# BONINE TRIAL GOES ON TODAY.

## Deputy Coroner Glazebrook to Take the Stand.

## WILL DESCRIBE THE AUTOPSY.

### More Important Witnesses to Be Heard—Attorneys for Both Sides Active—New Rule Governing Admission to Court Room.

The second week of the trial of Mrs. Bonine for the murder of James Seymour Ayres, at the Kenmore Hotel, on the morning of May 15 last, will begin this morning at 10 o'clock in Criminal Court No. 1.

J. Frank Drew, a Capitol policeman, will resume the witness stand for the Government and is expected to describe the condition of the room immediately after the finding of the body. No great importance is attached to what this witness can tell, except as to the general appearance of the furniture, the location of the blood stains and the condition of the window and fire escape.

**New Rule About Tickets.**

The new rule with regard to tickets of admission goes into effect today, and under no circumstances will those holding the cards be admitted to the court room after 9:40 o'clock in the morning. Only a large enough number to comfortably occupy the seating capacity of the chamber will be passed in, and these will be accounted for by Assistant United States Marshal Robinson, who has charge of the arrangements.

Justice Anderson has tired of the curious crowds and the morbid curiosity displayed last week, and intends to put an end to these features.

**Preliminary Witnesses Disposed Of.**

The trial will proceed in real earnest today, as the preliminary witnesses have been disposed of, and those who have much of importance to state will go on the stand. Deputy Coroner Glazebrook, who performed the autopsy on the body of Ayres, will follow J. Frank Drew, and will occupy the stand for several hours, as his testimony is of the deepest importance. He will be followed by the other physicians connected with the case.

Among these are Dr. Edward M. Schaeffer, an expert, who made the analysis of the blood marks around the room and demonstrated that the imprint of the hand on the window sill was that of a woman; Coroner Nevitt, who conducted the investigation previous to the inquest; Dr. D. K. Shute and Dr. William P. Carr, who made a careful examination of Mrs. Bonine after her admission to the jail, and Dr. John A. Taft, who is said to have some new and important evidence.

**Miss Minas to Be Rigidly Questioned.**

It is more than probable that Miss Mary E. Minas, the woman who occupied a room adjoining that of Ayres, and who heard the shots and groans, will be placed on the stand some day this week. She will be under examination for nearly two days and both sides expect to wrest much that is important from her during the ordeal. She is believed to know more about the tragedy than any other witness on the list.

The attorneys on both sides will appear today with a fresh start and new ammunition, having reviewed the testimony on Saturday and gone carefully over all of the points brought out last week. From now on there will be little delay, as both sides desire to get down to the important phases of the case.

**The Jurors Well Cared For.**

Despite the rain yesterday the twelve jurors were taken out for an airing in a large covered omnibus. The balance of the day was spent quietly in the room allotted to the men. This is the large chamber at the northeast corner on the second floor of the City Hall. The room is fitted up comfortably with cots and chairs. The meals are sent in from a neighboring restaurant. The jurors bear up well under the confinement and it is not believed that sickness will delay the proceedings before the trial has ended.

Mrs. Bonine spent yesterday quietly at the jail in the company of Matron Marshall. Reading and conversation enabled the dull hours to pass rapidly, and she is reported as being in good spirits.

The Government has still sixty-four witnesses to call before the defence will place its witnesses on the stand. The new witnesses who have been secured by the Government and whose testimony is expected to bring about some new developments in the aspect of the case are the following: Detective Sergeants Baur, Parham, Flather and Lacy, George H. Gardiner, James K. Ford, John Buchanan, J. C. McCabe, M. M. Miller, Julia Sydney, Michael Kane, William Hargrave, Dr. John A. Taft, S. W. Beall, A. J. Henry, James S. Ayres, sr., Thomas Francis, Julius Haack, Harry A. Wise, Charles W. Stiles, and Ida Harris.

At the present rate of progress it will take more than two weeks for the prosecution to get in its evidence

## EMOTIONLESS AND AN ENIGMA.

### Analysis of Mrs. Bonine by a Jail Official.

"Ida Lola Henry Bonine is the most remarkable character, male or female, I have ever seen in prison.

"Her conduct invites the most searching analysis; her demeanor defies a solution."

This from a man who has spent forty of his sixty-five years guarding and studying criminals. It was hard to associate him with his duties as he sat in his well-furnished library and talked with a Times reporter last night. A man of high intelligence, well read, and surrounded by comparative luxury, he discussed the affair of the Kenmore with the air of a critic dissecting a novel. He reached over to one of his shelves and picked out a work on criminology—one of Caesar Lombroso's.

"This man," said the jail official, "would have exhausted his great knowledge to lay bare this woman's soul. Would she baffle him? Indeed she would. Never was there man or woman who ever came here charged with murder who did not at some time display some emotion. If only for a brief moment, they felt the rack of conscience, the poison of remorse.

"Not she. Since last May I've watched her; every day studied her for a passing sign of weakness, or even regret over the killing of Ayres. She is always cool, collected, as if every nerve was dead and she could not feel.

"No; it would be injustice to her to say that she is invariably on guard. That is not her attitude. She is supremely indifferent to the matter that makes the city hurry through its breakfast to read the accounts of her trial. She appears as if her imprisonment is a business process to which she is a subordinated individual, not a principal.

"You know her conduct in the court room, as if she was least curious of the many there. There is no relaxation when the jail doors cloister her from the world's eyes. She does not even sigh with relief, as so many I handle here do.

"One man, a strong brute, used to almost faint when he reached the jail from the court where he was being tried for murder. And all night long he'd wrestle with remorse and insomnia.

"Does Mrs. Bonine sleep? She sleeps like a child. Dig up all the synonyms for wonderful in the English language, and you will have described Mrs. Bonine.

"Then again, there is nothing hard about the woman. She is softly effeminate in all the actions which mark effeminacy. I, of course, speak of her manner at the jail. All women seem to hate her, and they declare she acts brazenly in the court room.

"It's not boldness. It's indifference. I tell you, the woman has no concern over the killing of Ayres. She ignores it as an episode; forgets it as an incident.

"How different a woman was poor Mary Harris from the type of intelligence as represented by Mrs. Bonine. Miss Harris killed, some thirty years ago, a Treasury clerk named Burroughs. He had jilted Mits Harris, and, forgetting that very useful maxim that "'tis well to be off with the old love before you are on with the new," married another woman.

"Miss Harris lay in wait for him, and one day she shot him in the back as he was leaving his office.

"Miss Harris' suffering in jail would have moved her most implacable enemy. All day and all night she cried to God to forgive her, and Burroughs' face was ever before her. Mind you, there was never the slightest smirch on her honor. Old Judge Joseph Bradley defended her, secured an acquittal, and then married her.

"Do I think Mrs. Bonine is acting a part? If she is, that long line of actresses beginning with Phedre and ending with Bernhardt have been mere automatic mimes compared to her.

"She eats well, sleeps better, and never complains. She came here weighing ninety-two pounds and now touches the scale at 106. She sees her husband and children every day, as well as her lawyers. The latter have spent an enormous amount of time with her and certainly from that should be familiar with every phase of the case.

"In conclusion, what is my theory of the mystery? Another woman."

# LYDECKER TUNNEL IS NOW COMPLETED.

## HOWARD RESERVOIR IS FINISHED

### Water Supply Perceptibly Increased by the New Facilities—Brief History of the Enterprise—A Pumping Station.

The District Commissioners have been notified by General Gillespie, Chief of Engineers, U. S. A., that the Washington Aqueduct Tunnel and the Howard University reservoir are now completed and ready for service. The water, according to the announcement, will be turned into the tunnel from the Georgetown reservoir today and the Howard University reservoir will be filled. This afternoon the Water Department will open the gates into the mains lying in readiness and the distribution of the supply from this reservoir will begin.

**The Reservoir's Immense Capacity.**

The new reservoir has a capacity of 300,000,000 gallons and is supplied through the tunnel, nearly four miles in length, connecting it with the Georgetown reservoir. The new facilities will greatly enlarge the water supply in the middle service, adding perceptibly to the pressure in houses between 70 and 140 feet above tide.

The lower service will continue to come from the Georgetown reservoir through the M Street mains.

The turning on of the water today brings to completion a project for increasing the water supply of the District which was begun nearly twenty years ago. Under an act of Congress approved July 15, 1882, the Secretary of War was directed to undertake the work of constructing the aqueduct tunnel and reservoir. The plans had been worked out prior to that time and the site for the reservoir had been secured. The work went on under various appropriations for several years. The construction was under the charge of Major Lydecker, then Engineer Commissioner of the District. In tunneling under Rock Creek heavy charges of blasting powder were used, the rock above was cracked, and water pouring in from that stream filled the tunnel and brought the work suddenly to a close. An official scandal followed when the case was investigated and it was found that the work on the tunnel had not been according to the specifications of the contract.

**Water Supply Improvement.**

Congress refused for several years to sink any more money in the Lydecker tunnel, as it was then called. But finally, in June, 1893, work was resumed, the passage under Rock Creek was made water-tight, and the long underground passage was pushed on toward the hill on which Howard reservoir was being constructed. The work was practically completed on October 1 of this year, but a few finishing touches had to be given to the tunnel and the accessories of the reservoir, so that it was not ready for service until today.

The United States Government now owns the water system by which the District of Columbia is supplied from Great Falls to the Howard reservoir, and the District Water Department distributes the water thus supplied by taking it from Georgetown and Howard reservoirs. The municipality also owns a pumping system by which the Brightwood and Reno reservoirs are filled. The pumping station now in P Street northwest will be removed to Trumbull Street, near the Howard reservoir, as soon as the new building now under construction is completed.

## INDIANS WITHOUT A REFUGE.

### Charles F. Lummis to Confer With President on Their Plight.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Nov. 24.—Charles F. Lummis, the well-known author and expert on Southwestern archeology, has been asked by President Roosevelt to visit Washington and confer with him on the approaching eviction of Indians from their homes on Warner's ranch, in San Diego County.

Lummis has for several months been the head of a society which has interested itself in the fate of this remnant of a once powerful tribe of Mission Indians.

J. Downey Harvey, owner of the ranch, recently secured by law a ruling that the Indians must vacate the ranch, where they have lived for more than thirty years. As there are no lands available for them, they will starve unless the Government provides them with a reservation.

These Indians are in little worse plight than most of the aborigines in Southern California. The filling in of all available streams for water rights has cut off the Indians from means of irrigation, and all along the edge of Colorado and Mojave deserts they are slowly dying from starvation.

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# IMPORTANT CASES AWAITING TRIAL.

## MURDER CHARGES TO BE HEARD.

### Domestic Troubles of the Rodneys Will Be Finally Settled—Equity and Probate Litigation Pending.

Several important cases are pending in the Supreme Court of the District. Some are of long standing, and their final adjudication involves the settlement of large estates and the distribution of great amounts of money.

**For Defrauding the Government.**

The case of Francis J. Kieckhoefer, under indictment for defrauding the United States Government out of nearly a quarter of a million dollars, is to be tried in the Criminal branch. Kieckhoefer was formerly disbursing agent of the State Department, and it is alleged that when his accounts were inspected they showed a shortage for a large amount. He was indicted for embezzlement several years ago, but as yet has not been called to trial.

About a year ago, while Thomas H. Anderson was United States Attorney for the District, the case was prepared for trial by Assistant District Attorney Hugh T. Taggart, but the death of the most important witness for the prosecution caused delay. The witness was in Paris, France, where he had gone for his health, at the time of his death.

Soon after this, Worthington, Heald & Frailey, counsel for Kieckhoefer, filed a demurrer to the indictment. This was heard by one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the District, who overruled the demurrer. A special appeal was allowed to the Court of Appeals for the District.

Considering the press of other business now demanding the attention of District Attorney Gould, it is not probable that the case will be called to trial before next fall.

**A Bank Cashier Awaiting Trial.**

Another important case which has been upon the criminal docket for a long time is that of Charles H. Allender, under indictment for embezzlement, and also for obtaining money under false pretences. Allender was formerly cashier of the old Dime Savings Bank, which was afterward merged into another financial institution.

The complaining witness against Allender was R. Rodney Burt, who only a few weeks before he became involved with Allender in some financial transactions had arrived in Washington from the Fiji Islands. Burt is quite old, and though nothing of a financier, had during his stay in the South Sea Islands accumulated a considerable fortune.

Besides the money which Burt brought to Washington with him he also had a large amount on deposit in a bank in Australia. This, he said, he was persuaded by Allender to transfer to the local bank. It was the denial of the receipt of this fund by Allender which caused Burt to make investigations, which resulted in the indictment of the bank cashier. Allender gave bond for his appearance to answer the indictment found against him, and it is said soon afterward left Washington.

It is not expected that this case will be called to trial during the present term of court, as a great deal of the time of the session will be taken up with the trial of four persons now in jail charged with murder, who will be given a hearing as soon as practicable after the close of the Bonine case.

**Marital Difficulties of the Rodneys.**

In the equity branch of the Supreme Court the pending case which is being most closely watched by the general public is the final settlement of the domestic troubles of the Rodneys, which will come up in the divorce court. In one phase or another the proceedings for limited divorce which Margaret E. Rodney instituted against her husband, Robert Burton Rodney, U. S. N., retired, has occupied the attention of the local courts almost continuously for the last ten months.

In refutation of the charges made against him by his wife, and in justification of his own course of action, Mr. Rodney has contributed many interesting, not to say amusing, papers to the records in the case. The proceedings now pending consist of a suit for limited divorce, instituted by Mrs. Rodney, and a petition for absolute divorce filed by her husband.

Soon after the marriage of the parties Mrs. Rodney started suit for maintenance. But a reconciliation was effected with her husband and the suit was abandoned.

Mr. Rodney was ordered by the court to pay his wife alimony in the sum of $45 per month. He made a vigorous protest against this order, in which he said that his wife was crazy on the subject of alimony, and suggested that if she ever had a female heir it should be named "Alimonia." Within the last few days, through his counsel, Mr. Rodney petitioned the court to reduce the amount of alimony he is required to pay, but it was denied.

The cases will probably come to a final hearing before the Christmas holidays.

**Wants Divorce From Pardoned Convict.**

Another suit, which will come on for hearing in the divorce court, is that of Minnie May Falk against Maximilian Falk, from whom she asks a legal separation on the grounds of desertion.

Falk figured prominently in the criminal courts of the District about two years ago. He was put on trial for a violation of the law of the age of consent. On the second day of the proceedings he created a sensation by jumping his bond and fleeing from the jurisdiction. His trial was proceeded with and he was found guilty. About six months afterward he was found in New York City, brought back to Washington and sentenced to six months' imprisonment in the penitentiary. A short time before his term of sentence expired, Falk was pardoned by President McKinley, on affidavit made by Hattie May Davidson, the witness on whose complaint Falk was indicted. In her affidavit the girl swore that she testified falsely at the trial, which resulted in the conviction of Falk.

Throughout his trial, and while he was a fugitive from justice, Mrs. Falk stood by her husband. It was not until after his release from prison that she filed her complaint against him.

**Two Important Will Contests.**

In the probate division of the court two very important cases are pending, both involving the construction of the wills of testators, who left estates valued at over $1,000,000 each. One of these is the Utermehle contested will case, and the other the McPherson case.

In the former case the proceedings were instituted by Charles H. Utermehle in connection with the settlement of the estate of his father, George W. Utermehle, who died leaving real estate in the District worth nearly $1,000,000. The contest over the estate of the late John R. McPherson was begun by his daughter, Mrs. Edla McPherson Muir, who is appealing to the local courts to have the will of her mother construed.

The Utermehle case was set for hearing last week, but was postponed on account of the illness of one of the attorneys engaged in the suit. As the hearing will, in all probability, occupy the attention of the court for several weeks, it is not probable that it will again be set for trial until after the Christmas holidays.

Similar proceedings to those instituted in the local courts by Mrs. Muir were also begun in the Probate Court at Jersey City, N. J. In a preliminary hearing in the matter some time ago, the presiding justice signed an order allowing Mrs. Muir $2,000 a year for her support, pending a final adjudication of the case.

## PAYMENT OF TAXES SLOW.

### The Present Plan Objectionable to Property Holders.

The present week completes the time for the payment of the November installment of taxes, before the interest penalty is added to the bills. One week from today a penalty of one per cent will be required on all tax bills not then settled, and an additional penalty of one per cent a month will be added as long as they remain unpaid.

This year the payment of taxes in November has been the smallest on record. H. H. Darneille, the Assessor, said yesterday that it is now perfectly apparent that the people of the District want to pay their taxes in one installment, and that in May. He said that the majority of payments have been made this month under protest, those making them being very outspoken in their dislike of the present law. Mr. Darneille thinks that when the committees of Congress see the figures showing the returns this year they will be quite willing to report a law providing for the collection of taxes in one installment in the month of May.

It will be recalled that two years ago Congress suspended the November payment of taxes to enable the Assessor to inaugurate a new system of keeping accounts. Last year, accordingly, the realty taxes were paid in May. The law enacted two years ago, however, was only temporary in its provisions, and this year there was a return to the original system.

Many seemed to be under the impression that the matter was left optional with the taxpayer, but such is not the ruling made by the Commissioners after being advised by their attorney. But the slow collections this month seem to indicate that the majority of property holders prefer to wait until May and pay the penalty on the half tax from November to May.

Such being the case, the Assessor is of the opinion that the objection to the payment in one installment has practically vanished. Practice does not confirm the view of the sticklers for the present plan, and those best informed relative to the plan are looking for legislation which will authorize the collection of the year's taxes in the month of May.

# METHODS EMPLOYED IN TROPIC COLONIES.

## PROGRESS BY OTHER NATIONS.

### Solutions of Administrative and Commercial Problems—Home Rule Under Limitations a Civilizing Factor.

"Colonial Administration" is the title of a publication which will be issued by the Treasury Bureau of Statistics as a part of the October number of the "Monthly Summary of Commerce and Finance." It is understood to be the personal work of the chief of the bureau, Mr. Austin, who recently visited the capitals of colonial departments of the European Governments with the purpose of obtaining information regarding the methods applied in the government of colonies.

The work is devoted especially to the government and development of colonies in tropical and sub-tropical territory, and the method by which this relationship between temperate zone nations and tropical areas becomes mutually beneficial to the people of both communities.

**The Executive Officials.**

It has been assumed in this study that the chief purpose in the management of colonies is the development and advancement of the people of the colony and the territory which they occupy, and that when this is accomplished the result will be beneficial to the commerce of the mother country and the world.

All nations now attempting the government of communities differing in race, customs, and climatic conditions from those of the home Government appoint from their own people a governor and other executive officers, and these officials, with others named by the home Government, form the lawmaking body in the colony, though in the more advanced colonies a popular branch of the lawmaking body is also elected by the people of the colony.

The more important of the laws and regulations formed by the lawmaking body are submitted to the home Government and are subject to its final action, but the details of framing and administering the laws and regulations are left to the representatives in the colony of the home Government.

**Home Rule in Details.**

The general administration of government in the colony is performed by the Governor and other executive officers, and the lawmaking is by the legislative bodies above described; but the details of administration are largely carried out by the natives, in conjunction with, and under the supervision of, the direct representatives of the home Government.

Local and municipal legislation and administration is left to the natives wherever practicable.

The first and most important steps after the development of order are the creation of roads, railways, telegraphs, steamship lines, and other methods of communication and transportation by which the natural products of the colony can be sent to the markets of the world, where they will find ready sale.

With this the native finds his earning power increased, and with this increase of earnings comes increased desire for the comforts and conveniences of civilization, which in turn are followed by better homes, education, newspapers, schools, churches, and increased powers of self-government.

**Methods of Raising Funds.**

The public works for the development and improvement of the colony are usually created with funds raised by local taxation or loans based upon future revenues, and not with funds supplied by the home Government.

The funds for the conduct of the colony are raised by methods similar to those utilized in the more advanced communities of the world. In most cases customs duties supply a larger share of the revenues than any other single item.

In a few instances, notably India and Java, the ownership of the land is retained by the Government, the land being leased to the natives at a low rental under leases usually renewable perpetually, and a large share of the revenue is obtained from these sources.

The principal productions of the colony are usually raw materials and natural food products, and these are usually the principal importations of the mother country. The principal productions of the mother country are manufactures and prepared food products, and these are also the principal importations of the colony. A free interchange of products between the two communities thus mutually dependent upon each other for necessary supplies and a necessary market for the surplus of each is, therefore, essential.

Specific articles, however, such as sugar for example, which the mother country produces or may produce, are excepted from this general system. This is especially true in countries having a high tariff.

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# DISTRICT OFFICES UNDER CIVIL SERVICE.

## TIME WASTED ON PLACE HUNTERS

### A Form of Examinations Prescribed for Applicants in the Police Department—The Plan Works Satisfactorily.

Among the possibilities of legislation at the coming session of Congress will be an act placing appointments in the District Government under the civil service regulations. It is well known that the Commissioners desire it, and it is also known that the matter has been informally discussed several times in conferences between the Commissioners and the District Committees in Congress. The impression is that such an arrangement would give relief to the Commissioners and would result in a much better class of employes.

As matters stand a great portion of the time of the Commissioners is taken up with talking with office seekers. For every office in the gift of the board there are one hundred applicants. These and their friends have to be seen, and the stress of these interviews, the majority of which must end in nothing, make serious inroads upon the time of the Commissioners. It is putting the case none too strong to say that the municipal business is hindered all the time in this way.

**Commissioner Ross on Place Hunters**

A few evenings ago Commissioner Ross, in responding to an invitation to speak to the members of the Citizens' Northwest Suburban Association, referred to this matter. He stated that the attention which the Commissioners were called upon to give to place hunters had become a serious menace to their usefulness as executive officers. Mr. Ross told his auditors that if they really wished to aid the board and to hold up their hands they should further the effort to place appointments to municipal offices under the civil service.

The minds of the Commissioners have been led to believe in the wisdom of this course by the satisfactory workings of the system already in operation in the Police Department. Appointments are made there under a form of civil service examination, which has had excellent results.

Major Sylvester yesterday gave a brief history of the effort to establish the system, and described its workings. He said that the thing had its inception in a long conversation he had with President Roosevelt when he was Civil Service Commissioner. Major Sylvester said that he met Mr. Roosevelt one morning at the City Hall, and that the latter immediately began to talk about the benefits of the civil service, and the possibility of adapting it to the municipal appointments. Major Sylvester said the talk, which lasted an hour, made such an impression on his mind that he determined to move in the matter.

**Physical Examination for Police.**

Accordingly, a plan was evolved whereby applicants for positions on the force were subjected to a careful physical examination by the Board of Police and Fire Surgeons. Those passing the physical examination, he said, were certified to him by the surgeons.

The next step was the preparation of a series of interrogatories, which at first were put to the applicants by Major Sylvester himself. These interrogatories covered writing, spelling, the simple principles of arithmetic, and a little about geography, such as the location of the large cities, and particularly Washington. Then followed a list of questions about the City of Washington, such as the location of the principal streets, of the public and larger private buildings. Applicants were also questioned upon the manual and other matters relating to their duties as policemen. Those who could pass the examination, Major Sylvester said, were placed upon the eligible list, and from that list the appointments were made as vacancies in the force occurred.

Major Sylvester explained that such an arrangement could not be wholly satisfactory, and after consultation with the Civil Service Commissioners, about a year ago, the matter of the examination of applicants for positions on the force was turned over to them.

**Present System Effective.**

The system now in operation, Major Sylvester said, is both simple and effective. He said the applicants, as they put in an appearance, are sent to the surgeons, and are there examined, the successful ones being certified by the surgeons in a report sent to headquarters. The men are then instructed to prepare for the civil service examination, which takes place once in about sixty days, or as often as there are from sixty to eighty applicants to be examined. They go to the civil service building, and take their examination in the same manner as persons applying for positions under the United States Government. The successful ones, those passing 70 per cent on the basis of 100, are certified to the District Commissioner in charge of the Police Department, and their names form the eligible list, from which to choose appointees. The Commissioners reserve the right to make enquiry relative to the good character of any of the eligibles before appointing them

Major Sylvester stated that the last examination took place in August, when eighty-six applicants attended the civil service examination. Of these eleven were certified as passing, and six of these have already been appointed on the force.

Some such plan as this the Commissioners hope to see established before long for all the District appointments.

## RIBBON WINNERS DEPART.

### Horses Leave Madison Square Garden—The Lucky Exhibitors.

NEW YORK, Nov. 24.—All the horses were taken from Madison Square Garden today, and the floor taken up ready for the sale of horses to begin tomorrow morning.

The largest exhibitor at the show was the Lawson family. Mr. Lawson has probably the best stable of horses in this country. He does not keep to one breed, but has trotters, hackneys, harness horses, four-in-hands, tandems, saddle horses, and ponies, and he entered liberally in all the classes except the hackneys.

His entries were divided among the members of his family. The family made entries in sixty-three classes, and the total winnings were $3,710.

The biggest individual winner at the show was Frederick C. Stevens, who, with his stable of hackneys, secured sixteen ribbons. The total amount of his winnings was $1,845. Of this amount, however, $500 is in the Waldorf Cup, and this must be won again before it is Mr. Stevens' personal property.

E. T. Stotesbury followed Mr. Lawson, with $1,575, while Dr. John D. Wentz won $1,110.

## M'GOVERN HARD AT WORK.

### The Little Champion Shows Up in Excellent Form.

NEW YORK, Nov. 24.—Terry McGovern, who is matched to box Young Corbett in Hartford, next Thursday afternoon, put in a hard day's work today. The little champion proved to the satisfaction of his admirers that he is as good as ever. McGovern is training at Johnson'd roadhouse, 177th Street and Jerome Avenue, where he has prepared for most of his important fistic engagements.

Owing to the bad condition of the roads McGovern did most of his training indoors today. Arising at 7 o'clock, and breakfasting, he skipped the rope, punched the bag, used the dumbbells, and Indian clubs. Then he had a rubdown and dinner.

A rest followed until 3 o'clock, when McGovern's real work began. He first took on Tim Kearns, the lightweight pugilist, for three rounds. Then Charlie Kelley followed for another three rounds. After an intermission of five minutes, Kearns and McGovern wrestled.

In the boxing bouts, McGovern was after Kelley and Kearns as though he were in a real contest. His arms moved like piston rods, and his blows had plenty of steam behind them.

McGovern's strength was put to a genuine test when he wrestled. Kearns is a strong young fellow, and recognized as a fine wrestler. The champion showed surprising skill. He squirmed out of difficult holds, and tossed Kearns about the mat with a vengeance. The efforts made McGovern puff, but he recovered after a brief rest.

Speculation on the outcome is already brisk. McGovern's backers are laying 2 to 1 on him, and it is probable this will be the price at the ringside.

## BENNING ENTRIES.

The following are the entries for today at Benning:

First race—Selling; for three-year-olds and up; seven furlongs. Carl Kahler, 99; Rabunta, 99; Cormorant, 107; Jack McGinn, 102; Fiara, 99; Wellesley, 102; Biff, 99; Jerry Hunt, 104; *Mynheer, 105; *Passaic, 99; *Kalif, 99; *Guess Work, 94; *Connie, 94; *Gwynne, 99.

The following can start as others scratch: Lamp O'Lee, 114; Astor, 104; Bassverine, 102.

Second race—For maiden two-year-olds; five and a half furlongs. Miss Buttermilk, 107; Chiron, 107; Blanche Herman, 107; Mutiny, 107; Thoth, 107; Bruff, 110; Meistersinger, 110; Somersault, 107; The Bandit, 107; Lemoyne, 107; Courtenay, 107; Longlove, 110; Alack, 110; Little Arrow, 110; Pedestal, 107; Gaybilda, 107; Lady Teazle, 107; Justice, 110; Missile, 110; Parisina, 107; Illuminate, 110.

Third race—For two-year-olds and up; one mile and fifty yards. Dewey, 98; Ohnet, 109; Mollie Peyton, 104; Death, 109; Tyrshena, 112; Scarlet Lily, 109; Lady of the Valley, 104; Anak, 98; Fonsoluca, 95; Toddy, 109; Goldaga, 98; Lee King, 109; Bessie McCarthy, 95; Odenarde, 107.

Fourth race—For two-year-olds; five and one-half furlongs. Dewey, 108; White Owl, 105; Waswift, 115; Meistersinger, 108; Extinguisher, 115; Early Eve, 105; Tenagra, 112; Flying Butress, 108.

Fifth race—Selling. Three years and up; mile and a sixteenth. Wunderlich, 104; Big Gun, 103; Barbette, 95; Warranted, 110; Lamp O'Lee, 111; Monmouth Boy, 102; Lee King, 107; *Mynheer, 110; *Surmise, 90.

Sixth race—For three-year-olds and upward; mile and one hundred yards. Stutgart, 104; Monmouth Boy, 104; Harry McCoun, 107; Sailor King, 107; Royaterer, 104; Rappenecker, 100; Woolgatherer, 97; Ringleader, 104; Bounteous, 97; Alsike, 104; Whistling Con, 107; Florad, 97; Kingstelle, 97; Beggar Lady, 97.

The following can start, as others may scratch: Marothen, 104; Flaccus, 104; Scannell, 107; Sir Eges, 104; Balloon, 97; Carlovingian, 97.

*Apprentice allowance.

**Selections.**

First race—Kalif, Mynheer, Guesswork.
Second race—Lady Teazle, Justice, Missile.
Third race—Toddy, Ohnet, Scarlet Lily.
Fourth race—Dewey, Extinguisher, Early Eve.
Fifth race—Surmise, Wunderlich, Lamp o' Lee.
Sixth race—Harry McCoun, Sailor King, Woolgatherer.

## BALTIMORE ELEVEN SHUT OUT.

### Local Colored School Boys Victorious by Score of 16 to 0.

The Colored High and Training School of Washington defeated the Colored High and Training School of Baltimore on Saturday afternoon at the American League Baseball Park, in the presence of one thousand spectators, by a score of 16 to 1.

This was the first game ever played between these elevens, and it was intensely interesting on account of the rivalry which has sprung up between the schools. Nearly two hundred pupils and teachers accompanied the team from Baltimore. After a visit to some of the public buildings the strangers were entertained by the Washington High School pupils.

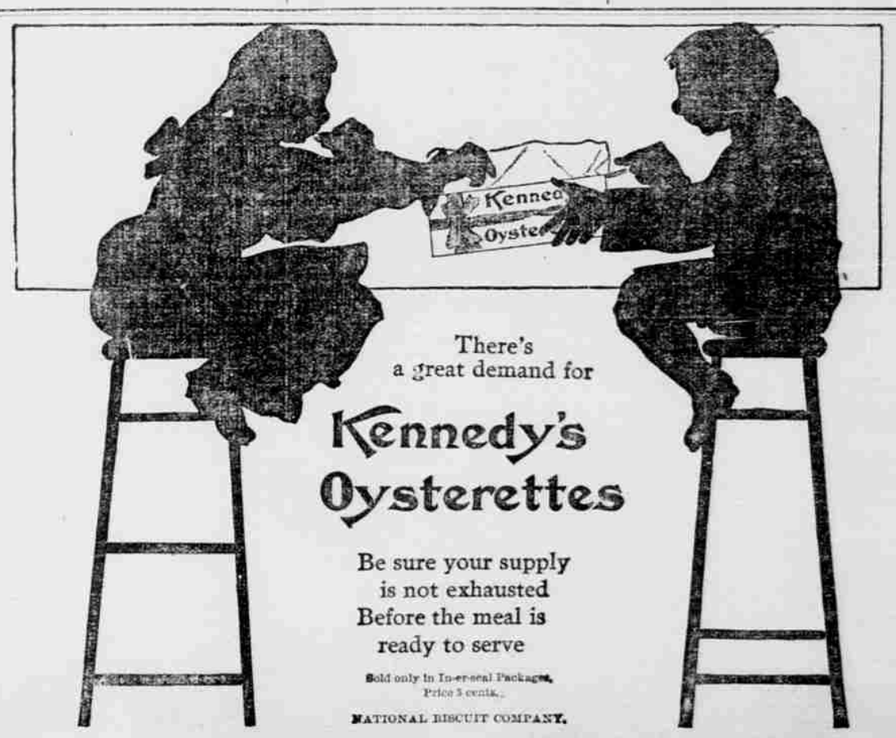
The line-up was as follows:

| Baltimore. | Position. | Washington. |
|---|---|---|
| Carter | left end | Wormley |
| Owen | left tackle | Berryman |
| Beckett | left guard | Nugent |
| Norris | centre | Compton |
| Thompson | right guard | Dickson |
| Thomas | right tackle | Mattingly |
| Scott | right end | Bruce |
| Griggs | quarterback | Butcher |
| Johnson | left half | M. Francis |
| Holly | right half | Lewis |
| Boston (capt.) | full back | J. Francis (capt.) |

Referee, Prof. C. C. Cook, of Howard University; umpire, Mr. Bryant of Howard University; touchdowns, M. Francis, 2; Bruce, 1; goals, J. Francis, 1.

## WHITNEY'S ENGLISH SUCCESS.

### Second on the List of Winning Owners of Horses.

LONDON, Nov. 25.—A list printed this morning shows that Sir J. Blundell Maple leads the owners of winning race horses. His entries were first in fifty-seven races of the value of £20,894.

The second on the list is William C. Whitney, who won £19,829 in thirty-six races. Mr. Kincaid is third, with winnings of £18,953.