started from Santiago for Key West partly in view of information given him by Captains Sigsbee, Jewell and Wise, and asked the witness if he had given Admiral Schley that information.

"I did not," answered Captain Wise.

The statement of Admiral Schley contradicted by Captain Wise was as follows: "After having been informed by the 'scouts,' commanded by such officers as Sigsbee, Jewell and Wise, that, although they had all been off Santiago de Cuba for a week they had seen nothing of it (the Spanish squadron) and knew nothing of its movements since it had left Curacao. * * * I deemed it best to take the action I did (retrograde movement of the Flying Squadron toward Key West).

Q.—Did you give him any information respecting the movements of the Spanish squadron?

A.—Only through Captain Sigsbee. That was the only way that I communicated with the admiral. I did not go on board his ship at all. When I approached the Flying Squadron I was intercepted by an order from the commodore to take the Merrimac in tow. Captain Sigsbee had all the information that I had.

This question was asked Captain Wise by the Court:

"Was it your duty or Captain Sigsbee's to convey the information contained in the despatch referred to to Commodore Schley?"

A.—I thought it certainly was Captain Sigsbee's duty, as he went on board the commodore's ship, and as I was ordered to take the Merrimac in tow.

Mr. Hanna—Did the commanding officer of the Flying Squadron ask you for any information at any time?

A.—He did not.

Cross-examined by Mr. Rayner, Captain Wise said he had not sent anybody on shore to find if any Spanish ships were at Santiago. He was positive in asserting that he had observed the entrance to the harbor carefully, had gone in as close as possible, and could see nothing. He said also that the Yale did not at any time during the retrograde movement pass close enough to the Brooklyn to hail—at no time closer than half a mile.

Mr. Rayner examined the witness closely as to signals exchanged between the Brooklyn and Yale during the retrograde movement, reading from the official signal book of the Brooklyn and getting Captain Wise to verify the messages. One of these signals showed that Captain Wise had signaled the Brooklyn, saying that the Merrimac, which was being towed, could make six or seven knots under her own engines. Captain Wise had said previously that he had signaled the Brooklyn that the Merrimac could steam five or six knots alone. Captain Wise's attention was also called to a letter from Admiral Sampson to the Navy Department to the effect that Captain Wise had informed him on May 20 that from his observation he believed that Santiago was strongly fortified, and he was asked whether he had given that information.

Captain Wise—I did.

Mr. Rayner—And you did believe Santiago to be strongly fortified?

Captain Wise—I did.

In explanation to Mr. Hanna, Captain Wise said that he had given information to the same effect not to Commodore Schley but to Captain Sigsbee.

After calling Captain Wise's attention to the signals that passed between his ship, the Yale, and the flagship Brooklyn on the 26th, 27th and 28th of May, Mr. Rayner asked him this question:

"In any signal did you ever give notice to the Brooklyn? Did you ever give notice that the Spanish squadron was inside the harbor of Santiago?"

Captain Wise—I did not.

To Mr. Hanna Captain Wise said he had not communicated to Admiral Schley the information that he had obtained because, on joining the Flying Squadron, he had been intercepted by a signal from the Brooklyn to take the Merrimac in tow.

Mr. Hanna—Reference has been made to information you imparted to Admiral Sampton that Santiago Harbor was strongly fortified. Did you communicate that to Admiral Schley?

Captain Wise—I did not. I did not communicate with Commodore Schley.

In answer to other questions Captain Wise said that in reconnoitring with the Yale off Santiago before the Flying Squadron arrived he had passed within a mile and a half of the harbor entrance, and had discovered what he took to be three or four batteries.

Mr. Rayner—Was there anything to prevent your signaling to the Brooklyn the information which you had, that the Spanish fleet was at Santiago?

Captain Wise—Captain Sigsbee went on board the Brooklyn with all the information that I had, and I did not think it necessary to signal.

Q.—You could at any time have signaled the Brooklyn that the Spanish fleet was at Santiago?

A.—Yes.

By the Court:

Q.—Did the batteries at or near Santiago fire on the Yale while you were reconnoitring?

A.—Not at all.

Q.—Who was the senior officer off Santiago prior to the arrival of the Flying Squadron.

A.—I was senior officer until Captain Cotton came there on the 25th of May. He was there on the 24th. I was senior officer on the 25th and the squadron came on the 26th.

Q.—Did you or not direct Captain Sigsbee to give to Commodore Schley the information which you had received from the Navy Department with reference to the whereabouts of the Flying Squadron?

A.—I did not. (Captain Wise had personally telegraphed that he had given Captain Sigsbee the information and supposed it had been communicated to Commodore Schley when Sigsbee went on board the Brooklyn.)

Rear Admiral Charles S. Cotton, who commanded the Harvard, was re-examined during his stay on the stand to make verbal corrections in the report of his testimony of Wednesday in regard to his conversation with Admiral Schley while the Flying Squadron was off Santiago.

"Where were you on the 30th of May?" asked Captain Lemly.

Admiral Cotton—On the Harvard on her passage from Kingston, Jamaica, to Santiago de Cuba. She arrived off Santiago on the early forenoon of that day and there found the squadron under Commodore Schley. I went on board the Brooklyn and delivered to him in person such despatches as I had received at Kingston, Jamaica.

Q.—Did you have any conversation with the commodore on that day with reference to the forthcoming event of the day and to what was intended to be done.

A.—He informed me of the fact that it had been ascertained that some at least of the ships of Admiral Cervera's squadron were within the harbor of Santiago; that they had been seen and were inside. As a matter of fact, one of them was in sight at the entrance to the harbor. In speaking of the fact I recall that Commodore Schley informed me in the course of my visit as nearly as possible in these words: "After dinner I am going to hoist my flag on board the Massachusetts and take her and the Iowa and go in and have a pot shot at those fellows." (On May 31 the Massachusetts, Iowa, and New Orleans, under Schley, fired at the Christobal Colon, then lying at the mouth of Santiago Harbor.)

Admiral Cotton was then excused from further attendance.

When William C. Gray's name was called a young man in the uniform of a petty officer of the navy stepped forward. He said that he was now on the Kearsarge, and had served in the Spanish war as chief machinist on board the Texas. He was on that ship on the day of the battle with Cervera's fleet. His testimony related to the statement of Lieutenant Commander Hellner, navigator of the Texas, that the engines of that vessel had been stopped and reversed in the battle to keep the Texas from colliding with the Brooklyn, which was then executing her famous "loop." Commander Bates, chief engineer of the Texas, and Machinist Claxton, of that vessel, had testified, respectively, that the starboard and port engines were reversed. The witness said he was stationed during the battle at the throttle of the starboard engine. To Mr. Hanna he said that the engines were reversed. The starboard engine, he said, had not been reversed at any other time on the day of the battle. He recalled the incident particularly because he remembered one of the machinists asking what the ship had stopped for. In answer to another question the witness said that the starboard engine had been reversed a very short time, and did not make a hundred revolutions during that time.

To Captain Parker, of Admiral Schley's counsel, the witness said that at the time the order to reverse was given the starboard engine was making about sixty revolutions a minute.

Lieut. Spencer S. Wood, U. S. N., now engaged in lighthouse inspection duty, testified that he had commanded the torpedo boat Dupont during the Spanish war, and had carried despatches from Admiral Sampson to Admiral Schley. He identified several of the entries on the Dupont's log book of the 23d, 25d, and 24th of May, while performing this service, and stated what had taken place in regard to the coaling of the Dupont off Cienfuegos. He said that he had taken coal from the Iowa, from the Brooklyn, and from the Merrimac. The Dupont was alongside the Merrimac from 8:30 to 3:30, and used ordinary boats, or cutters, in coaling. (This testimony was to show that it was not too rough to coal.)

Captain Lemly—Do you know what despatches you carried?

A.—I do not.

Q.—State, with such detail as you can, when you reported on board the flagship and what took place?

A.—I went on board the flagship personally at Cienfuegos and delivered the despatches which I carried from Admiral Sampson to Admiral Schley. I delivered them to him in person in his cabin at 9 o'clock on the 22d of May. He asked me what Admiral Sampson's idea was as to where the Spanish squadron was. I told him I did not know. He asked me what Admiral Sampson's intentions were. I told him I did not know. He told me that he thought the Spanish squadron was not there. The conversation was mainly to endeavor to find out from me what Admiral Sampson's plans were, but I could not give him any information. I also reported to Commodore Schley that I must have coal while there.

Q.—Have you anything further to state with reference to that interview that will bear on the subject of this enquiry?

A.—The commodore hesitated some time and said at first that he did not think he could spare me coal. I told him it was absolutely necessary for me to have coal, as the Dupont was almost entirely out of coal. He said: "I will think it over," and afterward informed me that he would give me coal. I had never met the commodore before; but he impressed me as very nervous. He would get up and walk around and would then go back and sit down. He asked me a number of questions about Admiral Sampson's intentions, which, of course, I could not answer.

Q.—I understand that you had no knowledge of the contents of the despatches which you delivered to Admiral Schley.

A.—Admiral Sampson did not tell me what there was in them, but said that they were duplicates of despatches already sent by the Iowa. He said he gave them to me because he thought the Dupont could make better speed. The Dupont arrived at Cienfuegos some three or four hours before the Iowa did.

Q.—During the interview in which you made the statement as to Commodore Schley's manner had he read the despatches; or did he read them in your presence?

A.—Oh, yes.

Q.—He knew their contents?

A.—I judge so; he read them. He did not tell me positively what they were.

Q.—Did you gather what they were from what he said?

A.—I gathered, while on board the flagship, what they contained. But whether I did so while I was in the cabin, or later, in the wardroom, I do not know. I certainly did gather it while I was on board. I never saw their contents. Admiral Sampson did not tell me what they were.

Q.—Did the despatches seem to be of an important character, judging from Commodore Schley's manner?

A.—As I have said, I had never seen Commodore Schley before, but on reading them, he arose, walked up and down, and then sat down again and then talked to me about Admiral Sampson's intentions, etc., so I should imagine the despatches were important.

By Mr. Rayner—When did you leave Key West?

A.—At 11:30 a. m. on May 20.

Q.—And you got to Cienfuegos at 9 a. m. on May 22?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Had you any information from the Marblehead or Admiral Sampson or anybody else that a code of signals had been established between our forces and the Cuban insurgents off Cienfuegos.

A.—I had not. I knew that Captain McCalla had communicated with the insurgents when there.

Q.—From whom did you get this information?

A.—It was current information in Key West when I left, but it is impossible to remember who told me.

Lieutenant Wood said in answer to further questioning that he had not received any instructions to communicate this information about signals to Admiral Schley. He said also that he had an indistinct recollection that he saw lights ashore at Cienfuegos on one or two nights. He didn't know what they were then, but understood afterward that they were signals.

"Yes; now we know what they are," said Mr. Rayner in a sarcastic tone, and the spectators laughed. (It has been claimed in behalf of Admiral Schley that Admiral Sampson, Captain McCalla, and captains of the vessels of Schley's command knew that signals were to be displayed by Cubans ashore at Cienfuegos when they wanted to communicate with the American ships, but that Schley had not been informed of this and was therefore ignorant of any opportunities to ascertain from the Cubans that Cervera's squadron was not in Cienfuegos Harbor, and that this was the reason of his delay there.)

Captain Lemly interposed to say that he thought one of the great difficulties in the enquiry was that the witness was interrupted before he had a chance to answer; it was one of the serious difficulties "with which we have to contend."

"From what you told me this morning, that appears to be one of our difficulties," retorted Mr. Rayner, and there was more laughter.

"Not at all; you misunderstood me," said Captain Lemly.

As it was nearly 1 o'clock the Court, in accordance with the agreement made Wednesday with reference to Judge Wilson's funeral, adjourned until today.

FOR PASSING BAD CHECKS.

A Confidence Man Wanted by the New Haven Authorities.

The police have been asked to look out for a suave stranger named R. H. Lee, claiming Norfolk, Va., as his home, and wanted at New Haven, Conn., on a charge of passing worthless checks. Apparently fifty years of age, tall and slender and well-attired, Lee is apt to mislead those who have lent him their confidence.

Yesterday a letter came to the police giving an insight into the methods of Lee, as reported to the Naw Haven authorities. According to such reports, Lee lived two weeks in New Haven, stopping at a good hotel, and representing himself as manager of an oyster firm named Stubs, Lee & Co., of York River, Virginia.

Lee rented handsome offices in New Haven, engaged a bookkeeper, a traveling salesman and a stenographer. Then he went about to solicit business, but soon cashed a draft at a New Haven bank, drawn on a bank at West Point, Va., where it appeared later that he was never known. In payment for office furniture, hotel bills, and general supplies, Lee always had plenty of checks, which he distributed freely.

These checks began to return from various points of the country unpaid, and Lee then fled from New Haven to avoid arrest. Since then he has not been heard from, although his alleged frauds have been noised about the entire country.

DEATH OF JOHN G. NICOLAY

Biographer and Intimate Friend of Lincoln Passes Away.

Had Been in Failing Health for Several Years—Collaborated With Mr. Hay in Writing the Life of the Great President—An Active Career

John G. Nicolay, intimate personal friend and private secretary to President Lincoln, died yesterday afternoon at his residence, 212 B Street southeast, after a lingering illness. Mr. Nicolay was in his seventieth year, and had been in poor health for several years past. Twice within five years he went abroad for the benefit of his health.

Upon his return from the last trip, in the spring of the present year, Mr. Nicolay began steadily to fall. For the past four or five months he had been confined to his bed. He had been attended by Dr. J. W. Bayne, his family physician, who called into practice everything that medical science could devise in the effort to prolong the life of the patient. Dr. W. W. Johnson, the eminent local specialist, was called into consultation, but it has been known for some time that the end was only a matter of days. Mr. Nicolay passed away peacefully at about 5:30 yesterday afternoon. There was no organic trouble, and death is ascribed to general debility.

Mr. Nicolay is survived by one daughter, Miss Helen Nicolay, an artist of note, who has been in constant and devoted attendance at the bedside of her father. Mrs. Nicolay, the wife of the deceased, died about sixteen years ago. They had but one other child, a son, who died in infancy.

Funeral services will be held at the residence at 3 o'clock tomorrow afternoon. Dr. Teunis Hamlin, pastor of the Church of the Covenant, will officiate. The body will be interred at Oak Hill Cemetery, following the services at the house. The pallbearers will be selected from a wide circle of prominent men who enjoyed the friendship of Mr. Nicolay.

John George Nicolay was born in the village of Essingen, in Rhenish Bavaria, Germany, February 26, 1832, the son of Jacob and Helena Nicolay. In 1838 the Nicolay family emigrated to America, making their home first in Cincinnati, Ohio. From there they went successively to Indiana, Missouri and Illinois. During the moving young Nicolay received elementary instruction in the schools of Cincinnati and St. Louis. His school days in these two cities covered a period of about two years, but during that time he obtained tuition in German and English, as the two languages were taught together.

By the death of his parents, when he was about fourteen years old, young Nicolay was thrown entirely on his own resources and he became a clerk in a small retail store. This occupation did not suit him, however, and when he was sixteen he satrted to learn the trade of a printer in the office of the "Free Press," a county paper published weekly at Pittsfield, Pike County, Ill. He remained with the "Free Press" for about eight years, and while connected with this obscure country sheet he laid the foundation for his future literary career. He became successively publisher, editor and proprietor of the paper, which, under his management, soon claimed recognition from the press of the State.

Mr. Nicolay acquired a reputation as an editor which lasts even to the present day in Pike County. He was a forceful writer and soon became a political power in his section of the State. He received flattering offers from the newspapers of Chicago and St. Louis, but preferred to continue in his independent capacity as the editor of his own paper. During the famous campaign between Lincoln and Douglass, Mr. Nicolay took sides with the former, and entered upon his close friendship with the great emancipator which lasted until the tragic death of Lincoln.

At the close of the Fremont and Dayton campaign in 1856, Mr. Nicolay sold his paper and became a clerk in the office of the Secretary of State at Springfield, Ill. He remained in this position until 1860, and during this time his friendship with Lincoln ripened into the closest intimacy. When Lincoln was nominated for the Presidency he appointed Nicolay his private secretary. After the election the correspondence of Mr. Lincoln increased so much that an assistant became necessary, and Mr. Nicolay chose for this position John Hay, the present Secretary of State, who was then a young law student in Springfield.

When Lincoln made his memorable journey to Washington in the spring of 1861 both Mr. Nicolay and Mr. Hay accompanied him. During the first Presidential term they occupied the same room at the White House together, performing the laborious and often delicate duties which fell to them, and enjoying the closest confidence of President Lincoln. During this time they formed the plan, with the approval of Mr. Lincoln, of writing his biography, which design they carried out later in collaboration.

After the beginning of his second term, and shortly before his assassination, the President appointed Mr. Nicolay United States Consul at Paris and appointed Mr. Hay Secretary of the American Legation in the same city. They had not, however, entered upon their new duties before Mr. Lincoln's death occurred. Mr. Nicolay held the office of Consul at Paris until the spring of 1869. Upon his return to Washington he lived here in retirement until 1872, when he was appointed marshal of the Supreme Court of the United States, holding that office for fifteen years.

Mr. Nicolay and Mr. Hay began the active work of writing their biography of Lincoln in 1874, although they had spent the previous six years in gathering and arranging their material. Its serial publication, under the title, "Abraham Lincoln: A History," was begun in the "Century Magazine," in November, 1886, and continued until February, 1890. In the latter year the complete work, with many important chapters not included in the serial publication, was issued in ten volumes, and achieved a permanent place in American historical literature. Of the joint work each author is said to have written about half, and concurrently also they collected, catalogued, and edited "Abraham Lincoln's Complete Works," which were published in 1894.

In addition to this great task Mr. Nicolay wrote in 1881 "The Outbreak of the Rebellion," it being the first volume of a series entitled "Campaigns of the Civil War." Mr. Nicolay also wrote the article on President Lincoln in the Encyclopedia Brittanica, and has contributed numerous articles to American magazines.

All Mr. Nicolay's accomplishments and tastes were of a high order; he had patented many inventions, was a lover of art and music, an accomplished linguist, and a poet of unusual merit. Of the many achievements of his life, he, however, derived the greatest satisfaction from having earned Mr. Lincoln's friendship and trust, as well as of having, in collaboration with Mr. Hay, carried out the design of writing the biography of the great President.

During the declining years of his life Mr. Nicolay lived in Washington and was engaged in literary pursuits. He was a founder of both the Literary Society and the Columbia Historical Society of Washington, and was a life member of the American Historical Association. He was married in 1865 to Therena Bates, of Pittsfield, Ill. She died in November, 1885.

In the past few years failing health has caused Mr. Nicolay to abandon his pen, and he had given his time up to efforts to recover his health, traveling abroad on two occasions. He left for Europe in the summer of 1900, and spent several months in traveling trough Italy and Egypt. At the time of his death he was a man of considerable means, largely earned through the sale of his productions as an author.

Catarrh and Colds Relieved in 10 to 60 Minutes.—One short puff of the breath through the blower, supplied with each bottle of Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder, diffuses this powder over the surface of the nasal passages. Painless and delightful to use. It relieves instantly, and permanently cures Catarrh, Hay Fever, Colds, Headache, Sore Throat, Tonsilitis, and Deafness. Fifty cents. Sold by F. S. Williams, Ninth and F Streets. Edmonds & Williams, Third Street and Pennsylvania Avenue.—27.

VIRGINIA SUFFRAGE PLANS.

Two Submitted and Two Others Are Likely to Follow.

RICHMOND, Va., Sept. 26.—Two suffrage plans were presented to the Constitutional Convention by the Suffrage Committee today—one by the majority and one by Delegate Wysor, of Pulaski. Senator Daniel said that the minority had prepared a report, and gave notice that he would present the same to the convention tomorrow. The Republicans submitted no report, though it is understood that they will offer the present suffrage plan.

The two plans presented were read in full, laid on the table, and ordered printed.

Delegate Watson, of Nottoway, in the absence of Delegate Thom, of Norfolk, presented the report of the majority. He prefaced it with a brief statement, stating that the report was submitted to the good judgment of the convention. The signers are Alfred P. Thom, Thomas H. Barnes, George D. Wise, R. L. Gordon, jr., John H. Ingram, Claggett B. Jones, Gilmer S. Kendall, J. H. Lindsay, Alexander Hamilton, Berryman Green, H. D. Flood, and Walter A. Watson.

The Constitutional Convention was called to order at 10:30 o'clock by President Goode. Prayer was offered by the Rev. R. P. Kerr, of the Presbyterian Church.

The attendance was rather small when the gavel fell, the early hour catching many members on their way to the hall. When the door was closed for the morning prayer more than a score of members were held up by Doorkeeper Sullivan. Sixty-seven members answered to their names.

Two or three memorials were presented regulating the liquor traffic and protesting against taxation of secret orders.

Mr. Meredith presented a resolution providing for the custody of children during the pendency of divorce suits.

Mr. Glass gave notice that he would, at 2:30 o'clock, move that the Committee of the Whole should rise, as the sessions were begun at 10:30, and four hours was sufficiently long for debates. The stenographers had been unable to keep up with the debates when the sessions were protracted, as they were yesterday, and it was with difficulty that the reports could be prepared for the press.

On motion of Mr. Moore, of Fairfax, the convention resolved itself into Committee of the Whole, for consideration of section 2 of the report of the Legislative Committee, providing for quadrennial elections of members of the General Assembly, the pending question being the amendment of Mr. Harrison, of Frederick, providing for biennial elections.

Mr. Newton, of Richmond, replied to the speech of Mr. Eggleston, made yesterday. He agreed with Mr. Eggleston that the Southwestern Tariff Association should have been driven from the State. But the gentleman had misunderstood him. He said that it was unfair to say to fire insurance companies, while life insurance companies, lawyers, and doctors were allowed to confer and to regulate rates.

Delegate Parks, of Page, a member of the Legislature, defended the Legislature, though he saw no necessity for biennial sessions of the General Assembly. Why not let Virginia set the precedent for quadrennial sessions? Virginia had been a leader in times past, and he believed this precedent would be followed. Whenever the General Assembly met the "third house" was in session to meet them in the shape of a big lobby. If the body met once in ten years or annually, the "third house" would not fail to greet the members on their arrival.

Delegate Wise, of Richmond, followed. He favored the holding of biennial sessions, making an extended speech in favor of his position.

Dr. Tellwaine closed the debate. There had been too much talking already. Members were as well prepared now as at any time. Debate from now till Christmas would not change a single person.

On motion of Senator Daniel, and by unanimous consent, the question of sessions and elections was divided, the first vote being on quadrennial elections. The vote on a division was—21 ayes, 44 noes—the substitute to provide for biennial elections being lost.

The next vote was taken on the proposition to hold quadrennial sessions of the Legislature. The report of the committee was adopted—ayes, 53; noes, 38—the amendment to provide for biennial sessions being rejected.

Section 3, requiring the election of all members of the Senate at the same time as members of the House, was adoptd, dropping all hold-over Senators.

Mr. Blair, of Wythe, moved to have the election of State officers and members of the General Assembly held at the time of Presidential elections. This amendment was defeated.

Section 4, dealing with apportionment, was considered by the committee.

Section 5, prohibiting any county, city, or State officer from serving in the General Assembly, was adopted. Captain Parks, of Page, moved to strike out commonwealth's attorneys, making them eligible for membership. The amendment was defeated.

No amendment was made to any section as reported by the committee, and at 1:45 the Committee of the Whole, on motion of Mr. Moore, rose, and reported progress.

Mr. Glass, of Lynchburg, offered a resolution directing the Committee on Elective Franchise and Qualification for Office to report a provision empowering women to qualify and discharge the duties of notary public.

FRANKLIN MURPHY NAMED.

Nominated for Governor by the New Jersey Republicans.

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 26.—Emblems of mourning were mingled with the flags which decorated the hall in which the Republican State convention met here this noon. The opening scene was impressive. At a signal from State Senator Edward C. Stokes, who called the convention to order, the band played "Nearer, My God, to Thee," and the delegates rose solemnly to their feet and sang the hymn. When two stanzas had been sung, the band changed to the other favorite hymn of the late President, "Lead, Kindly Light," which the delegates also sang.

Senator Stokes was applauded when, in his opening address, he said that the Republican party had made the United States a power among the nations of the earth, and when he declared that President McKinley's assassination had doomed anarchy. "This country," he added, "has not a foot of land for the red-handed anarchist who abuses our freedom for the purpose of murder." The convention applauded again when he declared that the party will insist upon legislation to drive anarchists from the land.

Ex-Attorney General Griggs was the permanent chairman. After an incidental but touching reference to President McKinley's death, he said that the convention met today under unique conditions. Yesterday all the people gathered at the bier of the President; today they are back to their daily lives, but with less of rancor and bitterness. President McKinley, Mr. Griggs continued, believed in party organization, and "had only respect for the party workers. Not an advocate of rancorous partisanship, he yet believed in the presentation of great questions through the party organization. The ground of his policy was sound financial methods, one result of which is a surplus in national and State treasuries. He believed also in the maintenance of dignified and close relations with the other Powers of the earth, and America was never before so respected or affectionately regarded by her sister Governments." Another McKinley policy to be commended, Mr. Griggs said, is the insular policy. "With a wise discrimination, according to character and surroundings, it has been decided possible to add to the territory of the United States such peoples as we may take under our wing."

Franklin Murphy was placed in nomination for Governor by Senator McCarter, and the choice was made unanimously. A letter was read from Senator Sewell stating that he was heartily in favor of the nomination of Mr. Murphy, and that he believed the people would elect Mr. Murphy as an endorsement of Governor Voorhees' administration.

In his speech accepting the nomination Mr. Murphy said that, if elected, the aims of his administration would be the continuation of the present prosperity, the extermination of anarchy, and the upholding of the national Administration as recently conducted by the late President.

The following is the platform adopted:

"The representatives of the Republican party of New Jersey, assembled in convention September 26, 1901, deplore the untimely death of President McKinley. His achievements and his character, which will link his name in history with that of the martyr Lincoln, will ever be held in grateful remembrance by the American people. We earnestly approve and commend to the consideration and judgment of the people of this State the following wise and far-seeing declarations made by him in his last and most impressive public utterance:

"'We have a vast and intrinsic business, built up through years of toil and struggle, in which every part of the country has its stake, which will not permit of neglect or of undue selfishness. No narrow, sordid policy will subserve it. Our capacity to produce has developed so enormously, and our products have so multiplied, that the problem of our markets requires our urgent immediate attention. Only a broad and enlightened policy can keep what we have. No other policy will get more.

"'A system which provides a mutual exchange of commodities is necessarily essential to the continued and healthful growth of our export trade. We must encourage our merchant marine; we must have more ships; they must be under the American flag, built and managed and owned by Americans. We must build the isthmian Canal. Let us ever remember that our interest is in concord, not in conflict; and that our real eminence rests in the victories of peace, not those of war.'

"The blow which ended the life of our beloved President was cruel, inhuman, and lawless. It was aimed, not at the gentle and lovable McKinley, but at the Republic, and the majesty of the laws which guarantee liberty of person and safety of property. Any doctrine which justifies or encourages assassination is utterly hostile to civilization and the welfare of mankind and must be no longer tolerated in this country, and we demand and insist that laws, State and national, be enacted for the effective suppression of such teachings.

"The pledge of President Roosevelt that he will continue absolutely unbroken the policy of President McKinley has our unqualified approval, and entitles him to our loyal support. The wisdom, patriotism, and courage shown by him in every public capacity in which he has served command the universal confidence of his countrymen.

"The Republican party since its organization has been the friend of labor. Its industrial policies have brought American labor and its compensation to the highest standard ever attained in the world. It pledges itself to maintain the rights and liberties of the working people, and protect them from any encroachment thereon.

"We heartily approve and endorse the administration of Governor Voorhees. Under his watchful care reforms have been accomplished, the interests of the people have been made paramount to partisan ends, the resources of the State have been carefully husbanded, and the public moneys wisely and economically employed. Under the policy inaugurated by the Republican party in this State, over $800,000 was appropriated at the last session of the Legislature toward the payment of the State school tax, every dollar of which is a contribution toward the reduction of local taxes. More than $1,500,000 of the State's income is now annually disbursed to our various taxing districts as their dividend from a wise administration of State affairs.

"These achievements are in part the fulfillment of pledges made. If continued in power, the Republican party pledges itself to guard the sources of income of the State, and to use the surplus thereof for the further reduction of the rates of local taxation, the enlargement of our school system, the extension of our good roads, the benefit of our agriculture, and our industries, and the common interest and welfare of the whole people. The fidelity with which the party has redeemed its pledges, warrants it in again appealing to the patriotic voters of New Jersey for continued confidence and support. Believing that the principles and declarations herein set forth will commend themselves to all patriotic citizens, and recalling the fact that great good has come to our common country and our State, through their united efforts in recent years, we confidently ask for the support of the people of the State of New Jersey to the end that the wise policies which have been established by long and arduous effort, and which have been so productive of good, may be continued."

The Saks Stores
Leaders Since 1867.

Friday is a Day of Specials Here.

You know our policy with the Small Lots and Odds and Ends. The week's accumulation is always cleared out on Friday—and marked to make sure that it does go. So there are abundant and attractive bargains among the remnants.

In these first days of the season many special offerings are made on Friday to relieve the congestion of Saturday business. The first of these "special" sales this fall will occur today—and the boys are the most benefited ones.

Boys' Suits===Friday Only Leaders.

The school needs and the dress-up needs are both served in these special lots. Another point is maintained, too, the most important point—Saks standard of values is upheld even though the prices suggest cheapness. Guarantees here are sincere compacts—invariably given; not flippantly, but seriously.

Boys' Striped Cheviot Three-piece Novelty Suits; neatly embroidered shield; sizes 3 to 10 years—$2.50 value for $1.45

Boys' Double-breasted and Novelty Short Pants Suits, in Red and Blue-mixed Cheviot, all wool and fast color; silk sewed and patent bands; sizes 3 to 16 years—$4.00 value, for. $2.95

Boys' All-wool Cheviot Knee Pants Suits, dressy patterns; with each Suit are TWO PAIRS OF PANTS; silk sewed and extra buttons; sizes 7 to 16 years. Worth $5.50 ..... $3.95

Odds and Ends Among the Men's Furnishings.

Broken sizes of fall-weight Mottled Ribbed Balbriggan Underwear; some Shirts and some Drawers. The regular 50c grade 25c

Broken sizes of Fancy Percale Shirts; splendid patterns, with separate cuffs to match. $1.00 Shirts 39c

Broken sizes of Men's White Laundered Shirts, that were made for a leader at 50c, and certainly are superior value 29c

Broken sizes of Men's Black and Tan Half Hose, the grade that has made such a stir because we offered it at 15c a pair 9c

Broken sizes of Men's Dogskin Gloves, in Tan shades; handled they will get slightly soiled. "Dollar" Gloves 50c

Odds and Ends Among the Boys' Hats.

Broken sizes of Boys' Felt Telescopes, Golf Caps, and Fedoras; only one or two of a kind; but worth up to $1.00 ..... 35c

Broken sizes Boys' Silk-lined Golf Caps and Children's Cloth Tams; values up to $1, for choice at 23c

Children's Imported Fez Caps, a few Blue and a few Brown—50c is the regular value 15c

Odds and Ends Among the Shoes.

Broken sizes of Ladies' Black Vici Kid and Wax Calf Button and Lace Shoes; welt or turned soles; Cuban or military heels; values up to $3.50, for choice at $1.95

Broken sizes Misses' and Children's and "Little Gents'" Tan Vici Kid and Russia Goat Lace Shoes; also some Patent Leather Button Shoes, with cloth tops; worth up to $2, for 95c

Youths' and Boys' Black Calf Shoes, good solid leather, but the lasts are a little narrower than the prevailing style; regular $2 value.. $1.00

HARPERS

Amusing New Story by E. NESBIT

The Wouldbegoods.

The "Philadelphia Telegraph" says: "This truly delightful book relates the sayings and doings of a certain English family of boys and girls. It is a story of children, and as interesting to children as to their elders. It is delightfully full of rich, clean humor—humor of the kind that takes you unawares and permeates your entire system."

Illustrated by Reginald Birch and Others.

$1.50.

HARPER & BROTHERS

Franklin Square, New York.

EDUCATIONAL.

DR. E. S. KIMBALL,
Teacher of Singing.
MRS. GOODHUE, ASSISTANT.
Studios 938 F Street, third floor. Twenty pupils of the past season signed as principals for 1901-02 with the Bostonians, Lulu Glaser Company, Runaway Girl, Francis Wilson, Foxy Quiller, Florodora, and other companies.

Art Students' League
Opens October 1, 808 Seventeenth St. n. w. Instructors—Mr. R. N. Brooke, Mr. Edward L. Morse, Miss M. Mueden, Miss L. T. Hull, Miss Emma Humphreys.
Classes in drawing and painting from life, antique and still life; decorative and industrial design. Saturday and evening classes. Circulars mailed.

TANNER'S BUSINESS COLLEGE,
Loan and Trust Building, corner F and 9th.
Established 20 years.
The principal was official court stenographer, also public accountant.
COURSES: Shorthand, Typewriting, Bookkeeping, Civil Service, and all branches of Business. Students in Shorthand may take, without extra cost, Bookkeeping and the Business and and English Courses. Practically private instructions. Join at any time. We find positions for all full-course graduates. Day and night sessions. Catalogue. Call and see us.

SAINT CECILIA'S ACADEMY, 601 East Capitol st., boarding and day school for girls and young ladies; primary, commercial, and college preparatory courses; music and art; classes resumed Monday, September 16, 1901; for further particulars, address SISTER M. AUGUSTA, Superior.

WASHINGTON, D. C., KINDERGARTEN NORMAL INSTITUTE—Model kindergarten, school and teachers' department, 1428 Q st. nw. MISS SUSAN PLESSNER POLLOCK, Principal.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

SPECIAL NOTICE—A meeting of the minority stockholders of the City & Suburban Railway Co. of Washington, will be held at the office of Bloomer, Ffoulke & Co., 1331 F st. nw., MONDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 30, 1901, AT 8 O'CLOCK. JOHN F. SHEA, C. P. WILLIAMS, D. M. NEWBOLD, STEPHEN GATTI.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE CORCORAN GALLERY OF ART will reopen to the public on week days on Tuesday, October 1, 1901. F. B. McGuire, Director.

TRUSTEES' SALE.

GEORGE W. STICKNEY, Auctioneer, 520 10th st.
TRUSTEES' SALE OF VALUABLE LOT.
By virtue of a deed of trust dated October 26th, 1892, and recorded in Liber 1748, folio 190, one of the land records of the District of Columbia, at the request of the party secured thereby, the undersigned trustees will, on THURSDAY, THE 3d DAY OF OCTOBER, 1901, AT 3 O'CLOCK P. M., in front of the premises, sell at public auction, that piece or parcel of land situate in the county of Washington, District of Columbia, described as lot numbered eight (8) of the subdivision of the Wingfield estate, as shown on plat recorded in Liber "R," folio 136, of the Land Records of said District, and lying west of the Bladensburg Road, containing two and a half acres, more or less; more fully described in said trust. Terms of Sale: Property sold subject to existing taxes and encumbrances; balance one-third cash, and residue in two equal installments at one and two years, secured by the promissory notes of the purchaser and a deed of trust on the property sold, or all cash at purchaser's option. Conveyancing and recording at purchaser's cost. A deposit of $100 required on day of sale.
CHARLES H. ALLENDER, Trustee.
Office 236 Pennsylvania Ave., S. E.
se26-d&ds H. K. SIMPSON, Trustee.

DIED.

THOMPSON—Suddenly at his late residence, 1322 New York Avenue, on Thursday, September 26, 1901, at 8:55 a. m., W. S. THOMPSON.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

NICOLAY—At his late residence, 212 B Street southeast, on Thursday, September 26, 1901, JOHN GEORGE NICOLAY, in the seventieth year of his age.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

EDUCATIONAL.

Georgetown University,
Washington, D. C.
Rev. JEROME DAUGHERTY, S. J., President.
Under the management of the Fathers of the Society of Jesus. Over one hundred professors and seven hundred students.

Department of Arts and Sciences,
GEORGETOWN COLLEGE, FOUNDED 1789-'93. Oldest Catholic College in the United States. Complete courses for BOARDERS and DAY SCHOLARS.
OPENED SEPTEMBER 18.
HOURS OF CLASS.
8:45 A. M. TO 3 P. M.

Graduate School.
Lectures resumed on Monday, October 1. For information and catalogues address THE REV. JEROME DAUGHERTY, S. J., Rector.

School of Medicine.
Lectures will begin Monday, October 1, at 1:30 p. m. Examinations September 28. All exercises are now given during the day. This will enable students to avail themselves of the advantages of the laboratories, libraries, and hospital clinics of the city.
The University Hospital, now in full operation, under the control of the faculty, will give ample facilities for instruction in ward classes.
Address for particulars the Dean, GEORGE M. KOBER, M. D., 920 H Street northwest. Office hours until 12 o'clock noon, 3:30 to 5 p. m. Tel. Main 682.

Dental Department.
Lectures will open Monday, October 1. Catalogues and information may be obtained from the Dean, W. N. COGAN, D. D. S., 1340 M Street northwest.

School of Law.
FACULTY.
HON. MARTIN F. MORRIS, LL. D., (Associate Justice, Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia), Lecturer on Comparative Jurisprudence
HON. SETH SHEPARD, LL. D., (Associate Justice, Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia), Lecturer on Constitutional Law, the Law of Corporations, and Equity Jurisprudence.
HON. LOUIS E. McCOMAS, LL. D., (Late Associate Justice Supreme Court of the District of Columbia), Lecturer on the Law of Contracts and the Law of Evidence.
HON. CHARLES C. COLE, (Late Associate Justice Supreme Court of the District of Columbia), Professor in charge of Fourth Year Course, and Lecturer on subjects included therein.
HON. HARRY M. CLAB[illegible]UGH, (Associate Justice Supreme Court of the District of Columbia), Lecturer on