

FORMAL CALL FOR TROOPS

Orders Issued From Headquarters of the Army.

Ten Regiments of Volunteers to be Recruited for Service in the Philippines—Applicants for Commissions, Excepting Regulars, Must Have Served in the Spanish War. Only Men Capable of Enduring the Severest Hardships Need Apply. Enlistments to be Made From the Country at Large—Text of the Call.

The War Department this morning made public the orders of the President and Secretary of War for recruiting the ten regiments of volunteers to be sent to the Philippines, as follows:

Headquarters of the Army, Adjutant General's Office, Washington, D. C., July 6, 1899. The following orders have been received from the War Department:

By direction of the President, the following general rules are prescribed for recruiting from the country at large, United States volunteers as provided for by the Act of Congress approved March 2, 1899, published in General Orders No. 38, 1899, Headquarters of the Army, Adjutant General's Office, and for organizing the same into regiments:

The strength of regiments, officers, and enlisted men will be as provided for by sections 4 and 12 of the Act of Congress approved March 2, 1899. The regiments to be organized in the United States are: Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Twenty-ninth, Thirtieth, Thirty-first, Thirty-second, Thirty-third, Thirty-fourth, and Thirty-fifth regiments of infantry, United States volunteers.

Of the commissioned officers to be appointed for each of these regiments the following general rules are prescribed: The field and staff officers, including medical officers and captains of companies, will be assembled at regimental rendezvous, as hereafter designated, for the purpose of theoretical and practical instruction in organization, military administration, drill regulations, discipline, hygienic camp sanitation, etc. Daily instruction in the maintenance and assembly of parts of the rifle and target practice will be a special feature of instruction of both officers and men.

Applicants for commissions, except officers of the regular army, will be required to pass a satisfactory examination as to age, moral, mental, and physical fitness, and to have had service during the Spanish-American war. The recruiting service of the Regular Army will be charged with the selection of the country at large for men for service in these volunteer regiments, whose enlistments will be made for the period ending June 30, 1900, and for the purpose of providing for the needs of the regular service. Except in special cases, only unmarried men will be enlisted for these regiments. In view of the probable service in these regiments and the climatic conditions to which they may be subjected, the physical qualification of both officers and enlisted men will be reported by the commanding officer. Those fully qualified will be appointed or enlisted.

The lieutenants and two of the medical officers of each regiment will be appointed as assistants to recruiting officers of the Regular Army. Upon arrival of recruits at the regimental rendezvous, the commanding officers of regiments will assign them to companies, and the appointment and reduction of regimental and battalion non-commissioned officers, and company and non-commissioned officers, and other enlisted grades will be governed by the law and army regulations.

Each regiment organized will, for the purpose of discipline and supply, be subject to the orders of the commanding general of the department in which the rendezvous is located, and the regimental commanding officer will telegraph to the Adjutant General of the Department on his arrival at the regimental rendezvous.

Ten regiments of infantry, United States Volunteers, will be organized as follows: Twenty-sixth at Pitsburg Barracks, N. Y.; Twenty-seventh at Camp Meade, Pa.; Twenty-eighth at Camp Meade, Pa.; Twenty-ninth at Fort McPherson, Ga.; Thirtieth at Fort Sheridan, Ill.; Thirty-first at Fort Thomas, Ky.; Thirty-second at Fort Leavenworth, Kan.; Thirty-third at Fort Sam Houston, Tex.; Thirty-fourth at Fort Logan, Col.; Thirty-fifth at Vancouver Barracks, Washington.

Secretary of War. The order also prescribes regulations to govern the recruiting and organization of the regiments. The rules applicable to recruiting are as follows:

"The enlistment of men for the ten regiments of infantry, United States Volunteers, will be made by the regular recruiting officers at all city recruiting stations and military posts within the United States. The commanding officer of every post will, if not already done, immediately detail an officer of his command as post recruiting officer. The men enlisted for this service will be forwarded to the respective regimental rendezvous in suitable detachments, each under the charge of an enlisted man of the recruiting service or a reliable member of the detachment. In the matter of shelter, subsistence, and transportation, recruiting officers will be governed by the orders and instructions prescribed for the regular recruiting service.

"Districts for recruiting designated regiments are announced as follows, and recruiting officers will be governed accordingly:

"For the Twenty-sixth Regiment of Infantry, United States Volunteers, Plains, Kansas, the States of Illinois, Michigan, and Wisconsin. "For the Twenty-seventh Regiment of Infantry, United States Volunteers, Camp Meade, Pa., the State of Connecticut, the portion of the State of New York south of the 43d degree of latitude, the States of Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, and the District of Columbia. "For the Twenty-eighth Regiment of Infantry, United States Volunteers, Camp Meade, Pa., the States of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Delaware. "For the Twenty-ninth Regiment of Infantry, United States Volunteers, Fort McPherson, Ga., the States of North Carolina, and the District of Columbia. "For the Thirtieth Regiment of Infantry, United States Volunteers, Fort Sheridan, Ill., the State of Illinois, and the District of Columbia. "For the Thirty-first Regiment of Infantry, United States Volunteers, Fort Logan, Col., the States of Colorado and Nebraska. "For the Thirty-second Regiment of Infantry, United States Volunteers, Fort Sam Houston, Tex., the States of Texas, Louisiana, and Arkansas. "For the Thirty-third Regiment of Infantry, United States Volunteers, Fort Thomas, Ky., the States of Kentucky, Tennessee, and Missouri. "For the Thirty-fourth Regiment of Infantry, United States Volunteers, Fort Leavenworth, Kan., the States and Territories embraced in the Department of the Missouri. "For the Thirty-fifth Regiment of Infantry, United States Volunteers, Fort Sam Houston, Texas.

"For the Thirty-sixth Regiment of Infantry, United States Volunteers, Fort Logan, Col., the States and Territories embraced in the Departments of the Colorado and Dakota. "For the Thirty-seventh Regiment of Infantry, United States Volunteers, Camp Meade, Pa., the States and Territories embraced in the Departments of the Colorado and Dakota. "For the Thirty-eighth Regiment of Infantry, United States Volunteers, Fort McPherson, Ga., the States and Territories embraced in the Departments of the Colorado and Dakota. "For the Thirty-ninth Regiment of Infantry, United States Volunteers, Fort Sheridan, Ill., the States and Territories embraced in the Departments of the Colorado and Dakota. "For the Fortieth Regiment of Infantry, United States Volunteers, Fort Thomas, Ky., the States and Territories embraced in the Departments of the Colorado and Dakota. "For the Forty-first Regiment of Infantry, United States Volunteers, Fort Leavenworth, Kan., the States and Territories embraced in the Departments of the Colorado and Dakota. "For the Forty-second Regiment of Infantry, United States Volunteers, Fort Sam Houston, Tex., the States and Territories embraced in the Departments of the Colorado and Dakota. "For the Forty-third Regiment of Infantry, United States Volunteers, Fort Logan, Col., the States and Territories embraced in the Departments of the Colorado and Dakota. "For the Forty-fourth Regiment of Infantry, United States Volunteers, Fort Thomas, Ky., the States and Territories embraced in the Departments of the Colorado and Dakota. "For the Forty-fifth Regiment of Infantry, United States Volunteers, Fort Leavenworth, Kan., the States and Territories embraced in the Departments of the Colorado and Dakota. "For the Forty-sixth Regiment of Infantry, United States Volunteers, Fort Sam Houston, Tex., the States and Territories embraced in the Departments of the Colorado and Dakota. "For the Forty-seventh Regiment of Infantry, United States Volunteers, Fort Logan, Col., the States and Territories embraced in the Departments of the Colorado and Dakota. "For the Forty-eighth Regiment of Infantry, United States Volunteers, Fort Thomas, Ky., the States and Territories embraced in the Departments of the Colorado and Dakota. "For the Forty-ninth Regiment of Infantry, United States Volunteers, Fort Leavenworth, Kan., the States and Territories embraced in the Departments of the Colorado and Dakota. "For the Fiftieth Regiment of Infantry, United States Volunteers, Fort Sam Houston, Tex., the States and Territories embraced in the Departments of the Colorado and Dakota.

TO OFFICER VOLUNTEERS

The President Names Seven Colonels and Seven Majors.

Those to Command Have Seen Hard Service in the Regular Army—Several Won Distinction in the Civil War—The Heads of Two Regiments Have Not Yet Been Assigned.

The President today appointed seven of the colonels of the ten volunteer regiments to be raised in this country for service in the Philippines. All are Regular Army Officers. The appointees are:

Major James M. Bell, First Cavalry. Capt. James S. Pettit, First Infantry. Capt. Edward E. Hardin, Seventh Infantry.

Capt. L. A. Craig, Sixth Cavalry. Capt. Luther R. Hare, Seventh Cavalry. Major William A. Kobbé, Third Artillery. Capt. Cornelius Gardner, Nineteenth Infantry.

These appointments, with that of Major Edmund Rice, Third Infantry, to be colonel of the Twenty-sixth Volunteers, leave only two vacancies in the commanding officers of the new regiments. The President also named the following officers to be majors of the Volunteer Infantry: First Lieut. Harry L. Hawthorne, Sixth Artillery; First Lieut. Walter C. Short, Tenth Cavalry; First Lieut. E. D. Anderson, Tenth Cavalry; First Lieut. Steele, Eighth Cavalry; First Lieut. Albert Laws, Twenty-fourth Infantry; First Lieut. George L. Byram, First Cavalry; Second Lieut. Joseph Wheeler, Jr., Fourth Artillery.

The following sketches of the new colonels are furnished by the Adjutant General: Major James M. Bell, First Cavalry, was appointed to the army from Pennsylvania. He served with distinction in the civil war, and was mustered out as a cavalry officer in 1865. He entered the regular service as a second lieutenant in 1866, and in 1866 attained the rank of major and was assigned to the First Cavalry. During the civil war he was several times wounded for gallant and meritorious service. He further distinguished himself in several of the hardest Indian campaigns in the Western States, and was known as the fighting captain of F Troop of the Seventh Cavalry. After leaving the Seventh Cavalry he was assigned to the First, and at the outbreak of the war with Spain he sailed in command of the volunteer Tenth Cavalry to Cuba. He was commended for his gallant services in the first fight where he served under General Young, being one of the first officers to fall grievously wounded by a Spanish bullet.

Capt. James S. Pettit, of the First Infantry, but better known as colonel of the Fourth Immunes, was appointed from the military academy in 1870. He served with his regiment in the Western States and Territories and has also been an instructor at the West Point Military Academy. He was appointed to the Spanish war and was ordered to duty in the Office of the Adjutant General and received the appointment of major and assistant adjutant general in 1898. He was appointed to be colonel of the Fourth United States Volunteer Infantry (Immune) which regiment was recently mustered out in October, 1898.

Capt. Edward E. Hardin was appointed to the Military Academy in 1870 from Kentucky. Upon graduation he was assigned to the Seventh Infantry. For four years he was an instructor at the Military Academy. He was on duty with the New York National Guard. When hostilities with Spain began he was appointed colonel of the volunteer Tenth Cavalry. His regiment did not get into active service during the war, and he was mustered out in October, 1898.

Capt. L. A. Craig, Sixth Cavalry, was appointed to the Military Academy in 1869 and upon graduating was assigned to the Ninth Infantry. He was subsequently transferred to the Sixth Cavalry, and has served with distinction in the twenty-five years. At the outbreak of the war with Spain he was on duty at Fort Myer, Va. He was later appointed major and assistant adjutant general and served with the army in the Cuban campaign. He was mustered out of the volunteer service in April, 1899.

Capt. Luther R. Hare, Seventh Cavalry, was appointed to the Military Academy from Texas in 1870. He served in the Seventh Cavalry for twenty-five years. In the Spanish-American war he was lieutenant colonel of the First Texas Cavalry, later attaining the rank of colonel. The regiment was mustered out in November, 1898.

Major William A. Kobbé, Third Artillery, was appointed to the army from New York. He served with distinction throughout the rebellion. In 1866 he was appointed to the Nineteenth Infantry and was subsequently transferred to the artillery. He served for a number of years on the frontier and participated in several Indian campaigns. Colonel Kobbé is at present in the Philippines and was in command of about 1,500 men who were sent to Manila to give assistance of General Lawton. He has been frequently commended for his good service in the Philippines.

Capt. Cornelius Gardner, Nineteenth Infantry, was appointed to the Military Academy from Michigan in 1868. He served during the Spanish war as colonel of the Thirty-fifth Michigan Infantry, and went with it to Cuba upon the occupation of that island by the volunteers. The seven new colonels were assigned to commands this afternoon as follows:

Bel to the Twenty-seventh Regiment, with headquarters at Camp Meade, Pa.; Pettit, to the Twenty-eighth, Camp Meade, Pa.; Hardin, to the Twenty-ninth, Fort McPherson, Ga.; Gardner, to the Thirtieth, Fort Sheridan, Ill.; Craig, to the Thirty-first, Fort Leavenworth, Kan.; Hare, to the Thirty-third, Fort Sam Houston, Tex.; Kobbé, to the Thirty-fifth, Vancouver Barracks, Wash. The commanders of the Thirty-first and Thirty-fourth have not been appointed.

Fugitive's Wife May Sneak. Parkersburg, W. Va., July 6.—The wife of Felix Carr, the pugilist, who was killed in the prizefight near this city by "Kid" Wanko, of Washington, Pa., will, it is said, sue the county for \$15,000 damages if it is shown that the affair was a prizefight. She has retained attorneys to look after her case.

Editor Wade Dies in Portland. Portland, Me., July 6.—Louis Clifford Wade, one of Maine's oldest newspaper men, for forty years connected with the editorial staff of the Portland Daily Free Press, died today at fifty-nine years. He was a native of Providence, R. I., and a graduate of Harvard College, class of 1860.

Ends Her Life in a Woodshed. Boston, July 6.—Mrs. Lizzie Patkin, forty-three years of age, committed suicide this morning, at her house, 80 Washington Street. The domestic found her lifeless body hanging in the woodshed, where she went out to get fuel to start the fire. Money troubles are assigned as the cause. \$125 to Bailmore and Return via B. & O. Saturday and Sunday. July 8 and 9, good for return until following Monday. Good on all trains except Royal Limited.

Get our cash prices on Palata, Oils, and glass. P. S. Warren Co., 515 Ninth st. Our Boards out from North Carolina pine, superior to all others, 1 1/2 cents per foot. \$12.50 per 1,000 square feet is our price—far below others—for best boards in town.

AN APPEAL FROM TEXAS

Governor Sayers Asks Assistance From Secretary Alger.

Requests the Use of Boats to Rescue Persons in the Flooded Districts of the Brazos—Ten Thousand Dollars Also Sought to Feed Distressed Victims—Prompt Action Urged.

Austin, Tex., July 6.—Governor Sayers has sent this request to Secretary Alger: Please immediately order by wire boats at Galveston to ascend river, using launches and junks, to rescue people from the waters which widespread over the lands of the Lower Brazos.

Please also order the commanding officer at San Antonio to place at my disposal immediate distribution 10,000 rations. I will recommend to legislature to refund to the United States the value of that amount, and do not doubt that it will be promptly done. Devastation great. Immense loss of life probable. Prompt action very important. Answer.

The flood in the Brazos River section is now worse than at first imagined. Thousands of residents in the bottoms have been driven miles to high lands by water. The loss of life will be large, while the value of cattle, houses, crops, and railroads will probably exceed \$15,000,000. The Southern Pacific, Santa Fe, Missouri, Kansas and Texas, and the Arkansas Pass companies abandoned train service west last night. The rise at Richmond up to last night was more than sixty-two feet. At some places the river spreads fifteen miles. It is estimated that about 25,000 square miles were swept by the Brazos flood. The section of 125 miles above the mouth of the Brazos hundreds of people are on the high points of the land surrounded by water. The starting point is at San Antonio, Tex. The situation grows more serious every day. The only roads now open in southern Texas are the Texas and New Orleans, Southern Pacific, from Galveston and Houston to New Orleans, the International and Great Northern to Long View, the Houston East and West Texas to Shreveport, the Gulf and Interstate in connection with Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf Houses, furniture, horses, cattle and everything that can float are sweeping down the river. The corn in the bottoms will be a total loss.

The flood district, extending approximately from Waco on the north to the Gulf of Mexico on the south, is 100 miles wide and 200 miles long, approximately closing the inhabited area of New England. That vast delta, between the Trinity, the Brazos, and the Colorado rivers, nearly if not wholly uninhabited, is now a food plain. There is no perceptible fall in the water this morning. Many bodies continue to float with the turbulent current past Sulphur Springs, Tuleburg, Caldwell, Thompson and other points available by the long-distance telegraph. Reports from Caldwell are to the effect that the voices of women and children can be heard coming from the drift, rushing by in the angry island sea. There is no telling how many lives have been carried away from the Brazos delta into the Gulf of Mexico. A movement has been started to have tugs from Galveston search the coast.

Secretary Alger this afternoon sent the following reply to Governor Sayers' appeal: Chief of Engineers will order all boats available at Galveston and commanding officer at San Antonio to be sent directed to place at your disposal 10,000 rations, and to confer with you as to points of delivery.

BRIDE MADE HIM UNHAPPY. Young Husband Shot Her Through the Head. Scranton, Pa., July 6.—Full details from the murder at Simpson fall to disclose any immediate cause for Hennessy's killing of his bride of two months, and the supposition follows that it was an insane act. They had frequent bickerings since the first week of their marriage. When the fatal shot was fired Mrs. Hennessy and her mother, who was her guest over the Fourth of July, were waiting for Hennessy to join them in a stroll. He drew a revolver from his pocket as he came up with them and without a word sent a bullet through his wife's head. The mother swooned and the murderer, leaving the two women lying on the roadside, fled to Carbondale, where he gave himself up to the police. He says his wife made him unhappy and he decided to kill her.

DIDN'T PRAY HARD ENOUGH. A Divine Healer's Excuse for a Sick Woman's Death. Seattle, Wash., July 6.—Alexander de Soto, of the New York Bowery Mission, a converted gambler and opium fiend, who upon good reports came from New York, tried to cure Mrs. Karen Carlson, of this city, who had cancer in the stomach, by the faith cure method. He had the physician dismissed. De Soto's only treatment was prayer, but the woman died. De Soto is defiant and dares the coroner to bring him into court. He blames the woman for not praying hard enough.

Mariner Andrews Sighted. Glasgow, July 6.—The British steamship Campdown, which arrived here today, reports that on June 20, in longitude 72.24, latitude 35.55, she spoke Captain Andrews, who is crossing the ocean in a twelve-foot skiff. Andrews was well and declined assistance.

Murderer Battile Guillotined. Paris, July 6.—The execution of Battile, the double murderer, who was put to death by the guillotine, took place in front of the prison at Rouen this morning in the presence of a large crowd. The prisoner slept well last night, confessed, took communion and made his last will and testament courageously. The crowd applauded his bravery.

Cricketers Arraigned for Rioting. London, July 6.—Captain Jessop of the Cambridge cricket team and two members of the Oxford team were arraigned in the police court this morning on a charge of rioting outside the Empire Music hall last evening. They were discharged.

Discount Rates Reduced. Calcutta, July 6.—The Bank of Bengal has reduced its rate of discount from 5 to 4 per cent.

\$125 to Bailmore and Return via B. & O. Saturday and Sunday. July 8 and 9, good for return until following Monday. Good on all trains except Royal Limited.

Remember we also have Common boards full inch thick, at only \$1 per 100 sq. feet.

TRIAL RACE OF THE YACHTS.

Columbia Leading Defender by a Quarter of a Mile.

New York, July 6.—This is the day for the first real race of Columbia and Defender to see which is better fitted to meet the Shamrock for the America's cup. The New York Yacht Club arranged the race of today, the Larchmont Yachtmen have arranged another for Saturday, and others will be provided, so the two yachts can be thoroughly tested, as it will be no light task to beat the Shamrock.

The weather for today's contest is anything but satisfactory, but the boats started at 1 p. m. on their thirty-mile race. The Defender went around on the starboard tack to the southeast at 2:05. The Columbia stuck to her course until 2:10 p. m., when she followed suit. The Defender led the Columbia on the run to the southeast by one minute and eight seconds. The Columbia was pitching heavily. The yachts were then off Sea Bright, N. J.

At 2:15 p. m. Columbia had gained on Defender and led by a small margin. Defender is still a little to windward of Columbia.

2:23 p. m.—The yachts have gone about and are standing southeast. Defender has gained and now leads by a slight margin. Wind south; light breeze; very hazy.

2:40 p. m.—The Columbia turned the first stake at 2:39 p. m. At 2:40 p. m. the Defender rounded.

2:50 p. m.—The Columbia now leads the Defender by about a quarter of a mile.

BRITISH FLAG TORN DOWN. An English Girl Flies Her Colors on the Fourth of July.

Greenwich, Conn., July 6.—Because a girl refused to be dared a riot was narrowly averted Tuesday at Shippin Point, near this place.

Miss Mariel Russell, an English girl, and guest of her uncle, Robert A. Fosdick, was dared to run up the English colors from the flagstaff in front of her uncle's house on the Fourth of July. She flung the colors to the breeze on Monday. That night flag and pole disappeared. Miss Russell made another flag and displayed it from an upper window. There it waved triumphantly until sundown, when the mob or two selectmen protested and an even went so far as to display a pistol while talking with Miss Russell.

The housewife was aroused early Tuesday morning by the sound of some one sawing wood. When the members looked out of the window the pole was missing and a crowd was running across the lawn. The housewife started for Stamford for another English flag, but none was to be had, so she purchased material and by noon had made one. Mr. Fosdick said yesterday: "The incident was a huge joke. My niece, who is loyal to her home, was dared by several of our neighbors to fly the English flag on the Fourth."

DREYFUS IN GOOD CONDITION. His White Hairs and Emaciation Due to Confinement in Prison.

Paris, July 6.—M. Hovel, a member of the French Academy writes from Rennes, that Dreyfus is mentally in excellent condition. He listens attentively to questions and makes comparisons clearly. He neither hesitates nor stammers. His white hairs and thinness of body, M. Havel says, are due to his long imprisonment, and his confinement in Irons in 1895.

Dreyfus was photographed in the prison yesterday.

The municipal council today voted, despite the opposition of M. Leptine, Prefect of Police, a resolution demanding the dismissal of M. Bertillon, Chief of the Identification Department of the Prefecture of Police, because of his nonmedical evidence as a hand-writing expert in the Dreyfus revision case before the court of cassation.

REPORTED REVOLT IN SOFIA. Mobs Parading Streets and Prince Ferdinand a Fugitive.

London, July 6.—A despatch from Budapest to the "Central News," says: "A revolution is reported to have broken out at Sofia. The 'Pester Lloyd' and six other newspapers here state that a revolution occurred at Sofia yesterday. The mob marched through the streets and some troops joined the revolutionists. Large numbers of revolutionists left the mob hourly. Prince Ferdinand fled and is now a fugitive from the country. All of the telegraph wires were cut at the outbreak of the revolt. Intense excitement prevails here."

Despatches from Belgrade and Vienna discredit the reports of a revolution at Sofia. No intelligence of such a movement has reached official quarters in either city.

ARTHUR N. DERR INDICTED. Accused of Embezzling \$71,000 From His Mother.

Lynchburg, Va., July 6.—A special grand jury in the corporation court yesterday returned three indictments against Arthur N. Derr for embezzlement.

The first charge is that of embezzling or concealing \$1,000, the property of Elizabeth V. Derr, his mother, and the second indictment names a like amount. The third charges that Derr embezzled sums collected from various insurance companies by him as agent for Mrs. Elizabeth V. Derr aggregating \$69,000.

GOOD IN THE ARMY CANTEN. A White Ribboner Who Says It Prevents Excesses.

Chattanooga, Tenn., July 6.—Mrs. H. B. Wilson, a prominent Woman's Christian Temperance Union worker, says regarding the army canteen: "That it may have a restraining effect which will in time lift the moral standing is probably true. In time of peace, when the men are restless and free under discipline, the wise disposition of the canteen under the direction of honorable and sober officials undoubtedly prevents great excesses." She, however, hopes for the time when the army will be temperance.

G. A. R. Men Honor Wheeler. Boston, July 6.—Edward Kinsey, Post G. A. R., has presented a sword and belt to Major General Wheeler, who was the guest of the North Woodbury crossing yesterday. Mrs. Kinsey saved herself by jumping from the wagon, but her husband was cut about the face and injured internally. The wagon was wrecked and the horse killed instantly. The driver did not heed the signal given by the flagman.

Enlaid to Heed the Flagman. Woodbury, N. J., July 6.—The busketer team of William A. Martinez, containing Martinez and wife, was struck by an express car at the North Woodbury crossing yesterday. Mrs. Martinez saved herself by jumping from the wagon, but her husband was cut about the face and injured internally. The wagon was wrecked and the horse killed instantly. The driver did not heed the signal given by the flagman.

Let us replace that broken mirror of yours. P. S. Warren Co., 515 Ninth st. Never miss getting squares from Frank Libbey & Co., on your lumber bill.

THE VACANT JUDGESHIP

President McKinley's Reply to the Local Delegation.

He Promises to Name Justice Cox's Successor From the District of Columbia if the Washington Bar Assists Him by a Unanimity in the Selection of a Candidate.

George E. Hamilton, J. J. Darlington, R. Ross Perry, A. S. Worthington, Washburn Wilson, and Samuel Maddox, President of the Washington Bar Association, called this morning at the White House with Senator McComas to ask the President to appoint a member of the District Bar as successor to Justice Walter S. Cox. All of these gentlemen earnestly urged that William F. Mattingly, who would accept, but would not make an effort to secure the appointment, be selected, and represented to the President members of the Bar and a very considerable proportion of the younger members favored Mr. Mattingly, while they believed that all who preferred others would think it an excellent selection.

The President made enquiries of and talked freely with the delegation as to other men who might be considered in connection with the judgeship vacated by Justice Cox, who resigned in the month of Information. Senator McComas concurred in all the attorneys of the delegation said, favoring Mr. Mattingly, but said that his purpose was to advocate the best man for the bar the appointment of a member of the District in place of Justice Cox, who had been an ideal judge. He fully agreed with the statement of the delegation that Mattingly was fitted for the bench. Mr. McKinley then said that he would in this instance appoint a judge from the District Bar, if by New York reasonable unanimity, should help him to such a selection.

The interview was somewhat lengthy and very satisfactory to the delegation of local attorneys. Senator McComas said to a Times reporter that he had purposed to assist the bar of the District to secure in the place of Justice Cox, whose resignation was a great loss to the bench, the most fitting successor from the District. "I feel satisfied from the President's statement," said the Senator, "that if the members of the Washington bar would quickly and wisely bestir themselves around the candidate, the District would secure his appointment to the place. If an effort should be made to assist this or that good man, it might compel the President to go outside the District to select a man so well." He added, "that I expect its members to be prudent, temperate, polite, and liberal minded, and in my judgment some good man from the District would be better than some unknown man in Judge Cox's place."

It was said this afternoon that no one had presented to the President the name of Judge D. K. Watson, of Ohio, who is a member of the Commission on Codification of the Criminal and Penal Laws of the United States. However, it was intimated that the United States District Court would get together and agree on a successor to Justice Cox the appointment will go outside the District. In that event, Judge Watson's selection from the District would be among the candidates from Ohio who are mentioned are James H. Garfield, C. M. Anderson, and George E. Baldwin.

BEER MAY FOLLOW SUGAR. Talk of Turning Camden's Big Refinery Into a Brewery.

Philadelphia, July 6.—The Sugar Trust is busy dismantling the big refinery which Adolph Segal built at the foot of Penn Street, Camden. Segal had the plant all ready for the refining of sugar, the machinery being in place. It is not improbable that the trust will purchase the plant as a member of the Commission on Codification of the Criminal and Penal Laws of the United States. However, it was intimated that the United States District Court would get together and agree on a successor to Justice Cox the appointment will go outside the District. In that event, Judge Watson's selection from the District would be among the candidates from Ohio who are mentioned are James H. Garfield, C. M. Anderson, and George E. Baldwin.

DEPARTURES THIS YEAR HAVE BEEN NEARLY TEN THOUSAND. Seattle, Wash., July 6.—The total departures of the year ended June 30 to Alaska have been 9,250 persons, and the freight taken was more than \$4,000,000.

The total tonnage of the 250 vessels arriving from and departing for Northern ports was 174,000 net tons. It is not at all probable that the number of persons sailing to the North this year at all approximate to the number who went in the year 1898, but the figures are large and show, deducting the number who have come out of the interior, that Alaska's population has been increased to the extent of 3,847 men and women during the first six months of this year. All told, 9,246 persons have departed for the North in this time and 5,239 returned.

TRAGIC END OF AN ELOPEMENT. Recentment and Suicide of a Wronged Husband in India.

Bombay, July 6.—Captain Ironmonger, of the Durand Regiment, was shot today by a railway engineer of the name of Gregory, whose wife recently eloped with Ironmonger. The shooting occurred at Bandora.

Gregory, after shooting Ironmonger, killed his wife, and then committed suicide. Ironmonger is in a most precarious condition.

RIOT AT A BASEBALL GAME. Attack of Wheeling Spectators Upon an Ohio Club.

Wheeling, W. Va., July 6.—A riot occurred at the baseball park yesterday at the close of the game between the Wheeling and Mansfield Interstate teams after the umpire had awarded the victory to the latter as a punishment to the locals because they had not provided enough balls. The spectators surrounded the Mansfield men as they began building stoves. They were charged with stealing the balls.

The umpire fled from the grounds and the sheriff of the county was called to escort the Ohio team out of the park. None of the players was seriously injured, but the mob meant business and but for official interference would have acted more harshly.

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