By permission of NEW YORK HERALD. **A View of New York City Looking Up Manhattan Island and Across the Brooklyn Bridge. An Idea of What One May See When Crossing.**

THE BROOKLYN BRIDGE.

New York's Up-to-Date Merchants a Great Feature.

Notes Picked Up on the Way Over.

The accompanying reproduction from the "New York Herald" of a section of New York City and the Brooklyn Bridge illustrates the advantage that advertisers have taken of the enormous traffic between these two great cities. While there are other concerns than the one shown represented, the great preponderance of these particular signs evidently induced the "Herald" to give to its readers a general idea of what the patrons of the bridge are confronted with the year round.

The Brooklyn Bridge, than which, perhaps excepting the London Bridge, there is no other equally famous the world over, connects the two cities from Park Row, New York, to Sands Street, Brooklyn. It is a grand structure and the local authorities are making it still more elaborate by the addition of imposing entrances in each city.

Work on the bridge was begun January 2, 1870, and the public had the pleasure of watching its progress for thirteen years. It was opened to the public May 24, 1883, and from that date to the present time has had an enviable record.

The bridge, by the way, is quite a money maker. If you walk over you are not required to pay, but that's as far as your privileges extend. You are not allowed to hang over the outer rails and gaze at the river below in a pensive manner, and if you carry a suspicious looking bundle which might contain a diving outfit you are arrested at once as an intending imitator of Steve Brodie, the bridge jumper, actor, saloon owner, and real estate dealer.

If you decide to forego the pleasures of the promenade and ride in one of the company's cars the privilege will cost you 3 cents. Better pay a nickel and get two tickets. If you are riding horseback you must give up 3 cents for your steed. The company has not yet started a bargain sale in horse tickets, so there will be no advantage in buying two tickets for your charger. A horse and vehicle are taxed 5 cents, and if you are sitting behind a pair of steppers the tariff will be a dime. Each extra horse above two attached to a vehicle is charged for at the rate of 3 cents.

The bridge is just 85 feet wide and has a river span of 1,595 feet 6 inches. Each land span has a length of 930 feet. The length of the Brooklyn approach is 971 feet, and that of the New York approach 1,562 feet 6 inches. The total length of the carriage way is 5,989 feet, and the total length of the bridge, with extensions, 6,557 feet.

The clear height of the bridge in the center of the river span above high water, at 90 degrees Fahrenheit, is 135 feet. The height of the floor at the towers, above high water, is 119 feet 3 inches.

There are four cables, the diameter of each being 15¾ inches. The length of each single wire in the cables is 3,578 feet 6 inches. The ultimate strength of each cable is 12,000 tons. Each cable contains 5,296 parallel (not twisted) galvanized steel oil-coated wires, closely wrapped to a solid cylinder 15¾ inches in diameter. The permanent weight suspended from the cables is 14,680 tons.

For the year ended December 31, 1900, 55,459,932 passengers were carried by the bridge cars alone, and the receipts from this source amounted to $1,478,714, and from the carriage way $113,448.

A magnificent view of the river and harbor is afforded as well as that of both cities, Governor's Island, Bedloe's Island, and the Statue of Liberty. To the south lies Brooklyn, its broad area carrying the vision as far as the eye will reach. To the north New York; its marble skyscraping buildings, golden domes, huge chimneys, and noted spires all combine to photograph on the mind one grand panorama never to be forgotten. Not the least interesting feature of the free exhibition is the multiplicity of strikingly conspicuous signs, notwithstanding many people are of the opinion that they mar the general view.

SIXTEEN DEFENDANTS NAMED.

Johnston Heirs Ask for a Sale and Distribution of Proceeds.

Proceedings were filed in equity yesterday by Walter A. Johnston and Lizzie S. Johnston and others against Caldwell S. Johnston, Laura Anella Johnston and fourteen others for the purpose of having the court pass an order decreeing the sale and partition of certain property in which the parties are interested and also to direct the distribution of the proceeds.

The parties to the litigation claim interest in the property under the will of the late Horace S. Johnston, who died November 3, 1888.

By the terms of his will he left all his real estate to his sons, Walter A. Johnston and Thurston B. Johnston, in trust, until his youngest child, Caldwell S. Johnston, should attain to the age of twenty-one years.

The trustees were directed to collect all rents and revenues, and after paying all necessary expenses, to pay one-third the net income to the testator's widow, quarterly, and the residue to his children in equal shares.

It was further provided that when the youngest child should arrive at his majority, the trust should cease and the testator's widow should receive one-third the real property for life and the remainder should be divided among his children.

Horace S. Johnston died possessed of real estate consisting of lots Nos. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 12 in square 14, bounded by Pennsylvania Avenue, M, Twenty-fifth, and Twenty-sixth Streets; the west 19 feet 4 inches fronting on Pennsylvania Avenue by the full depth of lot No. 6, lots Nos. 40 to 44, inclusive, in Kibbey's subdivision of lots of reservation B; the north 7 feet 6 inches fronting on Sixth Street, by depth of lot No. 13, and the south half of lot No. 14, in Ingel's subdivision of reservation B; lot No. 2, in reservation A, fronting 49 feet on Missouri Avenue; one-half of lot 8, in square 492; lot No. 17, in the same square; lot No. 55, in square 503; lot No. 16, in square No. 81, on F Street, between Twenty-first and Twenty-second Streets, and other real estate.

The court is asked that, in the event that it is found impossible to divide the real property equally, to order the sale of such as may be necessary to make an equitable division.

A SHOEMAKER FOUND DEAD.

Kneeling as If in Prayer, Dorsey White Expired.

The dead body of Dorsey White, a colored shoemaker, was found in the rear of his shop at 3 Central Avenue, Ivy City, D. C., about 9 o'clock yesterday morning. He was kneeling beside his bed as if in prayer. White, who was sixty-five years old, had been suffering for some time from gastritis, and it is believed that death was due to that cause. Armstead Barnes, colored, of 128 Central Avenue, called at the shop to get a pair of shoes that he had left to be mended, and found the place locked. On investigation he found the old man was dead.

Policemen Quill and Rodgers responded to a police call and took charge of the man's effects. Coroner Nevitt investigated the case and gave a certificate of death from gastritis. The remains were taken in charge by A. Richardson, who lived in the house, and who will arrange for the funeral.

FASCINATED BY GUARDSMEN.

Police Seek a Virginia Colored Boy Who Followed Them to Town.

Alexander Lucas, or "Sandy," as he is known among his colored relatives at Gleedesville, Va., is in Washington, looking for his fourteen-year-old son, Matthew, who ran away from home July 25.

Gleedesville is about five miles south of Leesburg, Va. The presence of the District soldiers seems to have fascinated the boy, for he disappeared with them, and has not been seen since. The boy is dark skinned, and walked pigeon-toed. He wore a pink shirt, dark navy blue vest, no coat, brown pants, with checkered stripes, black hat, and dark tan shoes. The parent expects to remain in the city several days to prosecute his search.

MALARIA MAKES IMPURE BLOOD.
Grove's Tasteless Chill Tonic cures Malaria.

THE AUDITOR'S DEFENCE.

A Report to the Commissioners on the Per Diem Employes.

An Officer of the Municipal Government Smarts Under the Allegations of a Publication—His Appeal to the Records in Vindication of His Acts.

The Auditor of the District, J. T. Petty, has submitted to the Commissioners a statement relative to the controversy over the per diem employes of the District. It will be recalled in this connection that the pay-rolls of certain employes of the Street Cleaning Department were held up and not paid, on the ground that their time on Sundays and holidays did not represent a full day's work. It will also be recalled that after the matter was referred to the Comptroller of the Treasury the Commissioners ordered the dropping from the rolls the names of two employes of the Street Cleaning Department, and a reorganization of the clerical help in that office.

Soon after this order went into effect the general facts in the controversy were published, and it was made to appear that this settlement of the matter was in violation of the practice of the District departments in former years. It was shown in the reports then published that several employes of the District had been paid and their accounts had been passed by the Auditor, who had taken full leave for holidays, and, in fact, had not appeared at the District Building at all for the days that they had been paid. The matter caused considerable comment at the time, and a sort of secret order was issued from headquarters that the matter must be hereafter kept out of the papers.

The Auditor, who was made to appear as the offending party in the transaction, it appears, smarted under the aspersions that had been put upon him by the publications referred to, and felt called upon to answer the allegations made in the published reports of the matter. His report, submitted to Commissioner Ross upon his return to duty, was his reply to the charges advanced by the Superintendent of Street Cleaning relative to the passing of accounts of those who, it was alleged, were paid for holidays and Sundays when they did not work.

The report of the Auditor was not given out for publication, for the reason, as the Commissioners said, that too much had already been made of the matter. They declared that a mountain had been constructed of a mole hill, and that it was not for the public good that the matter should be given further publicity. It is well understood that the report of the Auditor is a voluminous defence of his own position relative to the passing of accounts recently, and in former years. It is stated by those who have seen the report that he denies absolutely the allegations of the Superintendent of Street Cleaning, and that he backs up his action in regard to all his acts by an exhaustive appeal to the records. It is stated that he attempts to show that he has not only not passed the accounts of per diem employes who did not work on the days that they received pay, but that he declares it is impossible to find an instance in which he has allowed a part day's pay, where the service was not rendered. The Auditor, it is understood, denies all the points raised by the Superintendent of Street Cleaning.

In addition, it is understood that the Auditor takes issue with the committee which was appointed to make an investigation into the practice relative to the per diem employes, who recently handed to the Commissioners an exhaustive report upon the subject. In the report of this committee it was pointed out that three per diem employes in other departments that the street cleaning office had received pay for full time, when they had worked only a part of the day. The Auditor denies this statement, it is alleged, absolutely. It is said he positively declares that the one employe in the Street Cleaning Department is the only employe of the District who has received pay in this way since he has been an incumbent of the office which he holds. In defence of his position the Auditor appeals to the records, giving in full the details of the employment of the clerk in the Street Cleaning Department, and of those whom the Superintendent of the department referred to said had been paid for holidays and Sundays. It is said that the report shows the consistency of the Auditor's position, and that it is in an important sense a vindication of his official career.

The friends of the Superintendent of Street Cleaning declare that the report does not prove what it sets out to do. They say in addition that the Auditor has chosen a time when the Superintendent of Street Cleaning is on leave, to hand in his report, when it cannot be officially answered. When the latter returns to duty, it is expected, however, an answer will be forthcoming, as full and as conclusive as the report of the Auditor.

WALKER'S BODY RECOVERED.

Coroner's Jury Renders a Verdict of Accidental Drowning.

About four miles south of the long pier at Chesapeake Beach, the body of Richard B. Walker, who was drowned near the pier last Sunday afternoon, was recovered yesterday morning about 9 o'clock. An inquest was held soon after by the coroner of Calvert County, I. C. Popper, and a verdict of accidental drowning was returned.

John Arth, one of the musicians of Haley's Band, and Joe Wallace found the body in shallow water, face up, and not badly disfigured by the long exposure to the action of the water. Wallace has been active in searching for the body since the time of the accident. The body was conveyed to the shore and Coroner Popper was notified.

At the inquest, George M. Handy, a nephew of the drowned man, who was with him at the time of the accident, testified to the circumstances of the accident. He also stated that the deceased had been suffering for some time with a weak heart, and had been complaining very much during the past three weeks.

On Sunday last, Walker, accompanied by Handy, another nephew, Louis A. Muzzello, and a friend by the name of Harrison, took a trip to Chesapeake Beach in the afternoon. The men, it appears, wandered down to the pier, and watched the fishermen and crabbers. Suddenly Harrison, a member of the party, lost his hat. Walker seeing the headgear floating out with the unusually strong tide and wind, at once divested himself of his coat and shoes, and, against the protest of the owner of the hat, sprang overboard after it.

The hat in the meantime had floated a considerable distance away, and Walker, despite the fact that he was an expert swimmer, could make but little headway against the strong wind which was blowing. After a great deal of exertion he finally managed to seize the floating headgear, and then started on his way back to the pier. By this time a small crowd of excursionists had gathered, and several of them realizing that Walker was weak from his exertions, and as it was utterly impossible for him to regain his position on the pier, owing to its height, shouted to him to turn toward shore. The man evidently heard the cries, for he swam around and headed toward the shore. He had not gone any distance, however, when, to the horror of the crowd, he was seen to wave his hand and disappear. Handy, his nephew, ran at once to the crab stand some distance away, and put out in a boat, but no trace of the man could be found.

Coroner Popper was notified, and lent every effort to the recovery of the body. All day Monday and yesterday, the bay was dragged but without result. The recovery of the body had almost been despaired of when it was found yesterday morning. Not fifty yards from where the body was discovered, the hat which was responsible for the accident was found.

This is the first fatal accident in the vicinity of the Beach this year. The managers of the resort were somewhat relieved to learn that the accident had happened outside of their jurisdiction.

The deceased was a widower, and without children. His remains were later conveyed to the city. The funeral will probably be held today.

LENIENCY FOR POSEY WILSON.

Justice Bradley Amends the Contempt of Court Commitment.

Posey S. Wilson, who was committed to jail on July 30 last, for contempt of court, on the order of Justice Bradley, has only twenty-one days more to spend in imprisonment. When the order for the arrest of Wilson was made, he was ordered to be committed until further order of the court. The day after making the order Justice Bradley left the city for his summer home at East Hampton, L. I. Yesterday, however, the clerk of the Supreme Court of the District received a communication from Justice Bradley, enclosing an order amendatory to that made for the arrest of Wilson. The amendatory order stipulates that Wilson's imprisonment shall be for a period of thirty days from the date of his commitment to jail. The order is as follows:

"It is this 6th day of August, 1901, adjudged and ordered that the order passed herein July 30, 1901, adjudging the defendant to be in contempt of court and directing his arrest and commitment to jail be, and it is hereby, amended by making the term of such imprisonment thirty days from the date of commitment."

Wilson was formerly the husband of Mrs. Augusta E. Wilson, who secured a divorce from him some years ago. The decree granted to Mrs. Wilson stipulated that she should have the custody of her children, and also allowed Wilson the privilege of visiting them at stated periods. Since that time, Mrs. Wilson has appealed to the court, on several occasions, asking that her former husband be made to comply strictly with the terms of the decree. In these complaints she declared that Wilson was abusing the privilege accorded him by the court, and would take the children away from their home and keep them out much longer than he was permitted by the order of the court. The matter has been called to the attention of nearly every member of the Supreme Court of the District, but Wilson, by some means or other, always avoided being called into contempt, until the day he was arrested and ordered to be committed to jail.

Wilson was arrested on the night of July 30 in the lobby of the Riggs House by Deputy United States Marshals Cusick and Turner and turned over to Warden Harris at the District jail. When taken into custody he had on his person a very dangerous looking dirk, which he carried in a leather sheath. On arriving at the jail, it is said, he expressed himself as expecting better treatment than an ordinary prisoner. Warden Harris, however, informed him that he would make no distinction between him and any other person incarcerated. This very much annoyed Wilson, who claimed that he was only imprisoned for a day. On the morning following his incarceration, it is said that Wilson became so unruly that the warden found it necessary to have him handcuffed to the bars of the door of his cell. Warden Harris, in speaking of the matter yesterday, stated that since that time, however, he has had no trouble with Wilson, who has behaved remarkably well.

Dr. Edward Koch Left Germany Last Saturday

Dr. Robert Koch. Dr. Edward Koch

Dr. Edward Koch cabled from Germany last Saturday that he has secured all of the German consumption cures and will leave for America today.

The American Koch Lung Cure offices at 627 F St. N. W., are making great preparations for his return, and although he has sent in advance all of the new treatments from the Tuberculosis Congress, which met in London, Eng., last week, his personal supervision will be highly appreciated.

He also cables congratulation on account of the suits which has been brought against the infringers who are claiming the right to use the Koch Inhalation Treatment.

The other Koch Lung Cure Offices are at 48 W. 23d Street, New York; 1231 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.; 501 N. Eutaw St., Baltimore, Md.; 5 W. Court Square, Asheville, N. C.; 49 Exchange St., Rochester, N. Y.; 237 Franklin St., Buffalo, N. Y., and many other cities.

AN ADMINISTRATOR CITED.

Must Show Cause Why Letters Granted Should Not Be Revoked.

An order was issued yesterday by Justice Clabaugh, sitting for equity business, requiring Charles H. Saffell to show cause on August 16 next why the letters of administration granted him as administrator of the estate of John T. Saffell, should not be revoked and canceled. This action was taken by the court on a petition filed by William A. Young, in which he states that he is a nephew by half blood of the late John T. Saffell, who, it is said, died intestate.

It is further stated that John T. Saffell was unmarried, and that his parents are dead. The petitioner states that he is a brother of Frank M. Young, of Chicago; Charles J. Young, of Brooklyn, N. Y.; Edwin J. Young, of this city, and Misses Mamie and Blanche Young, of this city.

John T. Saffell, it is stated, died in this city on July 22 last, and on July 31 Charles H. Saffell filed an application for letters of administration of the estate, but did not mention the name of the petitioner nor those of his sisters or brothers.

On August 2 last, it is said, papers of administration were granted him and that soon after he went to the Citizens' National Bank and drew out certain money deposited there to the credit of John T. Saffel.

It is also stated that it is probable that John T. Saffell's personal estate is greater than was set forth in the petiton filed by Charles H. Saffel. Its value is estimated at $9,000.

George W. Drew is named as counsel for William A. Young.

JUDGE HUMPHREYS' CASE.

An Announcement by the Department of Justice Expected Soon.

The charges against Judge Humphreys, of the United States Court in Hawaii, are still under consideration at the Department of Justice, and it is probable that an announcement in regard to the appointment of his successor will be made within a short time.

Judge Humphreys, who has come to the United States to refute the charges made against him, called at the department yesterday and had a long talk with Attorney General Knox, who returned from Pittsburg yesterday. The only papers on file against the judge are from the Bar Association of Honolulu. On the other hand there are a large number of letters in the department from leading citizens of Hawaii commending Judge Humphreys' administration and asking for his reappointment.

FINED FOR A COLLISION.

Running Into a Bicycle Policeman Cost a Carpenter $5.

As a sequel of a bicycle collision between Special Policeman Pumphrey and William Boswell, a carpenter, at the corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and Sixth Street yesterday morning, the latter was compelled to pay a fine of $5 in the Police Court before Judge Mills later in the day.

The carpenter was riding to his work at the time, and when he saw that his bicycle had been badly smashed he is said to have used language that resulted in his arrest on a charge of disorderly conduct. He tried to show the judge that the policeman was at fault and caused the collision, but the judge told him that did not affect his case, and he was required to pay the fine.

CHINESE TO CUT OFF QUEUES.

An Order Issued by the San Francisco Reform Association.

Dissensions are expected in consequence of the order recently issued by the chief of the Chinese Reform Association, at San Francisco, directing that members remove their queues, in accordance with prevailing sentiments among Celestials for advancement along the lines of American progress. Because of this action it is apparent that there will immediately arise two factions among local Chinamen.

Some of them want to "cuttee," and others don't. The Chinese Reform Association will no doubt have to educate the unenlightened portion of the Washington Chinese population, and teach it to part its hair in the middle and wear a straw fedora.

Charlie Sping, formerly an interpreter in the District Court, and one of the best-known Chinese business men of the city, smiled blandly when the purport of the order issued at San Francisco was unfolded to him. Sping's hair is already cut in the prevailing fashion, and so is that of his assistants. His queue was abandoned some time ago, being given up for the more modern fashion of parting the hair in the middle.

"I think it is a good thing," he said. "If the Chinese would adopt more of the American manners and customs they would get along better. Few of my countrymen belong to the Reform Association, and they would not obey the order, unless, of course, they were members. No such order, however, has been received in Washington." The order of the Chinese Reform Association is as follows:

"All good Chinamen who are interested in the cause of reform and who desire to better the condition of their native land and to improve their position in this, the land of their adoption, will at once proceed to cut off their queues."

Several Chinamen were asked about the order last night. They shook their heads. They had not heard of it. Some of them hailed the innovation as "a good thing," but others were not positive that it would result in much blessing. All smiled when questioned.

"If some cuttee, I cuttee," said Moy Joe, a local laundryman, and that seemed to be the general view now held.

A Pullman Palace Car Man ..ON.. GRAPE-NUTS.

(See Below.)

"In the morning, when you don't have very much of an appetite, just fill your coffee cup about one-third full of Grape-Nuts, then fill up with hot coffee, sweeten to taste, stir well and let settle. Now try your coffee. Why, man, it will make your hair curl. After drinking your coffee, add a little more sugar and eat your Grape-Nuts with a spoon, and my word for it you will feel like a fighting cock until dinner time. If you never have, and want something good, try it once."

The above is from a Pullman Palace Car man who starts out by saying that "Grape-Nuts are fine with cream, but let me tell you what to do when the old cow goes dry." We would further suggest that persons who have trouble in digesting coffee use Postum Food Coffee for the morning meal and try the Grape-Nuts with it instead of with ordinary coffee.

Both Grape-Nuts and Postum contain certain elements that are of great value in rebuilding the human body.