endeavored to be courteous and polite, and that never in all his practice of thirty years before courts had such a charge been made against him. He did not think that Captain Lemly intended it. The least little objection made, he said, placed the judge advocate in an irritable humor. Captain Lemly made a statement, which, while not a formal apology, was nevertheless accepted as satisfactory.

At another time during the proceedings the judge advocate manifested a little show of feeling. He was reading a report when Captain Parker interrupted him by saying, "Lemly!" "Lemly!" The judge advocate turned about, and said emphatically, "Captain Lemly, if you please." There was still another little ruffle during this brief session of but two hours. Admiral Dewey arose to administer the oath to a witness, and as he did so, requested Mr. Rayner and Captain Lemly to cease their conversation. There was a brief suspension of the talking, and Admiral Dewey began to repeat the oath.

In the meantime, Captain Lemly, forgetting himself again, addressed Mr. Rayner in audible tones. Admiral Dewey was again obliged to admonish the judge advocate to be silent and to repeat the oath again. It was manifest from his manner that the thoughtlessness of the judge advocate was disturbing to him.

Captain Lemly also became somewhat exasperated with a ruling of the Court to admit a statement which Mr. Rayner asked to be placed in evidence. He did not object to the introduction of the document, but protested against allowing it to go in at that time.

The attendance was larger yesterday than upon any day since the day the Court opened.

Captain Chadwick Cross-Examined.

The first witness was Lieut. Francis Boughter, called to certify to the record of his testimony. Capt. French E. Chadwick, Admiral Sampson's chief of staff in the war with Spain, then took the stand and the cross-examination begun Friday by Mr. Rayner was continued.

Mr. Rayner read to the Court Captain Chadwick's answer to a question Friday as to whether he recollected Admiral Sampson's congratulatory despatch to Commodore Schley, in which answer Captain Chadwick said: "I remember it very well, because I protested against those congratulations. He persisted in putting it that way. I asked him why, and he said: 'Oh, I want to encourage him.'"

Mr. Rayner said that the last part of the answer was not responsive to the question, and that he now wished to ask two questions in relation to it. The first question was: "When did you find out that Commodore Schley was operating under despatch No. 8?" and the second was: "Did you then in protesting against the congratulatory despatch refer to the blockade at Cienfuegos?"

The judge advocate said he would not object to those questions if he might then ask the witness whether he knew that Commodore Schley was acting under the instructions of that despatch alone.

Mr. Rayner said he could not agree that answers to the two questions which he proposed to ask would not give the judge advocate the right for re-examination. His first question was "When did you first find out the existence of despatch No. 8?"

The Judge Advocate—I have no objection to that question as you have changed it.

Captain Chadwick looked over despatch No. 8, which is the one from Admiral Sampson to the commander of the Flying Squadron dated Key West, May 21, 1898, and beginning "Spanish squadron probably at Santiago de Cuba," and then responded to the question by saying "I was informed of its purport at the time it was sent by the Marblehead."

Q.—Did you see it when it was sent to the Marblehead?

A.—I did not read it.

Q.—When did you first read it?

A.—I did not read the original despatch until the answer was received from Commodore Schley by the Hawk.

Q.—Did you, in protesting against the sending of the congratulatory despatch, refer to the blockade of Cienfuegos under despatch No. 8?

Under objection Mr. Rayner changed the form of his question so as to make it read: "Did you have the blockade off Cienfuegos in mind when you protested against the sending of the congratulatory despatch?"

Captain Chadwick—Well, I can say that I had it partially in my mind.

Mr. Hanna—What detailed and personal information did you have respecting the conduct of the Santiago campaign and the movements of the Flying Squadron?

A.—We were advised of the movements off Cienfuegos, and we were also advised by the Navy Department regarding Commodore Schley's purpose to come back to Key West.

Q.—Did you know, personally, of that retrograde movement?

A.—Only as it was embodied in the telegram from the Navy Department beginning, "Schley telegraphs from Santiago de Cuba he goes to Key West with his squadron for coal, though he has 4,000 tons of coal with him in a broken-down collier."

Captain Chadwick, by the direction of Admiral Dewey, read the despatch in full, and added that Admiral Sampson had been very much encouraged by—

Before he could get any further he was interrupted by Mr. Rayner, who objected to any statement not called for by a question.

Mr. Hanna—What would your answer be to a question as to whether Commodore Schley was acting under that despatch?

Mr. Rayner—I object. That would be merely conjecture on the part of the witness.

There was much discussion between Mr. Rayner and the judge advocate as to the form of the question to be put to Captain Chadwick, and as to why Sampson had congratulated Schley. In this colloquy it was brought out that Sampson had received from Schley on May 29 a telegram asking if he should endeavor to coal the Marblehead in the open sea and "retain position off Santiago until coal supply has given up [out]."

The argument resulted in a satisfactory question to Captain Chadwick, which brought from him the answer that the message in regard to coaling the Texas and Marblehead and the capture of a British collier for the Spanish fleet was the one on which Sampson had based his message of congratulation to Schley.

Lieutenant Commander Sidney A. Staunton, who was assistant chief of staff to Admiral Sampson in the war with Spain, gave an account of how the news that the Spanish fleet was at Santiago came to him, and was communicated to Admiral Sampson.

"On the morning of May 20," he said, "I met on shore at Key West, at the office of Commodore Remey, Captain Allen, who was the army signal officer in charge of the telegraph office at Key West. He called me aside and said he had very important information that he believed to be correct. I was to keep it a secret from everybody except the commander-in-chief (Sampson) and his staff, as the man who gave it would probably lose his life if it became known that he had sent it, and this source of information would be stopped. He told me that the night before he had received a despatch from Havana that Cervera, that morning, the 19th of May, had entered the harbor of Santiago with his squadron. He said the information came from a telegraph operator in the office at Havana, and that he would return there every night at 6 o'clock.

"I returned to the New York some time during the afternoon of May 20, and reported this to Admiral Sampson. That same evening of the 20th I went on shore again about 6 o'clock, and obtained from the signal officer a confirmatory despatch which he had received in regard to this information. The next morning, May 21, the New York went to the blockade off Havana. Admiral Sampson was then satisfied that the information corroborated by the despatch received on the evening of the 20th was correct. He proceeded to Havana and called up the Hawk and sent by her despatches which I believed were delivered to Commodore Schley. I sat at the table near Captain Chadwick while he was preparing the memorandum to go with the despatch. I went back to Key West on the 22d, and obtained a similar despatch from the signal officer, making a third confirmation of the report, and returned to Havana."

To questions in cross-examination by Mr. Rayner, Mr. Staunton said that he did not know of his own personal knowledge that the Hawk carried No. 8, the McCalla memorandum relating to where insurgents who had knowledge of what was going on in Cienfuegos might be found), and the memorandum telling Schley to leave before daylight, except in so far as he knew that the Hawk's commander was called on board the flagship for the express purpose of getting No. 8, and the last mentioned memorandum. Mr. Staunton explained that he was not Admiral Sampson's secretary, and had nothing to do with handling official papers.

To other questions he said that he had received the first information from the signal officer at Key West at 8:30 or 9 a. m., on May 20, and that the Hawk was given the order and memorandum for Schley to go to Santiago off Havana about dusk on May 21, after the confirmation had been received.

Mr. Rayner pressed the witness to know if the information had been sent to Schley when it was first received from the signal officer at Key West, and, if not, why not. Mr. Staunton said he had no personal knowledge of the sending of any despatches. But to the best of his knowledge the Hawk was the first and only vessel that carried the memorandum that was attached to the despatch telling Schley to go to Santiago.

"When did you get the confirmatory information?" asked Mr. Rayner.

"I got it on shore on the evening of May 20 at Key West."

"Then as I understand it, the confirmatory information was received some twenty-four hours before the Hawk was sent with it to Commodore Schley?"

"Yes; the information was received at Key West and the Hawk left from Havana."

"Can you give us, of your own personal knowledge, any subsequent memorandum that passed between Admiral Sampson and Commodore Schley in reference to the Spanish fleet being at Santiago in addition to the memorandum already referred to?"

"No. After Admiral Sampson heard that the fleet under Schley had not left Cienfuegos he sent the Wasp about the 26th of May with an additional despatch to Commodore Schley. My impression is that she left the neighborhood of the old Bahama channel on the 26th of May."

"Then between the time that the Hawk carried the despatch on May 21, and the time this despatch was sent by the Wasp on the 26th, there was no communication between Sampson and Schley about Cervera being in Santiago? Then, after a lapse of six days, nothing being done in the meantime, despatch No. 10 was sent to Schley?"

Mr. Hanna interrupted before Mr. Staunton could answer to ask how Admiral Schley could be affected by a despatch that he had never received.

"That is just what I would like to know, too," said Mr. Rayner with sarcastic emphasis; "how Schley can be bound by a despatch he didn't receive. Nothing was done between the departure of the Hawk and the sailing of the Wasp with the despatch of May 27."

Mr. Rayner said he expected to prove that the first positive orders for Schley to proceed to Santiago were those sent by the Wasp, and he offered this despatch in evidence. "He never received it on May 27," said Mr. Rayner, and, turning to Admiral Schley, he asked: "You received it when?"

"Not until June 10," answered Admiral Schley.

"He didn't get it until June 10," announced Mr. Rayner, and laughter among the spectators followed.

"It's already in evidence," said Captain Lemly.

Twice Offered in Evidence.

"Then let it go in twice," said Mr. Rayner, and he proceeded to read the despatch as follows:

(No. 10.)

"U. S. Flagship New York,

"St. Nicholas Channel, May 27, 1898.

"Sir: Every report and particularly daily confidential reports received at Key West from Havana, state Spanish squadron has been in Santiago de Cuba from the 19th to the 25th inst., inclusive, the 25th being the date of the last report received.

"You will please proceed with all possible despatch to Santiago to blockade that port. If on arrival there you receive positive information of the Spanish ships having left, you will follow them in pursuit.

"W. T. SAMPSON,

"Rear Admiral, etc.

"Commodore Schley."

Mr. Rayner shortly after this tried to introduce written evidence of the speed records of United States war vessels, and this brought about the row between Captain Lemly and himself. He said that Captain Lemly had agreed that it should go in. Captain Lemly objected to the introduction of this evidence at the time on the ground that it tended to interrupt continuity of the testimony of Lieutenant Commander Staunton, and that he wanted to get through with the witness before the Court adjourned. Admiral Dewey said he thought the paper could go in then, and Mr. Hanna explained that to do that only served to interrupt the continuity of the witness' testimony.

Mr. Rayner started to read a paper, evidently a memorandum of his agreement with the judge advocate, and Captain Lemly, with some show of excitement, said in a vehement manner, cried out, "Counsel reads papers and puts words in them that are not there, and he reads papers and leaves out words that are there."

Mr. Rayner showed quick resentment.

"Outside this Court I will declare that statement to be absolutely false!" he exclaimed. "It is false to say that."

"You may make that statement outside of the Court," retorted Captain Lemly, "but you must not do so in Court."

"The Court sees no reason why it should not go in now," said Admiral Dewey.

"All right, sir," assented Captain Lemly, and he sat down.

As Admiral Dewey started to administer the oath to the next witness, Lieut. M. C. Twining, who served on the Iowa in the Spanish war, Captain Lemly began to talk in an audible voice to Mr. Hanna, and Admiral Dewey said to him sternly:

"Please keep silence." While the oath was being administered, Admiral Dewey again paused and turning to Captain Lemly looked at him until the judge advocate realized that he was still continuing his comments, and with a "Beg pardon, sir," stopped his remarks to his assistant.

Before beginning to question Lieutenant Twining, Captain Lemly again referred to the paper which Mr. Rayner had presented and to which the judge advocate had objected at the time and turned to Mr. Rayner saying he would like to know what had become of it. Mr. Rayner waved him off, however, exclaiming: "Go on with your case, go on with your case; you charge me with making false statements; go on with your case."

Then, apparently in same excitement, Mr. Rayner rose and addressed the Court. "May it please the Court," he said, "a statement has been made here by counsel that has never been made before. Counsel has made a statement to the Court, and in thirty years of practice I have never been accused of doing what he has accused me of here. Counsel should be made by the Court to correct that statement."

Cut Short by Dewey.

Captain Lemly started to say that he didn't know what had become of the paper, but Admiral Dewey cut him off with a sharp "That will do, sir; the paper is in." Mr. Rayner did not persist just then in demanding an explanation.

Lieutenant Twining told of Schley's blockade of Cienfuegos and Santiago. Off the first named place the ships were three to five or six miles off shore in the day, and eight or nine miles at night. There was no formation. At Santiago the day and night blockades, he said, were maintained at about the same distance, six miles. In the attack on the Colon, on May 31, Lieutenant Twining fired his 8-inch guns at ranges of 7,000, 8,500, and of 9,000 yards. He had been told to fire at the Cristobal Colon exclusively. Under cross-examination by Mr. Rayner he stuck to it that the squadron was farther off shore at night than in the day. He declined to change his estimate when Mr. Rayner read to him Admiral Schley's report that the blockade was established four miles from the shore.

The Court asked Lieutenant Twining a question.

Q.—Did you notice the fall of shot either from the Iowa or from the shore batteries during May 31?

A.—I did notice the fall of some shot from our own ship, and as I believe, from my own guns. All the shots that I saw strike were outside of the headlands to the entrance of the harbor. I do not recall the fall of any shots fired from the shore.

When Lieutenant Twining left the stand Mr. Rayner rose and made a statement about his encounter with Captain Lemly. He said: "I would like to call the attention of the Court to what I consider very disagreeable conduct on the part of the judge advocate. I have conducted myself in the trial of this case with the utmost degree of politeness, but at the least objection that I make, the judge advocate shows bad temper.

"He made a statement this morning reflecting upon our conduct of the case, saying that we read things to the Court which did not exist and failed to read things which did exist. Anyone with any degree of sensitiveness would object to such a statement, and I do not think it should be made. I have tried this case impartially and fairly. But it has occurred over and over again that the judge advocate has protested that I have not read the whole of a sentence. Such a remark is very objectionable both to Admiral Schley and myself. In a practice of thirty years I have never before been accused of stating what is not so, and I think that the judge advocate owes us a statement in regard to it."

Then Mr. Rayner sat down and Captain Lemly rose.

"I stand by the record in this matter," said Captain Lemly. "It is not my intention to be offensive, but when counsel speaks of my temper, I would say to him: 'Neighbor, remove the beam from your own eye before you attempt to take the mote out of mine.' I referred more particularly this morning to the matter of the change of the question to Captain Chadwick. I had no intention of giving offence, when in the earnestness of debate I said what I did."

"I think that ought to be enough," said Admiral Dewey, beaming on the two combatants. "The Court understands that the judge advocate had no intention of giving offence." And before either Mr. Rayner or Captain Lemly could put in a word, the Admiral added, "and the Court stands adjourned until Monday morning at 11 o'clock."

Everybody in the court room laughed.

CONFER WITH THE RAILROAD.

Mount Pleasant Citizens Will Urge Traction Extension.

The Mount Pleasant Citizens' Association will take prompt action to secure the extension of the Metropolitan Railroad Company's Connecticut Avenue line to Sixteenth and Park Streets northwest. Such an extension was ordered by Congress at the last session, and the railroad company is technically allowed a year from the date of the widening of Columbia Road and Sixteenth Street, in which to construct the line. Citizens of that section of the city are quite anxious that the line be completed and put in operation this fall.

It was for the purpose of discussing this topic that a meeting of the association was held last night. A committee of five, consisting of T. A. Harding, J. L. Atkins, J. A. Watson, W. H. Saunders and W. H. H. Warman was appointed to urge the management of the railroad company to promptly construct the line. The route taken by the extension will be a continuation of the Connecticut Avenue line, from Eighteenth Street and Columbia Road, to Sixteenth Street and Columbia Road, and thence north on Sixteenth Street to Park Street, where it will terminate.

Major B. P. Mimack, who represents large property interests in Mount Pleasant, was present at the meeting last night. He said that he had visited both Lansing H. Beach, Engineer Commissioner, and General Harries, of the Metropolitan Railroad Company, in respect to the matter. According to his statement, General Harries assured him that construction would begin as soon as the claims of persons whose property had been used in widening the street, had been paid and the permit could be secured. Major Mimack said that Commissioner Beach had told him that the company could begin work at once, and that the permit would be granted whenever requested.

An effort will be made to have the matter settled before November 1, at which time Captain Beach will be relieved from duty as Engineer Commissioner. This is done for the reason that Captain Beach's successor would probably desire to collect all facts bearing on the matter, and the construction would be delayed until next spring. Resolutions were prepared for the guidance of the committee, which will be called together on Monday.

In addition to the street car extension matter, the annual election of officers of the association took place last night. Thomas E. Blagden was elected president, to succeed Major H. H. Twombly, who has served two terms. B. W. Helman was elected first vice president, and William H. Saunders second vice president. J. A. Watson was once more chosen to the position of corresponding secretary, and Robert Young will act as recording secretary for the ensuing year. A. B. Chatfield was re-elected treasurer.

Upon motion of A. B. Chatfield, T. A. Harding was appointed a committee of one to urge upon the Commissioners the necessity for the prompt improvement of Howard Avenue, between Seventeenth and Eighteenth Streets.

Major B. P. Mimack was elected to membership in the association.

WORKING TO SAVE MISS STONE.

The State Department Thought to Have Asked Russia's Aid.

With the situation in the case of the American missionary, Miss Ellen M. Stone, becoming more critical each hour, the matter has become so delicate, explains Mr. Adee, the Acting Secretary of State, that he must maintain a policy of the strictest reticence. Every effort is being made by this Government to secure Miss Stone's release from the Bulgarian brigands. Mr. Adee said yesterday that in order to carry the negotiations for her release to a successful conclusion he must preserve complete silence, as any false step might very easily frustrate the aims of the Department and the earnest desires of the American people. He admitted, however, that many of the press despatches concerning the situation are false, but said that he could not correct them, as to do so would be to give a correct version of the affair. It is believed by this remark that the real situation is not suspected.

The official reports thus far received from Consul General Dickinson do not show whether or not a respite has been granted. As a matter of fact, there is every indication that the whereabouts of the brigands is unknown, and that the missionary is in a most dangerous position. It is believed that Mr. Dickinson has been compelled to seek the assistance of an intermediary for the purpose of dealing with the agent of the abductors, who are using every device to conceal their identity and save themselves from the penalty for their outrageous acts.

It was said yesterday in a most reliable quarter that there is every reason to believe that, in its efforts to arrange for the release of Miss Stone, the United States Government has appealed to Russia for aid in forcing Bulgaria and Turkey to give their loyal support to the movement of rescue.

While the State Department has been moving quietly in the matter, and has, to all outward appearances, seemed to take only a casual interest in the case, there is no doubt that the most strenuous efforts have been employed to save Miss Stone from the brigands and that these efforts will be continued until the object has been accomplished.

It is expected that within a few days many of the mysterious phases of the matter will have been cleared up and that something more definite concerning the whereabouts of the missionary and her captors will have been made known.

TALES OF THE BOXER UPRISING.

A Missionary Will Recite Her Experiences.

The quarterly meeting of the Women's Foreign Missionary Society of the Presbytery of Washington City will be held in the Eckington Presbyterian Church, North Capitol and Q Streets, Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock. Among those who will address the meeting will be Miss Charlotte Hawes, a missionary lately arrived from Wei Hein, China, who will narrate a few of her experiences in the Flowery Kingdom during the recent Boxer uprising.

TO SELL CHINESE TITLES.

Passports of a Commission Vised by the American Minister.

The Chinese Minister, Wu Ting-fang, called at the State Department yesterday morning to ask for additional information in regard to the treaty ports of China. The situation was explained by Mr. Adee, Acting Secretary of State.

The Chinese Minister was also informed that Mr. Conger, the American Minister to China, had vised the passports of several Chinese officials, representing a commission to go abroad to secure funds from Chinese in foreign countries by the sale of Chinese titles and honors. The money so secured is to be applied to the indemnity fund of the Government.

A BROTHER OF JUDGE WILSON.

The Strange Story of a Kansas City Recluse.

A story comes from Kansas City which, by reason of its connection with one of Washington's most eminent lawyers, the late Judge Jere Wilson, and on account of its general interest, is well worth reproducing for the benefit of the Washington reading public.

The story has it that a brother of the late Judge Wilson lives in Kansas City. The article continues:

"'Old Man Wilson' he is called by those who see him in public places. A recluse he is. Not that he shuns the society of men, but in avoiding them when they are near him and refusing to have a word to say even to those who have known him longest. This man has lived in Kansas City for more than twenty years, yet those who see him every day do not know his first name.

"There is a romance hidden in his life, but Wilson probably never will reveal it. He once had riches and a beautiful home. He has great learning. He is seventy years old, has no ambition, wants neither friend nor sympathy.

"On the day the daily newspapers announced the death of the Washington lawyer the Kansas brother went into a restaurant. For several weeks he has been employed there as cashier during the noonday rush, receiving a lunch in payment for his work. On that day the old man carried a newspaper containing his brother's picture, and an announcement of his death.

"Tears trickled down his cheeks. He said not a word, but holding the paper toward one of the waiters, pointed to the likeness of the jurist and placed his index finger upon the large type which said he was dead. Not a word did he utter. No word was spoken to him, for the restaurant men knew that he sought no kind expressions.

"Years ago, it is said, Wilson had a comfortable home and a family in a thriving Michigan town. How the home and family were given up or why is not known. About five years ago one of Wilson's daughters came to Kansas City. She met her father in the street and begged him to return home with her. He refused. She appealed to the police, and by this means Wilson was persuaded to accompany his daughter to Michigan. He remained a short time, however, returning to Kansas City.

"It is said that Wilson heard from his Washington brother regularly, and that a check came in each letter. With this money he was able to pay his expenses. A Government pension also comes periodically. For many years Wilson has been a familiar figure in most of the bucket shops, but he rarely trades and never has a word for the men he finds in these places. They treat him kindly, for it is the general belief that a great sadness hangs over the life of this man who in a great city chooses to be a veritable hermit."

DEPARTURE FOR MEXICO.

Delegates to Pan-American Congress Leave by Special Train.

The special train carrying the delegates to the International Conference of American States, to be held at the City of Mexico, October 22, pulled out from Sixth Street Station yesterday at 3:27 p. m. Of the seventy-two persons on the train, twenty-one were ladies, wives and daughters of the delegates.

The expenses of the delegates are defrayed by the Governments they respectively represent. Each delegate was given the privilege of inviting one person to accompany him. When the members of the delegations boarded the train they impressed the many friends who came to the station to say good-bye as being in excellent spirits in anticipation doubtless of a most enjoyable trip.

The train, which is under the auspices of the personally conducted system of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, consisted of seven coaches, in the following order: "Zama," observation; "El Pino," "Hungary," and "Malaga," sleepers; "Waldorf," cafe; "Golden Gate," smoker, and a baggage car. It is equipped, the handsome dining car particularly, according to the standard of the celebrated Pennsylvania "limited."

The route is through Pittsburg, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Waco, Eagle Pass, and Diaz, Mex. The train is due to reach the City of Mexico at 10:20 a. m. next Friday. Immediately upon arriving there the train will be sent back deadhead.

The delegates, who will be detained several weeks by the conference, will return over various routes.

The delegation is made up principally of the Consuls from the North and South American countries who are stationed at Washington. This is why Washington was selected as the starting place for the journey. About a dozen children accompanied the party, among them the two little daughters of Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Williams. Mr. Williams, formerly of the "New York Herald," has been appointed Secretary to the delegation of the United States to the Congress.

GEORGE W. BAIN TO LECTURE.

Will Address Today's Y. M. C. A. Meeting at the Columbia.

The Young Men's Christian Association of this city will hold a religious meeting on a large scale, this afternoon, commencing at 4 o'clock, at the Columbia Theatre. Those having the matter in charge predict that the meeting will be one of the largest held by the association in this city for some time.

Col. George W. Bain, the well-known lecturer, will open the afternoon exercises. A number of musical selections will be rendered, those participating being Prof. J. D. McFall and E. O. Sellers, who will render vocal selections. The association orchestra and chorus will also be heard.

Admission is by ticket only. These tickets have been distributed throughout the city by the association officials in various prominent stores, and can be had for the asking.

HOW THE OTHER HALF LIVES.

An Address to Be Delivered by Charles F. Weller.

The quarterly meeting of the Federation of Young People's Christian Unions of the liberal churches of the city will be held this evening at the Universalist Church, Thirteenth and L Streets northwest. The meeting will be addressed by Charles Frederick Weller, Secretary of the Associated Charities of the District of Columbia, whose subject will be "How the Other Half Lives in Washington."

The lecture will be illustrated by 125 stereopticon views of the poorer quarters of the National Capital, especially prepared, which show the alley houses and the unsanitary conditions existing where the "other half" resides. R. B. Thompson will operate the stereopticon.

A comparison will be made of the conditions existing in this city with those of New York and remedies for improvement will be suggested. Considerable stress will be laid upon the value of organized work in the cities for municipal betterment and the social progress of the lower classes.

THE WILL OF W. D. DAVIDGE.

Estate Divided Among His Children and Anna W. Reading.

By his will, dated August 28, the late Walter D. Davidge names his son, Walter D. Davidge, jr., executor of his estate. The testator directs that his property shall be divided among his seven children and their heirs, and Anna W. Reading, in the following manner:

The estate is to be divided into fourteen parts, one of which is bequeathed to Anna W. Reading and the remainder among the testator's children and their heirs in equal shares. Walter D. Davidge, jr., who is named as executor, is empowered to sell and convey and to mortgage any part or all of the real estate, if necessary, to effect an equitable division of the estate.

LOCATION OF NAVAL VESSELS.

Report on Distribution of Ships in the Philippines.

The commander-in-chief of the Asiatic station yesterday reported to the Bureau of Navigation the following distribution of the vessels in the waters of the Philippine Islands:

Princeton and Quiceas at Cavite; Don Juan de Austria is patrolling the coast of Mindoro; Panay, at Catbalogan; the Samar has been placed out of commission.

Salt Rheum

You may call it eczema, tetter or milk crust.

But no matter what you call it, this skin disease, which comes in patches that burn, itch, discharge a watery matter, dry and scale, owes its existence to the presence of humors in the system.

It will continue to exist, annoy, and perhaps agonize, as long as these humors remain.

It is always radically and permanently cured by

Hood's Sarsaparilla

which expels all humors, and is positively unequalled for all cutaneous eruptions.

ONLY FUELS OF RECOGNIZED SUPERIORITY

J. MAURY DOVE,

Coal Merchant,

Announces the Establishment of His Main Office Corner of Twelfth and F Streets N. W.

Telephones, Main 380, Main 307.

Branch Offices and Supply Depots } as follows:

- 21st and I Streets N. W., Telephone Main 469.
- 1206 H Street N. W.
- 1626 M Street N. W.
- 45 G Street N. E., Telephone Main 441.
- Rail Yard and Coal Pockets, 1st and G Streets N. E.
- Wharves, foot of F and G Streets N. W.

COALS.

ANTHRACITE.

The Anthracite Coals handled are, without exception, selected from mines of standard reputation in the production of fuels especially adapted for family use.

BITUMINOUS.

Sole agent for the District of Columbia for the products of the Davis Coal & Coke Company's Steaming Coals.

CANNEL AND SPLINT.

Hand-picked Kentucky, Indiana and West Virginia Cannel and Splint for grate fires.

WOODS.

Well-seasoned Hickory, Oak and Pine, cut to order for fireplace, grate, kindling and other uses,

COKE.

Medium burning Coke for ranges and stoves.

THE BEAUMONT OIL FIELDS.

Conditions in Texas Described by W. A. Priddle.

W. A. Priddle, a member of a prominent lumber company of Beaumont, Tex., was registered at the Metropolitan yesterday. He is returning home from New York. With regard to the Beaumont oil fields Mr. Priddle said:

"It's the biggest thing in the world. Within two miles of Beaumont there are now sixty-seven gushers, the daily output from any one of which is from 60,000 to 70,000 barrels. The diameter of these gushers, or wells, is from four to eight inches.

"Back of the lake—what the geologists term a great underground lake of oil—is such tremendous pressure that when oil is struck it shoots up 150 feet in the air. At first it was thought that this lake would soon become exhausted, but this pressure today is as strong as it was last January, when Lucas made the first strike.

"The earliest indication we had of these oil wells was when gas was noticed escaping from the ground, so thick in places that it would ignite from a match. This was two years ago. After considerable prospecting Mr. Lucas, a representative of a Pittsburg oil firm, on the 10th of last January, discovered a gusher.

"At first he was unable to stop the flow and thousands of barrels of oil ran out over the prairie. This was set on fire and, as evidence of its fuel qualities, I never before witnessed such a blaze as followed.

"The oil is ready for use as fuel as it comes from the well, and analysis shows it to be of 31 per cent paraffin base. Two oil refineries are being constructed at Beaumont and one at Port Arthur. A great deal of money is being spent in pipe lines. Lines have already been laid to Port Arthur and Sabine Pass.

"Beaumont is in Jefferson County and is situated about eighty miles east of Galveston and Houston. Since oil was struck its population has increased from 12,000 to 25,000. Over $20,000,000 has been invested there in the oil interest. Beaumont was a good town previous to the finding of oil on account of its splendid lumber business.

"The only other oil fields in the State are the Corsicana fields, in central Texas. They are controlled by the Standard Oil Company and were discovered about two years ago.

"This oil find will certainly revolutionize the country as far as fuel is concerned. It is already being used by the engines of the Santa Fe Railway system. With ocean steamers it must prove invaluable on account of the small space required for its storage as compared with the room required for coal."

MR. HOBART IN MARBLE.

A Bust of the Late Vice President Placed in the Senate.

A Carrara marble bust of the late Vice President Hobart has been placed in one of the niches of the Senate Chamber wall, some of which have already been similarly filled. This piece of sculpture is the work of Frank Edwin Elwell, of New York, who also made the bust of ex-Vice President Morton, which was so highly praised by all of Mr. Morton's friends.

The Hobart bust is equally satisfactory. The artist and those who have seen it claim for it the merit of giving an indication of the high character of the man, in addition to being a photographic likeness. Mr. Elwell's work, much of which has been awarded premiums at the Pan-American Exposition, includes the statue of Intelligence in front of the New York State Building and the Fountain of Kronos.

TAMMANY'S CHANCES POOR.

Gen. Henry L. Burnett, of New York, Sanguine for Low.

Gen. Henry L. Burnett, United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York, is at the Arlington. He thinks that chances for a Tammany defeat in Gotham this fall are better than ever. The opposition to the present regime, he says, is splendidly organized and backed by the sentiment of the better class of citizens.

"Two years ago," said General Burnett, "Van Wyck was elected by a minority. The followers of Henry George and Seth Low combined cast a greater number of votes than those of Tammany. This time there are but the two forces arrayed. It is Low against Shepard.

"Shepard is an erratic man, although strong. But, however strong a man may be, he cannot ignore the wishes of the party which elected him. He is powerless."

General Burnett is just returning from his annual vacation spent on his farm in Western New York. In the courts of the Southern District of New York General Burnett has participated in some of the most celebrated cases in American legal history, among them being the famous Porto Rico cases, in which opinions were handed down by the Supreme Court last spring. He will pay his respects to President Roosevelt before he leaves Washington.

Reduced Rates to Hagerstown and Return via B. & O. R. R.

Account forty-sixth Annual Fair, tickets for all trains October 14 to 18, to return until 19th, $2.50. For special trains leaving Washington 7:30 a. m., 16th and 17th, $2.05. Corresponding rates from intermediate stations. All tickets include admission coupons.

DIED.

HOMES—On Saturday, October 12, 1901, PHOEBE HOMES, the beloved grandmother of Lizzie Pitts McCovince, departed this life.

Funeral Monday, October 14, at Shiloh Baptist Church, on Nineteenth Street northwest, at 2 o'clock. Friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral.

HALL—On October 12, 1901, JAMES P. HALL, beloved husband of Sivenor Hall, in the fifty-ninth year of his age.

Funeral from residence, 617 I Street southwest, Monday, 2 p. m.

EMERY—On Saturday, October 12, 1901, at his residence, 207 I st. sw., MATTHEW GAULT EMERY.

Funeral from the Metropolitan M. E. Church, Fourth and C Streets northwest, Tuesday, October 15, at 2:30 p. m. Interment private.

WHELAN—On October 11, 1901, JAMES ARTHUR WHELAN, son of James A. Whelan and Nellie Manley, of New York, aged eight months. Born February 16, 1901.

Funeral from his parents' residence, 1211 H Street northeast, Sunday afternoon, October 13, 1901, at 4 o'clock p. m.

New York papers please copy.

A VIRGINIA ELOPEMENT.

Richmond Girl Disappears With a Traveling Salesman.

The local police were enlisted last night in an effort to locate Marie Tompkins Henry, a pretty girl, seventeen years old, whom the wiles of Cupid, if a story told by her parents is true, have led to seek in matrimony a relief from the irksome duties and responsibilities of home life. Yesterday, according to report, the girl disappeared rather mysteriously from her home, 206 East Franklin Street, Richmond, and started northward, supposedly in the company of a man named Foster, a traveling salesman, with whom her parents think she intends to cast her future lot.

Following the supposed trail of their daughter and Foster, came Mr. and Mrs. Henry, father and mother of the young woman, who are making every effort possible, apparently, to prevent the marriage of Miss Henry to her companion. Exhaustive enquiry last night failed to locate the couple.

It is said that Foster and the girl have possibly gone to Baltimore, where they may register at the Hotel Rennert. Acting on such information, Sergeant Carter telephoned the Baltimore police last night to look out for the couple, it being represented by the parents of the girl that she is under age.

A despatch from Chief Howard, of the Richmond police, came to Headquarters here, shortly after 9 o'clock last night, giving a description of Miss Henry, and asking her arrest. This was kept very quiet by the police, as were other developments in the story of the search for the girl. Captain Boardman said nothing about the telegram, and it was not until midnight, when Mr. and Mrs. Henry appeared at Headquarters, having come on the first train from Richmond, that the matter transpired. Even then secrecy seemed to be the order of the investigation.

Within a short time after the girl disappeared yesterday, her parents became aware of the fact, and appear to have at once entertained the idea that she had eloped with Foster. No time was lost in making an appeal to the Richmond police, and this, in turn, was transmitted in a despatch sent to the local authorities. When it seemed certain that their daughter had left Richmond, Mr. and Mrs. Henry took the first train for this city, arriving about 11 o'clock last night.

At Headquarters shortly afterward they laid the case before Sergeant Carter, who sent the description of Miss Henry around the city. The detectives stationed at the depots were enjoined to keep a lookout for the missing girl and detain her in the event of her appearance. All this was done at the request of her parents. Then Mr. and Mrs. Henry went to a hotel on Pennsylvania Avenue for the night.

It is learned that Miss Henry belongs to a prominent Richmond family, that her father is a well-to-do merchant.

Little is known of Foster. According to Mrs. Henry, he is a traveling man, and frequently visits Richmond. For several weeks last summer Miss Henry was at the White Sulphur Springs, and there she is said to have met Foster.

NEWS OF LANGDON.

LANGDON, D. C., Oct. 12.—The services at the Langdon Methodist Episcopal Church will be held as usual tomorrow, Rev. A. L. Hughes, pastor, officiating. Sunday school will be held at 10 o'clock. The officers and teachers of the Sunday school are: S. G. Mason, Superintendent; Bland Phelps, Assistant Superintendent; Florence Haskell, Secretary; G. W. Sexton, Treasurer; Stella Clark, Librarian; Etta Page, Organist. Teachers—Class No. 1, Lizzie Warren; No. 2, Anna Jones; No. 3, G. W. Sexton; No. 4, Dr. J. L. Hamilton; No. 5, Bland Phelps; No. 6, Katie Phelps; No. 7, A. G. Bayless; No. 8, Rev. A. L. Hughes.

At St. Barnabas Episcopal Chapel tomorrow morning prayer will be conducted at 11 o'clock, the rector, Rev. W. M. Morgan Jones, officiating. Rev. Neilson Falls is the priest in charge. The Sunday school meets at 9:45 a. m.

Charles M. Sexton, recently clerk to Postmaster Putnam, has received a civil service appointment in the Washington City postoffice.

Augustus Gehret, of Philadelphia, is visiting his daughter, Mrs. L. H. Patterson, on Langdon Heights.

A musical and literary entertainment will be given Friday evening, October 18, in Langdon Hall, for the benefit of St. Barnabas Episcopal Mission.

Mrs. T. M. Rogers and Mrs. E. S. Poole, of Washington, were visitors at Wilton Harvey's residence during the past week.

EDUCATIONAL.

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CHURCH NOTICES.

OPEN-AIR SERVICE, around the Peace Cross, National Cathedral Site, Sunday, at 4 o'clock. Rev. Phillip M. Rhinelander special preacher. Good music. Take the Tenleytown cars. el

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