

THE TIMES.

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THE MANCHESTER CIRCULATION OF THE TIMES IS NOW GREATER THAN ALL THE OTHER RICHMOND PAPERS COMBINED.

THE CIRCULATION OF THE TIMES IS LARGER THAN EVER BEFORE IN ITS HISTORY, AND IS STEADILY INCREASING.

TUESDAY, MARCH 8, 1892.

SIX PAGES.

NEWS SUMMARY.

Rev. Dr. Joshua Peterkin is dead.—The Graham investigation continues.—There is talk of a new West-End park.—The veteran firemen of New York were in the city.

Dr. Baker was acquitted of the murder of his wife at Abingdon yesterday.—A destructive fire occurred in Martinsville Saturday night.—The farmers of Gloucester are pleased with the orator law.—A monument will be erected in Gloucester to the memory of the late Judge W. T. Jones.—Mr. Samuel Gold, of Lexington, died Saturday.—Heavy frosts of tobacco continue in Danville.—The Treadway arrested in Manchester Saturday created great excitement in Danville Sunday.—Officers of the London Live Stock Exhibition Company were elected.—Hotel Ketchikan at Leesburg, will be sold at auction.—The wood and oak yard of Gilliam Brothers, Martinsville, has been destroyed by fire.—Jen. Dooley, who killed Policeman Mosby, of Roanoke, will be hanged in that city on Friday the 8th.—Mr. John R. Wood was buried at Hampton.—The new Methodist church at Phoebus will be dedicated March 13th.—Reverend Life is holding large meetings in Norfolk.—Death of Charles Dunkin at Petersburg from an injury received in an accident on the Norfolk and Western railroad.—A handsome entertainment was given by the Masons of Petersburg.—The residence of Captain J. T. Owens, near Spotsylvania Courthouse, has been destroyed by fire.—Death of ex-Postmaster David A. Winslow, of Alexandria.

Four more negro rioters have been arrested in Memphis.—Mrs. Osborn was indicted for theft in London yesterday.—Baroness de Stuers was granted a divorce at Norfolk, S. D.—Judge Pierpont, of New York, is dead.—John A. Smith, of Hillsboro, O., died yesterday.—Another comet has been discovered.—Representative John W. Kendall, of Kentucky, was stricken with apoplexy at Washington yesterday.—The Rhedive of Egypt wants to regain the Sudan.—There is no improvement in the condition of the Grand Duke Louis of Hesse.—Considerable excitement was created in the House yesterday over the silver resolution.—Rev. Dr. Bailey, of Raleigh, N. C., was stricken with paralysis while preaching Sunday.—Senator Hill has returned to Washington.

The University team of Chapel Hill have made arrangements to play a number of games with prominent Southern teams.—The crops in Eastern North Carolina will be made with home-made fertilizers.—Many new homes have been put up at Morehead City.—The W. O. & E. C. railroad will be extended through Eastern North Carolina.

In the position which has been taken by THE TIMES in the discussion now going on in the Democratic party over the next Presidential nomination it is governed not by preference for or opposition to any special man, but solely by principle. It does not oppose the nomination of David B. Hill because he is Mr. Hill, but simply because it does not believe that the exalted office of President of the United States should be attained by the machine methods employed in ordinary ward politics; nor does it advocate the nomination of Mr. Cleveland because he is Cleveland, but because it believes him to be the most available and leading exponent of true Democratic principles in the party. It is these principles which it wishes to see triumph, and it would oppose the nomination of any man who represents the school of politics to which Hill belongs, while it would advocate the nomination of any man who belongs to the school represented by Cleveland, and who would be likely to achieve success.

The profound indignation which has been aroused in all liberal circles in Germany by the order of the Emperor suppressing the Frankfurter Gazette of March 1st, on the charge of lese majeste, is an evidence of how much liberal sentiment has grown in the Empire in the last few years. The Gazette commented with freedom on the Emperor's recent speech, but not with disrespect, and the high handed proceeding of William, which a few years ago would have attracted little attention, is universally regarded as an infringement upon the rights of German citizens. The increasing antagonism between the Emperor and an influential section of his subjects will lead in the end to violent scenes which will throw the whole of Germany into disorder.

A GENERAL meeting of the citizens of Raleigh has been called with a view to raising a fund for the purchase of a silver service for the new cruiser which will be named after the capital city of North Carolina and which is soon to be launched. It is a very appropriate custom which leads the citizens of each town selected by the Government in its naval nomenclature to make such a gift. The service presented by Atlanta to the cruiser of that name was one of the handsomest that has been given, and all the indications are that Raleigh will be equally as liberal in the present which it will make. The smaller cities are not unlikely to be more generous in the character of their gifts than the larger simply because they are more strongly moved by feelings of local pride.

DEATH OF DR. PETERKIN.

The death of the Rev. Joshua Peterkin, D. D., which occurred yesterday morning at his residence in this city, will carry grief to the hearts of many who have enjoyed his friendship, been guided by his counsels and comforted by his religious ministrations.

But he will also be lamented by many who, outside of all these associations, have unconsciously been brought to think of the unseen things which are eternal as they have observed this humble follower of Christ pursue his quiet path of daily duty, around which there seemed to shine a heavenly halo.

The influence of Dr. Peterkin, not only on his congregation, but on the whole community, was due to the confirmed belief which prevailed that he was, in deed and in truth, a servant of God and a friend of humanity; that he impersonated the doctrine of faith in the fatherhood of God and brotherhood of man.

It was a common occurrence here for the spiritual warfare, who sought a minister of the Gospel, to be directed to Dr. Peterkin as one from whom the wanderer would find his way, the needy succor and the broken in heart the balm of Gilead.

With him dogmatic theology seemed to be lost in the glory of the spirit of Christ. There was no element of fanaticism in his character, and yet he was a most positive and independent man. Respecting sincerely the convictions of others, he was tenacious of his own positions when taken with deliberation. Sympathetic and tender with an individual, he was uncompromising in a matter of principle. A wonderful combination of gentleness with force.

If there can be found any one proof of the truth and divine origin of the Christian revelation able to carry conviction to the mind and heart of the unbeliever it will be the life and death of such a Christian as Joshua Peterkin.

OUR CITY'S GOVERNMENT.

It cannot be denied that on the whole Richmond is well governed. But there are many much needed physical improvements to be made in the city. We are short of money for making them. Our credit is a little strained, and our tax rate is as heavy as the people are willing, or ought to be willing, to bear. We need a great deal of money to make our streets what they ought to be, and the superintendent of gas threatens early and heavy demands for his department. Where is the money for these and other imminent demands to come from? We do not mean to say that we possess the wand, a touch of which will turn granite into gold, nor do we mean to claim a patent for improving our finances. We think, however, we can suggest some changes in our plan of governmental administration that will be much better for the administration, and will probably bring money into the treasury.

In every business that man succeeds best who keeps his eyes most closely upon the details of his business. The gross results of his business is a summary of its details. If each detail is specifically watched, if every article is bought as cheaply as possible and sold for the best profit possible, the sum total of the details will show a much larger profit, than if some details had been watched while others were allowed to shift for themselves.

If this elementary principle of mercantile business were fully applied to our city's government, we believe it would show most profitable results in every direction. How can it be best applied? We answer by a very simple and obviously proper change in our present form of administration.

At present all of the city's revenues is paid into the city treasury in one common fund, and each department takes from the common fund what its managers can persuade the Council that department ought to have. Consequently each department's aim is principally to get money. It has little thought for what it can save and accumulate. Two of these departments, the fire and police, must remain on this footing since neither one produces a cent. Their value, and each is indispensable, is in preventing destruction. The other departments, however, all produce revenue. Let the principles of a merchant's business be applied to these.

The city's books should be examined and it should be determined what the Water Department has cost the city, and that department should be charged each year the interest on what that sum is. It should then be credited with all of its receipts. If it has a surplus, which it certainly will have, a part of this surplus should be set aside as a sinking fund to extinguish its construction bonds; another part should be set aside to form a fund to provide for the improvements that will be required in the future, and the rest should be turned into the treasury to the general account of the city. The same should be done with the Gas Department and with the sewers. Streets are not yet in shape to have the principle applied to them. It is obvious that this system would put each department on its mettle to make the best possible showing. Each would reduce its expenses to a minimum, and each would produce all the revenue that it could. We believe that the application of this system to the three departments named would show an unexpected result in one year's time. If the system of water meters (of which we shall have more to say) were added to the Water Department we believe the increase in its revenues alone in one year would astonish the people.

General Bradley T. Johnson, when a representative of the city of Richmond, got the General Assembly to apply the germ of the system here indicated to our Police Department, and it has worked like a charm. He separated that department from the general city government and placed it under the control of a separate commission. The result manifested itself at once. Though the commissioners received no pay for their services they took the greatest possible pride in their department, the best citizens served willingly on the board and Richmond for fifteen years has had a model police force. A few years back the charter was amended so as to put the fire department under a similar commission, and no fire department is now better managed than Richmond's. One striking result has been shown. With exactly the same appropriation that the department had before the commission was created, it has saved money enough to buy a new truck, a new engine and to build a new station house.

We do not contend for a separate commission for each of the departments we have mentioned. It would be useless to contend for that now, since an amendment to the charter must be had to create these and the Legislature is not in session. All we contend for now is an application of the principle as a method of business under the direction of the Council's committees. Let us once get the principle applied and the public can be trusted to demand such agencies for working it as shall appear to be best suited. We are about to elect a new Council. Let this idea be the one upon which it shall be elected. Vote for the man who will segregate the departments and put each upon its own bottom. Withhold your vote from the man who will not declare how he stands upon this proposition.

AMERICAN IRON AND STEEL.

Advance sheets of the directory to the iron and steel works of the United States contain a good deal of new information as to the growth of the iron and steel industries of this country in 1890 and 1891. In 1890 the production of pig iron, rolled iron and steel ingots was the largest that has ever been recorded in our history, but there was a sharp reaction in these industries in 1891 in sympathy with the reduction in the volume of every class of manufactured product. Many of the iron and steel works that were erected in the booming times of 1890, more especially in the Southern States, were either abandoned altogether or temporarily closed for financial reasons in 1891 with a marked effect upon the amount of the general output in iron and steel.

The influences that in 1891 crippled the operation of works already in existence, discouraged a large expenditure of capital in the erection of new works, although, as statistics show, these influences did not lead to a complete cessation in this line of investment. At the close of 1889 there were 275 blast furnaces either in active operation or likely to become active. At the close of 1891 there were 569 furnaces in operation, or six furnaces less than at the close of 1889. These 569 furnaces include the fifty-two furnaces which have been erected since 1889, but do not include the fifty-eight which have either been wrecked or abandoned in that period of time.

Of the new furnaces, twenty-six have been put up in the South, and there are eleven in the course of erection in this section of new furnaces, while the foundation of only one has been laid in the North. In the years 1890 and 1891 there was a very remarkable falling off in the building of new furnaces in Alabama, while in Virginia, on the other hand, there was a very remarkable progress. For instance, for the two years ending with 1891, only two new furnaces were erected in Virginia and three were abandoned, but in 1890 and 1891 seven new furnaces were built and six are now in the course of erection. The progress of Virginia in the erection and projection of new furnaces exceeded during the same length of time that of any other State in the Union.

The 569 furnaces in operation in the United States at the present time have an aggregate annual capacity of 16,296,793 tons, or an average of 28,441 net tons annually for each furnace—a remarkable indication, as corresponding statistics for previous years will show, of the growth in the aggregate and individual capacity of American furnaces.

The Iron and Steel Directory for 1890 and 1891 enumerates 460 completed rolling-mills and steel-works in this country. This represents forty-three new mills and works, while twenty-eight old establishments have been abandoned, the net increase in the period mentioned being fifteen. In January, 1892, there were eighteen rolling-mills and steel plants in the course of erection against a total of eleven works in the course of erection at the close of 1891.

The puddling furnaces, in the two years ending with November, 1891, increased from 4,882 to 4,914, and from this date to January, 1892, there was a further increase to 5,120. During the first two years the Bessemer steel industry of the United States, already the largest in the world, has been further developed. The open-hearth steel industry has in the same length of time made a greater progress than the Bessemer steel. Basic steel, on the other hand, has not risen to any importance except at two or three works in Pennsylvania. There are twenty establishments which are either prepared or will soon be prepared to make tin plate under the provisions of the McKinley law.

There are also in the United States twenty-one locomotive works, not including works operated by railroad companies; thirty-one wrought-iron pipe works; forty-three cast-iron pipe works; sixty-nine car-axle works, not including works operated by railroad companies; one hundred and nine car-wheel works and one hundred and five car works, not including railroad works.

EDITOR CHARLES A. DANA, of the New York Sun, otherwise known as the Nestor of the New York press, ventilates his ideas about the Presidential situation in a long interview in the Cincinnati Enquirer. He declares that it is his opinion David B. Hill is the only man who can be elected, and that Cleveland is not to be thought of. Let us see. Did not Editor Dana say something like that about Hon. B. Franklin Butler in 1854?

When Mr. Harrison will send his ultimatum to Lord Salisbury with the same alacrity that he sent it to President Montt.

The Columbian Exposition and Sunday Editor Times.

The meeting at the First Presbyterian church to-night to protest against the opening of the Columbian Exposition ought to be a great gathering of the best people of this city, without respect to denomination, not only because two of the most distinguished preachers in Virginia—Dr. Hoyle and Bishop Randolph—are to speak, but also because this is the critical time to let the sentiment of the nation be heard on this great question. The people who made our country what it is were a Sabbath-keeping and God-fearing race, and if their descendants would keep unchanged their glorious heritage of liberty and truth, they must maintain the great institutions out of which it came, and the Sabbath is one of them.

ROBERT P. KEAN.

PRIMROSE AND WEST'S COMPANY.

Only One Performance To-night at the Theatre.

The public still have a liking for what Mr. Lawrence Hutton in his "Curiosities of the American Stage" says "is the only branch of the dramatic art, if properly it can claim to be an art at all, which has had its origin in this country, while the melody it has inspired is certainly our only approach to a national music." Among the remnants of minstrelsy Primrose and West's company is the best. They come to the Theatre to-night for one performance, and they make big promises of novelties in comedy, songs and dances. The striving after novelty will be illustrated in the scene of the first part, in which the stage will be boxed with vine covered walls, in the introduction of incandescent electric lights in the Hussars' march, "The Musical Dale," will appear in his latest refined musical specialty and the closing afterpiece, entitled "Trouble in Blackville," by Messrs. Smith, Waldron, Janson and Martin. Other features of the show will be a sketch by Tom Leins, entitled "Tell It to the World," and some dancing by Messrs. Primrose, Dooler and Lewis, a tenor solo by Joe Natus, G. W. Primrose's well-known "English Swell" and a parody on "Comrades."

The Theatre will be crowded to greet the return of these favorites.

The Gymnastic Display.

Professor Horace T. Smith will this evening begin with the rehearsals of the gymnastic display that is to be given at the Mozart Academy on Friday, April 8, 1892. The programme has been very carefully prepared by Mr. Smith and will excel anything ever produced in this city in that line. All the members of the "Musical Dale," will participate in the exhibition are expected to be present this evening.

Amulance Calls.

The ambulance was called yesterday at 12:50 P. M. to the Allen & Ginter works to a white woman who was suffering from hysteria. She was treated and left.

At 5:30 P. M. another call was made to the Richmond Locomotive Works to Robert Gilman, a white man, whose ankle had been broken. He was treated and taken to his home on Twenty-seventh street.

IN THE AJAX'S CABIN.

PRENTISS ON THE STAND ALL DAY.

Severely Cross-Examined by the Counsel for the Accused and Facts That Were Interesting Brought Out.

In the cabin of the Ajax yesterday morning at 10 o'clock began the sixth day's session of the naval court of inquiry investigating the charges against Commander James D. Graham. The charges were made to the Navy Department by James D. Prentiss, formerly ship's writer. All those who have daily attended the court were present. After the record of Saturday had been read aloud by the judge advocate, he, with the court's permission, added to the record a letter in reference to the physical condition of Mate Kuhl.

Mr. James D. Prentiss, the witness of Saturday, was then called, and the examination continued. In answer to questions by the judge advocate, he testified in substance as follows:

"I was on board these monitors when Yeoman Fife took an inventory of stores and I considered it correct one. I do not know of any other inventory while I was on board. I do not know of any irregularities in the No. 1, do not know of any stores, nor of the improper use of Government property. Yes, proper use of Government property. Yes, Commander Graham once said that his temper got him in all this trouble. My reason for reporting to the Secretary of the Navy the charges against Commander Graham after I had left the service, was because while I was on board, and I did so afterwards because I wished the Secretary of the Navy to know of the improper conduct of the commandant of the monitors.

"No, sir, I have never been punished by Commander Graham nor charged with breach of discipline. The judge advocate at this point stated that he was through with the witness for the present.

In answer to questions by the counsel for the accused, Prentiss said his age was forty-five and that he had lived in Richmond seven years this last time. I have lived, besides, at 727 Fine street, on Fifth, on Marshall and on Clay streets. I also lived eleven years in Richmond county, Virginia, eight months in Petersburg, about two years in Norfolk, and lived in Manchester about six months. I lived in Amelia from 1859 to 1860 in Petersburg in 1863. I lived in Norfolk a portion of 1863 and 1864, and returned to Richmond in 1865.

THE BEST OF HIS LIFE.

This covers about fourteen years; how do you fill the other years of your life? Well, it has come to my memory that I spent one year in Chesterfield county, I could go back and from data tell you of every year from 1869 to the present time. Before that year I lived in New York State, though I came here in 1860.

The witness then accounted for the twenty-two years since 1860, and was then asked by the counsel for the accused, "What was your life about the other twenty-three years of his life?"

"I resided in New York State, where I was born and raised," answered the witness, "although I did not reside in one county all the time. It was Wayne county, town of Williamsport, and then in New York State. Continuing the witness in substance, said: I farmed in Amelia; I kept store in Richmond; a salesman in Petersburg and Norfolk, and was employed by the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company in Manchester a portion of the time I lived there. My store in Richmond was on Duval street, and I was salesman for Fleischman & Co. in Petersburg and Norfolk.

"I was never salesman for any one in Richmond. Yes, I was salesman for Fleischman. It had not occurred to me, a portion of 1866, 1867, and 1868 were the years 1861 and 1865 inclusive.

A portion of the time in New York State—from December, 1861, to 1862. From December, 1863, until October, 1865, was a United States soldier. Company D, Ninth New York heavy artillery, Company I, Second New York heavy artillery, were the companies I was in.

ANOTHER NAME.

Have you ever been known by any other name than James D. Prentiss? I have, sir.

When, sir, what? When I enlisted in the army in 1862 they didn't get the middle letter of my name correct. In my army record they got D, instead of B. After the year 1865 my discharge shows James D. Prentiss. I joined the Grand Army post, and to let my army and navy record be the same I let the "D" remain instead of putting in the right letter. I had no dishonest intentions.

Have you always been James D. in private life? No, sir, I have written D. in my name for the past three years, or about that length of time.

Have you not expressed your animosity towards the accused, asked the counsel for the defense. The judge advocate objected to the question, but the court overruled his objection and the question was asked.

"I think I have," ejaculated Prentiss in reply.

At this point the judge advocate objected to the question then being propounded by the counsel for the accused, and the court was cleared for deliberation. When the court was again opened, the judge advocate stated the evidence brought out in the direct testimony or relevant to that testimony. The next question asked by counsel was as follows:

Referring to your correspondence with Palmer, did you not write urging him to push me and to give me hell, or words to that effect? I don't think I did, sir.

You remember Palmer's alleged letters to you so clearly, can't you recall your letters to him? I cannot, I had mine in my possession only a few moments. Palmer's I had for some time.

Continuing, the witness said: I did not have the contents of the letters in my mind before writing. They were written momentarily.

THE ALLEGED AGREEMENT.

Who wrote the alleged agreement between the accused and Miles Oliver? I do not know who the crew was mentioned in the alleged agreement between Commander Graham and Miles Oliver. I heard the agreement read after it was signed by Equipment Yeoman Fife. While I was employed on these monitors I did not always speak of Commander Graham in the highest terms as an officer and gentleman. I was in the ship's writer's office when Commander Graham cursed Miles Oliver.

Referring to your correspondence with Palmer, have you not said that if Commander Graham appointed you as your own successor as ship's writer, you would dismiss the charges against him? was asked by the counsel.

"I think I have, sir," replied Prentiss. "Then your love for the good of the navy you testified about this morning was dependent upon your own employment, was it not?"

"Then why did you say you would withdraw the charges if he would not you to his successor?"

"He told me that he wouldn't," said Prentiss after a long pause.

The question was then read again, and Prentiss said: "Because Palmer came to me and wanted to make a compromise."

Then you agreed to sell the love of the good of the navy for that service? No, sir.

Then how can you justify your action in agreeing to withdraw your charges if you got a job? Because Commander Graham he would not recommend me. I do not see if he would break his word.

Then you were setting a trap for Commander Graham, were you? Yes, in a manner.

How long were you and others engaged in this enterprise of setting traps for Commander Graham? Never—at any length.

I wish to modify that answer, said Prentiss; all I wish to no others." The addition was made.

Did you intend to withdraw the charge if Commander Graham had recommended you to his successor? No, sir.

FOR LUNCH.

At this juncture the court took a recess until 1 o'clock, and lunch was partaken of. Prentiss was again called, and counsel for

the accused submitted the following question: What did you intend to do with the recommendation if it had been given to you? I intended to put it with the charges in the report I had made to the Secretary of the Navy.

Did you then intend to deal and speak falsely with me? asked the counsel. No, sir.

Was it a part of your plan to entrap me and get from me a paper to use against me? Yes, sir, if it can be called so.

Who else knew of this scheme of yours? None others.

Were you afraid to take any one else into your confidence, or why did you not take others in your confidence who you claim had been harshly treated by me. I wanted no others. I did not wish to bring any one else in the matter. Yes, I engineered my plan alone.

How long before you left the service were you contemplating this attack upon me? Since the month of February, 1891.

What started you then? Your language against Admiral Porter. Is that all, what next happened? After a considerable pause Prentiss said: "Your conduct in general as commanding officer of these vessels."

I asked what next happened after the alleged Porter matter that you considered improper on my part? Your threatening and use of abusive language to an enlisted man September 10, 1891. Then nothing occurred between February, 1891, and September, 1891, that you considered improper? Am I right?

Yes, sir, something did occur. In July your refusing to give me a sufficient amount of money to bury my child, while I had more than a sufficient amount asked for due me on the books. I asked for \$30 and received \$18. I arranged the necessary expenses of the occasion by borrowing \$30 outside.

Lieutenant Walker then submitted to the court and had appended to the record a special money requisition signed by James D. Prentiss July 15, 1891, for \$18; amount due him at the time, \$63; approved by Commander Graham and paid by Assistant Paymaster John Q. Lovell; also a monthly money requisition dated July 31, 1891, in which appears the name of James D. Prentiss with amount due, \$67.43, and with amount already drawn, \$22.

At this juncture the judge advocate objected to the next question asked, and after a brief argument the court was cleared. When the court reconvened the judge advocate stated that it had been decided that the question was inadmissible on the ground that the accused must confine himself to the evidence adduced by direct testimony.

THE MONEY DUE.

Prentiss was then asked: Did you not receive all due you except a month's pay? Yes, sir.

Did anything occur after September, 1891, that you have to complain of? December 31 you used language unbecoming an officer to an enlisted man while at the mast under your protection.

Is that all, now? No, sir, your placing of yourself in a position by signing an agreement to leave your command without orders from the department on February 19, 1892. On learning from certain letters that you had transactions with an enlisted man which are contrary to the rules and regulations of the navy. That is all.

Then, as I understand, from February, 1891, until after you entered the service, until he left, you kept a memorandum of all these things for the purpose of using them against me.

No, sir, I kept no memorandum. Not a scratch of a pencil or pen.

"I have not been quietly on the lookout since the Porter incident," continued the witness, "the access I had to the books made me familiar by having them in my hands daily. Certain orders and reports kept them vividly in my mind."

Was the publishing of the order relating to Admiral Porter recorded in the log after general muster? Yes, sir, No, there was no other order published at the same time. I think the next record day an order was published in regard to the death of General Sherman. I am positive about Admiral Porter, but not about General Sherman.

And you remained in the service eleven months after you determined to make this attack and kept your position as ship's clerk without letting me know? Yes, sir.

State your postoffice address for years 1880, 1881, 1882 and 1883 and the name you were known by. My postoffice address for 1880 was Glover

Hill, Chesterfield county, Va.; for 1881 was Richmond, Va.; for 1882 was Richmond, and for 1883, a portion of the time Richmond, a portion of the time Petersburg, and a portion of the time Norfolk. I was known as James B. Prentiss.

How can you expect your statements to be believed after having admitted that you intended to speak falsely (referring to the re-appointment of ship's clerk)? "I considered it a matter of business."

Explain how it is a matter of business that is making my report to the Secretary of the Navy any statement from you either written or verbal would strengthen my report to the department.

Your great love of justice led you to trickery, is that it? I did not consider it trickery.

But you made a false statement to obtain information for the Navy Department, and attempted to entrap me with your falsehood, did you not? I don't look at it in that light.

The court at this point adjourned until Friday at 10 o'clock.

Health Report.

The report of the Health Department of the city for the week ending Saturday last shows: Whole number of deaths, 38—17 white and 21 colored.

Still-born, 5 white and 3 colored. Annual rate of mortality per 1,000—white, 18.31; colored, 23.24. Total, 20.74.

Cause of death: Asthma, 1 colored; apoplexy, 1 white; bronchitis, 1 colored; consumption, 2 white and 2 colored; convulsions, 5 colored; diphtheria, 1 colored; diarrhoea, chronic, 1 colored; fever—puerperal, 1 white; fever—scarlet, 1 white; fracture of skull, 1 white; gastritis, 1 colored; heart disease, 3 white and 1 colored; mania, 1 white and 1 colored; influenza, 1 white; neurasthenia, 1 white; old age, 2 white; pneumonia, 1 white and 3 colored; pneumonia—typhoid, 1 white; septicaemia, 1 white; tetanus, 1 colored; ulcer of stomach, 1 white; unknown, 1 colored.

Localities—Marshall ward, 2 white and 1 colored; Madison ward, 2 white and 2 colored; Clay ward, 6 white and 3 colored; almshouse, 2 white and 1 colored; Jefferson ward, 2 white and 2 colored; Monroe ward, 2 white and 3 colored; Jackson ward, 1 white and 7 colored.

Comparative weekly mortality—For week ending March 5, 1892, 17 white and 21 colored; for week ending March 7, 1891, 13 white and 23 colored.

Rainfall—For week ending March 5, 1892, 1.66 inches; for week ending March 7, 1891, 1.18 inches.

Temperature—For week ending March 5, 1892, 45.14 degrees; for week ending March 7, 1891, 35.50 degrees.

Hastings Court.

The grand jury of the hustings court for the month of March met yesterday and elected Mr. Lewis H. Blair foreman. The following true bills of indictment were found for: Hattie Harper, Calvin Hicks, Lewis James, Albert Seaton and Thomas Thompson.