DEATH OF S. E. WHEATLEY

He Was Formerly One of the Commissioners for the District.

Stricken With Paralysis a Few Days Ago, He Sinks Gradually Until This Morning, When He Expired at His Country Home, Moreland, Near Bethesda, Md.—His Career.

Samuel Edmund Wheatley, a former Commissioner of the District of Columbia, died at 9 o'clock this morning at "Moreland," his country home, near Bethesda, Md. He was stricken with paralysis two weeks ago, and sank gradually until the end.

Mr. Wheatley was born in Georgetown, March 27, 1844, and was, therefore, a little more than fifty-six years of age at the time of his death. He was educated at the Hallowell Institute, Alexandria, Va., and when he reached his majority entered the mercantile business, becoming a partner in the firm of Wheatley Bros., who for many years have carried on a large lumber business in this city. He was closely identified with and interested in aquatic sports on the Potomac, and was popular among amateur oarsmen.

Mr. Wheatley inherited his business qualifications from his father, who was one of Washington's successful merchants. At all times, however, while paying the strictest attention to his own affairs, Mr. Wheatley never neglected an opportunity to advance the interests of the District.

President Cleveland in 1888 appointed him a member of the Board of District Commissioners to succeed James B. Edmonds, who was named by President Arthur in 1883. At the time of his appointment there were many applicants for the position, and the contest for the honor aroused great interest. The nomination was confirmed by the Senate twenty days after it was made. The other Commissioners at that time were William B. Webb and Major Charles W. Raymond.

While in office Mr. Wheatley had immediate supervision of the Police and Fire Departments and of the financial bureaus of the District Government. He was a man of much executive ability, and brought to the duties of Commissioner the fruits of a long and successful business training. He retired from office after a service of one term, being succeeded by Lemon G. Hine.

Mr. Wheatley was a member of the vestry of Christ Episcopal Church, Georgetown; a director in the Firemen's Insurance Company, and a trustee in the Linthicum Institute.

When the news of the death of Mr. Wheatley was received at the District Building, the Commissioners ordered that the flag over the building be placed at half mast.

In speaking of the death of Mr. Wheatley, Commissioner Ross said that he was personally grieved at the news. He related the fact that Mr. Wheatley was a member of the Board which gave him the office of School Trustee, and that he came frequently into contact with the Commissioner while in office. Mr. Ross always found him ready to listen attentively to anything which had in view the betterment of the public schools.

Commissioner Macfarland said that he was well acquainted with Mr. Wheatley both as a private citizen and as Commissioner of the District. Mr. Macfarland was a young man reading law in the office of William B. Webb at the time that the two were in office, and, occupying a confidential relation with Mr. Webb, he saw and learned a good deal regarding affairs at the District Building. Mr. Macfarland thought that Mr. Wheatley was one of the best of the many able men who have graced the office of Commissioner of the District. Mr. Macfarland said that the death of Mr. Wheatley had come as a great surprise to him, and he felt that the city and District had lost one of its best and most representative citizens.

A number of the older employes of the District Government recalled the term of Mr. Wheatley's Commissionership, and spoke of him in terms of praise.

ENGAGED TO A BURGLAR.

Chicago Police Looking for a Noted Bank Robber's Dupe.

CHICAGO, June 2.—A romance in which a young Chicago girl of the northside plays the leading part was brought to light when the police examined the luggage of three safeblowers and bankrobbers who were arrested yesterday.

It appeared that the young woman had innocently become engaged to a noted criminal, not knowing his character. The girl's name is Myrtle Norle, and, through letters found in the possession of Frank Dwyer, alias Frank Rutledge, the Canadian bankrobber, who is well known to the Chicago police, the police say they have discovered that she is betrothed to the crook, believing him to be a traveling man.

Her photograph was found in Rutledge's trunk, with a package of affectionate letters written by her to Rutledge. They plainly showed that the writer was totally unaware of the bankrobber's real character and that she had promised to marry him, believing him to be in the service of a wholesale dry goods firm. The police have so far been unable to locate the young woman.

Theory of an Engineer.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., June 2.—Engineer Guild, who has charge of the sewerage work in Hampton, claims to have discovered that the tide of Hampton Roads ebbs and flows beneath the town of Hampton, and has demonstrated the truth of his theory to the satisfaction of many of the natives, who accept the tide theory in explanation of the recent big crack in the foundation of the new Bank of Hampton building. It is believed by some that the whole affair is a revival of the old theory held by some geographers that the entire eastern part of Virginia holds a precarious position on the side of an immense ledge and is liable to tumble into Chesapeake Bay without a moment's warning.

Wonder What Mertz Will Say Today!

June Clearance Sale Commences Today. Special Prices.

Mertz & Mertz,
Betteryet Tailors,
906 and 908 F St.

THE ASTRONOMERS RETURN.

Will Now Figure on the Results of Eclipse Observations.

The parties sent out by the Naval Observatory to secure data relating to the eclipse of the sun on May 28, stationed respectively at Barnesville and Griffin, Ga., and Pinehurst, N. C., have returned, but are unable to estimate the results achieved, owing to the fact that their photographic plates have not yet been developed.

Prof. Skinner, who was in charge of the Pinehurst station, says that the corona, the most important feature of the phenomenon, was exactly similar so far as he was able to observe, to that of the 1878 eclipse, though differing somewhat in structural detail from that of the eclipse of 1898.

The professor said that he did not look for any new revelation when the photographic plates should be developed, though additional facts in connection with the solar spectrum would doubtless be obtained.

The spectroscope, it was added on authority, owing to the very perfect means now in vogue for photographing its results, will doubtless prove more effective in this case than ever before, and the chemical constituents of the solar atmosphere or rather atmospheres, will, in all probability, be more accurately determined.

"Thus," said Prof. Skinner, "the results—that is, the more important ones—looked for will be determined by the chemical agency of the spectroscope rather than by the mere visual help of the camera and telescope. To be sure, the latter instruments will prove valuable auxiliaries, and will determine the general form and structure of the corona as the spectroscope is unable to do, the latter merely giving its chemical constituents. In fact, chemistry, perhaps for the first time in the history of astronomy, in this case, will play the principal part in obtaining astronomical data.

"It must be remembered," continued Professor Skinner, "that no one photograph will give a true picture of any phase of the eclipse; this can only be secured by a composite picture. The developing of our results and the making of computations, in order to make an intelligible and valuable record of the eclipse of May 28, 1900, will occupy the Observatory force at least six months."

ALLEGED TO BE A TRUST.

Suit Against the Kansas City Coal Dealers' Club.

KANSAS CITY, June 2.—In the Federal Court here, many interesting facts are being brought out as to the Kansas City Coal Dealers' Club, an organization which, Samuel Hartman alleged, is an illegal combination in the nature of a trust.

Hartman once belonged to the club and seeks $7,500 damages for discrimination against him and asks also that the club be dissolved. U. V. Weidener, as a witness for Hartman, said he was a member of the Board of Control of the Coal Club, and he described how the organization fixed its prices. His story was that near the close of a meeting of the club two or three members rise and propose a new set of prices. These prices are discussed and votes are taken. Finally the prices are fixed. Then, as a formality, a member gets up and moves that, as the action taken is contrary to the law, it should be stricken off the books. Nevertheless, the next day a circular is issued containing the prices fixed by the club and all must abide by them.

A man named Cohen, a coal dealer, testified that 90 per cent of the coal dealers of the city are members of the combination, and that they do about 90 per cent of the coal business in Kansas City. The case is still on.

TO SELL A CHICAGO SCHOOL.

Educational Board Makes a Move to Break Up Flirtation.

CHICAGO, June 2.—The Board of Education announced last night that it would sell the West Division High School property in order to remove its pupils from the influence of the students of the College of Physicians and Surgeons. The college says it is going to buy the property to get rid of the High School pupils. The two institutions are located side by side in Ogden Avenue, near Congress Street.

High School girls and college boys have for several years been giving too much thought to flirtation and too little to study, in the opinion of their instructors, and there has been much complaint from the faculties of both institutions. Finally, a few weeks ago, the college trustees decided that they would buy the school property if the Board of Education was willing to move away with its pupils. The board met the offer more than half way.

THE MOTOR TANDEM ACCIDENT.

Manager Marks Believes the Machine Was Tampered With.

BOSTON, June 2.—Dudley Marks, manager and pacemaker for Albert Champion, who rode on the rear saddle of the motor tandem which paced Champion in the fatal race at Waltham Wednesday, in which Harry E. Miles, of Lynn, and William F. Stafford, of Cambridge, were killed, expresses the belief that some one outside the race, who did not want Champion to win it, was primarily responsible for Champion's fall, which in turn caused Miles to run into the electric-light post.

Marks claims that the motor, which had previously been in perfect order, missed explosions and acted queerly during the race. Mr. Marks is convinced that some one tampered with the machine.

Paying for the Cruisers.

The Navy Department today made its first payment upon the six cruisers of the Denver class. The payment was of $46,874.25, to the Bath Iron Works, of Bath, Me., on the Cleveland, which is now one-tenth completed.

Danville Tobacco Sales.

DANVILLE, Va., June 2.—Following is the report of the tobacco sales for the past month: For the month of May the tobacco sales amounted to 2,790,352 pounds. For the same month in 1899 they were 3,661,821 pounds. The sales from October 1, 1899, to June 1, 1900, were 42,443,787 pounds. For the same period last year they were 38,228,067 pounds.

Local Produce and Provision Market.

The following price list, wholesale and retail, for today, is furnished by F. G. Swaine & Son, wholesalers, 932 Louisiana Avenue:

Green groceries—	
Tomatoes	$3.50 box, 15c lb.
Cucumbers	$3 per 100, 4c each
Lettuce	$2.50 per 100, 5c head
Bermuda onions	$1.75 crate, 10c box
Asparagus	$1.75 to $2.50 doz., 15c to 25c bunch
New potatoes	$5 to $6 bbl., 60c peck
Fruits—	
Oranges	$3.50 to $4.50 box, 25c to 35c doz.
Lemons	$3.50 box, 15c doz.
Bananas	60c to $1.50 bunch, 10c to 15c doz.
Pineapples	$8 to $15 per 100, 10c to 20c each
Strawberries	$3 to $4.50 crate, 10c to 15c qt.
Provisions—	
Eggs	14½c, 16c doz.
Turkeys	11c, 12½c lb.
Spring chickens	20c to 23c, 25c to 28c lb.
Fowls	12c, 12½c lb.
Roosters	8c, 10c lb.
Ducks	11c, 12½c lb.
Elgin butter	23c, 25c lb.
Cooking butter	16c, 20c lb.
Cream cheese	11½c, 15c lb.
Staple groceries—	
Granulated Sugar	5.65, 6c lb.
Cut loaf sugar	5.79c, 6c lb.
Powdered sugar	5.75, 6c lb.
No. 10 brown sugar	4.69c, 5c lb.
Coffee, Arbuckle's	12.15c lb.
Coffee, Lion	11.65c lb.
Java	22.5c, 30c lb.
Mocha	22.5c, 30c lb.
Maracaibo	18c, 23c lb.
Java and Mocha blend	18c, 25c lb.
Santos	15c, 20c lb.
Rio	12c to 15c lb., 18c lb.
Gunpowder tea	35c to 60c, 50c to $1
Oolong tea	35c to 50c, 50c to 75c lb.
E. Breakfast	40c to 50c, 50c to 75c lb.
Lard, pure	8½c, 10c lb.
Flour, best patents	$4.25 to $4.75, $4.50 to $5.50
Flour, family	$3.50 to $4, $3.75 to $4.50

FINALE OF THE REUNION

Confederate Veterans Leave Louisville for Their Homes.

Exciting Scene at the Adoption of a Resolution Expressing Gratitude for the Sentiments of the Federal Veterans at Fredericksburg. Next Session to Be at Memphis.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 2.—This is the last day of the Confederate Reunion, and 10,000 veterans left the city today. The railroads have brought 63,224 people to Louisville during the reunion.

Two incidents have done much to mar the pleasure of the affair. The first was the action of the Sons of Veterans in refusing to allow the American flag to be carried in their parade. This movement was led by Biscoe Hindman, Southern manager of a New York life insurance company. The other was a fight over a resolution expressing gratitude and appreciation of the sentiments of Gen. Daniel Sickles expressed by the Army of the Potomac at Fredericksburg recently that all sectionalism is destroyed.

Rev. Mr. Hill, of Virginia, begged the veterans to adopt the resolution. He concluded as follows: This is one country and we are under one flag. Let us be as generous to our enemies as they are to us. In his speech General Sickles mentioned only the glories of American soldiers, and every Confederate is an American soldier."

Gen. S. D. Lee, of Mississippi, spoke in favor of the resolution. "I hope there will not be one dissenting voice," said General Lee. "Let us do nothing to tear asunder this reunited country."

Colonel Garretty, of North Carolina, the only member of the committee on resolutions who opposed the disputed paragraph, said he would vote against such recognition of the G. A. R. General Gordon, speaking as an individual, made a short but impassioned plea for the resolution. "At Gettysburg," he said, "my bullets sent Dan Sickles to the rear with his leg torn away. He is a gallant man, and I favor the resolution."

Mr. Shepard tried to move to strike out the words "reciprocate," but the gathering would not hear him. A vote was demanded by many. General Cabell, of Texas, put the question. There was a mighty chorus of ayes, and only a few voted against it.

"There are three nays and forty thousand yeas," shouted Cabell in a voice which showed the younger generation why his soldiers called him "Old Tiger."

The business proceedings of the reunion ended yesterday, after a most successful session.

The ovation accorded the daughter and granddaughter of Jefferson Davis was a stirring scene. After introducing Mrs. Hayes, General Gordon embraced and kissed her, and General Cabell and Judge J. H. Reagan followed suit, while the audience yelled like mad. The report of the board of trustees of the Confederate Memorial Association stated that contributions for the Battle Abbey to date aggregated $224,437.35, including a check from Charles Broadway Rouss, of New York, for $100,000.

Biscoe Hindman, of Louisville, was elected Commander-in-Chief of the United Sons of Confederate Veterans.

Interest was chiefly centred in the contest of the meeting place. Early in the day the Buffalo men realized that they were almost out of the race, and that Memphis practically had the next reunion won. When the vote was taken Memphis won easily, but after it was over a resolution was adopted thanking Buffalo for her offer, and pledging the 1902 reunion to the Northern city.

TOWED NINE HUNDRED MILES.

The Steamer Strathnevis Disabled by Storms in Mid-Ocean.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., June 2.—The steamer Strathnevis, fourteen days out from Avonmouth for Montreal, arrived here yesterday in tow of the steamer Turcoman. She broke her shaft and lost her propeller eight days ago, during a heavy gale and lay helpless for two days. She suffered severely, the sea breaking over her. Then the Turcoman appeared and started to tow.

During six days the vessels met severe storms, the hawsers broke several times, and the ships almost collided once. The distance the Strathnevis was towed was 900 miles, making a record scarcely equaled. The Strathnevis was at one time practically unmanageable, being without cargo.

It is understood the agreement between the captains gives the Turcoman $200,000 salvage for towing the Strathnevis.

LACKING IN LEADERSHIP.

Comment Brought Out by Lord Rosebery's Evasive Letter.

LONDON, June 2.—Great expectations had been roused in political circles, especially in view of the increasing belief that a general election will be held in October, by an announcement that Lord Rosebery would make a definite declaration of his views in today's "Western Daily Mercury." His letter, however, is disappointing. It commences with congratulations to the paper on its fortieth anniversary, and says:

"At this remarkable moment it finds a faction annihilated by the war in which the great mass of the nation desire to stand shoulder to shoulder. For war, with all its curses, may ultimately bring blessing, may trace a nation, may mold a nation, may unite a nation, and must make a nation take stock of itself and examine its deficiencies."

Lord Rosebery refers to the supreme value of the function of the press in such circumstances when it must divest itself of mere catchwords and impulses of party and educate the people without fear or partiality.

"The press," he continues, "must be prepared to discard obsolete shibboleths, search out abuses, disregard persons, be instant in pressing for reforms, social, educational, and administrative, and, if need be, constitutional, and regard with some appreciation the destinies and responsibilities of empire.

"All stand at the parting of the ways. Will Great Britain flinch and falter in her world wide task? How is she best to pursue it? What new forces and inspirations will she need? What changes are involved in these questions which require clear foresight, cool courage, and freedom from formula?"

Commenting on the letter, the "Morning Post" says that though Lord Rosebery has much of the character of mind of a leader, he does not lead. He asks questions, but does not give replies.

A Prodigious Snow Fall.

(From Ainslee's Magazine.)

The most prodigious fall of snow in the mountains recorded of late occurred at Ruby, a coal camp in Gunnison county, Col., during the winter of three years ago. In one month's time 230 inches fell, and during the winter 780.5 inches, or 65 feet, were precipitated. This latter amount means 93.21 inches of water.

Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey

MALARIA, Fevers, Chills, Coughs, Colds, Dyspepsia of whatever form, quickly cured by taking DUFFY'S Malt. A tablespoonful in glass of water three times a day. All druggists and grocers. Beware of Imitations.

TO SERVE AS JURORS.

Names of Those Selected for the Circuit and Criminal Branches.

The following named persons have been summoned by the United States Marshal for the District to serve as jurors in the Circuit and Criminal branches of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia during the month of June:

Circuit Court, No. 1—Charles U. Gibson, 3522 Centre Street; Daniel F. Merrill, jr., 802 F Street; Herman Hollander, 425 Twelfth Street; William H. Tuckey, 626 Fourteenth Street; George O. Burns, 223 Eighth Street; Patrick Conroy, 1227 Potomac Avenue; Ralph V. Cook, 1118 Sixteenth Street; Charles Barnes, West Connecticut Avenue; Benj. Abell, Four-and-a-half and F streets southwest; W. H. Dyer, 729 Twentieth Street; George F. Edelin, Congress Heights; Francis L. Allen, Jefferson and Fillmore streets, Anacostia; Robert M. Morrison, 1331 Wallach Place; Henry S. Hollahan, 814 Seventh Street northeast; John W. Posten, 403 Eighth Street southeast; Philip H. Ward, 1141 Twenty-second Street; Milton Patterson, 478 Pennsylvania Avenue; Henry F. Getz, 928 Maryland Avenue northeast; James H. Maxwell, 1321 Fifth Street; Godard Goldsborough, 725 Nineteenth Street; Alexander Wynkoop, 631 T Street; John Blundon, New Cut Road; James H. Cathell, 3254 O Street; William H. Quackenbush, 3302 N Street; Joshua E. Thorne, 513 E Street, and George H. Keppler, 901 Eighth Street.

Criminal Court No. 1—Jacob B. Clark, Distributing Reservoir; George C. Bruel, 1814 Seventh Street; Thaddeus E. Dulin, 1215 F Street; John S. Lee, 2708 P Street; Frederick S. Schaum, 755 Seventh Street southeast; Henry J. Miller, 418 Ninth Street southwest; Frederick Johnson, 2927 M Street; Edward Burke, 1507 P Street; D. J. Buckley, 727 Twenty-first Street; James G. Rowe, Shepherd Road; Joseph R. Freeman, 612 Thirteenth Street; George W. Brown, 41 Myrtle Street northeast; Dabney M. Chambers, 419 Seventh Street northeast; William J. Dwyer, 1615 Eighth Street; Raymond Thorn, 417 New Jersey Avenue southeast; Edward E. Muth, 908 Eighth Street; John Lainhart, Tenleytown; James F. Simpson, 700 P Street; John W. Yingling, 912 Pennsylvania Avenue southeast; Clement Robinson, 617 M Street; Samuel Wetzel, New Cut Road; Francis Reeside, 1008 Rhode Island Avenue; William C. Dodge, 3117 N Street; Charles Jacobsen, 2720 K Street; Max S. Johnson, 1435 Pennsylvania Avenue, and John M. Krous, 1602 Seventh Street.

Criminal Court No. 2—George W. Carll, 919 Seventh Street northeast; John M. Williams, 900 Third Street southeast; James Alfred Burgess, 613 Fourteenth Street; Austin Herr, 2001 Kalorama Avenue; Charles G. McChesney, 55 S Street; Arthur B. Nichols, corner of Twelfth and G Streets nortwest; J. Fred Gatchel, 604 Thirteenth Street; John Willis, 311 H Street northeast; James Watson, 1306 Thirty-sixth Street; Israel P. Libbey, 314 Ninth Street; Thomas Kengla, Tenleytown; A. C. Haller, 1322 G Street; John A. Donovan, 1320 Thirty-sixth Street; Joseph Montgomery, 1512 Third Street; Henry Voigt, Riggs Road; F. D. Hospital, 2040 I Street; Charles Sorrell, 1435 C Street southwest; John Ross, 1438 Pierce Place; James L. Calhoun, 1721 New Jersey Avenue; Santus Auth, Bladensburg Road; Clarence W. Oliver, 3313 N Street; George J. Lewis, 1908 G Street; Henry J. Albert, 1319 F Street; R. L. Elliot, 401 O Street; John B. Harry, 716 Twentieth Street, and Thomas H. Mitchelmore, 1449 P Street.

IT MADE THE CAPTAIN SWEAR.

Effects of a Supposed Enemy Turning Up as an Enquiring Friend.

(From the New York Commercial Advertiser.)

It was supposed that the captain never swore because he had been a minister, but it was only one of the lieutenants who had been a minister, and he had decidedly fallen from grace. The right of swearing had been a question of contingent discussion aboard ship. The executive officer swore because he was all bile; the navigating officer swore because he was jolly, and when the captain remonstrated with him he said: "What can I do? The whole shipload of men are swearing, captain, ensigns and seamen, and I've got to beat them all to show my position, haven't I?" However that was, excitement generally followed a public swearing by the captain, except on one day when the excitement preceded it.

That day the sea was calm and nothing much was going on aboard ship save the constant watch of the blockaded Cuban port and the sea horizon. The air was clear, the sun was bright and for some unusual atmospheric reason everything that appeared over the horizon was tremendously magnified. A puff of smoke was seen beyond the sky line and all hands watched eagerly for the appearance of the steamer. Up she came, puffing away, and in the clear light she looked like the Great Eastern. She flew no signal flags, she looked strange, and she bore down on the blockading cruisers as straight as a die. On she came, growing larger and larger while the crew waited breathlessly for some word from the captain. The officers on the bridge stood watching her fixedly, muttering because they could not make her out. Finally the captain said: "Well, she doesn't answer our signals, and it's not our fault if she gets hurt." Then turning to the bugler he said: "Sound 'clear ship for action.'" This process was no mean job, but when a scrap was in sight it could be done quickly, and in five minutes all hands were ready to answer the call to quarters.

Again there was anxious waiting. Then a queer change came over the appearance of the approaching craft. She had gotten well out of the horizon zone, and as she came near enough for the water to be seen foaming at her bow she grew peculiarly small. Officers and men began to look foolishly at each other, and still the stranger grew smaller. Looks of surprise grew to looks of disgust, and despite the fact that they were standing at quarters, the men began to act as if they were unconscious of the approaching vessel, as though no one had ever suggested a scrap.

The steamer, shrunken to a tug, turned broadside as she came within hailing distance, displaying a large white flag at the stern labeled "New York ——," and a tinhorn voice spoke through a megaphone. "Can you please tell me where the main fleet is, and if you expect to encounter the enemy's ships?" Then it was that the captain swore.

THE GOAT AS A DAIRY ANIMAL.

Its Milk Said to Be Superior to That of the Cow.

(From the Epitomist.)

The usefulness of the goat in clearing foul lands and the profitableness of the animal for its hair, skin, and even carcass, is becoming pretty well understood. But the goat is most valuable as a dairy animal. If the cows, for instance, are being used for supplying a city milk trade, the keeping of goats for the home milk supply would be an excellent policy. The goat will live where a cow would starve; and while it, like every domestic animal, will do best on good pasture, it will live and yield milk on astonishingly little food.

The animal and its milk are almost entirely exempt from disease; the milk is more nutritious than that of the cow, and agrees with stomachs that cow's milk frequently offends. The animal requires only the cheapest kind of shelter, but it needs shelter from the storms and in winter. If by reason of drought, soiling is necessary, leaves, vegetable refuse, peelings of the apple or potato, bread crusts, or stale bread, if they are sweet and clean, will be all the feed that is needed.

All goats, however, will not eat the same food, and the feeder will have to study the appetites of the individual animal. Frequent feeding and a variety of food in winter will be found beneficial. Roots, oil meal, oats, corn (of the latter, in the whole state, the goat is very fond), are proper feed, especially for the milking goat. Rock salt is greatly relished. The flavor of goat's milk cannot be distinguished from that of cow's milk if it is properly cared for. From three to four pints a day is the average yield of a good milker. The milk is so rich and of such a character that in making pastry it will take the place of eggs.

A VICTIM OF WHITECAPS

New Jersey Wife-Beater Receives Harsh Treatment.

Dragged From His Home, Lashed With Whips, and Then Covered With Paint and Feathers—Incidents That Led Up to the Affair—No Sympathy for the Man.

BRIDGETON, N. J., June 2.—A mob of twenty-five Whitecaps last night lashed and painted and feathered Smith Alfard for brutality to his wife, whose death he is accused of causing.

They surrounded his house at 10 o'clock and surprised him preparing for bed. They dragged him half-clad through the room where his dead wife lay in her coffin. Shrieking and struggling, he was taken outside, where the mob confronted him.

The leader of the mob told him they intended to hang him, and that he had better prepare to die. He resisted. The men who had him in their power thereupon kicked and cuffed him until he became too weak to make a further defence.

He was carried through the town half dressed and screaming for mercy, to a wood on the edge of the place. The mob continued into the wood for two miles, when a halt was called. Alford's clothing was torn from him and each member of the band lashed him with whips until the blood streamed from him. Then he was beaten and kicked until he was unconscious. A fire was built and some roofing paint heated. Over their victim they poured this and then coated him with feathers. The Whitecaps declared that they would hang him.

As soon as the facts were made known to the Mayor and Chief of Police of Bridgeton a posse of police and town officials was organized to save the man's life if possible. The relieving force was divided up into a dozen smaller posses and at an early hour they had covered many miles of territory in that vicinity. They reported that they had seen nothing of the mob or of its victim.

Alford, who is a union glass blower, turned up this morning and spent several hours in removing from his body the coat of roofing paint which had been applied by the band of masked men. After he had completed this operation his wife's funeral was held.

Alford is ill from the effects of the beating he received, but will recover. He is about forty years old. He was a brutal husband, and the death of his wife is attributed to his cruelty. It is rumored that he poisoned her. While the woman was dying on Wednesday Alford is said to have written a letter to a woman whose identity is unknown to any one of his acquaintance, in which he addressed her as "My Own Darling Sweetheart." The letter, or part of it, was seen by a neighbor, and the facts were reported to the townsmen. He was said to be so overjoyed at his wife's death that he could not conceal his pleasure. "Now that she is dead, I will enjoy myself," he said yesterday. This utterance was reported to the citizens and was no doubt that which enraged certain people so that they determined to take his life. There was much excitement at Bridgeton over the affair, but there is no sympathy expressed for the victim of the mob.

CHANGES IN METHODISM.

A New School of the Religion Entering into Practice.

(From the Chicago Chronicle.)

Those who have listened to the debates at the sessions of the Methodist General Conference or who have read the reports of proceedings must have been impressed with the spirit of the various addresses and with the general characteristics of the men who compose the gathering. The Methodist General Conferences are among the strongest and most important religious bodies of the country.

The sermons delivered by the visiting Methodist divines in the various city churches of their communion have greatly impressed the congregationus. Like the debates in the Conference, the discourses were evidence that the preachers posses great powers of mind, are trained dialecticians, and have a singular faculty for touching the right cord of public sentiment.

Compared with the early Methodist elders and preachers, they are a new school. They differ as much from primitive Methodist manners as the modern Methodist houses of worship differ from the rude buildings where early Methodist worshipers gathered.

City Methodist churches in the furniture and upholstery are highly ornate. The platforms where the clergymen officiate are works of architectural art. The altars are mahogany and velvet. The spires are sometimes tipped out with a cross!

The early Methodist worshiped in the simplest edifices. Generally their churches were without even steeples. Tasteful ornamentation was never seen. Rude simplicity marked each structure and all its appointments where religious services were held. A cross above a house of Christian worship they regarded as a papel abdomination—a symbol of anti-Christ.

The early Methodist preachers spoke extemporaneously in the pulpit. No manuscripts, not even notes as the heads of a sermon, were allowed. If a preacher should enter a pulpit, open services with prayer invoking divine aid to inspire his sermon, and then should lay on the desk a carefully prepared manuscript and read it as his word from heaven to human souls he would be regarded as guilty of a blasphemous farce.

That they were compelled to speak extemporaneously made them impressive pulpit orators. Each preacher spoke "as a dying man to dying men." The earnestness, the magnetic force, the fire of their sermons was the result. Having "the power," as it was called, occurred frequently in their congregations. Men and women fainted or went off in convulsions. Shouts of "amen" and "glory" resounded from all quarters.

If the preachers had read their sermons no such result could have been witnessed. Their appeals would have been idle. In the most emotional case the ablest lawyer would fail to convince a jury if he should draw out of his pocket two or three quires of manuscript and read a prosaical argument on the facts and the law. Before a jury and in the pulpit effective oratory must come red hot from the glowing centre of thought and passion.

All who have read William Wirt's description of the blind preacher—and all who have not read it should read it—will appreciate the excitement, the interest, the spectacular effects of early preaching in the log church buildings and in the open groves.

Changes in the manners of Methodism are not changes for the worse. Progress and refinement are visible in all the changes of modern life. Destiny—or, call it Providence—leads all men and all things forward.

B. & O. $1 to Frederick, Hagerstown, and Winchester,

By special train leaving Washington 7 a. m., June 3. Returning, leave Winchester and Hagerstown 7 and Frederick 7:45 p. m., same day. Tickets also sold from intermediate points.

A FAST BICYCLE RIDER

Will often receive painful cuts, sprains, or bruises from accidents. Bucklen's Arnica Salve will kill the pain and heal the injury. It's the cyclist's friend. Cures Chafing, Chapped Hands, Sore Lips, Burns, Ulcers, and Piles. Cure guaranteed. Only 25c. Try it. Sold by Henry Evans, druggist, 92 F St. nw.

NO ONE TO BLAME.

Jury Decides That Mr. Fischer's Death Was Accidental.

The jury of inquest convened by Coroner Carr at No. 6 Station at 11 o'clock this morning to enquire into the circumstances attending the death of Jacob Fischer, the aged farmer who was struck by train No. 16 of the Metropolitan Railway, near the corner of Four-and-a-Half Street and Indiana Avenue, Thursday afternoon, and who died at the Emergency Hospital yesterday morning, decided that they could hold no one criminally responsible for the accident.

The body will be buried from the home of Robert Ponickau, Mr. Fischer's son-in-law, at 3 o'clock tomorrow afternoon. Services will be conducted at the house, and the funeral will be private. The interment will be at Prospect Hill Cemetery.

INJURED MEN IDENTIFIED.

Two Found Unconscious by the Police Sent to Hospitals.

The man found in an unconscious and bruised condition at the station of the Falls Church Electric Railway in Rosslyn last night by the police of the Seventh precinct, who was removed to Georgetown University Hospital for treatment, has been identified, it is said, as John F. Kelly, a drug clerk, thirty-four years old, whose home is at 986 Florida Avenue northwest. Kelly is still at the hospital suffering from the effects of a cut over his left eye and bruises about the limbs. His condition is not considered serious. It is thought that Kelly fell from an electric car. The physicians at the hospital say that the injured man remembers little or nothing of what happened to him.

The identity of the man found unconscious by the police of the Second precinct at the corner of North Capitol Street and New Jersey Avenue last night, has also been established. It is said that he is Robert Marsh, twenty-five years old, of 1227 North Capitol Street. The physicians at the Homeopathic Hospital, to which Marsh was removed, diagnosed his trouble as alcoholism. No injuries were apparent.

BARBERS NOT GETTING RICH.

Little Profit Results From the Shaving Process Alone.

(From the Pittsburg Post.)

"Ten cents is not enough for a good shave," the barber said as he stropped his razor and gazed at the lather-covered face of the man in the chair. "That is, it is not enough for the proprietor of the shop. Every man who goes into a barber shop wants everything clean and as hygienic as possible, and yet some of these very men would make a dreadful fuss if we were to raise our prices from 10 cents to 15, the figure that should really prevail. Now, just stop and consider for a moment. You come in here and get into the chair of one of the men, who is an employe and not the proprietor. The workman must know his business and be first-class, otherwise we would not retain our customers; he draws good wages, in fact his per cent of each shave, figured on the number of an average week, is 7 cents on each one. You will want clean towels used on your face, and that costs; you may want bay rum or some sort of lotion, and while there is not much used it all counts in the course of a day. There is the wear and tear on furniture, the need of new material at all times; rent, pay of porters, and the general maintenance of a first-class place, and after that is all paid it leaves about 1 cent profit on each shave for the man who owns the shop. I tell you if it wasn't for the hair-cutting and shampooing that we do there is many a shop that would have to close its doors.

"Oh, yes, we have a number of people who come in here just to get shaved and nothing more, and you may be sure that there is not a barber in the place that does not know them. They are not good customers, and the men appreciate this and do not show any alacrity in waiting on them. You see, a barber wants to make a good showing in the amount of money taken in, and if he has nothing but shave checks at the end of the day, why, he has not made for the man who employs him much more than his wages.

"The man who wants a shave and goes into a barber shop and finds all the chairs filled with people who are getting their hair cut and beards trimmed feels very much like doing a few lines of cussing, but it is not so with the barber or the man who runs the shop. The hair cuts are what fill the larder and add to the little pile in the savings bank. I would like to see all the shops go to a 15 cent shave; that is, all the first-class ones. It is not too much, and if the patrons of these good places who think 10 cents too much will just take a day off and go to one of the 5 cent shops and get a shave he will have good reason to realize what he is getting in the better class 10 cent shops."

MEN AND WOMEN

Kidney trouble preys upon the mind, discourages and lessens ambition; beauty, vigor, and cheerfulness soon disappear when the kidneys are out of order or diseased. For pleasing results use Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney remedy. At druggists'. Sample bottle by mail free, also pamphlet. Address Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.

DIED.

WITTEKINDT—Departed this life, Friday, June 1, 1900, at 2:15 a. m., at his residence, 318 Pa. ave. nw., JOHN C. WITTEKINDT, the beloved husband of Laura Virginia Wittekindt, aged forty years.

Funeral Monday, June 4, at 10 o'clock a. m., from his late residence. Interment at Congressional Cemetery. Friends invited to attend. 1t

SPECIAL NOTICES.

EXTRA OCCASION OF THE WOODMEN OF THE WORLD—The founder of the order, Hon. JOSEPH CULLEN ROOT, of Omaha, Neb.; Gen. JOHN W. BROWNING, of Denver, Col., formerly of New York State Legislature, and Hon. A. C. FINE, of Virginia, will address the citizens of the District of Columbia at Masonic Temple, Ninth and F Streets northwest, Monday evening, June 4, at 8 p. m. Fraternity members specially invited.

W. H. FAIRLESS,
District Deputy Consul, Com. W. O. W.
je2-2t,em

EDUCATIONAL.

GOVERNMENT employe, university graduate, prepares candidates for civil service examinations; classes now formed; one of ex-soldiers; also Latin and mathematics. 1020 8th st. nw. je2-3t

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS—U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, WASHINGTON, D. C., MAY 25, 1900.—Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Disbursing Clerk until 2 P. M., THURSDAY, JUNE 7, 1900, for furnishing car seals for the Bureau of Animal Industry during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901. Full information furnished on application to the Disbursing Clerk of the Department. Bids must be sealed and addressed to the Secretary of Agriculture, in accordance with instructions given on schedules. JAMES WILSON, Secretary. my26-je2

UNDERTAKERS.

J. WILLIAM LEE,
Undertaker and Livery.
822 Penn. Ave. nw., Washington, D. C.

Prelate Kneipp Water Cure
—AT—
Brentwood, Md.
Near District Line.
NATURAL REMEDIES ONLY.

Water, air, sun, light, heat, sand and mud baths, douches, diets, gymnastics exercise, and massage. Will restore human sufferers to health and normal conditions. All chronic and acute cases treated without medicine. Regular graduate physician and nurses in attendance.

For particulars call at Dr. Czarra's Office, 317 6th st. nw., Washington, D. C., or at Brentwood, Md.

Hyattsville car will bring you, for one fare, to Brentwood District line station. my24-tf

AUCTION SALES.

C. G. SLOAN & CO., AUCTIONEERS, 1407 G ST.

Willard's Hotel Furniture AT PUBLIC AUCTION

Comprising About 250 Well-Furnished Rooms Located in the South Wing and the Southern Portion of the 14th Street Front.

The owners having decided to rebuild this famous hostelry, we are authorized to sell the entire contents, as mentioned above, at public auction, commencing MONDAY, JUNE FOURTH, 1900, AT TEN O'CLOCK A. M., and continuing daily thereafter at same hour until all is sold.

NOTE.—During the sale and the erection of the new building the north wing will be open for the reception of guests, with office on the F Street front, just west of Fourteenth Street.

The furniture is all by good makers and in fine condition, consisting of Walnut and Oak Chamber Suites, Carpets throughout the house, Mantel and Pier Mirrors, Fine Hair Mattresses, Feather Pillows