HOWISON OUT OF SERVICE

The Rear Admiral Placed Upon the Retired List Today.

A Native of Washington Who, Has Seen Long and Honorable Service in the American Navy—A Classmate of Dewey at Annapolis. History of His Notable Career.

Rear Admiral Henry L. Howison, a native of Washington, was placed upon the retired list of the navy today, having reached the age of sixty-two years, and having served his country for forty-five years. Today is his sixty-second birthday. His career in the navy has been a distinguished one, and the service he has rendered in time of peace and of war has been meritorious and without a flaw. He was a classmate with Admiral Dewey at Annapolis, was graduated at the same time, and made his maiden cruise on the ship Wabash, the same ship in which Dewey went to sea.

Rear Admiral Howison has seen considerable service at Washington in the navy yard and in the Navy Department. He was born in this city on October 10, 1837, on Ninth Street, between E and F Streets, on the spot where the Interocean Building now stands. The family home was there. His father was Henry Howison, who was associated with the late W. W. Corcoran in the conduct of the Bank of the Metropolis. On October 3, 1865, he was married to Miss Hannah Johnson Middleton, of the old Washington family of that name. Two of Rear Admiral Howison's sisters reside at 3022 P Street. They are Mrs. Albion K. Parris, wife of the banker, and Miss Laura V. Howison. He has three brothers.

They are Capt. John Worden Howison, of the Revenue Cutter Service; Andrew Jackson Howison, a chief engineer in the Revenue Cutter Service, and Edward Tyler Howison, a wealthy business man, who lives at Philadelphia, and is the executor of the celebrated Powers estate. Rear Admiral and Mrs. Howison dined last Thursday with Mrs. Parris and Miss Howison, and left soon after for New York, where they are today. It is thought that before taking up their residence at Washington they will make a tour of the world, and will travel extensively in Egypt, India, China, Japan, and Australia.

Beginning of His Career.

After attending private school in the District of Columbia, Rear Admiral Howison was appointed to the Naval Academy from Scott county, Indiana, through the influence of his uncle, William H. English. He entered the Naval Academy on September 26, 1854, as an active midshipman and soon after made two short practice cruises in the United States sloop of war Preble. He was the senior cadet officer during his first-class year at the academy, and was graduated No. 4 in a class of fifteen on June 11, 1858. He received a warrant as midshipman on the day of his graduation and took passage on June 17, 1858, on the sloop of war Saratoga bound for Key West. There he reported for duty on board the frigate Wabash on July 12, 1858, and sailed to the Mediterranean, visiting Gibralta, Marseilles, Genoa, Messina, Island of Milo, Smyrna, Constantinople, Jaffa, Alexandria, Malta, Trieste, Leghorn, and Naples. On November, 1859, the Wabash sailed for home and sighted the Highland Lights December 16.

He was detached from the Wabash on December 29 and on January 7, 1860, was ordered to the Pocahontas, in which ship he cruised in the Gulf of Mexico, performing the duties of watch officer. He was transferred to the Pawnee on November 20, 1860, and ordered to Philadelphia. On December 17, 1860, he was ordered to the Naval Academy for promotion and became passed midshipman on January 19, 1861. He was ordered again to the Pawnee and resumed his duties as watch officer on February 12, 1861. He was promoted to master on February 23, 1861, and on April 5, 1861, he was ordered to the good ship Pocahontas as master and watch officer. He was promoted to the rank of lieutenant on April 19, 1861, and served with the outer picket post with the army at Cloud's Mills near Alexandria, Va., during June and July, 1861, in command of a detachment of sailors from the Pocahontas.

He rejoined the Pocahontas, and on September 23, 1861, was orderd to the U. S. S. Augusta, attached to Admiral Dupont's fleet. Rear Admiral Howison participated in the battles at Port Royal, landed in command of a company at Tybee Island, and was engaged in the contest with rams in Charleston harbor. He was detatched from the Augusta, June 8, 1863, and ordered as the executive officer of the ironclad Nantucket, participating in the attacks on Fort Sumter and Fort Wagner in Charleston harbor, blockading Warsaw Sound. He was transferred from the Nantucket to the ironclad Catskill as executive officer on February 14, 1864. He was transferred from the Catskill to the U. S. S. Bienville, May 25, 1864, and remained as executive officer of that ship until August 3, 1864, when he was ordered to the command of that ship, participating in the fighting in and around Mobile Bay.

On Blockade Duty.

Rear Admiral Howison was also employed while in command of the Bienville in transferring prisoners at Mobile and New Orleans. He performed blockade duty off Galveston and was relieved of his command by Captain Mullany on December 1, 1864, when he again became executive officer and recontinued as such until he was detached on April 24, 1865. He was promoted to lieutenant commander March 3, 1865, and ordered to the Washington navy yard as assistant inspector of ordnance. This was on May 15, 1865, and he remained at the local navy yard until August 9, 1866, when he was detached and ordered to report for duty as navigator of the Pensacola. In May, 1867, he was made executive officer of the flagship Pensacola on the Pacific station and was detached and ordered home on November 21, 1868. When he again reported at the Washington navy yard as assistant inspector of ordnance. He remained in Washington from December 11, 1868, until January 31, 1870, when he was ordered to the Naval Academy as an instructor. Later he was placed in command of the Old Constitution and other ships. He finally became aide to the superintendent of the Academy.

His commission as a commander was issued on August 19, 1872, and he was detached from the Naval Academy, December 16, 1872, and ordered to Key West to take command of the Shawmut, in which ship he made a cruise in the Gulf of Mexico. He brought the Shawmut to Washington, and superintended the work of installing new boilers in her. He reached the navy yard October 21, 1873, and sailed in the Shawmut, January 16, 1874, cruising along the south coast of Cuba, charting banks and shoals. He was detached, February 25, 1876, and ordered to the Naval Academy as the head of the department of seamanship, serving in that capacity until October 1, 1878. While at the Academy he made cruises with the cadets in the Mayflower and the Constellation. Upon being detached from the Academy he was ordered to Washington as inspector of ordnance at the navy yard, and remained there till September 9, 1881.

Rear Admiral Howison was a member of the First Advisory Board from July 11, 1881, to November 7, 1881. On November 17, 1881, he was ordered to the command of the Minnesota for the purpose of organizing a gunnery training school. On February 22, 1882, he was ordered to the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting, Navy Department, and continued there until April 16, 1885. He was promoted to the rank of captain, March 2, 1885 and was employed on the boards of appraisals, investigation, examinations, and retirement. He was ordered to the Vandalia and sailed to the Pacific. He was the senior officer on that station until Rear Admiral Kimberly raised his flag. He was detached from the Pacific station in April, 1888, and ordered home. On June 25, 1888, he was made president of the steel inspection board, and continued on that board until January, 1893.

He was commandant of the Mare Island Navy Yard from 1893 to 1896, and was ordered to the command of the Oregon in June 1896. He was commissioned a commodore March 21, 1897, and became commandant of the Boston Navy Yard in May, 1897.

He attained the rank of rear admiral November 22, 1898, and was ordered to the command of the Norfolk Navy Yard. On March 3, 1899, he was assigned to the command of the South Atlantic station and returned in his flagship, the Chicago, just in time to attend the Dewey celebration at New York.

In the fall of 1897 when a war with Spain seemed possible, Rear Admiral Howison applied for the command of the Asiatic squadron. It appeared that either Rear Admiral Watson or Rear Admiral Howison would get the assignment. Secretary Long favored Watson, but Senator Proctor of Vermont saw the President and urged that Dewey should be assigned to the coveted command.

REAR ADMIRAL HOWISON.

POLITICS IN MARYLAND.

Mr. Mudd Talks About the Independent Movement.

Sydney E. Mudd, Representative in Congress from the Fifth Maryland district, was in the city this morning. Mr. Mudd opened the political campaign in Prince George's county on Saturday, by speaking at Clinton, to a large gathering of Republicans. Referring to the independent movement in Prince George's county, and the third party ticket caused by bolting Republicans, Mr. Mudd said to a Times reporter:

"We formally opened the campaign for governor and State and county officers on Saturday at Clinton, where there was a large and enthusiastic meeting of Republicans from all parts of the county. From Hyattsville, Upper Marlboro, Laurel, and other large places came tidings of the waning of the independent movement. This organization of a third party was directed at me—to encompass my defeat for Congress. But it was rather far-fetched and unnecessary to wage war on the best ticket ever put up in Prince George's county on the pretence of fighting me, as my campaign for return to Congress does not begin until next fall. However, I will give them all an opportunity to strike at me. The bolters have invited the fight, and I will make them realize that there has really been one before the campaign is over."

Mr. Mudd says the large part of the independents are disappointed officeseekers.

"Governor Lowndes," said he, "will be re-elected this fall, and we will elect the Republican county ticket in spite of the independent movement, which cannot become an important factor in the campaign because of its weakness."

Mr. Mudd, who has been returned to the House, was a member of the Committee on the District of Columbia, to which he expects to be reassigned.

NO MONEY TO PLANT TREES.

The Request of Citizens for an Appropriation Denied.

Some time ago the Commissioners received a letter from Daniel & Armat, acting as agents for a number of the residents of Rhode Island Avenue northeast, between Fifth and Sixth Streets, requesting the planting of trees in the square mentioned.

Superintendent Lanham, of the Parking Department, was asked if the appropriation warranted the expenditure necessary for the planting of the trees, and in his reply he stated that the storm of August 2 and the caterpillar pest had caused the department to spend several thousand dollars above the usual expenses, and the request of Messrs. Daniel & Armat could not be granted.

The Commissioners have carefully reviewed the matter, and will notify their correspondents that their request cannot be granted.

STAND TAKEN BY THE CRAMPS.

Refusal to Confer With Strikers' Representatives.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 10.—President Charles Cramp, of the Cramp Shipbuilding Company, has again declined to receive President James O'Connell, of the International Machinists' Union, who is directing the strike of the dissatisfied employes of the Cramps' yards. When Mr. O'Connell called at the office Mr. Cramp sent word to him that the firm had no business to transact with him and that therefore it would be useless to see him.

Mr. O'Connell said that it seemed now that the firm had determined to have nothing to do with organized labor and that it would henceforth be a case of who could endure the longer, the men or the firm. Mr. Cramp had nothing to say. It is expected that the transport Thomas will be finished and turned over to the Government on Thursday and that she will start for Manila on October 15.

Killed With a Hammer.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., Oct. 10.—The little town of Hampton, ten miles from this city, is in a state of greatest excitement. J. H. Davis, one of the best known citizens in the place, killed Jordan White, a negro, on one of the principal corners of the town last night. In some manner the two men became involved in a fight over a game of cards and before bystanders could interfere Davis had brained the colored man with a hammer, killing him instantly.

Beecham's Pills

CURE SICK HEADACHE

and act like magic on a weak stomach and disordered liver. 10 cents and 25 cents, at all drug stores.

MONEY FOR BONDHOLDERS

The Treasury Decides to Anticipate a Year's Interest.

This Step Expected to Relieve the Financial Situation—The Government's Extraordinary Cash Balance—Assistant Secretary Vanderlip's Explanation of the Action.

The Treasury Department has decided to anticipate the interest for the entire fiscal year, the period ending with July 1, 1900. The interest due November 1 will be paid in full without discount, but if holders of bonds wish to take advantage of the offer to anticipate interest due at subsequent dates, a discount at the rate of 2-10 of 1 per cent a month will be exacted.

The amount of interest due from now until the end of the fiscal year is about $30,000,000. The prepayment of this amount should be a relief of much importance to the present stringent money situation; while, on the other hand, the discount will be a saving of a large amount to the Government. The Treasury is in a position to advance these interest payments without the least embarrassment.

The interest due November 1 is made up of the 3 per cent loan of 1898, the 5's of 1904, and the 4's of 1925. There is $1,600,660 coupon interest which will be payable at all subtreasuries October 13. The books for the registered bonds of 1904 and 1925 do not close until the 15th. The checks for the interest on those registered bonds will be mailed October 25, and the checks for the interest on the registered 3's will be mailed October 23. The total prepayment of November interest is $4,363,244.

A calculation made in the Warrant and Bookkeeping Division of the Treasury Department this morning shows that the total amount of interest due to and including July 1, 1900, which may be withdrawn under the circular issued today is $25,896,000.

Regarding the action of the department, Assistant Secretary Vanderlip said to a reporter:

"The Treasury is in a position to undertake readily the payment of all the interest due during the fiscal year, large as is the amount. The cash balance is an extraordinarily large one, being now nearly $200,000,000. It was larger than this a year ago, but we were then just receiving the payments for the $200,000,000 war loan. Our cash balance now, however, is far larger than it has averaged for many years, and if receipts continue to bear anything like so favorable a relation to expenditures as they have recently, it promises to be still larger instead of being reduced.

"The total amount of interest due between now and July 1, is $25,896,555. If the holders of all the bonds should this month take advantage of the offer for the prepayment of interest it would be a saving to the Government of the rebate which would be demanded. The several classes of United States bonds are now selling in the market on a basis of about 2 4-10 per cent per annum and the rebate which the Government asks—two-tenths of 1 per cent a month—is at that same rate. If the demand for money is as urgent as it is in some quarters represented to be, it would seem as if holders ought to be glad to anticipate the fiscal year's interest when the discount is so small, and that the situation ought to be to a great extent, relieved by this action.

"I see no reason why this prepayment of interest should not meet with approval from every quarter. From the Government's point of view, it is certainly advantageous in view of the extraordinary cash balance the Government has lying idle in its vaults, and of the saving which the discount will make; while, on the other hand it offers to the money markets over $25,000,000 which can be obtained with the slight sacrifice of a discount at the rate of two-tenths of 1 per cent a month; which, in view of the 30 and 40 per cent quotations, that have been made for call money in New York, should look most reasonable."

Bids for Condemned Vessels.

The Navy Department this morning opened sealed proposals for the condemned vessels Hector, appraised at $50,000; Ajax, appraised at $13,000, and Passaic, appraised at $11,000. Only one bid was received for the Hector. It was made by the Metropolitan Coal Company of Boston, which bid $65,000. Five bids were received for the Ajax, the highest being that of H. A. Hitner's Sons, of Philadelphia. It was $29,566.66. For the Passaic six bids were received, the highest being that of Frank Samuel, of Philadelphia. It was $19,785.66. As may be seen the bids were greatly in excess of the appraised value, and if the highest bidders' proposals are found to have complied with the law they will get the vessels.

Rode to Death on a Wager.

CHILLICOTHE, Oct. 10.—William Vest, whose home was at Pepper's Station, endeavored to ride a horse six miles in twenty minutes Sunday to decide a wager, and was thrown off and killed. The horse, unable to turn a corner quick enough, ran into a bridge and Vest was dashed off on his head.

"Nature Abhors a Vacuum."

Nothing in the world stands still. If you are well and strong day by day the blood supplies its tide of vigor. If you are ill, the blood is wrong and carries increasing quantities of diseased germs. You cannot change Nature, but you can aid her by keeping the blood pure. Hood's Sarsaparilla does this as nothing else can. Be sure to get Hood's, because

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Never Disappoints

SECRETARY ROOT'S TASK

He Begins the Preparation of His Annual Report.

Recommendations Expected Regarding the Future of New Possessions. Army Reorganization Not Likely to Be Touched Upon in the Document—The Reasons for Avoiding It

Secretary Root has returned from the West, where he went with the President, and will immediately begin work on his annual report, which will be of great importance.

Besides recounting the doings of the military arm in the Philippines, Cuba, and Porto Rico, he will probably make recommendations regarding the future government of these islands. It is well known that he wishes to inaugurate a civil government in Porto Rico at the earliest possible moment, and that he favors the speedy withdrawal of many of the soldiers from Cuba.

The President will depend largely upon the report of the Philippine Commission in shapping his proposals for the government of these islands, but Secretary Root will have something to say in his report as to control by the military pending the institution of civil government.

It is stated that the Secretary will not make any recommendations in his report for army reorganization, or in the direction of permanent increase for the army, but will leave the matter open until after the Philippine war has been brought to a close. By this silence the Administration, it is alleged, will avoid the charge of militarism during the coming session of Congress.

The Secretary, it is said, will take the ground that until the war is ended it will be difficult to determine how many of the 100,000 men at present authorized can be dispensed with. The present force can be utilized until 1901. If the war is ended before the close of the session, the Secretary will draft a bill for a permanent reorganization of the army. If it is not, the whole matter will go over until the fall of 1900.

A GREAT TERRAPIN RAID.

Futile Because of an Official's Delay in Serving Warrants.

ST. MICHAELS, Md., Oct. 10.—The biggest raid after illicitly caught and held diamond-back terrapins ever attempted was made in this town by Dr. T. J. Smithers, deputy game warden, and Constable Robert Coulby. It was a failure.

It had been reported to the authorities that a dealer, who is a diamond-back expert, had about 1,000 terrapins, caught out of season and snugged away for the winter. Hence the raid.

Constable Coulby had two search warrants and a gun. When he and the warden demanded admission to the premises they were politely but firmly refused, and not wishing to use force they submitted to an argumentative parley which ran along into a considerable extent of time. Meanwhile the news had spread and more than 100 people gathered around the house from curiosity and to enjoy the spectacle of the officers being baffled. They understood the situation better than the constable and warden did.

It is alleged that the constable got frightened at the crowd, although it made no hostile demonstration, and proposed to the game warden to draw off and come again another day with a posse comitatus, but that officer, who had remained cool and collected during the scene, held him up to his duty; so that finally he broke down the gate, drew his gun and entered. It is alleged he was confronted at the door by an elderly woman.

However, not a terrapin was found. The peaceful parley was fatal. While it was going on the diamond-backs had been gathered up, it is stated, put on board a vessel, and when Mr. Coulby got a chance to utilize his double search warrant boat and cargo were well on the way to Queen Anne county waters, where they were out of the jurisdiction of the Talbot officers. The whole matter will be reviewed by the November grand jury.

MAY WED A SPANISH PRINCESS.

Reports That Henri d'Orleans Will Marry the Queen's Daughter.

MADRID, Oct. 10.—It is reported that Prince Henri d'Orleans is to marry the Princess of the Asturias, the eldest daughter of the Queen, now in her nineteenth year. People who profess to know deny the report, but after all there is nothing so very improbable in it. The princess has reached a very marriageable age and the choice of desirable husbands for Catholic princesses is limited, one might almost say, to the House of Austria, for Papal Spain could not tolerate any alliance with an Italian prince excommunicated by the Pope. The marriage of the Princess of Asturias would also be very popular in Spain just now, all Spaniards who take interest in the royal family having formed the opinion that a man is needed in their midst, not a courtier, but a man holding the position of one of the family, and this all the more as the King is growing up.

A masculine influence at this particular time of his life would strengthen his character, render him more capable of facing the difficulties and troubles which will be his in the near future when he comes to the throne, and many Spaniards think Prince Henri to be exactly the right kind of man.

A MENDICANT WITH MONEY.

Gold and Bills Found Sewed in a Street Beggar's Clothes.

NEW YORK, Oct. 10.—Dominico Lavarello, seventy years old, was standing bareheaded in the rain and appealing to passersby to drop pennies into his hat when he was arrested on a charge of vagrancy at Halsey Street and Bushwick Avenue, Brooklyn, yesterday.

A search of the old man's clothing in the Ralph Avenue police station revealed $187 in bills and a $10 gold piece, which had been sewed in a leg of his trousers, and $3.13 in pennies and other small coin, which he had concealed within the inner band of his hat. In the Gates Avenue court the aged mendicant was held for examination. He said he had been a street beggar since his landing in this country eight years ago. The money found on him, he declared, represented his savings in that time. The police, however, believe he is the possessor of much real estate. They are making an investigation and expect to gather interesting information.

Two assistant pastors of the Church of St. Francis de Sales, Aberdeen Street and Broadway, were apprised of the arrest. They went to the court and lodged a complaint against Dominico, who, they alleged, stood in front of the church on Sundays and solicited alms. He was frequently driven away, but invariably returned on the following Sunday.

Brief and to the Point.

Mr. N. F. Smith stated the facts briefly when he said: "Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is the best cough medicine I ever used. Last winter I had a cough that the doctor failed to cure. I tried this remedy and it made a complete cure." Mr. Smith is the leading merchant of Meyerstown, W. Va. This remedy is for sale by Henry Evans, wholesale and retail, and all druggists.

PRISON GIRLS START A RIOT.

House of Refuge Inmates Make a Wild Dash for Liberty.

HUDSON, N. Y., Oct. 10.—Since Prof. Mills, of Vassar College, informed the 300 inmates of the State House of Refuge for Women here that they were to be treated like 300 Vassar girls the inmates have been taking liberties that have made the life of Superintendent May and her assistants almost unbearable.

Realizing that they would not be punished for offences, the girls, under various bold leaders, have carried on in all sorts of ways in the cottages and the prison. The climax came Sunday, when Kate McCormick, a leader in the prison, made with her followers a bold break for liberty.

The girls in the cottages had been to the afternoon service in the chapel. There was a notable absence of about twenty-five in the prison who had not attended the service. After the service the girls, under Kate McCormick's leadership, began their outbreak, probably 100 taking part. They tore down gas pipes, water pipes, waste pipes, and electric light fixtures.

Kate McCormick attached the hose to a hydrant, and on the appearance of the matrons turned a stream of water upon them, as the matrons used to serve disorderly inmates. The girls broke all of the windows in the prison and demolished the furniture in the dining-room.

In the midst of the turbulence and disorder Miss May, the superintendent, appeared, and, on demanding order, she was told by the leader that the State Charities Commission had abolished corporal punishment.

Miss May called on police headquarters for aid. Chief Lane, Sergeant Cruise, and two policemen responded and had all they could do to get the girls in order, it being necessary for Sergeant Cruise to draw his revolver to defend himself and the matrons from the onslaught of the girls, who were armed with chair rungs.

A requisition for twenty-five pairs of handcuffs was sent to the controller's office in Albany. These have reached the refuge, and, with those of the Hudson police department, are now on the hands of the refractory girls, while five of the inmates are chained to the floor in cottage No. 6.

It is said that fully $600 worth of damage was done by the prisoners, who would have gained their liberty had it not been for the interference of the police. The noise attending the outbreak, the screams of the girls, their imprecations and threats were heard in this city, and the hills about the refuge grounds were filled with men and boys who witnessed the disgraceful spectacle.

It is said the new board of managers will meet on Friday and adopt methods of corporal punishment for incorrigible inmates, and then, it is hoped, better order will be maintained at the institution, where, it is asserted, fully $1,500 worth of property has been destroyed during the moral suasion rule of the present directors.

SAILORS RESCUED AT SEA.

The Crew of a Water-Logged Brig Saved by a Liner.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 10.—Eight potatoes and half a gallon of fresh water were the extent of the provisions left for the crew of the water-logged brig, Ida Maud, of Liverpool, Nova Scotia, when she was sighted in an almost sinking condition, on Saturday night last, by the American Liner Rhynland, nearly 300 miles out at sea. The brig was at the mercy of a heavy sea and was rapidly going to pieces. She had been in that condition for twenty-four hours.

The story of the rescue is best told in the words of Chief Officer E. Peterson, who with a crew of five, including H. Lorantzen, A. Anderson, J. Anderson, R. Ketterson, and M. O'Keef took a rowboat to the wrecked vessel, and with no little danger rescued the helpless men.

"We sailed from Liverpool on September 27," he said. "Nothing of moment happened till we struck a gale from the southeast on October 6. The sea was running very high. The next afternoon we sighted a vessel in distress, flying her ensign inverted, 270 miles from Sandy Hook. We bore down upon her, but the sea was too rough for us to get near. The seas were constantly breaking over the deck of the vessel, and her bulwarks were washed away. Her hatches were stove in, the cabin and forecastle were gutted out and the cargo was washing out. The crew were on top of the house or clinging to the rigging. Seeing her condition we lowered a boat after putting the Rhynland in a position to relieve the heavy rolling. The boat got away with difficulty, in constant danger of being smashed by floating wreckage.

"It was impossible for us to get alongside the drifting brig, so we threw them a rope, by fastening which to the boom, all of he crew excepting the captain managed to reach our boat. The captain was an elderly man, unable to descend the rope as the others, so he made a rope fast to his body, and jumping into the sea was hauled into our boat. All were safely landed on the Rhynland after an hour's work, amid the cheers of the passengers.

"The abandoned vessel was in a most precarious condition, and was only kept afloat by her cargo. We abandoned her, but it is not likely she will float long."

The rescued crew consisted of Capt. Charles Stuart, owner of the vessel; his sons, Daniel Stuart, mate, and Duncan Stuart, Alexander Cameron, Charles Myat, and Michael Croney, seamen, and Robert McMichael, cook.

The vessel and cargo were worth about $50,000. The passengers on the Rhynland took up a collection for the wrecked men, and raised $120.

A PLAGUE PREVENTIVE.

A Consul at Odessa Describes a Russian Contrivance.

An interesting device used by Russian merchant ships, under orders from the government, to prevent rats from boarding vessels in plague infected ports, is described in a report from the United States Consul at Odessa, that was made public by the State Department this morning. The consul says:

"I saw the other day a curious device attached to the mooring cable of a steamer, which was loading at this port. The cable was run through a piece of iron pipe about a foot in length, and welded on the end of the pipe was a flange or funnel which looked like the end of a trumpet, with the wide end facing the ship. The iron pipe was stuffed with oakum to prevent it from slipping, and also to prevent rats from passing through it.

"This novel construction was quite close to the ship. On enquiring what purpose this device served, I was informed that the Russian authorities furnished these appliances and obliged all ships to use them whenever they came from a port infected with the plague, in order to prevent the rats on the ship from getting on shore. It is generally conceded that the plague has been carried and spread by rats, which have left ships coming from infected ports.

"It is known that rats make use of the cable to go ashore and this device, with its funnel-shaped arrangement, was employed to prevent such visits. These devices are attached to each cable by which the ship is moored. In addition to this precaution the master of the ship is obliged to take down his loading stages every night and erect them again the following morning in order to prevent the rats from getting on shore during the night."

A Boy Shot While Hunting.

HODGSON, Me., Oct. 10.—Mansfield McLaughlin, eleven years old, was shot by his companion, Charles Goodhue, while hunting in the woods last night. McLaughlin died within an hour. This is the sixth fatal shooting in the Maine woods since October 1.

AID FOR DUMB ANIMALS

The Report of the Humane Society for September.

Fourteen Hundred and Sixty-two Cases of Cruelty Investigated—The Care of Small Creatures — Many Bands of Mercy Organized—Docking of Horses' Tails Condemned.

The monthly meeting of the executive committee of the Washington Humane Society was held last night, and an exhaustive report on the work of the society for the month of September was read by the chairman. It was decided to send delegates to the national convention of the American Humane Society at Columbus on October 24. The use of horses with docked tails during the Dewey celebration was considered. The report is as follows:

"Cases of cruelty to animals investigated, 1,462; remedied without prosecution, 1,400; prosecuted, 62; convicted, 61; acquitted, 1; found unfit for work, 62; abandoned to die, 3; killed by agents, 25; beating unmercifully, 7; overloading, 1; overdriving, 3; driving when galled, 28; when lame, 18; amount collected in Police Court for fines and other collateral forfeited, $256. The foregoing is the work of the four agents of the society having this branch in charge.

Mrs. Armour, the agent who has in charge the establishment of bands of mercy in the public schools and Sunday schools of the city, reported that eighty-one new bands had been formed in September with a membership of 3,247. Under the head of "Refuge for Small Animals," the report says:

Number received in September, 197; humanely put to death, 186; homes found for, 11; sold, 7; cash received from Mrs. A. L. Barr, and for boarding and sale of animals, $62.31; expenses, other than salary of care takers, $52.26; number of visitors for the month, 234.

The lots at Nineteenth Street and Columbia Road, the property of the society, having been condemned for the widening of the Street, and soon to be required, a resolution was passed instructing the president to appoint a committee to consider and report to a subsequent meeting as to whether the refuge should be continued, considering the interests of citizens and the duty of the society to small animals, and, if favorable, to look for a suitable lot of ground near the city and on the line of the street railroad.

The invitation of the Columbus, Ohio, Humane Society to send delegates to the twenty-third annual meeting of the American Humane Association to be held in that city, October 24 to 26, was presented, and the President was instructed to appoint such delegates to represent the society. The following resolution was unanimously passed:

"The Washington Humane Society expresses its regret that the committees of arrangement in New York and Washington for the reception of Admiral Dewey, disregard the humane sentiment of the people of the country in providing docked horses for the carriages used for the guest of honor, thus giving countenance on conspicuous occasions to a senseless and barbarous fashion, which it should be the duty of all right thinking persons to discourage."

A DEAF BUT PLUCKY CONSUL.

He Ends a Soldier Mutiny Aboard the Transport Newport.

YOKOHAMA, Sept. 26, via San Francisco, Oct. 10.—The transport Newport on her homeward voyage had on board a large contingent of discharged American soldiers. Dissatisfied with their accommodations, they practically took possession of ship and driving the officers from their quarters installed themselves therein. On the ship's arrival at Nagasaki, Consul Harris went on board with four Japanese policemen.

The consul is a little deaf. On board the Newport he was met by the leader of the mutineers with the question: "Are you Consul Harris?" Owing to his affliction, the consul was compelled to ask the man to repeat his question several times, which the mutineer did each time in a louder voice. The difficulty continued throughout the interval, turning the episode into something which appealed broadly to the American sense of humor. The fact that Mr. Harris was consul being finally elicited, the leader said to him, every word having to be repeated: "You just keep yourself out of this affair. We are free Americans and we have things on board this boat as we want them, and we propose to keep them there. I have hundreds of men at my back."

As this assertion was shouted into the ear of the consul he said: "You are leader of these men, are you? Well you are just the man I want. With that the consular's hand descended on the ringleader's collar and the consular foot curled around his legs, tripping him on the deck and the American citizen was passed into the keeping of four little Japanese policemen, amid the plaudits of everyone on board, including the mutineers themselves.

BRAVING CANYON DANGERS.

Perilous Rio Grande Journey of Geodetic Survey Officials.

AUSTIN, Tex., Oct. 10.—Prof. Robert T. Hill, of the United States Geodetic Survey, accompanied by a party of five men belonging to the survey, and a Mexican guide, has started on a perilous voyage down the Grand Canyon of the Rio Grande. They left Presidio in boats two days ago. They will not be able to get out of the canyon until Del Rio, about two miles below their starting place, is reached. The Mexican guide who is with the party, made a trip through the canyon a few years ago, and he is the only person who is known to have braved the dangers of the long and dark journey.

The recent heavy rains have caused a big flow of water in the river, and there will be no difficulty in making the trip in boats.

The Yale Golf Record Broken.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 10.—Yale golfers began their fall tournament yesterday, twenty of the ninety competitors qualifying as a result of their day's play. The best score ever made on the Yale golf links was made yesterday by Capt. Thomas Markoe Robertson, of the Yale team. He went over the course in 78, breaking Tom Cheney's previous record of 83 strokes.

A Unique Device in Pipes.

A most ingeniously constructed tobacco smoking pipe, of recent pattern, has just been brought to the notice of The Times, which fully merits the attention of smokers and the public generally. This unique device, yet so simple in its construction, possesses all the requisite qualities that have been long looked for.

The sanitary pipe, as it is called, obviates all the unpleasant difficulties of inhaling smoke into the lungs, that is drawn over and through the most poisonous oil, known as nicotine, that man has ever experienced. It can be taken apart, thoroughly cleaned, and put together in less than one minute, after which it resumes the same shape, form, and beauty as other pipes, and with but very little more cost.

It suffices to say that an examination of this new device will prove far more than is described above.

A few of them are now for sale and can be seen and examined at the District Cigar Store, 460 Louisiana Avenue. N. J. Dutton, Agent for the District of Columbia.

All who have indulged in a glass of Henrich's beer are very persistent thereafter to have no other served but Maerzen, Senate, and Lager.

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Almost everybody who reads the newspapers is sure to know of the wonderful cures made by Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney remedy.

It is the great medical triumph of the nineteenth century; discovered after years of scientific research by Dr. Kilmer, the eminent kidney and bladder specialist, and is wonderfully successful in promptly curing kidney, liver, bladder, and uric acid troubles.

Swamp-Root has been tested in so many ways, in hospital work, in private practice, among the helpless too poor to purchase relief, and has proved so successful in every case that a special arrangement has been made by which all readers of the The Times who have not already tried it, may have a sample bottle sent free by mail, also a book telling more about Swamp-Root and how to find out if you have kidney or bladder trouble. When writing mention reading this generous offer in The Times and send your address to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. The regular fifty cent and one dollar sizes are sold by all first-class druggists.

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DIED.

GIBSON—On October 9, 1899, at the residence of her parents, near Germantown, Md., LUCY B., beloved wife of Luther W. Gibson, in the thirty-sixth year of her age.

Funeral services at Forest Oak M. E. Church South, Gaithersburg, October 11, at 11 a. m. 11,em

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OBITUARY NOTES.

The Rev. Dr. Peter J. Prendergast, rector of the Roman Catholic Church of the Epiphany, in Second Avenue, New York, died at the rectory, No. 239 East Twenty-first Street, at 7 o'clock last evening. Death was due to diabetes, from which he had suffered for a long time, but which took a serious turn three months ago.

Dr. Prendergast was an elder brother of Bishop Prendergast, coadjutor Bishop to Archbishop Ryan, of Philadelphia. Another brother, the Rev. Francis P. Prendergast, is a priest in Ireland, and still another brother is Dr. P. J. Prendergast, a physician, of Brooklyn.

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