SCHLEY TO HIS COUNSEL.

He Tells Them the Full Story of the Battle of Santiago.

A Three-Hour Conference—Some Valuable New Points Discovered—No Official Call Yesterday—To Change the Enquiry Court's Meeting Place.

For the first time since the reopening of the Sampson-Schley controversy in regard to the battle of Santiago, Admiral Schley yesterday conferred with his counsel, taking the initial step in the preparation of his case before the Court of Enquiry, which will convene in this city on September 12.

The conference of the admiral and his attorneys lasted for about three hours, from 11 o'clock yesterday morning until nearly 2 in the afternoon, in the suite of rooms occupied by Judge Jere M. Wilson, at the Shoreham. There were present Admiral Schley, Judge Wilson, Isidor Rayner, Attorney General of Maryland and a close personal friend of the admiral, and Capt. James Parker. During the conference Admiral Schley made to his counsel a thorough and complete statement of the naval operations before Santiago. His recital of the situation from beginning to end, to which his counsel paid the strictest attention, was complete and full in every particular and detail. He went over the ground thoroughly, and not a point was omitted. The precept for the Court of Enquiry was taken up paragraph by paragraph, and fully discussed.

The outline of the conduct of the case was talked over, and practically decided upon. Admiral Schley's counsel readily mastered the details of the work before them, and are now fully prepared to enter the investigation.

The most important part of the conference was the fact that a number of new points were brought out, favorable to Admiral Schley, which, it is understood, have been heretofore unsuspected by the opposition. These points are supported by certain papers, which it is understood Admiral Schley turned over to his attorneys. They are of the greatest significance, and materially strengthen the position of Admiral Schley. Their nature was not divulged by the lawyers who are conducting the case for Admiral Schley, although it was admitted that they were very important.

It is also understood that the partial list of witnesses submitted to the Navy Department by Admiral Schley was gone over at the conference yesterday. The number includes the various officers in command of the ships which took part in the Santiago engagement and other persons whose familiarity with incidents and affairs bearing upon the subject will be of the utmost importance. The names of the witnesses were not given out.

Documents and papers bearing upon the subject were gone over carefully at the conference. They related to the movements of the fleet from the time it sailed from Key West until May 27, and from that date until July 3, the day upon which the battle was fought, with the exception of the time in which Admiral Sampson was in command of the fleet.

The arrangements for the conference were made several days ago. Judge Wilson returned to the city on Thursday night earlier than expected, in order to keep his appointment with Admiral Schley. Mr. Rayner reached the city yesterday morning and went to the Shoreham. Admiral Schley rose quite early in the morning and received a visit from Judge Wilson about 10 o'clock. The two held a conference which lasted for twenty minutes. Shortly before 10:30 o'clock a telephone message was received from the Shoreham stating that Mr. Rayner had arrived and that he was ready to confer with the other attorneys in the case. Admiral Schley and Judge Wilson immediately left the Arlington for the Shoreham. The admiral and Mr. Rayner exchanged pleasantries in the lobby of the hotel and the three gentlemen held a conference of nearly forty-five minutes in the parlor of the hostelry. They then repaired to the suite of rooms on the fourth floor occupied by Judge Wilson, where they were joined by Captain Parker.

At the close of the conference Admiral Schley was seen by a Times reporter. He smiled when asked to make a statement. "There is really nothing I can say," said the admiral, "except that we have been hard at work today and that I have fully informed my counsel of what I know of this question. I have presented them with the complete facts in my possession and I am satisfied with the progress we have made."

More than this Admiral Schley would not say. He returned immediately to the Arlington. Judge Wilson and Captain Parker called on him later in the afternoon, but remained only a few minutes.

One important fact developed by the conference was that the list of witnesses for the Navy Department will be immediately asked for, and it is believed by Admiral Schley's counsel that it will be furnished. Admiral Schley will thereupon make his first move. Just what the nature of this move will be was not divulged, although it is understood that it will embrace the filing of certain papers with the Navy Department.

Admiral Schley's attorneys are confident of the outcome of the Court of Enquiry. Mr. Rayner left the conference before 2 o'clock, by which time it was supposed that the important work under consideration had been finished. He returned to Baltimore during the afternoon, but will come back to Washington later.

The admiral and his counsel arranged to hold a second consultation on Monday morning at the office of Judge Wilson. Papers in the case will be prepared there, it is understood, which will be presented to the Navy Department.

Admiral Schley did not visit the Navy Department yesterday, but took occasion to advise Acting Secretary Hackett that he was in Washington and that he was stopping at the Arlington. This is in conformity with the regulations of the navy, which require that an officer visiting in Washington for any purpose shall advise the department within twenty-four hours of his arrival. It is not necessary that he should appear in person and register within that time, and therefore having informed the department that he is in this city and where he may be found, Admiral Schley has complied with the regulations. A register is kept at the department wherein officers who visit there enter their names, the purpose which brings them to Washington, the time of their probable departure, and the place where they are stopping while here.

It is probable that Admiral Schley will call upon Acting Secretary Hackett within a short time—as soon as he finds it convenient to do so. His assistant counsel, Capt. James Parker, was at the Navy Department for a short time yesterday looking over some of the records in the case, to inform himself upon certain points which he wished to explain to his legal associates.

Acting Secretary Hackett has reached the conclusion that the reception room at the Navy Department is entirely inadequate for the needs of the Schley Court of Enquiry. He has, accordingly, set out to find another place, which will be suitable and convenient. He has written to Secretary Long upon the subject, and, after obtaining the latter's views, will make an announcement as to where the court will hold its sittings. He is most favorably inclined to the use of one of the buildings at the navy yard, which is ample for all needs.

In case this is selected he will make arrangements for installing telegraph and telephone wires for the use of newspaper correspondents and provide other facilities to make public the progress of the hearing. The most formidable objection to holding the court at the navy yard, is the fact that all the records and papers in the case will have to be removed there from the department. The Acting Secretary also has two other places in mind and expects to reach a decision upon the matter within a short time.

The knowledge that Mr. Hackett was considering some city other than Washington led to several rumors in various quarters last night, but none of them could be traced to any reliable source. The place most prominently mentioned in connection with the rumored removal is Newport, where, according to the persistent story afloat, better facilities are offered for the meetings of the court.

The attorneys of Admiral Schley are in ignorance of any proposition to hold the sessions outside of this city, if such a move is actually contemplated by the Navy Department.

Admiral Schley spent last evening very quietly. Immediately after dining, at 7 o'clock, he took a carriage at the Arlington and, accompanied by Mrs. Schley, went for a drive about the city and suburbs. They returned at 10 o'clock, and went immediately to their apartments. Within a few minutes the admiral returned to the hotel desk to leave word that he was not to be disturbed.

But few intimate friends of Admiral Schley are now in Washington, and the admiral and Mrs. Schley expect to spend very quietly the few weeks intervening before the Court of Enquiry convenes, the admiral devoting himself continuously to the work of preparing evidence to be presented.

No developments in the situation are looked for today, as according to the statement made at the close of the conference yesterday, nothing further of importance will be done until Monday. It is generally understood, however, that Admiral Schley will confer informally with his counsel, and that Judge Wilson and Captain Parker will begin immediately a vigorous opening of the case.

TRIED TO COMMIT SUICIDE.

A Despondent Octogenarian Prevented From Hanging Himself.

N. W. Noland, formerly a foreman at the lumber mill of E. E. Jackson, and more recently engaged in the coal and wood business at the corner of Eighth and D Streets southwest, made his arrangements yesterday to hang himself in a little grove in the rear of Otto Ruppert's road house, on the Bladensburg Road, and was only prevented from doing so by the prompt arrival of several friends to whom he had addressed letters announcing his purpose.

Noland is seventy-nine years old, and his story is a most pitiful one. He is a sociable old gentleman, and is said to have a host of friends in this city, where he has lived since 1881. For forty-six years he and his wife lived happily together, but something over a year ago she died, and despite his usually jovial disposition he has had extreme fits of despondency. Shortly after his wife's death his coal yard caught fire and was destroyed, and since then he has been unable to resume business. About a month ago he went out into the country and has been stopping at the Highland Club ever since.

Yesterday morning two of his most intimate friends, James Fields, who is employed in the Washington Woodworking Company's establishment, and William F. Poulton, who keeps a saloon on Seventh Street southwest, received letters through the mails from the old man announcing that by the time the letters were read he would be dead. He described the spot where his body would be found, and directed what disposition he wished made of his effects, which were but few. Mr. Poulton jumped on a car and hurried out to the Highland Club, where with his brother and a friend he drove rapidly to the Ruppert place.

As the party reached the place, the old man was already on his way to the secluded spot, where he said he expected to end all of his troubles. "It's all right," he said, "it will be all over in an hour and by 5 o'clock I will be in heaven."

Noland had also written to an undertaker telling him to come for his body at 3 o'clock. As his friends went up to him and took from him the paper in which he carried a new rope, in which he had already tied a hangman's knot, the old man broke down and cried like a child. He had called at Ruppert's place about 9 o'clock in the morning and had been there all of the day. Several times he had started for the woods, but seeing that he was somewhat depressed Mr. Ruppert called him back each time and cheered him up and gave him something to drink. Never for a moment had he any idea as to what the bundle contained or as to the purpose of the old man. Mr. Poulton took charge of the old man and will care for him until he has recovered from his depression.

LOCAL ECHO OF A TRAGEDY.

Brothers May Meet After Thirteen Years' Separation.

The killing of John Ryan and wounding of Steven Noonan, laborers, by George Ryley, a railroad section boss, at a camp near Ridgeville, Md., Wednesday night, may possibly have an echo in this city. Ryley has made his escape, and the police here are searching for him, as are the authorities of Maryland. Meanwhile James Noonan, of 1252 Twenty-third Street northwest, employed as a furnace worker at the Union Trust Building, First and K Streets northeast, believes that Steven Noonan, who was fearfully beaten by Ryley and left for dead, may be no other than his brother, for many years missing from home and friends in this city.

James Noonan visited Headquarters last night and asked that steps be taken to learn the identity of Steven Noonan, who is now in a hospital at Frederick, Md. Previous to this Major Sylvester had received a despatch from Glenn H. Northington, State's Attorney for Frederick County, Md., giving a description of Ryley and asking his arrest. This despatch has been sent to the various precincts, and several detectives were also assigned to watch for the fugitive.

According to the story of James Noonan, his brother, now thirty-four years old, left this city thirteen years ago and went North. He visited several cities and finally settled in Boston, Mass., where he was married about six years ago. From time to time letters were received by his parents and family here, but three years ago all trace of the missing brother was lost. No answer was elicited by letters, and since that time nothing has been heard from Steven Noonan by his friends here.

While reading of the tragedy at Ridgeville yesterday, James Noonan says it occurred to him that the wounded man at the Frederick hospital might be his brother. All the more is he impressed because his brother referred years ago in several letters to a man named Ryan, whom he claimed as a friend, then living in Boston. At that time Steven Noonan was a bricklayer and worked for a time on the union passenger depot at Boston. Today an effort will be made to learn the identity of the wounded laborer.

BROOKS HELD FOR TRIAL.

Taken to Virginia Upon the Death of William Harris.

William H. Brooks, colored, who is charged with the murder of William Harris, colored, at Ashgrove, Va., Tuesday night, was yesterday taken charge of by Deputy Sheriff A. R. Jacobs, of Fairfax County, Va., and removed to Fairfax Courthouse, where he will remain in jail until his trial. Before he passed out of the jurisdiction of the local authorities he was measured and photographed for the rogues' gallery.

Harris died at Garfield Hospital in this city Thursday morning, after having been brought there the previous evening while suffering from a gunshot wound in the abdomen. The Virginia authorities were communicated with and a description of Brooks secured. Detectives Hartigan and Lacy located Brooks at Brightwood, where he was employed as a waiter in a hotel, and placed him under arrest.

Orr Held in Boston.

Detective Boyd returned to the city late last night from Boston, Mass., whither he went several days ago, because of the arrest there of John V. Orr, colored, charged with grand larceny. Orr has been held for the local authorities by a United States Commissioner at Boston, and will be brought here within a few days for trial. It is said that the prisoner robbed his brother, John Orr, of about $300, while in this city a month or more ago. The police believe that the accused left the city with a woman, whose name is unknown.

Horse and Wagon Missing.

Charles Edelin, of 1422 South Carolina Avenue southeast, has made complaint to the police of the theft of his horse and wagon yesterday afternoon. The horse was attached to the wagon, and was standing on B, near Ninth Street northwest, about 1 o'clock, when Mr. Edelin went to get dinner at a nearby restaurant. He returned within half an hour, and found horse and wagon missing. No trace has since been found of the property, which is valued at $150.

A Lineman Killed by Electricity.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 16.—Isaac Dobson, aged thirty-five years, a lineman employed by a local electric company, was killed while at work yesterday. He was twenty feet above the ground on a pole in Chelsea. His hand accidentally came in contact with a live wire carrying a heavy current. The shock threw him to the ground, fracturing his skull, which caused his death.

Royal Headache Tablets? Why, I'm never without them. They act like a charm.

Bluemont, Sunday. Round trip $1.00.

RESCUERS WORKED IN VAIN

Heroic Efforts Fail to Prevent a Boy's Death by Drowning.

Willie Compton Loses His Life in the Brick Yard Pond—Two Brave Policemen Saved With Difficulty—Excitement at the Baseball Park.

The Brick Yard Pond, known also as the Basin, adjoining the American League Baseball Park, was the scene of a tragedy yesterday afternoon, which cost one life by drowning, and nearly caused the loss of several others. A game between Detroit and Washington was in progress at the time, and hundreds of spectators went to the scene of the accident.

Willie Compton, a fifteen-year-old boy, was drowned. Mounted Policeman William Riley, who attempted to rescue the youth, clad in full uniform with the exception of hat and coat, got over his depth, and, dragged down by the weight of wet clothing, went under the water twice before a log was pushed to his assistance. Sergt. W. F. Falvey, who rushed into the water without laying aside even his club, also got beyond his depth, and was helped to shore with difficulty.

Willie Farden, the companion of the boy drowned, swam to shore in an exhausted condition, and Arthur Richards, who was one of those who recovered Compton's body from the bottom of the pond, was another who nearly succumbed to exhaustion.

The two boys, Willie Farden and Willie Compton, had been swimming in the pool for some time. Willie Farden swims well and Willie Compton could swim a little. The latter had been pushing about the pond, with the assistance of a log, until he found himself in shoal water, when he discarded this assistance and swam about by himself. The pond is full of many deep holes—thirty feet in many places—and the boy seems to have got beyond his depth. He cried for assistance.

There were half a dozen other boys in swimming at the time, but all, with the exception of his companion, Willie Farden, made for shore immediately, and did not attempt to rescue the boy. Willie Farden was worn out himself with continual swimming, but did his utmost to push a log to the other boy. Fully a hundred people had collected on the bank, but no one at this time offered to go to the boy's assistance. They, however, urged Willie Farden in his efforts to assist his companion.

At this moment Policeman Riley made his appearance, and, throwing aside his coat, hat, and club, dashed into the water. He is a good swimmer, but the distance was considerable to the farther side of the pond, where the boy was drowning. The boy sank below the water, rose, sank again, and rose. Willie Farden was very near him by this time with the log, but Willie Compton had no further strength and sank for the last time.

Policeman Riley swam to the spot, fully fifty yards across the pond, arriving there just after the boy sank for the last time. He dived several times for the boy, but did not succeed in finding him. He was then in an exhausted condition. He found himself unable to make further headway, and was slowly sinking. Sergeant Falvey rushed into the water to his assistance without removing a single article of apparel, and carrying both club and pistol.

Lieutenant Daley, who was in charge of the police at the baseball park during the progress of the game, arrived from within the enclosure, to find the citizens making every effort to rescue the policemen. William Corbett, the watchman at the baseball park, divested himself of his clothing, and rushed into the water.

A full dozen others, some having disrobed and others still in their clothes, were also in the water. Sergeant Falvey was pulled to shore by a chain of people in and out of the water, who seized him by the hand and rescued him. Watchman Corbett pushed a log to Policeman Riley in the nick of time, and the officer secured a hold upon it, and came within reach of the chain, and was also pulled ashore.

Those in the water were at this time diving over the spot where the boy, Willie Compton, had sunk out of sight. Among these were Robert Boyle and Arthur Richards. The latter, a boy of about seventeen years of age, was the first to find the body. He grasped the right arm and brought it to the surface, where it was seized by Boyle and others, and brought to shore. Richards had been active in giving assistance to Policemen Riley and Falvey, and was exhausted, and was assisted to shore at the same time the body of the drowned boy was brought to land.

Coroner Nevitt, Dr. J. E. Jones, and Dr. Scott, were in attendance at the baseball game and were sent for. The Compton boy had been under the water about ten minutes before his body was recovered, and it was some minutes later before the physicians arrived. They worked over the body for fully an hour, but were unable to restore life.

The body was conveyed to the home of the parents at 132 Third Street northeast in the Ninth precinct patrol wagon. Willie Compton is a son of Joseph W. Compton, a clerk in the Postoffice Department.

COST OF DEFENDING A TITLE.

The Purchaser of a Property Sues a Guaranteeing Company.

Suit was filed yesterday by Chauncey Marshall against the Washington Title Insurance Company to recover $450 claimed to have been expended by him in defending the title to a certain piece of real estate. The plaintiff alleges that the title company promised to reimburse him for any expense sustained by him in defence of the title.

In July, 1892, Marshall says, he engaged the defendant to examine the title to a tract of land which he desired to purchase. The land was claimed by Archibald Bliss and the title company, it is also said, reported that Bliss owned the land in question, subject to a deed of trust for $40,000.

It was further agreed, it is explained, that after the execution of a deed in fee simple by Bliss to Marshall the title company would furnish the plaintiff with a certificate of title to the effect that he was seized of a good title in fee simple to Bliss's property, subject to the deed of trust for $40,000 mentioned.

On September 12, 1894, however, Marshall states he discovered through his counsel that about one and one-half acres of the land in question was not owned by Bliss under a good second title in fee simple, but that it was vested in other persons and that at the time last mentioned proceedings were commenced in equity against him for the recovery of the one and one-half acres of land. Marshall claims $450 as the amount expended by him in defending the equity proceedings against him for the recovery of the property.

ENLISTED MEN FOR ALASKA.

The Rosecrans, Sailing With Recruits, to Bring Back Veterans.

The War Department was informed by telegraph yesterday of the departure of the transport Rosecrans from Seattle for Fort St. Michaels, Alaska, via Forts Liscum and Davis. The Rosecrans has instructions to remain at St. Michaels until troops coming out of Alaska are assembled there, then to bring them directly to Portland, Ore.

Lieutenant Babcock, Seventh Infantry, is in charge, and other passengers carried are Assistant Surgeon W. H. Brooke, Lieut. Walter E. Gunster, Seventh Infantry; seven privates, Hospital Corps, two recruits, Seventh Infantry, left from the detachment which sailed on the Egbert; forty-four recruits for Company G, Fort Liscum; 107 men for Companies A and I, Forts Davis and St. Michaels.

A Mistake in Chinese Names.

It appears that Lee Lee, a Chinaman, was not implicated by the police in the alleged assault one week ago today on Miss Sophia Stearns, aged fifteen years, at he laundry, 727 Ninth Street northwest. Lee Jung keeps this laundry, and it is the theory of the police that he was connected with the attack upon the young woman. When an arrest was made in the case by Policeman Sampson, the name of Lee Lee was given as a suspect, as was also the name of Wang Song, whose whereabouts the police have not yet been able to learn.

Life seems doubly worth living when one keeps the body cool and the nerves invigorated by drinking Moxie.

JEALOUSY LEADS TO MURDER.

One Negro Fatally Stabs Another in a Fight at Deanwood.

Jealousy led to the death last night of Albert Hawkins, colored, about twenty years of age, at the hands of Marcellus Coles, a negro barber. The killing took place at Deanwood Park, near the District line. Hawkins was stabbed in the lower abdomen, an artery being severed, and death resulted from the loss of blood and consequent exhaustion. Coles was arrested and occupies a cell at the Ninth precinct station, while the body of Hawkins lies on a slab at the morgue.

More than 200 negroes had gathered at Deanwood, the occasion being a picnic given under the auspices of the Barbers' Pleasure Club. Hawkins and Coles were in the crowd, as was M. H. Hill, colored, with whom Emma Clay, of 464 Ridge Street northwest, went to the picnic. It is said that the Clay woman had received attention for some time from Coles, and the trouble ending in the killing is believed by the police to have originated over the woman. Coles had been drinking with his brother, and John Brooker, also colored, in several saloons downtown, and it was about 10 o'clock when he reached Deanwood. On the way out from the city he had become separated from his brother, and Brooker seems to have left Coles on arriving at the park. Hawkins was already there, and Coles saw him once or twice, as he walked about. Prior to last night Coles and Hawkins are said to have been good friends.

It was after 11 o'clock when Coles and Hawkins met near the entrance of the park, surrounded by several other negroes. Coles showed the effects of liquor and he soon became involved in a quarrel with his former friend. A number of negroes gathered about to see what was the trouble, but before anyone realized the danger Coles drew a penknife from his pocket and stabbed deep into the abdomen of Hawkins. All was confusion for a few minutes after the stabbing. Hawkins fell near where he was cut and died within a very short time. Coles, on the other hand, turned, brushed aside several persons who obstructed his path, and fled from the park.

A special watchman named Norris pulled a revolver out of his pocket as Coles ran and fired two shots after the fugitive, but without effect. Meanwhile Hill, together with the Clay woman and another woman unknown to the police, started to leave the park for a car to this city. Coles encountered them at the gate and is said to have slashed viciously at Hill as he ran, besides making all manner of threats toward the Clay woman. Somebody, meanwhile, had run out of the park by another gate and summoned Sergeant Hartman, of the Ninth precinct station, who was making his rounds of the precinct. Sergeant Hartman soon located Coles, who had taken refuge in a clump of bushes outside the enclosure, and started to make the arrest. Coles was still armed with his knife as the policeman approached, and the latter drew his revolver to defend himself. On seeing the pistol Coles dropped the knife and gave himself up. He was hustled into a car and removed to the police station by Policeman Russell. After questioning he was locked up.

Sergeant Hartman and Policeman Ricketts, meanwhile, took charge of the body of Hawkins, which was removed to this city on a car, and placed at the morgue. Coroner Nevitt was then notified. Hawkins was a hostler, employed at the McCauley livery stables. He was about twenty years old, and lived at 77 O Street northwest. Coles has worked for some time in the barber shop of Rufus Jackson, colored, at Fifth and N Streets northwest.

While in a cell Coles stated that he stabbed Hawkins, but did not intend to kill him. He said, also, that he struck a woman named Daley, who lives on T Street, near Twelfth Street northwest, with an old hat, and that he was surrounded by several negroes who he thought were going to attack him. Before he realized what he was doing, Coles says he pulled out his knife and stabbed Hawkins, who was in the front rank of those about him.

OLD STREET NAMES WANTED.

Citizens File Objections to the Changes Proposed.

The contemplated readjustment of the nomenclature of suburban streets, in order to conform to a methodical general plan, has drawn forth a large number of protests from citizens in the localities affected. These residents are now engaged in expressing their disapproval by letters addressed to the District Commissioners. Some of the missives are said to contain spicy allusions and suggestions as to the changes contemplated under the tentative plan worked out by the Surface Division of the Engineer Department. Other communications merely express regret that euphonious or cherished names are to be replaced by others having no special significance or interest to the locality.

The residents on Dartmouth Street are up in arms because it is proposed to change the name of their thoroughfare to Hooker Street. One of the property holders out there was at the District Building yesterday and told Commissioner Ross that if the name of the college had to be supplanted by that of the general, they would feel like taking up their houses and moving them bodily to some other location.

O. H. Green, of the Southern Railway, has written to the Commissioners to say that his residence is on Roanoke Street, and he states that he is mortified to know that it is proposed to change its name to Bryant Street. With reference to the matter Mr. Green says:

"I regret the necessity for making any change in the name of our street, as I consider it one of the prettiest we have, still if you must carry out your alphabetical idea, then why not substitute one of the following names for that of Bryant: Buchanan, Byrd, Beach, Bacon, Biddle, Bull, Baltimore, Buafaine, Buckingham, Bancombe, Barnwell, and Barnard? I could mention many more, but think these are enough.

"Bryant means nothing and would not be spelled right half the time. If I should tell one that I live on Bryant Street, he might spell it that way, otherwise he would spell it Bryan, and I have never heard of that name being used for a street in a city.

"I feel, of course, in making a change that all the property owners of our little street, Roanoke, which is only about a block long as I understand it, should be consulted. Anything the majority of them will agree upon will suit me, except Bryant, and I do not think you will find a single one that will favor that name."

Leo Simmons is also one of the objectors. He does not like the idea of having the old Columbia Road changed to some other name. He also takes the ground that the Commissioners have no legal right to change the names of the streets after they are recorded in the subdivisions.

Commissioner Ross says that it is the intention of the Board to give the public the largest opportunity to express its views of the plan of naming the streets before the proposed plan shall be adopted.

The Best Prescription for Malaria

Chills and fever is a bottle of Grove's Tasteless Chill Tonic. It is simply iron and quinine in a tasteless form. No cure—no pay. Price 50c.

A CURE FOR CHOLERA INFANTUM.

"Last May," says Mrs. Curtis Baker, of Bookwalter, Ohio, "an infant child of our neighbor's was suffering from cholera infantum. The doctor had given up all hopes of recovery. I took a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera, and Diarrhoea Remedy to the house, telling them I felt sure it would do good if used according to directions. In two days' time the child had fully recovered, and is now (nearly a year since) a vigorous, healthy girl. I have recommended this remedy frequently and have never known it to fail in any single instance." For sale by Henry Evans, wholesale and retail, 922 F Street.

DIED.

THOMAS—Departed this life on Friday, August 16, 1901, MARGARET THOMAS, beloved wife of William N. Thomas, mother of Dr. George W. Boyd, William E. Boyd, and Noblet J. Thomas. Notice of funeral hereafter.

MANTEGARI—Departed this life Friday, August 16, 1901, at 3 p. m., at her late residence, 911 D Street northwest, CARINA MANTEGARI, beloved wife of Bernardo Mantegari.

Funeral from 911 D Street, Sunday, August 18, at 3 p. m.

ROBBINS—On Friday, August 16, 1901, at 9 o'clock a. m., AGNES KATHLEEN ROBBINS, daughter of Charles S. and Lizzie A. Robbins (nee Collins).

Funeral from her late residence, 614 H Street southwest, Sunday, August 18, 1901, at 2 o'clock p. m.

A SECULAR REVIEW ASKED.

The Rev. Mr. Williams Takes His Case to the Supreme Court.

Unable to Obtain Clerical Relief, After Three Years' Efforts, He Takes Legal Steps to Have His Former Trial in 1898 Set Aside.

The trial three years ago by an ecclesiastical court of the Rev. Gilbert Fearing Williams, formerly rector of Christ Church, and his subsequently being deposed from the priesthood of the Church, is recalled by the filing of a petition by Mr. Williams yesterday in the Supreme Court of the District, asking that a writ of certiorari issue against Henry Y. Satterlee, Bishop of the Diocese of Washington, requiring him to certify to a copy of the actions, testimony, findings, and all other papers in connection with the case to the District courts for review and correction on their merits. The Rev. Mr. Williams was tried by an ecclesiastical court appointed by Bishop Satterlee during the early part of the year 1898 on the charge of immoral conduct with one of his female parishioners. The proceedings continued for several days and resulted in his being deposed from the ministry.

The Rev. Mr. Williams had for many years been the rector of Christ Church and was extremely popular, not only with the laity but the priesthood of the diocese. It was during the fall of the year 1897, while he was absent from the city on account of his health, that the charge upon which he was tried was made against him. The charge was at first made by innuendo, and, after becoming a matter of common talk in his parish, the vestry of Christ Church deemed advisable that he should return to the city and defend himself against the reports which were being circulated against him. Although very ill at the time and scarcely able to travel, Mr. Williams returned to the city and declared himself ready to meet his accusers. In accordance with the canons of the Church, Bishop Satterlee organized an ecclesiastical court, which was convened in St. Mark's Pro-Cathedral, and there the trial took place.

In the petition filed yesterday the Rev. Mr. Williams states that the records of the trial are asked for in order that they may be reviewed and corrected on their merits, and that the exercise of authority and errors may be corrected according to law, and that the petitioner may have such other relief as the Supreme Court of the District may deem proper.

The petitioner also excepts to the legality of the composition of the ecclesiastical court which found him guilty of the charge against him, stating that it was not convened in accordance with the canons of the Church. As a result of his trial Rev. Mr. Williams claims that he has been wrongfully deprived of his office of priest.

According to the canons of the Church, it is contended by Mr. Williams, no accused clergyman can be convicted except on the testimony under oath of two credible witnesses, or upon the oath of one witness whose testimony is corroborated by circumstances pertinent to the case. It is also pointed out in the connection that the only witness who appeared before the court at his trial was the one woman who made the charge against him. There was, the petitioner further alleges, no corroborative testimony offered in support of the statements of this witness. On the contrary, Mr. Williams contends that the female witness, by her own evidence, as well as that of others, was shown to have made contradictory statements in reference to the guilt and innocence of the petitioner. The latter also states that the Rev. James E. Poindexter, a member of the ecclesiastical court, was not qualified to act because he was biased against the accused.

In concluding his petition, the Rev. Mr. Williams states that as a member and priest of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and as a good citizen, having the cause of religion at heart, and in the interest of harmony in the Church and the cause of religion in the community at large, he has been reluctant to bring the proceedings and action of the ecclesiastical court and of the Bishop before the secular courts with the inevitable result of producing a great scandal in the Church and community. For this reason, under the advice of his friends and fellow clergymen, he says, he has forborne until now from doing so. He further asserts that he used every other means within his power to effect, within the circle of the Church, a rectification of the great wrong done him. Failing in this, however, he states he is now compelled to seek the aid of the secular courts.

Some weeks after the conviction of the Rev. Mr. Williams thirteen clergymen and twenty-four eminent laymen addressed a memorial to Bishop Satterlee asking him to make a fresh or new investigation of the charges against the accused. On May 24 the Bishop, in answer to this memorial stated: "I do not see how I could conscientiously give reasons for annulling the findings of a court whose members not only carefully and prayerfully considered the testimony but actually heard the witnesses and noticed their demeanor." Henry E. Davis and William A. Meloy are named as counsel for the petitioner.

Organized Labor

is advised that the name of Samuel C. Palmer, Soda and Mineral Water Manufacturer, was stricken from the "unfair list" by Central Labor Union at the meeting held August 12, 1901.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

SPECIAL NOTICE—Information desired as to the whereabouts of Leah Jackson, colored, formerly of Baltimore, who lived in Washington in 1900. A matter of pecuniary interest to her or her heirs. Address F. H. TAFT, 427 Jefferson ave., Baltimore, Md.

CHURCH NOTICES.

TRINIDAD BAPTIST CHURCH, Lewis st. ne. Communion 3 p. m., and sermon by Rev. W. B. Johnson, D. D., pastor Second Baptist Church. The pastor at 8 p. m. All are invited. REV. W. F. DICKINSON, Pastor. m1

"THE SECOND COMING OF CHRIST" will be the subject tomorrow evening at Gospel Tent, 13th st. and Maryland ave., W. A. Westworth, of Buffalo, N. Y., evangelist. Meetings are held every evening except Saturdays. Seats free. All welcome. m1

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Table 2. Pants that have sold at $3.50 and $4.00, for— $2.95.

Table 3. Pants that have sold at $5.00 and $6.00, for— $3.95.

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Boys' Separate Long Pants, in many patterns and many sizes, although not all sizes in any line; worth $2 a pair; REDUCED to 95c

At 45 Cts.

Boys' Negligee Shirts, in plain White Madras and fancy effects; scattering sizes; but regular $1 Shirts; REDUCED to 45c

Star-made Shirt Waists, with wide turn-down collar, shirt collar, or to be worn with white collar—choice of the entire lot at 45c

Boys' Corduroy Knee Pants, nearly every size, and in two grades, 75c and $1; choice... 45c

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Men's Straw Hats
Boys' Straw Hats 48c

The Men's Hats are on that big table in front of the Hat Department. Take your choice of any Straw Hat there for 48c. The Boys' Straws are all on a table in the Boys' Hat Department. Take your choice of any Straw Hat there for 48c.

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