MISS WINNIE DAVIS DEAD

She Passed Away at Narragansett Pier Yesterday.

THE BELOVED OF THE SOUTH

Malarial Gastritis the Cause of the Death of the "Daughter of the Confederacy," the Second Daughter of Ex-President Davis—She Was a Writer of Great Talent.

Providence, R. I., Sept. 18.—Miss Winnie Davis, daughter of Jefferson Davis, and so widely known and beloved by the Southern States of the United States as the "daughter of the Confederacy," died at noon today, at the Rockingham Hotel, Narragansett Pier, to which place she came as a guest in the early weeks of the Pier's social season.

She had been ill for several weeks and a fortnight ago her ailment was diagnosed as malarial gastritis.

Mrs. Davis had watched unremittingly at her daughter's bedside, but the physician in attendance reports that she is holding up with great calmness and no fears are at present entertained that she will succumb to the strain.

Miss Varnia Ann Davis, generally known as Miss "Winnie" Davis, the second daughter of Jefferson Davis, ex-president of the Southern Confederacy, was born in Richmond, Va., June 27, 1864. She was affectionately titled in the South "the daughter of the Confederacy."

After the war was concluded the Davis family visited Canada, Cuba, various parts of the South, and Europe, and then settled in Memphis, Tenn., where Miss Winnie remained until 1877. In that year she went to Carlsruhe, Germany, to remain five years. She then went to Paris and there attended boarding school, leaving Paris with her parents. They returned to New Orleans, La., where, in the following Spring, Miss Davis made her entree into society.

The family was afterward invited to Alabama and were received there with great distinction. They extended their tour to Atlanta, Ga., and it was there that Gov. Gordon presented Miss Davis to the people as the "daughter of the Confederacy.""

Miss Winnie was sent to Paris shortly afterwards by her physician's advice and was lying ill there at the time of her father's death. On her return she made her home at Beauvoir, Miss., the family residence, since 1879.

Miss Davis recently gave evidence of literary talent of a high order, contributing to a number of periodicals.

DENOUNCES THIS COUNTRY.

The Mayor of Vera Cruz Sympathizes With Spain.

Many Mexicans are still avowing openly their sympathy for Spain, according to reports received in this city. On last Saturday the national memorial day of the Mexican nation, when the monuments to the soldiers who fell in the Mexican war with the United States and the graves of their heroes were decorated, the mayor of Vera Cruz, a Spaniard by birth, took occasion to denounce the United States by recalling the war between this country and Mexico, fifty years ago. It was but right, he said, that the sympathy of the Mexicans should be with Spain in her unequal struggle against the superior power of the United States.

"We are of the same race," he said. "We speak the same language. The people of the United States are as much foreign to us as if they were on the continent of Europe. Our customs and manners are those of the people who speak the Spanish language. Mexicans, too, must not forget the injustice which the republic on the north imposed upon this country. We should remember it today more than ever before. The Americans are for the most part of the Anglo-Saxon race, and as such are opposed to the Latin race, consequently we must stand together as brothers.

"The United States in an unequal struggle against Mexico deprived us of a large part of our valuable territory. It is now engaged in doing the same thing to our mother country—Spain. She has made a noble defense of her rights, but no less so than did the brave Mexicans whose memory we commemorate today. The United States sent against us 125,000 well armed and equipped men, yet we fought them manfully and contested to the last every inch of territory which they sought to wrench from us.

"Mexicans made a much better fight for their rights than did the Spaniards. Cuba should never have been given up without a more desperate struggle. The United States sent to Cuba but a little more than 17,000 soldiers, and at least one-third of them were sick at all times in the hospitals. But what a spectacle we have! The whole island of Cuba surrendered because of the presence of this mere handful of soldiers. We have 300 marines landing alone on the shores of Cuba and planting the flag of the United States, and yet there are 200,000 tried and seasoned Spanish soldiers in Cuba who permit that, and who have made little or no resistance to the intervention of the United States.

"We see a Spanish general surrendering his army, his arms, and his territory with only a feeble resistance. We see a captain general in tears because of the loss of Spain's most valuable colony, and we see the greatest of Spanish admirals taken prisoner while endeavoring to escape in his underclothes, and all of them signing agreements, save one brave man, to be paraded before the American public and taken to Annapolis.

"Had the Mexicans in 1848 had no force to contend against greater than has Spain in this Spanish-American war, Mexico would still be sovereign over a large territory which is now in the American Union, and the Rio Grande would not form the boundary between the two countries. Yet we must ever regard the friendship of Spain as something to be prized, and look with caution upon things emanating from American sources."

"Cleanliness."

Anything Washable

We can wash. We can handle large pieces, because we have the machinery to do so, and our help are EXPERTS at the business. Lace Curtains, Linens and Bedwear have our special attention. We send them home to you with a "new-ness" that will certainly please you.

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ARMIES OF OCCUPATION.

Numerical Strength of Garrison Force Is Decided Upon.

As the result of a conference between the President, Acting Secretary Meiklejohn, and Gen. Miles, it has been decided that the armies of occupation for the new possessions shall be:

For Porto Rico, 12,000 troops; for Cuba, 50,000; for the Philippines, 20,000, and 3,000 for Hawaii.

After some discussion it was agreed that the four armies of occupation should be made up of both regulars and volunteers. The forces to be sent to Hawaii and Manila will consist almost entirely of infantry, while the armies for Cuba and Porto Rico will embrace cavalry, artillery, infantry, engineers, and signal corps men.

The Seventh and Eighth Cavalry, which have been stationed in the West, and were not engaged in the war with Spain, will be sent to Cuba and Porto Rico. They will be relieved at the western outposts by the Second and Ninth Cavalry, which regiments were in the thick of the fight at Santiago.

The fighting Twenty-fourth Colored Infantry, which lost so many officers and men at El Caney, will be sent to Fort Douglas, Utah, and will not be required to go abroad again unless a serious emergency arises.

The order sending the Twenty-four Infantry to Fort Douglas is regarded as a victory for Gen. Miles over the War Department officials, who had decided that the colored regiment should be employed as part of the army of occupation in Cuba.

A high compliment was paid the Twenty-fourth by Col. Ward. In announcing the order for their transfer to Utah, he said:

"The Twenty-fourth has demonstrated that negroes make as good soldiers as whites. These men cannot be surpassed for bravery. They stood to their work at Santiago like men. We have never had a whimper from the men of the Twenty-fourth, nor, in fact, from any of the negroes.

"The members of the Twenty-fourth, after being literally torn to pieces during the battle of Santiago, volunteered to nurse the yellow fever patients. The first volunteers, about sixty-five in number, were themselves stricken down by the disease, and immediately another lot of the same regiment took their place, and not only cared for their own sick, but nursed others. The Twenty-fourth has made a record for itself which will stand for all time. There are only 300 or 400 of the regiment left, the rest having been killed in battle or died of disease while endeavoring to comfort and aid their comrades."

THE NEXT CENSUS.

Some Peculiarities Noted in a Remarkable Work.

The Senate passed a bill introduced by Mr. Carter, of Montana, for taking the 1900 census, and it was referred to the House Select Committee on the Twelfth Census for changes in some details. The next census, to be taken in 1900, though limited in its scope to an enumeration of the inhabitants, their interests and industries, and the country's products, is in some other respects likely to be the most remarkable yet taken by the United States Government.

Following the close of the Civil War there was, of course, a decrease in the rate of growth, consequent upon the fatalities incurred in, and caused by, the hostilities in the field and their after effect. But in 1880 the increase was again 30 per cent, and in 1890 it was 25 per cent. In the 1900 census of the United States there will be shown not only an increase in the area of the United States, but an enormous addition to the non-English speaking population, and a complete readjustment of the foreign-born population, due partly to annexation, partly to immigration, and partly to the normal increase of the elements of population.

In the year 1880, by the census of that year, the number of residents of the United States born in the Turkish Empire was 1,295. By the census of 1890 the number was 1,829, an increase of 50 per cent in ten years. Since 1890, however, there has been a large influx of Turkish, Armenian, and Syrian immigrants. The last report of the Treasury Department shows the number of such immigrants for the year ending July 1, 1898, to have been 4,275. During the preceding year, ending July 1, 1897, the Turkish immigration was 4,732, and there are now, instead of 1,800 Turkish inhabitants of the United States more than 55,000, a considerable number of them in the large cities of the country.

By the census of 1880 the ratio of Chinamen to Japanese inhabitants of the United States was about 250 to 1. There were at that time 104,000 Chinese inhabitants and only 148 Japanese. Hostile Federal legislation to the further arrival of Chinese immigrants practically put an end to it, and by the census of 1890 the Chinese population of the United States was 106,000, little more than it was ten years before. The Japanese population was 2,300. Since 1890 the effects of the Japanese-Chinese war have made themselves evident, and for the fiscal year ending July 1, 1898, the number of Chinese newcomers is 2,071 and of Japanese newcomers 2,250, a preponderance of Japanese. In other words, there were more Japanese new arrivals this year than there were Japanese residents in the whole country less than ten years ago. A still further addition to the country's Japanese population has been made by the Hawaii annexation. By the census of 1896 there were in Hawaii 24,407 Japanese inhabitants and 21,616 Chinese inhabitants. The effect of these additions will be to make, probably, the Chinese population of the country in 1900 about 150,000 and the Japanese population 65,000, or half as many.

There are in Hawaii, moreover, 15,000 Portuguese inhabitants, or almost identically the same number as were returned for the whole United States by the census of 1890. The present emigration to this country from Portugal, though small, is steady. It amounts to 1,800 persons a year, 900 men and boys and 900 women and girls. By the addition of Hawaii and by the natural increase through immigration, the Portuguese population of the country will probably be three times as great in 1900 as it was in 1890.

From Italy there is now an immigration of nearly 60,000 a year, and instead of 44,000 Italians, as were returned in 1880, and 182,000 Italian-born residents in 1890, there are likely to be this year nearly 500,000. In no previous census has the number of Italian-born residents of the United States been a material factor. It will become so in many parts of the country.

By the census of 1890 there were returned in the United States 4,350,000 foreign-born male adults, of whom 70 per cent were or had announced their intention of becoming naturalized, and 30 per cent were aliens. Of these aliens, numbering 1,300,000, about 400,000 could not speak and could not understand the English language. They spoke other languages, and the percentages of such aliens as could not speak English were 66 per cent in Arizona, 60 per cent in Texas, and 55 per cent in New Mexico, the three political divisions of the country in which chiefly the Spanish language is spoken. Through the annexation of additional territory to the United States the number of Spanish-speaking inhabitants of the country, to be shown by the Federal census of 1900, will be greatly increased, and the proportion of non-English speaking aliens will be largely, though less largely, increased, too, in consequence of the fact that immigration into the United States from English-speaking countries has been very small during the past ten years.

THE POLICE ALL AT SEA

No Progress in Solving the Bridgeport Mystery.

AT WORK ON OLD CLEWS

The Failure of the Perkins "Identification" Has Given the Case Its Initial Aspect—Another Story of a Strange Girl in the City Some Weeks Ago.

Bridgeport, Conn., Sept. 18.—Now that the body of the unknown woman, which was taken down to Middleboro by Frank W. Perkins as his runaway daughter Grace is on its way back to Bridgeport, to be buried in the town farm, the police are again at work on the old clews and theories.

A description of the body has been sent all over the East with the hope that somewhere may be found some one who knows of a missing girl answering to the description.

After the Perkins fiasco, the Bridgeport police and the coroner will ask for very strong evidence before they allow any grief-stricken father to dig up the body.

Some weeks ago, it is now recalled, a girl one night came to the door of the building of the Associated Charities for Industrial Relief, in Main Street, around the corner from Gilbert Street. She was not twenty-five years old. Her nose was aquiline and across her forehead was a furrow so peculiar that the matron of the home, Mrs. David N. Bibbins, noticed it the moment the girl raised her head.

The girl seemed nervous and careworn and asked to be cared for for the night. She objected to being locked in the strangers' room, as was the custom of the home, and went to another institution and finally came back to spend the night.

The matron did not wake up during the night, but in the morning she went to the strangers' room and found the girl sleeping. Not long after the matron went back to the room and the girl had disappeared. Who she was no one knows, for the matron forgot to take her name. The girl said her parents were dead and that she had an aunt in Norwalk, some twelve miles from here.

The matron's husband called at the morgue when the body was found under Sea View Avenue bridge and declared that it must be the body of the young woman. But when the Middleboro' engineer took away the body he thought he had made a mistake.

Now that the body is back again, the Bibbins think it is worth while trying to find the girl who slept in the strangers' room and this the police will do.

One interesting thing about the story is that Dr. Alice Guilford's home is just around the corner from the building where this unknown girl spent the night, but, then, at the time the girl was here Dr. Guilford was out of the State, a fugitive and it was not until weeks afterward that she came back to Bridgeport to live. The police are still trying to locate the midwife.

KRUPP ARMOR IS IN FAVOR.

This Week's Tests Will Decide the Ordnance Bureau.

In all probability the three new battleships for which contracts were awarded last week will be protected by the new Krupp armor, experiments with which at the naval proving station at Indian Head have demonstrated its superiority in toughness and resisting qualities to the plates treated with the Harvey process.

Until there have been additional trials of plates to which the Krupp process of manufacture and treatment have been applied no formal decision will be reached by the ordnance bureau as to what character of armor will be contracted for. The experts in ordnance matters are satisfied that the Krupp armor is superior to the Harvey, and if the trial that is to be made this week of a twelve-inch plate is satisfactory there is little question that the department will recommend to Congress that this variety be purchased.

The greater strength of the new armor will permit more protection to the new battleships at points where plates now taper to not over five inches in thickness, as at the bow and stern of the Indiana and Kearsarge class.

Capt. O'Neil, the ordnance chief, says that if this test shows the plate is superior to one of the Harvey variety he will recommend that the new armor be purchased, although he anticipates that it will cost more, and Congress may not be disposed to grant the increase in view of the long controversy which was waged as the outcome of prices paid by the Government for all armor now on the sides of its battleships.

THE AMMUNITION USED.

Dewey's Victory Cost $45,000 in Powder and Shell.

The ammunition used by Admiral Dewey in his victorious battle at Manila cost the American Government less than $45,000, while the destruction of Cervera's fleet required about $100,000 worth of powder and shell.

Admiral Dewey has reported that he used during the engagement 157 8-inch, 635 6-inch, 1,987 6-pounders, 648 3-pounders, and 1,632 1-pound projectiles.

So far as the reports received by the naval bureau show the ships which participated in the battle with Cervera's fleet fired these numbers of rounds from the guns named:

Brooklyn—100 8-inch, 473 5-inch, 1,200 6-pounders, and 200 1-pounders. Oregon—35 13-inch, 145 8-inch, 41 6-inch, 1,564 6-pounders, and 141 1-pounders. Iowa—31 12-inch, 35 8-inch, 251 4-inch, 1,056 6-pounders, and 100 1-pounders. Texas—8 12-inch, 97 6-inch, 400 6-pounders, and 331 1-pounders. Gloucester—389 6-pounders and 783 3-pounders. New York—Two 4-inch.

CITY BREVITIES.

The body of a colored infant, apparently about two days old, was picked up by Policeman Kenny, of the Eighth precinct, early yesterday morning. The body was lying in an alley between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets northwest, and was wrapped up in an old blanket when found.

The funeral of Private William T. Nelson, of Company A, First District of Columbia Volunteers, who died in the Boston City Hospital Friday, will take place this morning at 9:30 o'clock. Solemn high requiem mass will be celebrated at St. Patrick's Church by Rev. Father Stafford. A detachment from Company A will act as escort to the remains.

Charles E. Bowman and Samuel Jones became involved in a serious quarrel Saturday night over a pair of trousers. Bowman picked up a pair of bicycle handlebars which were lying near at hand and struck Jones over the head with them. Jones was hurried to the Emergency Hospital, where it was found that his skull was fractured, and a trephining operation was performed. Bowman was immediately arrested, and is locked up at No. 3 station.

Dr. Henry's Blood Tea is a guaranteed cure for malarial troubles which people have to contend with at this time of the year.

NEWS FROM ALEXANDRIA.

Several Employes of the Mount Vernon Railway Arrested.

Alexandria, Va., Sept. 18.—The order issued to the police yesterday by Mayor Simpson to prohibit the Mount Vernon Railway Company from standing cars on Fairfax Street has resulted in several employes of the road being summoned to appear in the police court tomorrow morning to answer to a charge of violating the city ordinance, in obstructing the streets with their trains. When the order was issued, the officials of the road were notified, and were expected to warn their employes not to block the streets. Late yesterday evening a train was run in on Fairfax Street, between King and Prince, as had been the custom, for some time, and was allowed to remain there until Policeman Atkinson notified the crew that they were violating the law. He ordered the train to be moved, and summoned the crew in charge to appear before Mayor Simpson on Monday morning.

The Knights Templar of Old Dominion Commandery, of this city, are preparing to attend the twenty-seventh triennial conclave to be held in Pittsburg, Pa., October 10 to 14. It is expected that there will be quite a large representation from the commandery of this city, and that they will be accompanied by a number of their friends. They have engaged headquarters at the Hotel Durr, at Fourth Avenue and Market Street, and will be entertained on Wednesday evening, October 12, by Pittsburg Commandery.

A special meeting of the board of police commissioners will be held tomorrow night, which has been called by the mayor at the request of Policeman Herbert Knight. Officer Knight claims that he was misrepresented in a recent publication to the effect that he had reported Chief Webster to the mayor for alleged dereliction of duty. The controversy has caused considerable interest, and the result of the investigation is anxiously awaited.

The funeral of the infant child of Frank Martin took place this afternoon from 112 Commerce Street.

An interesting meeting of the Father Mathew Total Abstinence Society was held this evening in St. Mary's Hall. Two new members were admitted. A committee was appointed to arrange for a public lecture and musicale to be given in honor of the birth of Father Mathew, in October.

The funeral of Sergt. L. S. Miller, of Battery K, Fourth Artillery, who died yesterday morning, took place this afternoon. The interment was on the Government reservation adjoining Fort Sheridan. Sergt. Miller was a native of Germany. He leaves a widow and two children, who reside at New Alexandria.

Rev. Father O'Leary of Georgetown University celebrated mass in St. Mary's Church today, owing to the illness of Rev. Father McCarty, the acting pastor.

David Gray, colored, was arrested today by Policeman Atkinson, charged with disorderly conduct and fighting.

Yesterday afternoon Nichols Heon, a Greek, who conducts a fruit stand on King Street, near St. Asaph Street, went to the grocery store of D. A. Makeley to settle for purchases made of the grocer. A dispute arose as to the amount due Mr. Makeley, and terminated in the latter ejecting the fruit dealer from the store. In the scuffle Heon claims he was roughly handled. Last night Mr. Makeley learned that a warrant for his arrest had been issued, and shortly before midnight, in company with a friend, went to Heon's place of business and sought an explanation of his action in the matter. In a comparatively short space of time, there was a decided fall in fruit. Bananas, oranges, lemons and peaches were strewn along the sidewalk for some distance. James Heon, armed with an ugly knife, made for Makeley, but was intercepted. Nicholas Heon then hurled an iron ice shaver, which struck Makeley over the right eye, inflicting a terrible gash. Officers Beach and Dean were attracted to the scene by cries of murder and police, and placed the participants under arrest. All were released on collateral for their appearance in the police court tomorrow.

Special services under the auspices of the Christian Endeavor Union were held in the M. E. Church South this afternoon and evening. At 3 o'clock W. W. Douglass opened the service and an address was delivered by Dr. James Lewis Howe, of Lexington. Tonight the song and praise service was conducted by Messrs. Percy Foster, of Washington, and John W. Lovegrove, of Staunton. W. H. H. Smith delivered an address, "An Old-Time Consecration Meeting."

FIRST-CLASS TROOPSHIPS.

The Extemporized Transports May Be Refitted for Service.

The extemporized transports now owned by the Government may be transformed into first class troopships. Col. Hecker, chief of the transportation bureau, has consulted with Col. Kimball and Major Summerhayes on the subject, and it has been decided that first that the first experiment, if duly authorized, should be with the Mobile, which has gone to Cramp's shipyards at Philadelphia.

The other vessels which will probably be transformed are the Mohawk, Mississippi, Obdam, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Roumania and Manitoba. The Rita, the Panama and the Morton seized from the Spaniards, will also be refitted.

The Mobile will have accommodations for 2,500 men.

OBITUARY NOTES.

Henry Inkerman Walker Davis.

Paterson, N. J., Sept. 18.—Henry Inkerman Walker Davis died on Thursday at a private sanitarium in this city, of paresis, after an illness of a year and a half. He was born at Downpatrick, Ireland, forty-four years ago, and came to this country when a boy. He was an insurance inspector in New York and lived in Orange, where he was a vestryman of All Saints' Church.

Lewis L. Haupt.

Lancaster, Pa., Sept. 18.—Lewis L. Haupt, who was associated with his brother, Gen. Herman Haupt, engineer in charge of the work for the Army of the Potomac during the civil war, and who was subsequently in the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company at Harrisburg and Philadelphia as ticket agent, died at the residence of his son, the Rev. C. E. Haupt, pastor of Grace Lutheran Church in this place, last night. He was seventy-two years old and was president of the North American Life and Accident Insurance Company of Philadelphia.

Police Captain William Meakin.

New York, Sept. 18.—Police Captain William Meakin, of the Madison Square station, who had been ill ten months, died tonight at his home.

WAR BREVITIES.

Secretary Alger has ordered another inspection of Government horses and mules at Tampa for the purpose of having a large number of the animals condemned and sold. This work will be done by Col. Forrest H. Hathaway, special inspector, quartermaster's department, who has been ordered to proceed from his present station at Philadelphia, via Washington, D. C., to Tampa, where there are thousands of worn mules waiting to be officially condemned or being branded with the letter "C."

Second Lieutenant H. S. Howland, of the Twenty-third United States Regular Infantry, and a former Washington newspaper man, reported at the adjutant general's office yesterday. He has been ordered to the Philippines, and left late last evening for his faraway station. Lieut. Howland was a member of the city staff of the Washington Times shortly before he secured his commission.

STAMMERING A BLESSING.

At Least, It Stood This Conductor in Good Stead.

"Stuttering is not always an affliction. I know a case in which it was a blessing in disguise." Thus said a conductor on an incoming train. And he continued:

"There was my friend Dan Buck. He had to whistle before he could ask a man for his fare. He used to carry a slate, and when he got mad he would write his cuss words on the slate and hand it to the man he was mad at. He saved time by it. Dan had a run out of Chicago of about 200 miles. His train picked up sleeping cars at some cross line in Wisconsin when he was coming into Chicago. It was Dan's place to take up tickets in the sleeper, but there his duty stopped. It was the business of the sleeping car conductor and his partner to see that their passengers were put off at the stations for which they were ticketed. One day Dan found a doctor in the sleeper who had a ticket for the third station ahead. Dan told the porter, and had no occasion to return to the sleeper until the station was sighted. To make sure that the doctor would not miss his place, for the doctor's mission was one of life or death, Dan went back to the coach. His passenger was not there. He made signs to the porter, who explained that he had put the man off at the last station. The porter had so understood the conductor.

"Dan sat down and filled both sides of the slate with everything he could think of that was mean. But when he handed the slate to the porter the latter said he couldn't read slate writing. That made Dan madder, and he broke the slate over the donkey's head.

"The doctor sued the company, of course, for $5,000; they never sue for less. The company, after looking into the case, laid Dan off for sixty days. He didn't know what the time was. He just knew he had a lay-off. He called on the superintendent to explain more fully, but was too slow in getting his mouth off, and that gave the superintendent a chance to cuss Dan black and blue. Dan never got in a word, and when the superintendent got through it was time to close the shop and Dan had to make a train which carried him home.

"Dan was about forty days getting his mouth in condition so as to tell the superintendent what he thought of him, when he got a note one day to take his old run, and inclosed in the notification was a voucher for forty days' pay. So you see it isn't always the fellow who can say a thing quick that gets there."

A REPORTER HOLDS COURT.

His Burlesque Trial of Chinamen Accused of Murder.

During the negotiations between Germany and China for a cession of territory on the part of the latter and the appointment of a commission to take testimony in the case of the murdered German missionaries, Mr. Eugene Wolf, correspondent of the Berliner Tageblatt, was traveling through the Celestial Empire. He managed to get some facts in regard to the massacre, and proceeded south to the province of Chan-Toung. When he reached Tschu Ja he called upon the German provicar, or chief of the missionaries, Pastor Freydanemetz, who gave him all the details. The correspondent, assuming an air of authority, told him that he was charged by the German government to clear up the affair. The provicar said that the local authorities had arrested thirteen Chinamen, and that he was not sure that among them there was a single one really implicated in the massacre.

Thereupon Mr. Wolf took it into his head to improvise a court and to try the prisoners himself. He was aided by the provicar, a man of little experience, who acted as interpeter. Through him he compelled the mandarin to send for the accused in their prison. Then Mr. Wolf, accompanied by his dog, which he calls Herr von Schuster, and the provicar, made his solemn entree into the court room, where the mandarin awaited him. The journalist immediately took the highest chair and made his dog take the chair on his right. To the provicar he assigned the chair on the left, and to the mandarin the fourth chair.

According to a letter sent to the Germania by Pastor Stenz, of the Congregation of the Divine Word, in the province of Chang-Toung, the mandarin asked Mr. Wolf for his credentials. But the journalist, knowing perfectly well the sort of man he had to deal with, simply exhibited a folded paper, and in a tone which tolerated no reply ordered the court to be opened and the accused to be summoned to the bar. The proceedings commenced and the following is a specimen of what took place, according to Pastor Stenz:

"Mr. Wolf to the mandarin—Say, old fellow, I have come here to find out how you are getting along with this case. The ambassador is very angry with you. He heard that you were a very learned man, and consequently had great hopes of you. He gave me the names of the real assassins, and now he wants you to have them arrested as quickly as possible. I have found out that the accused parties are absolutely innocent.

"Mandarin—That is not possible. They have admitted their guilt. Guilty or not, they will be executed.

"Mr. Wolf—Not by a jugful, old fellow. If they are innocent they must be discharged."

The prisoners when brought before the bar presented a pitiable appearance, with their dirty clothes, the chains that were gnawing their limbs and the evidence of the tortures which had been inflicted upon them to force a confession. Mr. Wolf, during their examination, learned through the interpreter that debtors or creditors had denounced some of them from motives of vengeance, while the others had been arrested merely to please the German government. It did not require a very long examination by Mr. Wolf to convince him that there was no case whatever against the prisoners. Not only were the unfortunate men innocent, but they had not even heard of the assassinations for which they were about to be beheaded.

The journalist listened with paternal solicitude to their protestations of innocence and at the end of each one's story said:

"You are discharged. You may now go."

After having held court like a judge on circuit, Mr. Wolf saluted the manadrin and the chief of the missionaries, mounted his horse, and trotted away, followed by his faithful four-footed companion, Herr von Schuster. Then he continued his trip through China as a simple reporter. Without his intervention and the proceedings of his court the unfortunate Chinamen would all have lost their heads.

Mr. Wolf is one of the best military correspondents in Europe at the present time. He is well known in Paris, where he is highly respected by all the French officers for the accuracy of his reports upon the French operations in Madagascar. He wants to deny the accuracy of this story, but the missionaries and Berlin papers insist that it is true.

Fought With Scissors and a Razor.

Samuel Anderson and Frank Nelson had not spoken to each other for a long time until Nelson called at Anderson's home, No. 1012 Twentieth Street northwest, Saturday night and asked him to step out on the sidewalk. A fight followed and Anderson was knocked down. Before he could rise, Nelson, he says, attacked him again, this time with a pair of scissors. Not satisfied with his work, Nelson drew a razor from his pocket and inflicted two cuts upon his enemy. An ambulance was taken to the Emergency Hospital, but the wounds are not dangerous. The police have been unable to find Nelson.

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HON. JEREMIAH M. WILSON, LL. D., Dean of the Faculty and Lecturer.
HON. LOUIS E. McCOMAS, (Associate Justice, Supreme Court of the District of Columbia,) Lecturer on the Law of Contracts and the Law of Evidence.
JOSEPH J. DARLINGTON, LL. D., Lecturer.
GEORGE E. HAMILTON, LL. D., Lecturer on Practice, Testamentary Law, and Equity Pleading and Practice.
R. ROSS PERRY, A. M., LL. D., Lecturer on Common Law Pleading, Criminal Law, and Domestic Relations.
REV. RENE HOLAIND, S. J., Lecturer on Natural Law.
TALLMADGE A. LAMBERT, LL. D., Lecturer on Civil Law.
CHARLES A. DOUGLASS, A. B., LL. B., Lecturer on the Law of Torts and Negotiable Paper.
MICHAEL J. COLBERT, A. M., LL. M., Lecturer on the Law of Personal Property.
D. W. BAKER, A. M., LL. M., (Assistant United States Attorney for the District of Columbia,) Judge of the Circuit Court and Lecturer on the Law of Real Estate and Elementary Practice.

Court of Appeals: Messrs. TALLMADGE A. LAMBERT, JOB BARNARD, and LEIGH ROBINSON.
Examiners: Messrs. J. ALTHEUS JOHNSON and HENRY W. SOHON.
Clerk of Courts: HARRY W. HODGES, LL. M.

SAMUEL M. YEATMAN, A. M., Secretary and Treasurer.
CHARLES R. YEATMAN, LL. B., Assistant.

The twenty-ninth annual session opens on Wednesday, October 5, 1898, at 6:30 p. m., in the Law School Building, Nos. 506 and 508 E Street northwest, at which time announcements will be made for the ensuing term. All interested are cordially invited to be present.

The Secretary will be at his office in the Law Building daily from 6 to 7 p. m., for information, enrollment, payment of fees, etc.

Commencing with the approaching session, the undergraduate course will be extended to three years.

Circulars can be obtained at the book store of W. H. Morrison Sons, 1326 F Street northwest, Lowdermilk & Co., 1424 F Street northwest, and John Byrne & Co., 1322 F Street northwest, and at W. S. Thompson's drug store, 903 Fifteenth Street northwest, or upon application to the undersigned. S. M. YEATMAN.
se19-18t-ex8u

INSURANCE STATEMENTS.

STATEMENT of the condition of the PEABODY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, of Baltimore, Md., on the 30th day of June, 1898, as required by act of Congress approved July 29, 1892:

Capital stock paid up	$127,500.00
Gross assets	494,707.72
Total liabilities, including capital	158,791.14
Dividends paid in 1898	6,375.00
Current expenses for six months ending June 30, 1898	6,987.63

THOMAS I. CAREY, President.
RICHARD B. POST, Secretary.
Subscribed and sworn to before me, RICHARD B. POST, Secretary, and THOMAS I. CAREY, President, this sixteenth day of September, 1898. (Seal.) HENRY R. TULANY, Notary Public.
JOHN H. RIGGLES, Agent. 11

DIED.

BURLEY—On Saturday, September 17, 1898, MARY, beloved daughter of James and Ella Burley. Funeral from her parents' residence, No. 1008 Sixth Street southwest, Tuesday, September 20, at 2 p. m. Friends and relatives invited to attend.

How long she struggled against disease
That baffled skill and care;
How long she lingered, racked with pain,
And suffering hard to bear.

And yet through all times she smiled
A smile of heavenly birth,
And when the angels called her home
She smiled farewell to earth.

It BY HER PARENTS.

VERNON—Departed this life on Saturday, September 17, 1898, at 10:40 a. m., JOHN H. VERNON, beloved husband of Jane E. and son of the late Henry T. and Jeannette Vernon, in the fifty-fourth year of his age.

Funeral Monday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock from his late residence, No. 1218 Union Street southwest. It

UNDERTAKERS.

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ONE CAUSE.

Why the Hospitals at Camp Wikoff Were Not Ready.

(From the New York Evening Post.)

The reporter was today told of an incident that seems to throw some light on the causes of the inadequacy of the transportation facilities during the early days of the camp, and, incidentally, on the methods in the transportation bureau of the War Department at Washington. It will be recalled that the building of the hospitals was delayed until there was no room for the sick, by the lack of mules and wagons for hauling lumber from the station to the hospital site; and that many a man went hungry for a day because there were no teams to haul rations to the camps. The reporter was told on good authority that Gen. Young when he first took command of the camp, estimated the number of teams he would need and made requisition on the transportation department for them.

"Your requisition is much too high," some official in the transportation department telegraphed: "You must cut it in half," or words to this effect.

Gen. Young doubtless thought that he, who had carefully looked over the ground, knew the needs better; so he declined to make his requision less. The transportation department then sent a message something like the following:

"Your requisition is too high. Can't let you have so many."

No doubt it entered Gen. Young's mind again that he knew best. At any rate, it is said that he telegraphed the department that as many teams as he had asked for would really be needed. The department, it is said, then took the matter in its own hands, and sent what wagons and mules it thought would do. A week or two proved not only that the department's estimate was too low, but that Gen. Young's requisition was not half high enough. The result was seen in the overcrowded condition of the hospitals when the first few transports had arrived.

EDUCATIONAL.

THE COLUMBIAN UNIVERSITY,

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B. L. WHITMAN, D. D., President.

The University opens its seventy-eighth year with better facilities than ever before. It offers complete Undergraduate, Graduate, and Professional courses of study in seven schools.

THE COLLEGE.

ADONIRAM J. HUNTINGTON, D. D., DEAN.
Classes meet in day time, and are open to both men and women.
Entrance examinations will be held at the university September 26 and 27.
Session begins September 28, at 9 a. m.

CORCORAN SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL.

HOWARD L. HODGKINS, Ph. D., DEAN.
Fifteen distinct courses leading to the degree of B. S.
Classes meet from 6 to 10 p. m., and are open to both men and women.
Session begins September 28, at 8 p. m.
The dean will be in his office at the university daily after September 12.

SCHOOL OF GRADUATE STUDIES.

CHARLES K. MUNROE, Ph. D., DEAN.
Courses open both to men and women, leading to the degrees of Master of Arts, Master of Science, Civil Engineer, Electrical Engineer, Mechanical Engineer, and Doctor of Philosophy.
Session begins September 28, at 4:30 p. m.

LAW SCHOOL.

WALTER S. COX, LL. D., DEAN.
A three years' course leading to the degree of Bachelor of Laws, and a special course in Patent Law, leading to the degree of Master of Patent Law.
The dean will be present in the reception room at the university building from 3 to 6 p. m. Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays after September 12.
Session begins October 3, at 6 p. m.

SCHOOL OF COMPARATIVE JURISPRUDENCE AND DIPLOMACY.

CHARLES W. NEEDHAM, LL. M., DEAN.
Offers training in higher legal knowledge and in the history, science and practice of diplomacy, in courses leading to the degrees of Master of Laws, Doctor of Civil Law, and Master of Diplomacy.
Session begins November 15.

MEDICAL SCHOOL.

EMIL A. DE SCHWEINITZ, Ph. D., M. D., DEAN.
Session begins October 3, at 8 p. m. Daily lectures thereafter at 5:30 p. m. The best facilities for laboratory and clinical work are afforded. The University Hospital is located at No. 1325 H street northwest. Fall and scholarship examinations on September 22, at 7:30 p. m. For further particulars address the dean, 1325 H st. nw. Hours, 10 a. m. to 1 p. m. and 2 p. m. to 6 p. m.

DENTAL SCHOOL.

J. HALL LEWIS, D. D. S., DEAN.
Session begins October 3, at 8 p. m. The free dental infirmary opens October 3, at 1 p. m. Fall examinations on September 24, at 7:30 p. m. All students must matriculate before October 13. For further information address the dean, 1023 Vermont avenue.

Catalogues, giving the courses of study, terms, etc., can be obtained on application, personally or by letter, to
CHARLES W. HOLMES, Registrar.
The Columbian University.
se12-1mo-cm

School of Medicine,

Georgetown University.

Lectures will begin Monday, October 3, at 7 p. m. All exercises are now given during the day. This will enable students to avail themselves of the advantages of the laboratories, libraries, and hospital clinics of the city.

The University Hospital, now in full operation, under the control of the faculty, will give ample facilities for instruction in ward classes.

Address for particulars the Dean, G. L. MAGRUDER, M. D., 815 Vermont Avenue. Office hours until 10 a. m., 3:30 to 5 p. m.
se18-1m

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