SAMPSON MAY BE PRESENT

Said to Be Determined to Testify Against Schley.

His Friends Puzzled by His New Resolve—Wants to Vindicate Himself—Personal Challenge Accessary in Howison's Case.

Rear Admiral Sampson is determined to attend the Schley Court of Enquiry at all hazards. He is resolved to be present and give testimony against Rear Admiral Schley, unless his physical condition absolutely prevents him from coming to Washington. He has taken this stand against the advice of his friends.

This is the statement of a naval official of high rank, who is on very intimate terms with Admiral Sampson, who has been in recent communication with him, and who has conversed with him upon the Schley matter since the court was asked for and the precept prepared.

Admiral Sampson realizes that he is author of the "reprehensible conduct" charge against Schley, and therefore responsible for the controversy, which is now agitating the Navy Department and the public. He is determined to give testimony to substantiate the charge, and is only waiting for the opportunity. He has made no attempt to conceal his enmity toward Schley, and believes that what he will tell the court will result in causing that tribunal to condemn Schley's actions.

In one sense Sampson takes the view that the court is to vindicate him by its finding. He appreciates the fact that the court must find that Schley was guilty of reprehensible conduct in order to show that he, Sampson, was justified in making the charge against Schley. This is the reason why he will make every possible effort to be present. His friends, it is said, have advised him against such a course, telling him that the strain and excitement would break him down completely, and perhaps be the immediate cause of his death, but even this has not influenced him to relent in his determination to be a witness before the court. He is now resting quietly in order that he may gain strength and health sufficient to enable him to come to Washington when the court meets. He will doubtless be the first witness called.

Of late considerable influence of intimate friends has been brought to bear upon Sampson, but it has not resulted in causing him to reconsider his decision. Everything will be done for him by his friends in the department to assist him in the preparation of his statement before the court, but they can be of little service to him when he gets within range of the fire of cross-examination. Admiral Schley's counsel are disposed to treat him with all possible consideration, but he will nevertheless be asked to explain many things concerning which there is now much question.

Rear Admiral Schley and his counsel, Jeremiah M. Wilson and Isador Rayner, had another long conference yesterday in preparation for their appearance before the Schley Court of Enquiry. They will have daily meetings until the court meets on September 12. One of the interesting outcomes of the conference was the discovery that, in accordance with the naval regulations, it will be necessary for Admiral Schley personally, instead of through counsel, to challenge the eligibility of Rear Admiral Howison as a member of the court. There is no doubt that this will be done if Admiral Howison takes his place with Admiral Dewey and Rear Admiral Benham in the court room.

There has been some suggestion made that counsel for Schley would ask Secretary Long to relieve Admiral Howison in case the Secretary returns before the court convenes. It can be stated, however, with a reasonable assurance of certainty, that this will not be done. The correspondence in the case was submitted to Secretary Long and he did not then see fit to relieve Admiral Howison, and now that the department has gone on record in the matter, stating that the question of his sitting upon the court is to be determined by the other members of the tribunal, he will not intervene and reverse that decision. There is every reason to believe that he will allow Mr. Hackett's decision in the matter to stand.

There has also been some talk as to the situation which would be produced should Admiral Howison's eligibility be challenged, and the two other members of the court, Admiral Dewey and Rear Admiral Benham, should divide on the question of permitting him to serve. This is a simple matter. Naval practice recognizes ties before courts of enquiry, and courts-martials as in favor of the person whose conduct is under investigation.

Mr. Rayner's brief in behalf of his client, which was laid before Admiral Schley and Judge Wilson in rough form last week, was yesterday examined by them in its completed form. Admiral Schley and his counsel are studying it carefully. They have determined to call some civilian witnesses, but are not prepared to say who these witnesses are, or what it is expected to show by them.

Although the Navy Department has made repeated efforts to get Congress to pass a law compelling the attendance of civilian witnesses before naval courts, no success attended them. Admiral Schley's counsel can do no more than summon the civilians desired, leaving it to their determination whether to appear or not. The Navy Department may call some civilian witnesses also.

At the request of Admiral Schley, the Navy Department has granted permission to Lieutenant Wills, who was Admiral Schley's flag secretary in the war with Spain, to examine the official records in the cases. Lieutenant Wills began this work yesterday.

Acting Secretary Hackett said at the close of office hours yesterday that he had had no response from Capt. James McQ. Forsyth, U. S. N., now at the League Island Navy Yard, to the Acting Secretary's letter asking if Captain Forsyth had discussed the merits of the Schley controversy for publication, in violation of Secretary Long's order to persons in the naval service.

PRAISED BY THE PRESIDENT.

Mr. Tracewell Recalls a Forgotten Phase of the Schley Case.

Robert J. Tracewell, Comptroller of the Treasury, has decided an appeal taken from the action of the Auditor for the Navy Department, by Capt. Charles H. Davis, United States Navy, wherein the Auditor disallowed in Davis' pay account the sum of $239.73 as difference between his pay as commander and his pay as captain in the United States Navy from August 10 to December 13, 1898, inclusive. The Comptroller held that an officer of the navy promoted in due course to fill a vacancy in the next higher grade is not entitled to the pay of the higher grade prior to the date of the vacancy he is promoted to fill, although he is nominated for the rank and confirmed on a prior date.

In passing on the case Comptroller Tracewell makes reference, in illustration of his reasoning, to a parallel instance in the President's recommendation of Rear Admiral Schley for promotion. The President's language, in recommending the promotion, is quoted in Mr. Tracewell's opinion, and is a direct contradiction of the imputations of the pseudo historian Maclay, charging Schley with cowardice. The reference is to President McKinley's order of August 10, 1898.

Mr. Tracewell says in his decision: "On August 10, 1898, Commodore Winfield S. Schley was by the President advanced in numbers for 'heroic and conspicuous conduct,' pursuant to section 1506, Revised Statutes, so as to make him a rear admiral, and a temporary appointment was issued to him reciting that he took rank from that date."

In commenting on the above-mentioned language of the President, Mr. Tracewell and a prominent official of the Comptroller's office suggested that Admiral Schley's attorneys should take advantage of the President's opinion, expressed in this recommendation for advancement, and should offer in evidence at the Court of Enquiry the President's acknowledgment of Schley's "conspicuous and heroic conduct." The official thought further that there was not anything to prevent the President from being subpoenaed as a witness for Schley.

"But," said he, "that is not necessary. All that Schley's counsel need do is to produce the President's official note, which contains Schley's promotion. It could not be rejected as other than good and permissible evidence. The President, as the reason for the promotion, must have been advised by the Navy Department, of Schley's 'heroic and conspicuous conduct,' which would seem to show that at the time when the President advanced Schley, on August 10, 1898, the Navy Department was of the opinion that the hero of Santiago was really deserving of a promotion for 'heroic and conspicuous conduct.' It also seems as if the officials at the Navy Department have entirely forgotten this admission as regards Schley's heroism, else they would not now do anything in the world to dispute that fact.

"The movement to deprive Schley of the credit that is due to him seems to have been started after August 10, 1898, because it is an established fact that on that date the powers at the Navy Department were of the unanimous opinion that Schley deserved of promotion and so recommended to President McKinley."

ESCAPE FROM THE WORKHOUSE

A Colored Prisoner Eludes His Jailers.

John Parker, alias "Sparrow," colored, twenty-eight years of age, made his escape from the workhouse early yesterday morning. Parker is well known by the police of both the Second and Sixth precincts, and, it is said, was sentenced to the workhouse a week ago for a lengthy term.

Yesterday morning, while the guard's attention was directed to other matters, Parker, who was one of a gang of prisoners working in the northeast section of the city, made a dash for liberty. He was pursued by the guard and several policemen, but they failed to capture him.

His description was distributed among the stations last night. He lives in Ward's alley northwest, and it is believed he will visit his home. A strict watch is being kept on the house.

MR. GOMPERS ON STRIKES.

Less Likely to Occur When the Unions Are Prepared.

BUFFALO, Sept. 3.—Samuel Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor, was the principal speaker at the Temple of Music yesterday, following the big Labor Day parade. Mr. Gompers said in part:

"A few words about strikes. The trades union movement of America does not have strikes for the purpose of indulging in the pastime or for the purpose of harassing employers. I'll grant that the men in labor movements sometimes make mistakes as well as men engaged elsewhere. Thus far we have not claimed to be angels or to be perfect. Labor is organized to secure justice, but without strikes.

"We have learned with bitter experience that the better prepared to strike we are the less occasion we have to strike. Organization means the prevention of strikes, or rather the diminution of the number of strikes, and, what is of more consequence, a diminution of the bitter feeling which enters into and is caused by strikes.

"We claim the right to sell our labor to the employer for what we deem it to be worth. We claim the right to withhold our work and to seek a better market for it. To know when to strike and when not to strike is a science and a strategy in itself, and to know this is something which many of our friends in the labor world would do well to strive to learn.

"We hear a great deal about compulsory arbitration. Organized labor stands for mediation and firmly for arbitration, but it is irrevocably opposed to anything that stands for compulsory arbitration, with the arbitrary enforcement of it by the State. My friends, we believe that to force the employer to pay more than labor is worth is to confiscate his property. On the other hand, to compel the worker to labor for what he believes to be wrong, for less than he gets for his labor elsewhere, for less than he ought to have—then that moment slavery has been once more introduced. When we introduce a system which shall compel men to work against their will—except for crime—that moment is slavery introduced again."

A big attendance was recorded at the exposition.

Strike of Slate Quarrymen.

YORK, Pa., Sept. 3.—Nearly 200 men employed at the Delta slate quarries yesterday struck for an advance of 25 cents per day. They have been receiving $1.25 per day.

MORE BOXES OF GOLD,

And Many Greenbacks.

To secure additional information directly from the people, it is proposed to send little boxes of gold and greenbacks to persons who write the most interesting, detailed, and truthful descriptions of their experience on the following topics.

1. How have you been affected by coffee drinking and by changing from coffee to Postum.

2. Do you know anyone who has been driven away from Postum because it came to the table weak and characterless at the first trial?

3. Did you set such a person right regarding the easy way to make Postum clear, black, and with a crisp rich taste?

4. Have you ever found a better way to make it than to use four heaping teaspoonsful to the pint of water, let stand on stove until real boiling begins, then notice the clock and allow it to continue easy boiling full 15 minutes from that time, stirring down occasionally? (A piece of butter about the size of a navy bean, placed in the pot will prevent boiling over.)

5. Give names and account of those you know to have been cured or helped in health by the dismissal of coffee and the daily use of Postum Food Coffee in its place.

6. Write names and addresses of 20 friends whom you believe would be benefited by leaving off coffee. (Your name will not be divulged to them.)

Address your letter to the Postum Cereal Co., Ltd., Battle Creek, Mich., writing your own name and address clearly.

Be honest and truthful, don't write poetry or fanciful letters, just plain, truthful statements.

Decision will be made between October 20 and November 10, 1901, by three judges, not members of the Postum Cereal Company, and a neat little box containing a $10 gold piece sent to each of the five best writers, a box containing a $5 gold piece to each of the twenty next best writers, a $2 greenback to each of the 100 next best, and a $1 greenback to each of the 200 next best writers, making cash prises distributed to 352 persons.

Almost everyone interested in pure food and drink is willing to have their name and letter appear in the papers, for such help as it may offer to the human race. However, a request to omit name will be respected.

Every friend of Postum is urged to write and each letter will be held in high esteem by the company, as an evidence of such friendship, while the little boxes of gold and envelopes of money will reach many modest writers whose plain and sensible letters contain the facts desired, although the sender may have but small faith in winning at the time of writing.

Talk this subject over with your friends and see how many among you can win prizes. It is a good, honest competition and in the best kind of a cause.

ROBBED OF DIAMOND RINGS

A Bed Proves an Unsafe Depository for Jewelry.

Credulity of a Colored Woman—Takes a Month's Vacation and Leaves Valuables Behind—A Whitewasher Suspected of the Theft.

A tale of three diamond rings, alleged to have been stolen from a credulous colored woman, is puzzling the police of the Third precinct. Strenuous efforts are being made to fasten the guilt. Frank C. Jackson, a negro whitewasher, is suspected of the theft. Mrs. Elizabeth Herndon, the trusting colored woman who made a safe deposit vault of her bed, and sustained a loss in consequence, is anxiously seeking her vanished treasures.

For nearly three weeks Mrs. Herndon has been conducting a private detective bureau on her personal account. She scorned to enlist the services of the police department, trusting rather to her own ability in ferreting out the mystery of the robbery.

Last night, after the lapse of many days, she brought the matter for the first time to the attention of the sleuths of No. 3 police station. She arrived in the stationhouse about 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon and made a detailed statement of the affair, as she knew it. When she had told the story of the stolen rings the police opened all the windows and turned on the electric fans. Human credulity, apparently, has reached its limit in the person of Mrs. Herndon.

Several weeks ago Mrs. Herndon, whose home is on the second floor of the Johnson flats, at 216 N Street northwest, experienced the need of a vacation, and decided to go to Atlantic City, so she told the police. Not wishing to take her valuables with her, and having lost the key to her vault at the trust company, she made an impromptu bank of her bed. Mrs. Herndon recited the manner in which she had made secure her trinkets.

On the day upon which she left the city for the ocean resort she made the bed carefully. Then she turned back the lower portion, and placed the jewel box, with considerable care, between the matress and the feather bed. Then she placed one of her pocketbooks, containing 25 cents, beside it, locked the door, and went out. She met Mr. Jackson in the hallway, she states, and gave him the key to her room, in order that he might gain access there in order to do a little whitewashing during her absence.

Mrs. Herndon was away from the city from July 19, the date of her departure, until August 17. She had an excellent time at Atlantic City, and returned to her with considerable pleasure that while she was gone on her summer trip, Mr. Jackson had made an excellent job of renovating the room. It was some little time before she made the discovery that somebody had even more completely cleaned up her jewelry.

When she desired her rings, she folded back the counterpane, then the top sheet, next the blankets, and, finally reached the feather bed. The blue plush jewelry box did not, for some reason, discover itself to her search, and she admitted to the police that she began to experience some uneasiness. When, after tearing the bed to pieces with feverish haste she verified the suspicions that flitted across her sub-consciousness, she rose to the occasion.

She said nothing of the robbery, but instituted a still hunt for the missing trinkets. Few friends in her confidence advised her against seeing Jackson, while Mrs. Herndon on her own account decided not to notify the police. She worked upon the case herself and for more than two weeks acted the role of detective, although without success. During all this time she refrained from mentioning the matter to Jackson, although Mrs. Herndon stated last night that she was confident that no one else had been able to enter her room during her absence. Owing to the fact that white she was away Jackson had possession of the keys and ample time to thoroughly investigate the contents of the bedroom, she fastened the guilt upon him.

Detective O'Brien, as soon as the woman had recited her troubles, visited the Johnson flats. Jackson's home was on the first floor, immediately beneath the apartments occupied by Mrs. Herndon. The detective met the colored man as he was returning from work at the Home for Incurables, where he has been whitewashing. Jackson was placed under arrest. He begged to be allowed to remove the splashes of lime from his clothes, but the officer was obdurate and he was soon locked up behind the bars.

The rings stolen are valued by Mrs. Herndon at $70. She says that one diamond is large, while the others are less valuable. The blue plush bijou box was also valuable. Jackson denies having any knowledge of the affair, declaring that he cleaned up the walls, but nothing else. He is held on a charge of suspicion. Last night his wife brought him a heavy quilt to soften the iron cot in his stationhouse dormitory.

TO HOLD AN INQUEST.

Coroner Will Investigate the Death of a Colored Woman.

An inquest will be held this morning at 11 o'clock at the New Jersey Avenue police station to determine the manner in which Annie Brown, colored, met her death and to place the responsibility. By order of the coroner Lawrence Norman, an acquaintance of the dead woman, is locked up at the Seventh precinct station, to await the action of the Coroner's jury in the case. Against his name appears the charge "suspected of murder." William Smith is also held by the police as a witness and they are searching for Rosa Duvall, who is said to know a great deal about the affair. All of the parties are colored.

The police suspected Monday night that the Brown woman had been thrown into the canal. After several hours spent in dragging the stream Policemen Hess, Linter, and Walsh recovered the body about 4:30 o'clock yesterday morning. It was at once sent to the morgue, where it will remain until after the inquest. The police were at first inclined to believe that Norman had pushed the woman into the canal after a quarrel, in which it is said that the engaged. Subsequent investigation has discountenanced this theory.

Norman lives at 1121 Thirtieth Street northwest, and is employed as an engineer as the Star Laundry. Monday night he called on Annie, and after a while laid down and went to sleep. On awakening he disputed with Annie, it is reported, regarding a $1 bill which she told him a man had taken from his pocket as he slept. The dispute progressed from words to blows, it is said, and Norman slapped her in the mouth, causing her nose to bleed. Fearing further violence Annie ran into the rear yard, which leads by a steep incline down to the brink of the canal.

The theory that now obtains most credence is that her momentum and the incline of the bank were such that before she could stop herself she had gone over the low retaining wall and fallen twenty-five feet into the canal below. The fall probably stunned her and she died without regaining consciousness. When she did not return the occupants of the house became alarmed and reported the matter to the police.

In Danger From Hemorrhage.

Elmore Coghill, fifteen years old, occupied a cot at the Emergency Hospital last night, after having a hemorrhage at Ninth and G Streets northwest. The lad lives at 617 H Streets northeast, and word was sent to his friends concerning his condition. Shortly after 6 o'clock young Coghill became suddenly ill, while waiting for a street car. Policeman Samson was nearby at the time, and he sent in a call for the ambulance. The youth was cared for in a drug store for a few minutes, and then taken to the hospital. It was discovered that he had suffered from a hemorrhage, and his condition was quite serious. The physicians prevented a recurrence of the hemorrhage during the night, but the patient is not yet out of danger.

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.

NEWS FROM ALEXANDRIA.

ALEXANDRIA, Va., Sept. 3.—The pumping out of a well on the premises of the Exchange and Ballard Hotel last night caused some little friction between the proprietor and the contractor. Afterward the Acting Mayor, Health Officer, City Engineer, and Board of Health became involved, and the work was stopped.

The proprietor of the house, it is said, claimed that there was no infraction of the law in pumping water from the well, but the contractor urged that the receptacle was a branch of a sewer cesspool, and that, according to law, he was the only one who could clean it out. After making an examination of the case it was ascertained that he was correct, and the Health Officer and City Engineer ordered the work to cease.

In the case of Willis Petty, arrested in this city August 22 on the charge of attempting to commit a criminal assault upon Mrs. Roberta Payne, wife of John Payne, excitement has entirely subsided. The case is now very little talked of. Petty will be brought to this city and tried in the Corporation Court on Wednesday, September 11. The grand jury has been selected. It is more than probable that the trial will take place behind closed doors. Petty is now, it is said, in jail at Charlottesville, Va.

The Democratic Executive Committee met at Manassas, Va., yesterday, and decided to hold a mass meeting on the first Monday in October, to nominate a candidate for the State Legislature. G. G. Gallaher is the only candidate, and from present indications will not have any opposition.

J. R. T. Thornton, County Chairman, asked the committee for its opinion in reference to submitting the new constitution to the people. A vote was taken, and the entire committee, with the exception of two members, was in favor of proclaiming it.

R. E. Lee Camp, Confederate Veterans, has elected the following delegates to attend the Grand Camp, which will meet in Petersburg, October 22: Messrs. K. Kemper, W. W. Sherwood, J. W. Southerland, E. C. Graham, and John M. Johnson. The delegates have the privilege of naming their own alternates.

The clerk of the city school board today issued 399 permits to white children to attend the public schools. Of these 207 were to boys and 192 to girls. This makes a total of 1,163 for the two days. The issuing of permits to white children will be concluded tomorrow afternoon.

It is reported that a son of Mrs. Pyles, living near Broad Creek, below Fort Foote, on the opposite side of the river, was drowned a few days ago. The report cannot be verified.

Lucie A. Stribling has purchased from Edward Dunn a house and lot on the east side of Queen Street, between St. Asaph and Pitt Streets for $500.

It is understood that the proprietors of the Old Dominion Glass Works will shortly build a wharf in front of their factory, near the old canal.

The little schooner Shining Light is at Dean's ship yard undergoing a general overhauling.

L. M. Blackford, principal of the Episcopal High School, west of this city, returned last night from a trip to Europe.

Peter J. P. Ullman has been awarded the contract for building stone foundations to the officers' quarters at Fort Washington, Md.

The regular weekly drill of the Alexandria Light Infantry was held tonight and was quite largely attended.

Operations at the Old Dominion Glass works were commenced this morning, under the most auspicious circumstances.

William Rogers, residing at 1202 King Street, had his hand badly mashed at the New Washington Brickyard, in Alexandria County, this evening. Mr. Rogers came to this city, where he received medical treatment. Mr. Rogers is employed as a boss carpenter at that yard.

Dyce Blue and Miss Maggie Gensmer, both of this city, were married in Washington yesterday.

The steamer Lillian and Howard, left this port, this morning, with a load of merchandise for Aquia Creek, and the schooner Annie E. Price left for Port Tobacco, Md., where she will load with poplar wood for Wilmington, Del.

SUSPECTED OF THEFT.

A Missing Purse Leads to Arrest of a Colored Servant.

Rosie Dorsey, a colored servant, was arrested and locked up at the Fifth precinct station last night, by Policeman Brown, charged with petty larceny.

For several months, Rosie has been employed at the home of Mrs. E. L. Needy, of 322 Second Street southeast. Yesterday morning, Mrs. Needy discovered that her purse, containing $2, left in one of the rooms in the house, had disappeared. She immediately notified the Fifth precinct police.

Policeman Brown was assigned to the case, with the result that last night he took the colored woman into custody. She was sent to the House of Detention, to await a hearing in Police Court this morning.

ARMY ORDERS.

Lieut. Col. James Regan, First Infantry, is ordered to the general hospital at Washington Barracks, for surgical treatment.

Major William P. Kendall, surgeon, and Capt. Edward L. Munson, assistant surgeon, have been detailed to represent the Medical Department of the Army at the annual meeting of the American Public Health Association in Buffalo, September 16 to 20.

Col. Amos S. Kimball, Assistant Quartermaster General, has been ordered to New York City, on business pertaining to the Quartermaster's Department.

Capt. William L. Geary, commissary, in addition to his present duties, is directed to relieve Capt. Arthur M. Edwards, commissary, of his duties as commissary of the camps at the Presidio, San Francisco.

Lieut. Col. Charles Morton, Eighth Cavalry, now at San Francisco, is relieved of further duty with the Fourth Cavalry, and ordered to Fort Walla Walla for temporary duty.

Major Crosby P. Miller, quartermaster, is ordered to San Francisco, to assume charge of the general depot of the Quartermaster Department in that city, to relieve Major Oscar F. Long, quartermaster.

Officers recently promoted have been assigned to duty as follows: First Lieut. Charles H. Boice, to the Seventh Cavalry; First Lieut. Hilden Olin, to the Thirtieth Infantry; First Lieut. George O. Hubbard, to the 109th Company of Coast Artillery; First Lieut. Edward Hill, to the Seventy-seventh Company of Coast Artillery.

The following transfers in the Fifteenth Cavalry are ordered: Capt. William T. Johnson, from Troop F to Troop G; Capt. Howard R. Hickok, from Troop G to Troop F.

The following officers are relieved from recruiting duty: Major Levi P. Hunt, Thirteenth Cavalry; Capt. Joseph E. Cusack, Twelfth Cavalry; Capt. Ralph Harrison, Second Cavalry; Capt. William T. Wilder, Eleventh Infantry; Capt. Elisha S. Benton, Artillery Corps; First Lieut. Herman W. Schull, Artillery Corps.

Major Hunt and Captains Cusack, Harrison, and Wilder, will proceed to join their proper stations.

Captain Benton will proceed to join the Forty-sixth Company, Coast Artillery, at Fort Strong, Mass.

Lieutenant Schull will proceed to join the Twenty-second Company, Coast Artillery, at Havana, Cuba.

The following transfers are ordered: Capt. Frank B. Andrus, from the Fourth Infantry to the Twenty-seventh Infantry; Capt. Herbert O. Williams, from the Twenty-seventh Infantry to the Fourth Infantry, Company G; Captain Williams will remain on duty with the Twenty-seventh Infantry until November 1, 1901, when he will proceed to join his proper station.

Navy Orders.

Commander C. H. Arnold, to New York yard.

Lieut. R. D. Hasbrouck, detached Solace, to home and wait orders.

Lieut. C. Wells, detached Solace, to home and wait orders.

Lieut. E. L. Bisset, detached Solace, to home and wait orders.

Lieut. L. M. Nolton, detached Solace to home and wait orders.

Lieut. H. O. Stickney, detached Solace to home and wait orders.

Lieut. F. H. Brumby, detached Naval Academy, to home and wait orders.

Lieut. H. K. Benham, detached Bureau of Equipment, to duty as inspector of equipment, Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company, of Newport News, Va.

Lieut. G. S. Lincoln, detached Torpedo Station, upon completion of course, to Bureau of Steam Engineering.

Ensign H. L. Collins, detached Solace, to home, two months' leave; resignation then accepted.

Assistant Surgeon E. Thompson, detached Solace, to home and wait orders.

INSANITY AMONG SOLDIERS

Cases in the Philippines Not Frequently Permanent.

A Special Nurse Discusses Conditions in the Army—Mental Derangement Largely Due to Disease and Exposure—Alcoholism a Minor Factor

Charles J. Simpson, a specially employed medical nurse of the United States Army, for nine years in charge of the soldiers' ward at St. Elizabeth's, arrived in Washington on Monday with eleven insane soldiers from Manila. They were taken to the Government Hospital for the Insane, where they will be treated.

Mr. Simpson said last night that the charges of alcoholism among the soldiers in the Philippines have been greatly exaggerated, and he attributes the insanity among the soldiers there to various diseases, among which dysentery has played an important part. Exposure and homesickness have been the cause of considerable madness among the troops. Only about half the cases of insanity, he declared, are permanent.

"I have brought eleven of the worst cases to Washington," said Mr. Simpson. "There is no other institution in the world that can compare with St. Elizabeth's asylum. I brought forty-five men from Manila, but many of the cases were pronounced cured at San Francisco, and the men were discharged. Some of them will be retained at San Francisco for treatment for some time.

"I want to contradict the statements frequently made that there is considerable insanity in the Philippines as a result of intoxication. Some of the American soldiers drink quantities of vino, the native drink. Too much of this will produce a temporary insanity, but the men soon recover. Every man who came under my charge after drinking vino recovered in a short time. The climate there has a depressing effect, which contributes somewhat to the amount of insanity in the island.

"The soldiers in Manila, and I have seen them at all stages and at all times, are always orderly, except in the way that any men, and especially friendly soldiers, will be disorderly, though not any more so than in this country. A man who has been out on a march for several weeks will celebrate when he returns to town, just as any man would.

"The cases of permanent insanity are very few, taking into consideration the number of soldiers there are in the Philippine Islands. Those cases, after receiving proper attention and exercise, are soon cured.

"There has been but little sickness among the troops, in proportion to the number of soldiers. The medical department is excellently equipped, and a man can get the best of attention. There are plenty of trained nurses, and skilled doctors. When a man is sick, he is retained at Manila, until able to travel, and if his case is serious, he is taken to Presidio, the general hospital, outside of San Francisco, and given a furlough or a discharge."

Mr. Simpson stated that the reports that there is considerable insanity among the troops in the East are not well founded. "I prefer the climate of the Philippines to that of Cuba," he said. "The only dreaded disease in the Philippine Islands is dysentery. The general health of the troops is good."

COST OF GOVERNMENT.

Reduced War Expenses Account for Decrease in July and August.

Although the expenses of the United States Government are supposed to be increasing year by year, yet the expenditures during the months of July and August last were nearly $13,000,000 less than in the same months last year. The decrease is attributed partially to the reduced expenses of the military establishment, the costly campaign in China being over, and war in the Philippines practically ended.

Upward of $4,000,000 of the reduction in current expenditure, however, is due to decreased payments for civil and miscellaneous purposes. The failure of the River and Harbor bill at the last session of Congress is probably responsible for the saving.

The monthly statement of receipts and expenditures published by the Treasury Department yesterday shows that the total income from customs, internal revenue, and all other sources of income in the month of August was $45,394,125, or about $4,000,000 less than in August, 1900. The total expenditures were $39,351,497, or about $11,000,000 less than in the same month of last year. The August expenses of the War Department were only $9,320,615, as against $15,231,700 last year. The expenses of the Navy Department, on the other hand, increased about half a million dollars, but the interest payments decreased from $1,170,081 to $2,463,026.

The receipts from internal revenue sources are decreasing, but not in the ratio expected when many of the war taxes were abolished. When the new revenue bill was under consideration last winter the leaders of the Senate Finance Committee estimated that the proposed amendments to the old law would cause a decrease of fully $40,000,000 in the receipts of the Government from internal revenue in the fiscal year 1902. The experience of the first two months of the fiscal year does not bear out this prediction, and the result may be ascribed to the phenomenal business prosperity of the country.

The internal revenue receipts during July and August were $50,374,975, as against $53,615,424 in the same months last year. If this ratio proves constant the loss of revenues for the entire fiscal year, due to the amended war revenue laws, will be less than $20,000,000, instead of the $40,000,000 predicted by the Senate Finance Committee.

The excess of receipts over expenditures for the first two months of the fiscal year gives the Treasury a surplus of $6,055,377, despite the comparatively heavy expenditures incident to the first part of a new fiscal period and the decrease in internal revenue receipts. It is believed the surplus for the year will reach fully $100,000,000, the greatest since 1888.

HAS TRANSFERRED HIS FLAG.

Rear Admiral Remey to Tour the Southern Philippine Islands.

Rear Admiral Remey, commander-in-chief of the Asiatic Station, has telegraphed the Navy Department from Cavite that he has transferred his flag temporarily from the Brooklyn to the naval transport General Alava, pending the installation of the Brooklyn's new battery. He left Cavite yesterday for a tour of the southern islands of the Philippine Archipelago.

FOR DISTURBING THE PEACE.

Arrest of Martin Moran Who Fights the Police.

Martin Moran, who lives at 2504 I Street northwest, became disorderly about half-past 8 o'clock last night at the corner of Twenty-first and I Streets northwest. He was placed under arrest for disturbing the peace of the neighborhood. Moran turned on the policeman who apprehended him and gave him considerable difficulty before he was subdued and safely landed at No. 3 police station.

Two charges, one of disorderly conduct and one of assault upon an officer, were at first lodged against him. Moran's wife later visited the station, where she represented that she was dependent upon the wages earnd by her husband, and that if he were held on a serious charge the entire injury would fall upon his family. In view of the circumstances the second charge was withdrawn. Moran was released on $5 collateral.

A Successful Lawn Party.

In spite of the inclemency of the weather and the wet grounds last night the lawn party given at the residence of Miss Mary Glorious, 217 R Street northwest, for the benefit of a new Catholic Sunday school in that neighborhood, was a decided success. The numerous booths, which were tastefully decorated and arranged, were presided over by a host of pretty girls, and generously patronized. The fete will be continued tonight and tomorrow night and Friday evening. A prize euchre party will wind up the entertainment on Friday night.

THE PRESIDENT WORRIED.

Purport of State Message Concerning South American Difficulties.

On August 21, during Secretary Hay's recent visit to Washington, a telegraphic message was sent to the United States Ministers at Caracas and Bogota, directing them to inform the Foreign Secretaries of Venezuela and Colombia of the President's distress on hearing of the likelihood of a disturbance in the relations between those two Republics. Adverting to the possibility that the influence of the United States might be exerted to compose the pending questions, the Ministers were directed to say that, while the relations of this Government with both nations are equally intimate and friendly, and every opportunity is taken to show good will toward them, an offer of the President's kindly offices to arrange any differences, which may exist between them would be ineffective without their joint acquiescence.

Inspired by the sentiments which are common to all the Governments of the American Republics, the United States would sincerely deplore a breach of the amicable relations that at this time exist between the sister nations of the Western world. It would sincerely regret any action by either of them which might menace the security of transit across the isthmus, or the neutrality of its territory, thereby constraining the Government of the United States to consider its responsibility under the functions of the existing treaty arrangements with Colombia.

The text of Mr. Hay's telegram has not been made public. An acknowledgment of its receipt has been made by the Venezuelan Government. It is friendly in tone, and, while charging invasion by Colombian forces on the Venezuelan border, and referring to the temporary suspension of diplomatic intercourse which has occurred, the way appears to be open for explanations.

Venezuela has not declared war against Colombia. No acknowledgment has been received from Bogota, but this is supposed to be due to the reported delays in telegraphic communication between Bogota and the coast stations.

THE PHILIPPINE COMMISSION.

The Inauguration of Two of the Native Members.

Judge Taft, President of the Philippine Commission, cabled the War Department yesterday from Manila announcing the appointment and inauguration of Dr. Pardo de Tavra and Benito Legarda as members of the Philippine Commission. He reported that it was decided several weeks ago to appoint three Filipinos upon the commission and that Jose Suzuriago, the third member, was unable to be present at the ceremonies, owing to illness.

This is another step toward the formation of a general civil government in the Philippines. The Philippine Commission will do the work of a national legislature and will be an advisory council to the Governor. The new government will be formed on this basis, with Judge Taft as Governor-General and the commission as a mixed council. The three Filipinos just appointed will take an active part in all the deliberations and will vote the same as the American members.

This form of government will continue, under the President's military power, until the Supreme Court decides the remaining insular cases relating to the Philippine Islands.

FAIL TO SIGN THE PROTOCOL.

Chinese Plenipotentiaries Do Not Comply With an Imperial Edict.

The State Department received a despatch from Commissioner W. W. Rockhill, in Pekin, yesterday, in which he stated that an imperial edict had been received by the Chinese plenipotentiaries directing them to sign the protocol on August 28. He said, however, that the instrument was not executed on that date, and the reason assigned by the Chinese for their failure to attach their signatures as they had been directed to do, is that they were awaiting further edicts regarding certain terms and conditions of the protocol. These are in relation to the punishment of certain Boxer offenders, and the suspension of the privilege of examinations to residents of certain cities and towns, where the outrages occurred last summer.

No explanation is made as to why they should withhold their signatures to the instrument because of certain clauses, when they have been instructed to sign the whole protocol. The draft of the protocol was agreed to by the representatives of the Powers, several weeks ago, and the Chinese have been awaiting the arrival of th imperial edicts.

NO DANISH ADVICES.

Officials Unaware of Development in West Indies Negotiations.

The State Department has not yet been advised that the new Danish Ministry has consented to sell the Danish West Indies to the United States for 16,000,000 kroner, the equivalent of about $4,300,000 in American money. As is well known, negotiations have been going on for some time between this Government and Denmark for the purchase of the islands. It is understood that the United States once made a tentative offer of $5,500,000 for them. Whether or not the offer has been raised since then the department will not now state.

The islands are said to be an expense and a burden to the Danish Government and the authorities there have been anxious to dispose of them. It is probable, therefore, that a deal will be consummated within a comparatively short time and that a treaty providing for the change of sovereignty will be submitted to the Senate at its next session.

PERU SELECTS DELEGATES.

Concludes to Be Represented at the Pan-American Congress.

Official information was received yesterday by John Barrett, one of the United States delegates to the coming Pan-American Congress, that the Peruvian Government has at last appointed its delegates to that body. It was feared for some time that Peru would not enter the conference. The congress will convene in the City of Mexico October 22.

Peru's delegates will be Senor Algamora, Vice President of the Republic; Minister Calderon, Peru's diplomatic representative in Washington, and Chief Justice Elmore, of the Peruvian Supreme Court.

The Treasury Statement.

The receipts of the Government yesterday, according to the Treasury statement, reached the sum of $2,624,168.35, and consisted of customs, $655,430.17; internal revenue, $1,797,176.90; miscellaneous, $131,561.28. The disbursements amounted to $2,125,000, leaving a surplus of receipts over expenditures amounting to $499,168.35.

Vessels Built in August.

According to the monthly statement of the Commissioner of Navigation, there were built during the month of August in the United States 142 vessels of 32,210 gross tons. Of this number there were 70 sail and 67 steam vessels of wood and 1 sail and 8 steam vessels of steel, of which 87 were built on the Atlantic Coast and Gulf, 11 on the Pacific Coast, 32 on the Great Lakes, and 12 on Western rivers.

No Bicycle Bell.

William C. Peak, a well-known business man of Capitol Hill, who conducts a paint store at 204 B Street southeast, ventured into the Third precinct yesterday on a bicycle that was not equipped with a bell. Bicycle Policeman Potter discovered the absence of the small attachment and arrested him. At the stationhouse his personal bonds were taken.

IT IS DANGEROUS.

Cholera morbus often results fatally before medicine can be procured or a physician summoned. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera, and Diarrhoea Remedy is a certain cure for this disease. Every family should be provided with it. It costs but a trifle, and is certain to be needed sooner or later. Buy it now. For sale by Henry Evans, wholesale and retail, 924 F Street, and all druggists.

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