THE WASHINGTON TIMES

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LAST DAY IN THE FIELD

Knights of the Lily Finish Their Drill for Prizes.

FINE WORK WITH THE SWORD.

Seven Divisions Were Competitors—Everything Went Without a Hitch—Announcements and Awards to Be Made To-Day—Supreme Lodge Action on the Ritual.

An ideal day was given the Pythians yesterday when the competitive drills were concluded. The delightful weather was fully appreciated by the competing divisions, adding vim and force to their work. Several hundred spectators were very liberal in their meed of applause as difficult maneuvers were accomplished.

In conversations among the Sir Knights seated in the grand stand the expression received was that the Hastings, Mich., Division which drilled Tuesday had a "cinch" on the prize, but there were many who, as they said, "would take a few dollars' worth of that," and who looked forward to the drill of the Parkersburg, W. Va., Knights as the ones who would carry off the prize.

Yesterday morning everything started without a hitch, Lieuts. Woodward, French, and Keenan, of the Army, being present before 9 o'clock, with Col. Thomas Bonnell, of Cleveland, who had been detailed for that duty. At 9 o'clock sharp Oak Division No. 20, of Cleveland, Ohio, Capt. Leighton, were in line in front of the grand stand and quickly marched for inspection. Their inspection was good and it seemed that they would make a good showing, but Capt. Leighton committed an error when he came to the first halt after inspection, and continued it throughout the drill.

This was in constantly calling his men by name in "dressing." In the "change step" order one man got mixed up, and it took some time for him to recover. Their wheeling was good, but the movements under the new tactics were very poorly executed. The sword drill was excellent, but the lieutenants were placed wrong.

PRESENTED FOR INSPECTION.

As Oak Division moved off the field Poughkeepsie Division, No. 24, of New York, Capt. Beneway, presented itself for inspection, which went on very slowly and with several mistakes. One man was brushing off his coat as the officers came along and the "present" was poorly done. Their marching was very little better than the inspection. The platoon movements were slow, the second platoon breaking badly several times. The left guide was tardy, and a very bad mistake was made on "right turn," when it was made in marching step instead of double quick. The sword drill lacked precision. As the company marched off the field Capt. Beneway was presented with a bunch of roses from the company's admirers.

Altoona Division, No. 26, Capt. Samuel Roberts, followed next and passed a fair inspection. In several instances two men raised their swords at the same time. Their marching was fair, but they made a ragged alignment and their halts also were irregular. The sword drill was remarkably good.

Division No. 35, of Toledo, Ohio, Captain J. D. Wiggins, followed with a good inspection, although the judges found several things which caused them to stop and examine. There was a bad break by the first lieutenant getting into the wrong place, and the alignment was, at times, a ragged curve, and, at others, badly broken. But after awhile the company settled down and did some really fine work, which gained them applause time and again. The difficult "right turn" was done perfectly and their guides were excellent. The sword drill, however, will go against them, many mistakes being made, the most prominent being that two helmets were lost during the movements. Their marching was very strong, and had it not been for their poor sword drill the Toledo boys would have been "in it."

PARKERSBURG BOYS POPULAR.

"Here they come! Here they come!" was the cry as division No. 3, of Parkersburg, W. Va., filed in front of the stand. They were nearly all young men and are very popular, having distinguished themselves in many ways during the last few days. There is always some joke or prank on the way with them and they have been the life of the camp. Capt. S. B. Baker was in command, and started off in a manner that marked him as a man who knew what he was about. He kept his men all close to the stand and received the thanks of the spectators for his consideration. The inspection was remarkably good and the marching was begun in a masterly way. The platoons moved in perfect unison and but two slight mistakes were made during this maneuver.

The sword drill was nearly perfect, but one mistake occurring, when one man lost his helmet. The drill, taken all in all, was by far the best of the day and was heartily cheered as the division marched off the field.

Then came Anson Division, No. 16, of Rochester, N. Y., Captain William Steifel. The inspection was good, with but one slight mistake, but the marching was execrable. The alignment was poor, breaks very frequent, and platoon movements without harmony.

The last division on the programme was Prevost Division, No. 1, of Kansas City, Mo., and of which much was expected. The division was commanded by Capt. James A. Reed, and he has won several prizes during the last few years. Their inspection was good, but very slow, the men holding their sabers at "present" too long.

In the maneuvers many breaks were made, the changes not being well timed, and one of the men got entirely out of position.

Their platoon movements were the poorest of the day and it was evidently a bad case of "buck fever." The sword drill was good but given without spirit.

This was the last drill, and the great annual contest ended. The decisions are now being considered by the judges in conjunction with Gen. Carnahan and his staff and will be announced to-day. The prizes will be awarded at 5 p. m. at the White Lot, and it will bring the encampment to a close.

TACTICS OF THE TROOPERS.

Magnificent Drill of the Fort Myer Cavalry in Honor of Pythians.

A squadron drill of the entire encampment of cavalrymen at Fort Myer was given through the courtesy of the post officers in honor of the Knights of Pythias yesterday morning. It was expected that Gen. Carnahan and his aides-de-camp would be present, but at the last moment the general found he would be unable to attend on account of a pressure of official business.

Ten o'clock was the hour set for the drill, and long before that time vehicles of every conceivable description could be seen climbing the long hill that leads to the beautiful fort. There were many ladies in the numberless conveyances and several thousand Knights. It was roughly estimated that very nearly 4,000 people saw the inspiring spectacle.

Promptly at 10 o'clock with military punctuality the troopers, over 200 strong and superbly mounted, rode into the drill ground which is a great plateau a short distance from the fort proper.

Major Whiteside, Seventh Cavalry, was in command, and the superior officers were Lieut. M. F. Seele, Troop H, Eighth Regiment; Lieut. A. H. Mercer, same troop and regiment; Lieut. A. M. Perry, Troop K, Ninth Cavalry; Lieut. Robert Sewall, Troop F, Seventh Regiment, and Lieut. Landis, Post Adjutant.

Troops A, F, H, and K took part in the drill. Once inside the paradeground, the ordinary maneuvers were rapidly gone through with. It would be difficult, indeed, to imagine a more brilliant spectacle. The sabers and white helmets of the bronzed troopers glistened in the morning sunshine, and movement after movement, each ostensibly more intricate than the other, was executed with a precision that very nearly always characterizes the work of the most adept cavalry in the world.

MADE HEARTS BEAT HIGHER.

The resonant bray of the bugles, the neighing of the prancing, fiery troop horses and the perfect riding of the troopers naturally roused the enthusiasm of the spectators and made the heart of many a pretty girl in the crowd beat with quickened throbs.

Handkerchiefs waved and more than once the enthusiastic Pythians broke out into cheers.

All this, however, was only a preliminary drill. Presently the troops formed in twos and with superb grace and evenness the entire body was taken over a three-foot hurdle. Then then formed in fours and platoons and over the hurdles again they went in beautiful symmetry.

The crowd yelled with delight. The tanned face of Major Whiteside took on a pleasant expression and he ordered a movement that is one of the most striking in the cavalry category. It is termed the employment of troops to escort and protect a convoy. Our troops formed as skirmishers "right front into line." Another "left front in line," also as skirmishers, while the other two troops formed in the rear to cover. A space was left in the center for the supposed wagon train.

A moment later the troopers went through the form of attack as foragers. Their pistols cracked as they galloped across the plateau, and they looked dangerous indeed.

The drill lasted an hour and the crowd dispersed delighted with Uncle Sam's troopers.

SUPREME LODGE WORK.

English Ritual to Be Used and Saloon-Keepers Not to Be Admitted to the Order.

The Supreme Lodge, at its session yesterday, considered business of vital importance to the order. From 10 o'clock in the morning until 4 in the afternoon it was in executive session, discussing the new ritual for the Uniform Rank and the new constitution for the lodges. No conclusion was reached on either subject, and the discussion will probably continue several days.

After disposing of routine business the Supreme Lodge proceeded to the consideration of the ritual. This has been prepared by a committee, appointed for the purpose at Kansas City, in 1892, with Major-Gen. Carnahan as chairman. The entire morning and part of the afternoon was occupied with discussion of the ritual, and it was finally decided to make it a special order for next Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock. The committee who are preparing the chief features of the new ritual have not yet submitted their reports.

It was 2 o'clock when the supreme lodge reassembled, after lunch, and proceeded to take up the new constitution, which has been prepared by a committee, of which the late Past Supreme Chancellor Shaw was chairman. The new constitution involves a number of changes, which were suggested and championed by Mr. Shaw. The other members of the committee are Messrs. George E. Sheay, W. A. Radcliffe, J. H. Alexander, and M. L. Stevens.

The committee on the state of the order yesterday decided to recommend that no lodge should be allowed to use any but the English ritual. The decision accords with Supreme Chancellor Blackwell's report. Lively discussion is expected in the Supreme Lodge when the report is presented for adoption, but it is generally believed that the committee will be sustained.

The committee has also decided to recommend, it is stated, that saloon-keepers and bartenders shall hereafter be ineligible to membership, and that the present members of the order who are liquor dealers shall be expelled. The committee at present stand three to two for temperance, and expect to make a four to one report to the Supreme Lodge.

It was stated yesterday that the committee's recommendation is in accord with Supreme Chancellor Blackwell's annual report.

PYTHIAN SISTERS' ELECTION.

Both Bodies Name Their Officers for the Term of Two Years.

The Pythian Sisters met in Elks' Hall yesterday morning and elected the following officers;

Supreme chief, Mrs. Ida M. Weaver, of Des Moines, Iowa; supreme senior, Mrs. Sarah J. Golf, of Rhode Island; supreme junior, Miss Jeannette Neubert, of Kansas; supreme manager, Mrs. Alice Cutler, of Michigan; supreme M. R. and C., Mrs. M. D. Wood, of Kansas City, Mo., supreme M. of F., Miss Mae Friar, of Richmond, Ind.; supreme protector, Miss Flora Wetherbee, of Minnesota, and supreme outer guard, Miss Helena Cornwell, of Quincy, Ill.

At a meeting of the supreme assembly of the Pythian Sisterhood yesterday, the following officers were elected for the ensuing term of two years: Mrs. George Bemis, of Worcester, Mass., supreme chancellor; Mrs. G. L. Van Wort, of Jersey City, N. J., supreme vice-chancellor; Mrs. W. A. Dilworth, of Nebraska, supreme prelate; Mrs. L. A. Small, of New Hampshire, supreme mistress; Miss A. M. Mueller, of Rhode Island, supreme mistress-at-arms; Mrs. G. Loring, of New York, supreme inner guard; Mrs. E. G. Cole, of Maine, supreme outer guard; and Mrs. J. H. Brown, of Rhode Island, supreme organist.

FREE FROM BLAME.

Associated Press Did Not Impute Plagiarism to President Cleveland.

CHICAGO, Aug. 31.—The Herald will tomorrow morning print the following editorial:

"In its comment on the charge that President Cleveland in his latest letter relative to the tariff question had been guilty of plagiarism, the Herald erroneously stated that the imputation proceeded from the Associated Press. This mistake might have been permitted to pass unnoticed if certain Eastern newspapers, quick to magnify small things, had not seized upon the publication and distorted it to the injury of the Associated Press news service. The Herald has investigated the matter and it finds that the accusation against the President did not originate with the Associated Press and was not handled in its report."

The War and Peace Spectacle.

The grand musical festival production of "War and Peace," to be given on such a gigantic scale by Innes and his famous band, of New York, at baseball park Labor Day, afternoon and evening, September 3, 1894, cannot fail to be the musical event of the season. There are so many features that will interest everybody, and each is of the very highest order.

It is a rare treat to listen to a band of fifty of the finest musicians, especially when conducted by such a master as Innes, and nothing on any stage creates such enthusiasm as these concerts. Then there will be four eminent vocal artists, whose solos and concerted numbers will create a sensation. The addition of chorus, military companies, fife and drum corps, the liberty bell, booming cannon, etc., will arouse such an enthusiasm as will be worth while witnessing.

Altogether it seems to be the grandest musical combination ever sent out in America, and the day of the event here is sure to be a memorable one. Gen. Ordway has given permission for the National Guards who take part to carry their guns, and Capt. C. S. Domer will have command of the troops on the field.

CLOSE OF THE CONVENTION

Southern Development Preliminary Work Brought to an End.

RINGING SPEECHES WERE MADE

The Delegates Declare that the Offscourings of Europe Are Not Wanted—Winchesters and the Hangman's Rope Ready for Anarchists—No Place for Coxeyism.

The Southern development convention closed last night. It was the opinion of the leaders of the movement that more had been accomplished than they at the time of the conception of the idea had anticipated. They expect that the establishment of a permanent exhibit in this city of the industries of Dixie land will in time produce the results so earnestly desired.

The concluding session last evening was attended by an audience of generous proportions. Chairman Blackwell presided.

Hon. Richard H. Clarke, representative from Alabama, gave a scholarly and interesting address on the "Navigable rivers of Alabama." In presenting him Mr. Blackwell said he brought before the audience a Congressman whose interest in Southern development was so great that it kept him in Washington although his convention was to meet very soon. Mr. Clarke, in part, said:

"We are not begging for capital to come to us. We want it, not for our good alone; we want and expect it because it can get back more than a dollar for every dollar that it invests.

"We want labor, but we do not want the offscourings of Europe. We want the great tide of immigration sifted by going to the West. Wearying there of the long winters the sturdier and better elements, we hope, may come to us. For the anarchist with his dagger and bomb we are ready with the Winchester of the State troops and the hangman's halter. (Applause.)

"But I have to present to you the advantages of Alabama and particularly of my own locality.

"The river system of Alabama is better than that of any other State, because its navigable streams are so distributed that almost every section of the State is within reach of them. The time is soon coming, too, when on all these rivers freight will be carried by tugs and barges as coal is carried on the Ohio, and a large reduction in freight rates will result.

BUILDING OF THE CANAL.

"We are ready to compete with England for the coal trade of Brazil, where coal sells at $8 per ton. Also, we are nearer than any other coal field to the Nicaragua Canal, and I speak of the canal as a fact, for its building is as sure as anything else under the sun." [Applause.]

He said that Alabama is the fourth cotton State and produces nearly one-eighth of the cotton crop of America and one-thirteenth of the crop of the world. She was the sixteenth State in the production of iron in 1870, the second in 1889, passing Pennsylvania and ranking next to Michigan.

In twenty years the lumber trade of Alabama has grown, he declared, to mighty proportions. To the trade supplied by Alabama, Mobile adds an extensive trade in fruit. The growth of this has been most remarkable.

When the applause had ceased and opportunity had been given to others to discuss the facts presented, Chairman Blackwell called to the chair W. E. Rogers. He then announced the death of John M. McElroy, of Anniston, Ala., an earnest, efficient helper in the convention's work. Resolutions of sympathy were formulated and adopted.

Lee M. Lipscomb then spoke glowingly of Texas. He said that the gentlemen present had been saying, "We have the largest State except Texas; we raise more cotton than any other State except Texas; we have the prettiest girls of any State except Texas; but no man from Texas has had a word to say of her immensities. Her population was 2,500,000 yesterday and probably several hundred more to-day. The area of her coal lands is 6,000,000 of square miles; her timber lands 30,000,000 acres; in cattle and in cotton she is the first in the United States, and they are not long-horn cattle either."

COMMITTEE ON PERMANENT ORGANIZATION.

Chairman Blackwell then announced the following committee on permanent organization:

Alabama, T. G. Garrett; Arkansas, J. C. Littlepage; Florida, D. H. Yancey; Georgia, Claude Bennett; Mississippi, L. Q. C. Lamar; Missouri, C. H. Mansur; Kentucky, C. M. Force; Maryland, C. C. Magruder, jr.; Louisiana, B. C. White; West Virginia, T. F. Barrett; District of Columbia, Robert W. Hunter; Virginia, W. Seymour White; North Carolina, W. F. Beasley; South Carolina, T. Stobs Farrow; Texas, Lee M. Lipscomb.

At the afternoon session Prof. W. C. Day, of the Geological Survey, gave an interesting address upon the mineral resources of the United States. He argued that the natural advantages of the South consisted of its great source of wealth. Its mineral resources are so vast that, if utilized, they would be the sure foundation of its future prosperity. He spoke of the royalty paid by the consumers of the South to have their raw materials manufactured by the North and shipped back to them, and urged that there be some means adopted to have the raw materials worked up at home.

A resolution of thanks was tendered to the committee that has had the preliminary arrangements for the convention in charge, for their untiring efforts in behalf of the objects to be subserved. A committee previously appointed to express the thanks of the convention to Col. E. G. Staples for his kindness in placing Willard's Hall at the disposal of the movement appeared, escorting Col. Staples. The gratitude of the members was expressed by a rising vote.

RESOURCES OF VIRGINIA.

Charles Catlett, of Staunton, Va., then read a paper descriptive of the resources of the State of Virginia. Mr. Catlett said Virginia needs capital, population, and sympathetic co-operation. "A young generation," he said, "loving the past for what it has suffered, yet living in the present, is ready to furnish the enthusiastic sympathy to carry every movement to its abundant success.

"There is no doubt of the South. No student of the signs of the times can doubt the future. Forces are in operation which will meet all requirements for development. We cannot make or control them; we may possibly direct and assist.

"In her position," said Mr. Catlett, speaking of Virginia, "with reference to the present markets, she is pre-eminent Do not hesitate! Do not doubt! But come and see."

Claude N. Bennett, private secretary to Hon. Hoke Smith, Secretary of the Interior, spoke for Georgia.

Mr. Bennett showed that the State ranks high in general agricultural products; spoke of her marble deposits, her mountain of granite and her vast cotton yield. From the array of facts presented Mr. Bennett drew the practical conclusion that whether the seekers for homes or investments has a liking for mining, manufacturing, railroad building or agriculture, he can find in Georgia exactly what he wants.

W. Seymour Whyte, of Fredericksburg, Va., was next introduced to discuss the mineral resources, but spoke generally upon money topics. He referred to the healthful and salubrious climate and a soil that "literally ripples into riches;" to the rivers that bear to the seas the products of the earth; to the mountain ranges crowned with mighty trees, which nod like tossing plumes on nature's triumphal car, and then passed to the question of "Southern labor."

NO DEBS; NO LABOR RIOTS.

"The South has produced no Debs and organized no labor riots. Neither anarchy nor Coxeyism has found a place to root in her soil, and when the first army of industrial vagabonds crossed the Potomac into one of the great Southern States it was simply taken by the scuff of the neck and kicked out by the mechanics, artisans, and laborers who compose the Virginia militia."

Mississippi was represented by L. Q. C. Lamar, who spoke of the State's great delta, which forms the banks of the Yazoo and Mississippi, more fertile than the rich valleys of the famous Nile, which, if wholly in cultivation, would alone many times exceed her present annual yield and possibly equal that of all the Southern States combined. From an agricultural standpoint Mississippi is today, with her snow fields of fleecy cotton, the pride of her nation and the wonder of the world.

Col. B. F. Clayton spoke generally of the fruits of Florida. He alluded in glowing terms to the vastness of her yield of all the desirable tropical fruits, and said "it will be easy to see that the possible wealth of Florida from these sources when developed by proper skill and capital is almost beyond computation."

W. E. Bodgers, of the Interstate Land Bureau, spoke particularly of the gold deposits in the South. "Men doubt the profitable presence of gold," said he, "but while I speak to you to-day within ten miles of this spot men are working away with common sluice-boxes, washing out the precious nuggets from the sacred soil of Virginia at the average rate of $5 per day per man."

The West Virginia coal fields and her agricultural products, were the theme of Mr. T. F. Barrett's remarks. He spoke also of her oil refineries, her gas fields, her nail mills, and other industries, not forgetting the coke production. He said the great advantages afforded by the State for the investment of capital are unsurpassed by those of any section of the Union.

The resolutions, providing for the plan and scope of the movement, express as the sense of the committee that a permanent organization be effected, and a permanent bureau established in Washington for the exhibition of the resources, material, climatic, and otherwise, of the States of the South, the expense to be borne equally by the States interested; that there shall be a bureau for each State in the South, and that the convention reassemble in Washington at a future date, the Governors of the various Southern States and the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to appoint ten delegates for each State and the District, and that the Governors of the States be urged to attend the convention.

A resolution indorsing the proposed erection by the government of a permanent exhibition building in Washington was also included in the report.

BARKIS IS WILLIN'.

Levi P. Morton Declares Himself Ready to Accept the Republican Nomination for the New York Governorship.

RHINECLIFFE, N. Y., Aug. 31.—The following letter explains itself:

"ELLERSLIE, Rhinecliffe-on-Hudson,
"Aug. 31, 1894.

"In response to the very large number of suggestions made to me that I should declare my attitude with reference to the Republican State convention, I address myself to the Republicans of the State of New York, and beg to say that while the suggestions are in themselves unusual, I venture to express the hope that the urgency in the public journals for the announcement of my decision was not occasioned by any undue hesitation on my part.

"I am certainly not seeking any nomination from the convention. I have been absent from the country so long and so far that no one can refer to the slightest movement on my part to cause a discussion in which my name has been used with the names of other Republicans who are deservedly honored throughout the State for their services and character. I have put myself in nobody's way, nor have I suffered any one to do that for me which I disclaim for myself.

"And now, having been five days on American soil, after twelve months' absence, and having examined the situation as well as possible in that period, I beg to say that in the approaching councils of the party in convention assembled I desire to be regarded as a soldier in the Republican army, ready to receive the commands of my fellow-citizens of like persuasion in public policy with myself, whether those commands involve leadership or service in the ranks.

"When I left the Vice President's chair and since, I have had no thought, much less desire, to re-enter public life. Manifold considerations regarding my family, which I have no right to obtrude upon the public, led me to desire to spend the remainder of my days in retirement.

"By the kindness of my countrymen, having held high official positions at home and abroad, I was profoundly content to let the record stand. But do not understand me to imply that I look lightly upon the office of Governor of the State of New York. I know something of the resources, the capacities and the needs of the Empire State, and I appreciate the importance, the usefulness and the honor of the great office of the chief executive. Should I be called to fill it I shall strive earnestly to serve the people with steadfastness of purpose and to faithfully administer a public trust.

"Finally, I aver in the sincerest terms that if the convention shall prefer to see any other name than mine upon the Republican banner, I shall accept the result without regret or sense of injury, and will give to the successful candidate my hearty and unwavering support.

"Trusting that the action of the convention will be harmonious and rebound to the best interest of the party and state, I remain with great respect, your obedient servant,

"LEVI P. MORTON."

BEAT HER SISTER SHIP.

Cunard Liner Lucania Lowers the West Bound Record by Forty Minutes.

NEW YORK, Aug. 31.—The Cunard liner Lucania, Captain MacKay which sailed from Queenstown at 12:45 p. m., August 26, passed in at Sandy Hook at 5:18 this afternoon. She has therefore lowered the record of the steamer Campania, of the same line, as in order to equal the Campania's time of five days, nine hours and twenty-nine minutes made this month, the Lucania should have reached the Sandy Hook lightship at 5:39 p. m. Allowing twenty minutes for the run from the lightship to Sandy Hook, she has beaten the Campania, who holds the fastest ocean record, by forty minutes.

The best previous western record of the Lucania was 5 days, 12 hours, and 47 minutes, which was held as the record until August 17 last, when the Campania made the run in 5 days, 9 hours, and 29 minutes.

Serious Cutting Affray.

James Green, colored, was cut in the chest and seriously hurt with a knife by Thomas Plummer, also colored, shortly before 1 o'clock this morning.

Green was carried to the Fifth precinct station house where a doctor was summoned and he received proper attention.

The men were employed in the street-cleaning gang, which was at work at the corner of Tenth street and Pennsylvania avenue southeast. Plummer was charged by Green with shirking his work by not putting enough dirt on his shovel. Plummer told Green to mind his own business, to which Green replied calling Plummer an offensive name, whereupon Plummer whipped out a knife and cut Green several times in the chest, injuring him in a severe but not necessarily dangerous manner.

Immediately after the cutting Plummer ran away, and at 3 o'clock this morning had not been arrested.

WAITE WAS DISCHARGED

Colorado's Governor Not Guilty of Violating Postal Laws.

HE MADE AN EXCITED SPEECH

His Three Co-Defendants Held for the Action of the Grand Jury for Having Opened a Letter Addressed to Ex-Matron Linkins—Used Its Contents to Injure Her Character.

DENVER, Colo., Aug. 31.—Gov. Waite was the first witness to-day, in the hearing before United States Commissioner Hinsdale, of the charge against himself and other officials of conspiring to withhold from ex-Matron Linkens a letter addressed to her. The Governor declared he had never had anything to do in the matter whatever, and was greatly surprised when he learned he had been charged with an unlawful act. He never had any conversation with any person for the purpose of entering into a conspiracy for any purpose.

"The letter in question was handed to me to read," he said, "and I had to take it in my hands to do so. I immediately returned it to the person who handed it to me and this is my entire and only connection with it. It might have been a forgery for all I know, and it did not attract my attention to any extent, as I considered it of little importance. Chief of Police Armstrong is most certainly mistaken in his statement that he got the letter from me."

Gov. Waite spoke briefly in his own behalf. He denied the imputation that he had said that Mrs. Linkens was a disreputable person.

"If I have been guilty of embezzlement or conspiracy or any crime, I do not ask any favors," said the Governor.

"In my judgment there is no evidence to show any guilt. If the court finds from the testimony there is guilt, I expect it to do its duty and I know it will."

The Governor while speaking, walked up and down in an excited manner and delivered his words with dramatic effect.

At the conclusion of the arguments Commissioner Hinsdale rendered his decision as follows:

"These four defendants are charged with an offense against two sections of the law relating to conspiracy and the taking and retaining of a letter belonging to another. It is shown by the evidence that a letter did come to the city hall, the envelope of which was addressed to the 'Police matron,' but the letter itself was addressed to 'Mrs. Linkens.' Mrs. Dwyer, as one of the matrons, had a perfect right to open and read this letter, but should have at once delivered it to the person to whom it was addressed instead of taking it to the chief of police. It has not been clearly shown that there was a conspiracy between these defendants to injure Mrs. Linkins, but the retaining and withholding of the letter from her was clearly a violation of the law.

"While Gov. Waite read the letter, he could not help this, and the evidence against him is so doubtful as to showing that he retained the letter or had anything to do with it being withheld from Mrs. Linkens that I cannot consider him guilty of any offense against the law. The other defendants, however, retained the letter for a period of time and evidently used its contents to injure Mrs. Linkens' character. So far as the defendants Armstrong, Dwyer, and Mullins are concerned I will hold them to the United States grand jury in the sum of $500 each, and the defendant Waite is hereby discharged."

VANSCIVER HAS VISIONS.

He Hopes to Get Riches Out of a Suit Against the Georgetown Gas Company.

Visions of wealth have of late filled the mind of William E. Vansciver, of No. 1217 E street northwest. He has been raking over old papers, handed down in his family, and going through the records of the courts.

With the aid of Attorneys William Cook and Edwin Sutherland he has put this and that together and has discovered what he thinks is a clear title for himself to valuable property in Georgetown, and also has found that the present occupants have no valid claim whatever. Mr. Vansciver is a clerk in Charles Javin's fish stall at Center Market. He has a room at present over Barry's saloon, but he hopes soon to own an elegant mansion in Georgetown and to live in luxury far from market smells and idle questions, or angry complaints of customers.

The present occupants of the property, he claims, is the Georgetown Gas Light Company, and their plant is situated upon the ground. The result of Mr. Vansciver's investigation was put into a bill in equity filed yesterday. It is entitled William E. Vansciver vs. Thomas Knowles, and the Georgetown Gas Light Company, and he asks that the deed be set aside by which, on June 15, 1855, William F. Dixon attempted to convey lots Nos. 186 and 187 in Beall's addition to Georgetown to James Wardwell. These lots are the site of the gas plant.

The bill asks also to have set aside the conveyance of the same property from Charles M. Matthews to the Georgetown Gas Light Company in October, 1876. The conveyances are alleged to be fraudulent and void.

The property has long been occupied by the gas company with a three-story building and all the materials and appliances of a complete gasmaking outfit. It is very valuable.

Mr. Vansciver was seen at his room last night. He is about twenty-three years old and a man of average intelligence. He said he knew very little of the case, but upon questioning stated that the property came to him straight through his grandfather's will. While the heirs were minors the estate had not been properly managed and these lots had been allowed to fall into other hands. There had been no sale nor pretended sale, but an outsider had taken possession and had pretended to make a deed to the gas company. This deed would not stand a moment in a court of law.

Vansciver refused to go into details as to the grounds upon which the fight for his inheritance would be made, or the evidence which he would be able to produce in support of his claim.

PORT ARTHUR ATTACKED.

Japanese Fleet Believed to Have Been Defeated by the Chinese.

SHANGHAI, Aug. 31.—Advices from Chee Foo state that the Japanese fleet has again attacked Port Arthur. Chinese junks from New Chwang report passing many corpses of Japanese soldiers at the mouth of the Tatung river. This is taken as confirmation of the reported Japanese defeat on that river.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—A dispatch to the Times from Shanghai says: A Tien Tsin dispatch from Chinese couriers says that thirteen Japanese ships, with over 4,000 troops, are attacking Port Arthur. The Chinese garrison, numbering 5,000 men, and the Chinese fleet have been ordered to attack the Japanese.

Peffer on Tariff Legislation.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., Aug. 31.—Senator Peffer, of Kansas, said to-day regarding the effect of tariff legislation: "You hear of business being revived, of factories starting up, of increased orders being received and other reassuring signs of business revival, but I regard it as only temporary. This country is in a crisis, and the causes that have led to the deplorable condition of affairs have not been remedied, and for this reason I regard the present improved condition of affairs as only temporary."

BROTHERHOOD OF ST. ANDREW.

Preliminary Arrangements for the Ninth Annual Convention to Be Held October 11 to 14 in Metzerott Hall.

The preliminary arrangements for the ninth annual convention of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew, to be held October 11 to 14 in Metzerott Hall, in this city, are in the hands of eight local committees.

These committees, with the names of the respective chairmen, are designated below: Executive, B. P. Pierce, of Epiphany Chapter; reception, William D. Cabell, of Ascension Chapter; hotels, A. K. Parris, of St. John's Chapter; finance, Dr. S. F. Nash, of Epiphany Chapter; transportation, J. Holdsworth Gordon, of Christ's Church Chapter, Georgetown; hall, G. W. Salter, of St. John's Chapter; printing, Clarence E. Dawson, of St. Andrew's Chapter, and press, Henry C. Parkman, of St. Mark's Chapter.

There was a meeting held at the Ebbitt House last night to further the preparatory work, in which Messrs. Pierce, Salter, Bryan, Parris, Dawson, and Nash of the foregoing list, and Messrs. J. A. Roeder, of the music committee, J. H. Gibbons, and J. W. Cooksy participated. All the committees reported satisfactory progress of the work in hand.

The question of procuring a suitable hall for the afternoon meeting of Sunday, October 14, was discussed, and the prices asked, respectively, for the use of Albaugh's Theater and Metzerott Hall were reported. Decision was deferred until the next meeting. The badges were reported to be in the hands of the proper committee.

The transportation rates by rail have been fixed at one and one-third rate for the round trip, and in addition it was stated that round trip rates from Norfolk, for the benefit of those in that city and vicinity, will be $3.50. Members of the Washington Chapters will meet the incoming delegates at the trains and conduct them to hotels. It is understood that delegates will provide for their own entertainment, rates varying from $1 a day upward having been secured.

Each delegate will be supplied on his arrival with a small hymnal, containing the music to be used during the sessions. Prof. Roeder will look after the music. He was authorized last night to arrange a brotherhood choir to officiate at all the services.

A large number of the most distinguished of the Episcopal clergy in this country will be included in the list of speakers for the convention and will lead the discussions. Among them will be Right Rev. William Paret, D. D., Bisop of Maryland; Rev. Morgan Dix, D. D., rector of Trinity Church in New York; Right Rev. Henry C. Potter, D. D., Bishop of New York; Right Rev. Leighton Cole, S. T. D., Bishop of Delaware, and Right Rev. Davis Sessums, D. D., Bishop of Louisiana.

The business meetings, as heretofore announced in THE TIMES, will be held in Metzerot hall; the devotional and other exercises at the Church of the Epiphany.

It is officially announced that every chapter organized and enrolled in accordance with the provisions of the constitution is entitled to a delegate at large and one delegate for every ten members. A chapter having less than ten members may send one delegate; more than ten members and less than twenty, entitles the chapter to two delegates; more than twenty and less than thirty, three delegates, and in the same proportion as the membership increases. All brotherhood members not delegates will have the right to speak, but not to vote, and all members, clergymen, and laymen are specially invited.

There is a provision in the programme for a "Quiet Day," which is to be Wednesday, October 10. It is not, however, a part of the convention proper, but will serve as a means of preparation for it. It will be attended by the local brotherhood, and all others who desire to participate, at Christ Church, Georgetown. The exercises will be under the direction of Rev. Arthur C. A. Hall, D.D., bishop of Vermont. Those who want to attend the "Quiet Day" services are requested to send their names to E. Maury Posey, No. 1006 C street southwest, not later than October 1.

A luncheon will be served by the ladies of St. John's and Christ Church parishes of Georgetown, after the morning services of "Quiet Day." A suitable room is to be obtained by the local brotherhood, of the location of which due notice will be given.

It is confidently expected that there will be a large crowd present at the afternoon services on Sunday, October 14, and there is some talk of procuring Convention Hall. Some of the most eminent pulpit orators of the church in the United States will address the people. Delegates representing Scottish and Canadian brotherhoods, respectively, will attend the convention.

SAMOAN SAVAGERY.

Ears of Rebels Cut Off and Some of Malietoa's Scouts Decapitated.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—A dispatch to the Daily News from Berlin says the advices received there from Samoa state that in a fight between the native forces in June the ears of one of the rebels was cut off and taken to Apia, while the heads of two other rebels were severed, despite the recent decree against such mutilation. The rebels retaliated by cutting off the head of one of Malietoa's scouts.

The Frankfurt Gazette reports that the German warship Falke recently visited the fort of the rebels at Kunanuu and was cordially received. The rebel chief, Mundill, returned the visit and brought a number of young girls aboard. Festivities followed. A petition for German annexation of the islands, signed by sixty-two persons, including an American and two Britishers, was sent to the German Emperor.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—The Standard, referring to the advices from Samoa, showing the British and German warships had interfered to put an end to the trouble between the natives, points out that no mention is made in the dispatches of American participation in the intervention, and says:

"Possibly the rooted repugnance of Washington statesmen to interference may account for the absence of the Stars and Stripes. Hawaii furnished President Cleveland with a most troublesome incident of foreign relations, and he may well be indisposed to run the risk of another false step.'

GEN. EZETA CLOSELY CONFINED.

Marshal Baldwin Under the Impression that the Salvadorean Means to Escape.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Aug. 31.—United States Marshal Barry Baldwin has made up his mind that Gen. Antonio Ezeta has planned to escape. He has doubled the guards around, has himself cooped in a room in his hotel, where he is denied to visitors, and doors are locked and the windows barred. No condemned felon was ever more closely guarded.

Although Gen. Ezeta gave his word of honor as a soldier and a gentleman that he would make no attempt to escape, Marshal Baldwin seems to have gotten the idea that the general contemplates escaping anyway. He has, therefore, been deprived of the privilege of taking short walks on the streets, or even of taking exercise in the corridors of the hotel, and has been closely confined to his room.

An extra guard has been placed inside with him, the door is locked on the outside and another deputy placed there to see to it that no attempt is made to sortie through that.

In the Field of Politics.

The Republicans of the Eighth Tennessee district have nominated John A. McCann for Congress.

The Populists of the Eighth Virginia district have nominated J. S. Mason, of Fauquier county for Congress.

J. J. Hart has been nominated for Congress by the Democrats of the Eighth Virginia district.

President W. W. Tracy, of the Republican National League, has issued a call for a meeting of the executive committee of the league September 10, the object being to arrange for the league's participation in the fall campaign.

TORRENTS RUSHED ON THEM

Texas Town Overwhelmed by a Raging Flood and Many Drowned.

THE FLOOD CAME IN THE NIGHT

In the Midst of the Catastrophe Earthquake Shocks Were Felt and the Earth Was Rent Asunder—No Such Destruction Ever Before Known—Great Damage to Railroads.

UVALDE, TEX., Aug. 31.—A terrible catastrophe befell this thriving town last night, and to-day there is mourning in many households. The calamity was entirely unexpected. The treacherous Leona River, swollen to a raging torrent by recent rains, rushed without a moment's warning down upon the town, submerging and wrecking many houses and drowning a number of people. In this arid section such destructiveness by the elements has never before been chronicled. In the excitement of the day it is not definitely known how many have been drowned. Among the bodies that have been identified are: Mrs. Joe Hatch, Miss Mattie Edwards, a child of Mr. Maley, and two Mexicans.

It was about 2 o'clock in the morning when the flood came. The weather had been threatening and there were ominous clouds to the north and east of the town. The atmosphere had been close during the evening and predictions of a storm were freely made. The citizens went to their beds not with happy minds.

As the hours wore on and the people continued their slumbers the dark clouds rose higher and higher. Just as the storm broke over the city a torrent of water rushed down the Leona River, overflowing the banks of that stream and flooding the lowlands on either side to a depth of several feet.

IN THE PATH OF THE FLOOD.

The east side of the city is built on low land and was directly in the path of this water. All the houses in this part of the town were submerged, and in the darkness and throughout the downpour of rain could be heard the cries of distress from the ill-fated inhabitants in their wild efforts to save themselves and those of their families and loved ones. There were a number of miraculous escapes and the rescuers and the rescued performed many heroic acts.

As soon as those in the higher part of the town were made aware of the terrible flood and dire consequences, the work of rescuing began and was carried out as rapidly as possible in the darkness of the night. Great apprehension is felt for the families living on the ditch south of here, where from 75 to 100 families live and the land lying fifteen feet lower than here, it is feared they have been destroyed. One Mexican family, living on the ranch of Schwartz, five miles below town, are supposed to have been lost, no vestige of the ranch being left. It is feared that Indianolas history is repeated.

EARTHQUAKE ADDED ITS TERRORS.

An earthquake shock of some seconds duration was distinctly felt during the night. At one place near the city about a quarter of