

LIVING MODEL IN EVIDENCE.

Court Crier Poses as the Dead Ayres.

CORONER'S GRAPHIC TESTIMONY.

Describes the Wounds in Detail, and Points Out the Places Where the Bullets Entered—Shots Were Fired at Close Range, and Death Must Have Come Quickly—Injuries That Could Not Have Been Self Inflicted.

Probably the most dramatic scene ever enacted in a court room in this city occurred in Criminal Court No. 1 yesterday afternoon, when Dr. L. W. Glazebrook, the Deputy Coroner, called on Maurice Joyce, the court crier, to act as a living figure of the body of James Seymour Ayres, the young census clerk, for whose murder Mrs. Lola Ida Bonine is being tried. Young Joyce, whose face and head closely resemble those of the deceased, came from an ante room stripped to the waist, and for a full hour was subjected to a trying ordeal. His breast, left arm, and hip were marked with black court plaster, in imitation of bullet holes, and he was made to assume positions in which the dead man was supposed to have been when the wounds were inflicted.

A strange court scene. Standing on a raised platform, faced by the largest crowd of spectators yet in attendance, the half-nude man presented a strange spectacle. The black imitations flared from his body like red wounds caused by bullets. With head erect, and a physique which was an exact counterpart of the development possessed by Ayres, the subject resembled a model of the cadaver as it was photographed at the morgue. On one side stood District Attorney Gould, holding aloft the under shirt, which formed the only covering found on the body. The garment, burnt, with clotted bloodstains, and with the ghastly bullet holes flaring from the wood, was exhibited to the jury. On the other side was Attorney Douglas, who had picked up the revolver with which Ayres had been shot, and was examining the trigger as he awaited an opportunity to hand the weapon back to Mr. Gould. In the center, and the most conspicuous figure in the foreground, sat the defendant, her face turned away from the scene, and with eyes wet with tears she kept her gaze averted from the realistic spectacle which had been prepared.

The cool, calm manner had passed away, and in its place was a nervous, strained personality, which showed that she was laboring under an ordeal.

Dr. Glazebrook illustrated. Dr. Glazebrook, when placed upon the stand after the noon recess, asked for a subject upon whom he might demonstrate the location and condition of the wounds found on Ayres' body. The defense had secured Mrs. Carroll, J. W. Boyce, J. S. Smith and W. T. Carter, while Dr. James Kerr took notes for the prosecution.

Dr. Glazebrook went over the upper portion of Joyce's body, pointing out the position of the wounds and bruises and carefully measuring from point to point, in order to illustrate the results obtained during the autopsy.

The witness, while called by the prosecution, brought out a number of startling points for the defense. He insisted that all three of the bullets which entered Ayres' body were fired at a very close range. He produced fourteen pieces of goods, similar to that of which the undershirt worn by Ayres had been made, and showed by experiments made by him what the effect of shots discharged at various distances would have on the material.

Shots Fired at Close Range. He stated definitely that the three wounds found on the body of Ayres must have been inflicted with a revolver held at very close range. He judged that the muzzle of the weapon must not have been more than three or four inches away from the garment worn by the murdered man at the time of the shooting.

This statement created something of a sensation, as it overthrew the theory advanced by the prosecution in the opening argument, which they pointed to prove, that Ayres was shot from a distance by the defendant, while the latter was on the fire escape outside the window of his room.

Mrs. Bonine arrived at the City Hall at 9:20 yesterday morning, and was permitted to hold a consultation with her husband until 10 o'clock. When she entered the court room there was a general uprising to obtain a good look at the accused woman. She exhibited no emotion during the day until the half-mute form of Maurice Joyce was placed upon the stand. She consulted her attorneys frequently, and coached them during the examination of witnesses. Her husband, sister, and her two sons were present during the day, and seemed much affected by what had transpired.

The First Witness. Joshua J. Hooper, a resident of the Kenmore at the time of the tragedy, was the first witness called when the morning session opened. He said that he had known Ayres for eight months before his death. He was a member of the party which went out with Ayres for drinks on the night before the death of the latter. The witness stated that Ayres had taken two glasses of beer and two cigars in one saloon and one glass of beer in another place. The party returned to the hotel at 12:10 o'clock, Ayres, he said, was perfectly sober. The witness last saw Ayres at 12:40 o'clock, when the latter was on his way to his room.

On cross-examination Hooper said that he had been drinking before he met Ayres that night. He denied that he was intoxicated, however. He told of being

(Continued on Second Page.)

FATHER CROWLEY SUBMITS.

Man of Excommunication to Be Raised in Few Days.

CHICAGO, Nov. 27.—It is asserted on what is said to be authority that Father Crowley's case is practically settled. Some days ago Father Crowley addressed a communication to his eminence, Cardinal Martini. This led to a further consideration of the matter by the Cardinal, with the result that Father Crowley again addressed his eminence as follows: "Your Eminence: 'To have the honor of our beloved Church, and to repair the scandal I may have given to our faithful Catholic people, I sincerely regret whatever I may have said or done in your presence, and to the most reverent Archbishop of Chicago, and I also retract anything I may have either said or written which could not be approved by the Catholic Church.'"

"JEREMIAH J. CROWLEY."

The Cardinal thereupon advised with the Archbishop, and some other details were agreed upon.

As soon as these details are attended to, which will be within a few days, the sentence of excommunication which was pronounced against Father Crowley will be recalled.

MISS HAY'S BETROTHAL.

Formal Announcement of Engagement to Be Made Today.

Secretary of State and Mrs. Hay will today formally announce the engagement of their daughter, Helen Hay, to Payne Whitney, of New York. The marriage will occur early in February, and will be witnessed by only the members of the Whitney and Hay families, as the latter are in mourning.

Miss Hay, as the daughter of the American Ambassador at the Court of St. James, was much admired, and on her return to America did some serious literary work. She now has a collection of stories almost completed, and will publish them soon after her marriage. Miss Hay is also a contributor to the "Century Magazine."

Payne Whitney is the second son of Hon. William C. Whitney, Secretary of the Navy under Cleveland. He was a former classmate of Adelbert Hay, the husband of Mrs. Hay, at Yale. His sister, Miss Pauline Whitney, married Almeric H. Passet, of London.

LIBERALS REPULSE GOVERNMENT FORCES.

HEAVY FIGHT AT BUENA VISTA.

Attack on Coler Probable on Friday—Warships to Land Marines to Prevent Pillage—Final Struggle Near.

COLON, Nov. 27.—A heavy fight took place at Buena Vista this afternoon, and it is reported here the Government forces were repulsed.

Trains cannot pass the scene of the engagement.

To Make Resistance. It is said that the Liberals are determined to make resistance at the Gatun and Monkey Hill. Business is suspended here.

The Government general General Pinzon has sailed from this place.

The noise withholding the landing of forces expires tomorrow at sunset.

It has been arranged that all the warships in the harbor will land strong forces to prevent pillage.

The Final Struggle. It is probable that the conclusion of the struggle between the contending factions will take place in the vicinity of Colon.

GUNBOAT FOR INSURGENTS.

The Steamer Barnitz Receiving Warlike Supplies at Antwerp.

LONDON, Nov. 27.—A news agency despatch from Antwerp says that the steamer Barnitz, which has arrived there, brought 1,700 cases of cartridges, 1,500 cases of rifles, 1,000 sacks of charcoal, and some guns.

The Barnitz has been fitted out for the Colombian insurgents.

LABOR NOT A DREYFUSARD. Withdrawn From Heavy Suit Causes Much Excitement.

PARIS, Nov. 27.—When the libel suit against Madame Henry, widow of Colonel Henry, who committed suicide after revelations implicating him in the first conviction of Captain Dreyfus, against M. Joseph Reinach, the ex-deputy and champion of Dreyfus, was called today at the Palais de Justice, Maitre Labori announced that he threw up his brief for the defense.

He said that M. Reinach had asked him for personal reasons to return his brief, and consequently he no longer represented him.

The announcement aroused much excitement in legal circles, where it is believed to foreshadow Maitre Labori's leaving the Dreyfusard party.

It is understood that he will be a candidate for the Chamber of Deputies at the next election.

HURRICANE IN BENGALIA.

Fears That Steamers Have Been Wrecked in the Gulf.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 27.—An old-style Calcutta hurricane has just swept over Bengal and spread havoc in its path.

Hats have been destroyed, trees uprooted, and other damage done, but so far as known, no lives have been lost in the storm.

Fears are entertained, however, that a number of steamers have been wrecked at the mouth of the Hugli. Telegraph communication is interrupted, and it is difficult to secure reliable details of the storm damage.

On Thanksgiving Day there will be seven races run at Belmont, including a Steeplechase, a Hurdle Race, and the great event of the meeting, the Washington Cup, at two miles and a quarter, having begun at 2 p. m. sharp, and to meet the track the Metropolitan Trotting Company will run over every minute after 12 noon on the Columbia Railway. The Pennsylvania Railway will also, meet the six extra divisions of their race train to and from the track.

Weather Strips, 12 ft., 12 cts. each, felt or rubber edge. 6th and N. Y. ave.

CRASH HEARD A MILE AWAY.

One Hundred May Be Dead in Wabash Wreck.

MANY VICTIMS ROASTED BY FLAMES

Bodies Strown Along Track for Quarter of Mile Near Seneca, Mich.—Emigrant Cars Crushed, Liko Paper—Scenes of Horror.

DETROIT, Nov. 27.—It is believed that between seventy-five and one hundred persons were killed in a collision between two Wabash passenger trains near Seneca, Mich., at 7 o'clock this evening.

The train, Nos. 4 and 13, collided head-on at a mile east of Seneca. Besides those killed there are scores of injured.

It is thought the accident was due to the disobedience of train orders. An emigrant train, No. 12, with two engines, west bound, going at the rate of forty-five miles an hour, crashed into an east bound train, No. 4. Several coaches on the emigrant train were crushed and nearly all the passengers killed. One coach on the passenger train was telescoped. Four dead have been taken from the ruins.

No Chance to Escape. The immigrants had no chance to escape, and those who were not crushed to death were roasted alive. The wreck caught fire immediately after the collision.

Section men and farmers rushed to the blazing mass to render what assistance they could. Bodies were hauled out as rapidly as possible, and those not dead were taken to the railroad hospital at Seneca, Ind.

It is impossible to get any names of the dead and injured owing to the great excitement and confusion which is prevailing.

Bodies were strewn along both sides of the track for a quarter of a mile, and as there was nothing available to cover the corpses they presented a gruesome appearance.

No. 4, it is said, received orders to wait at Seneca, but by that station, meeting No. 12 while both trains were going at full speed.

Heard for a Mile Away. The noise of the collision was heard at least a mile from where it occurred. The east bound train was the Continental Limited that left Chicago at 3 o'clock. The west bound train left here at 5 o'clock, nearly three hours late, and carried three hundred immigrants.

On No. 4 there were about thirty Chicago and St. Louis passengers, bound through to New York and other Eastern points.

Train No. 12 consisted of a baggage car and two day coaches filled with immigrants bound from New York to Westport and two Pullman with twenty first class passengers from Detroit. The immigrants were transferred to No. 12 this afternoon in Seneca, Mich., and were packed into the day coaches like sardines.

Wabash officials in Detroit estimate that the greatest loss of life occurred in these coaches, which were light.

Flames in the Wreckage. Men and women were packed in the baggage car and coach next to it were smashed into splinters, and afterwards caught fire. The third coach was telescoped, as well as part of the next car, which was a Pullman. The twenty Detroit passengers occupied seats in the Pullman cars, and it is not thought that the list of killed and wounded will include many of them.

No. 4 consists of a baggage car, a combination coach and sleeper. Most of the passengers were in the Pullman. It being a winter train, the officials do not believe that the case of life on No. 4 will be very heavy.

Thirty-two doctors from this city have gone to the scene of the wreck.

Advices from the wreck at midnight state that the railway for miles around is lighted by the burning cars, and that the flames could not be extinguished because of lack of proper apparatus.

Mangled Bodies Picked Up. Mangled bodies were picked up along the track by the farmers before the special train sent from Adrian arrived on the scene. In some instances the bodies were mangled beyond all recognition.

A ROUGH RIDER DEAD. Lieut. Carr, Formerly of Troop D, Succumbs to Heart Failure.

Joseph Armstrong Carr, late lieutenant of Troop D of the Rough Riders, and who since the Spanish war has been employed as a clerk in the War Department, died at the home of relatives in this city, 2127 R Street northwest, yesterday morning at 9 o'clock, of heart disease.

Lieutenant Carr was a member of one of the oldest and most influential families of Petersburg, Va. He was a grandson of the late General Armstrong, U. S. A. (retired).

Three sisters and his father, who is an invalid, all residing in Petersburg, Va., survive him. Funeral services will be held at 2 o'clock Friday afternoon from St. Margaret's Church.

Lieutenant Carr was thirty-four years of age and unmarried. He was well known in this city, where he has a host of friends.

FORTY-TWO COUNTS RETURNED.

Comprehensive Indictment Against the Eufaula Bank's Cashier.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Nov. 27.—The grand jury of the United States District Court today returned an indictment with forty-two counts against E. B. Young, cashier of the defunct Eufaula National Bank.

FOR FIRST TIME IN HISTORY

President's Message Will Go to Congress in Printed Form.

For the first time in history the message of a President will go to Congress in printed form when on Tuesday Mr. Roosevelt sends his message to that body. In the early days of the Republic written manuscripts were thought to be the only dignified medium of communication between the President and Congress, but in recent years typewritten sheets have been used. The Fifty-seventh Congress, however, will receive the advice and recommendations of Theodore Roosevelt, twenty-sixth President of the United States, in the form of a printed pamphlet, such as will be prepared for general distribution.

The message will also for the first time be dated from the "White House," instead of the "Executive Mansion," as heretofore.

REGARDED AS A DODGE.

London Police Do Not Think Marks Attempted Suicide.

LONDON, Nov. 27.—When the Boulogne steamer ship arrived at Folkestone yesterday a portmanteau was found on board for which no claimant appeared. It contained a letter which indicated that the writer intended to commit suicide. There were £50 in gold and a check for £500.

The owner of the portmanteau is supposed to have been Laurie Marks, an American bookmaker, who was interviewed by the police in connection with the Liverpool bank robbery.

The police do not believe that Marks boarded the boat at Boulogne. They regard the ownerless bag and the letter as a dodge to throw them off the scent.

CHARGES AGAINST PICKFORD QUASHED.

CASE OF ARSON NOLLE PROSSED.

Was Accused With Others of Setting Fire to His Own House at Four Corners, Md., in Order to Secure the Insurance.

In the case of the State of Maryland against Granville C. Shaw, Aaron Bradshaw, Thomas H. Pickford, and John H. Walter, who were indicted by the grand jury of the March term of the circuit court, sitting at Rockville, Md., State's Attorney H. Manly Belmont, yesterday morning entered a plea of nolle prosequi, so far as Thomas H. Pickford was concerned. The indictment was brought upon the testimony of one James Hudson, who charged the defendants with the burning of a house at Four Corners, this county. The house burned was the property of Messrs. Pickford and Walter, and was valued at \$25,000 and \$40,000. The house was insured for \$25,000.

In the case against Charles Vinson, charged with violation of the local option law, the jury brought in a verdict for the defendant. Another case on a like charge against Vinson is now before the jury. The local option cases against John McCallister and John H. Walter, who were charged with the burning of a house at Four Corners, this county. The house burned was the property of Messrs. Pickford and Walter, and was valued at \$25,000 and \$40,000. The house was insured for \$25,000.

On or about April 1 last a requisition from the Governor of Maryland, of the District Supreme Court, to secure the removal to Rockville of Granville C. Shaw, Aaron Bradshaw, Thomas H. Pickford, and John H. Walter, with the exception of Pickford, was before the court, and following a hearing on the requisition were released on their own recognizance, which so far as the case against Pickford is concerned, has been dismissed with a small fine.

Gave Himself Into Custody. On or about April 1 last a requisition from the Governor of Maryland, of the District Supreme Court, to secure the removal to Rockville of Granville C. Shaw, Aaron Bradshaw, Thomas H. Pickford, and John H. Walter, with the exception of Pickford, was before the court, and following a hearing on the requisition were released on their own recognizance, which so far as the case against Pickford is concerned, has been dismissed with a small fine.

He made frequent trips to Chicago as the guest of his brother, Lawrence Young, Secretary of the Washington Park Club, and bet large sums of money on horse races. He was a frequent visitor of pool-rooms, and took occasional flyers on the stock exchange.

These transactions first directed public suspicion to his finances at the City Hall, but no investigation was made until he was to turn over the office to his successor, James B. Camp. The office should contain found that numerous checks were larger than the vouchers they were supposed to pay. One of these discrepancies was for \$13,000, and Mr. Young's attention was called to it.

He would advise any intimation that he was short and agreed to meet Mayor Grainger, City Treasurer Camp, and Comptroller Harwood this afternoon, when he would make what explanations were needed. At the appointed time he failed to appear.

Steps Toward Arrest. A messenger was sent to the Louisville Hotel, where he lived, but he was not there. It was believed that Young had left the city. Steps were taken to apprehend him, and this afternoon a paper published a late even, telling of the shortage.

Two newsmen, who have been selling the afternoon papers to Mr. Young, had the extras at Sixth and Main Streets, when Mr. Young passed. One of them stopped him, saying: "Don't you want to see your face in the papers, Mr. Young?"

Young turned white, and continued his walk to the Louisville Hotel. Half way he stopped, crossed the street, and ran across to Sixth Street. The boys saw his actions, and followed on the other side of the street.

Young walked to an alley near the Ohio River and turned up the alley to the Illinois Central freight yards. In a minute the boys heard the crack of a pistol, and then they hurried up the street, where they told the story to a cabman.

FOUND LYING DEAD.

He found Young lying face downward, with his right hand, clutching a revolver, beneath his body. Coroner Hardis was summoned, and found that Young had shot himself behind the right ear. Death is supposed to have followed instantly.

The dead man's father, W. H. Young, was first to reach the body, and fell on it weeping. He insisted on carrying the body to his home before the coroner arrived, saying, when told he could not: "I'm the coroner, he's my boy."

Colonel Young said tonight: "I did not know Stuart was shot, but if I had seen short \$10,000, and had told me, I could have got the money in twenty minutes."

Mrs. Young, wife of the suicide, is hysterical. She was Miss Beatie Wymond, member of a prominent Kentucky family, and married Mr. Young last August. The marriage was sudden.

Mr. Young was thirty-five years old, and the son of Col. Bennett H. Young, formerly President of the Cincinnati Short Linn.

SHORTAGE LED HIM TO SUICIDE.

Ex-City Treasurer of Louisville a Defaulter.

ACCOUNTS WERE \$50,000 BEHIND.

Shot Himself in the Head When He Saw Newspapers Announcing the State of His Accounts—Father and Wife Heartbroken.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 27.—Stuart R. Young, who has been city treasurer of Louisville for the past four years, and who turned over the office to James B. Camp yesterday, was found short about \$50,000 in his accounts with the city, and when the fact was made known today, he committed suicide by shooting.

The tragedy follows the confirmation of rumors of shortage which have been current for some time, but because of the

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION:

The season is nigh when, according to the time-hallowed custom of our people, the President appoints a day as the especial occasion for praise and thanksgiving to God.

This Thanksgiving finds the people still bowed with sorrow for the death of a great and good President. We mourn President McKinley because we so loved and honored him, and the manner of his death should awaken in the breasts of our people a keen anxiety for the country, and at the same time resolute purpose not to be driven by any calamity from the path of strong, orderly, popular liberty, which as a nation we have thus far safely trod.

Yet in spite of this great disaster, it is nevertheless true that no people on earth have such abundant cause for thanksgiving as we have. The past year in particular has been one of peace and plenty. We have prospered in things material and have been able to work for our own uplifting in things intellectual and spiritual. Let us remember that, as much has been given us, much will be expected from us; and that true homage comes from the heart as well as from the lips and shows itself in deeds. We can best prove our thankfulness to the Almighty by the way in which on this earth and at this time each of us does his duty to his fellow-men.

Now, therefore, I, Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States, do hereby designate as a day of general thanksgiving, Thursday, the 28th of this present November, and do recommend that throughout the land the people cease from their wonted occupations, and at their several homes and places of worship reverently think the giver of all good for the countless blessings of our national life.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this second day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and one and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and twenty-sixth.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

By the President: JOHN HAY, Secretary of State.

INSULTED BY CASTRO.

An Insolent Reply to the Pan-American Peace Overtures.

CITY OF MEXICO, Nov. 27.—At the Pan-American Conference this morning President Riquelme announced that during the recess he had received Colombia's reply to the peace resolution sent to Colombia and Venezuela.

Venezuela's reply was received some time ago, but was withheld awaiting the arrival of Colombia's answer.

President Riquelme proposed that the replies be read in secret session. This was agreed to.

President Castro's telegram, which contained about five hundred words, was most insolent and insulting to the Conference. He went on to say practically that Colombia alone was responsible for trouble between the two countries.

When it was possible to enter into negotiations which were likely to obtain stable results he might consider the matter. The whole tenor of the message was insolently egotistical of the friendly sentiments expressed by the Conference.

It is understood here that it was opposition to sending this message which caused the Venezuelan War Minister to resign, resulting in his arrest by Castro.

Colombia's message was of opposite tenor. Chile moved that both replies be deposited in the archives of the conference without being made part of the records, which was done.

PLAYED POKER IN A HOTEL.

Three Men Arrested Released on Heavy Collateral.

In a room of an uptown hotel early this morning the police found Fred O. Hanson, race track stevedore, Almerion H. Short, newspaper man, and John Fox, real estate dealer, engaged in a game of poker. It cost these men just \$200 to obtain their liberty, following their arrest on charges of permitting gambling. Hanson, who stands high among officials of the New York Jockey Club, put up collateral in the sum of \$100 each for himself and two companions.

The raid was made by Sergeants Williams and Hartley and Patrolmen Carlsson and Grant. They entered the hotel without difficulty, being informed of the game by one of the initiators.

As the police entered the room where the game was in progress, there was a scramble for cover. One man, after parrying a warning, made his escape, and a Battle Ruse. The Metropolitan Trusting Company will run over by the track, as their Columbia branch every minute after 12 noon, and the Pennsylvania Railway will do all it can to facilitate the landing of the large crowds, both going and coming.

Doors \$1.00 each White Pine 1 L 2

Flooring, \$1.25 per 100 square feet, finished and grooved, at 6th and N. Y. ave.

DECLARES HE IS INNOCENT.

Hoffman Denies Theft of Official Documents.

SAYS HE CAN DISPROVE CHARGE.

Clark Under Arrest Said to Have Sold Information of Isthmian Canal Commission to Newspapers—Ambassador Approached.

In an interview in Ludlow Street jail, New York, yesterday, Carl Hoffman, under arrest for the theft of the reports of the Isthmian Canal Commission, declared his innocence of the charges.

He holds Admiral Walker, the Chairman of the Commission, responsible for his arrest, and asserts that he will be able to disprove the charges against him when he arrives in this city.

Carl H. Hoffman ten days ago was confidential clerk and stenographer to the Isthmian Canal Commission. He was arraigned yesterday morning before United States Commissioner Shields, in New York City, charged with the larceny of official documents. He will be brought to Washington tomorrow.

Hoffman drew a salary of \$125 a month from the Government, but this amount was not enough to satisfy his ambition. His desire to augment his regular stipend, it is charged, led him to betray the confidence which had, in his clerical capacity, been imposed in him. He may have taken into account, too, that soon the Commission would re-order its final report and go out of existence, obliging him to seek other employment.

Said to Have Sold Reports. Certain newspapers, eager to publish the text of the Commission's report before it should be officially made public, and thus "steep" rival journals, made him tempting offers, and he is said to have accepted them. A New York newspaper, about a week ago, printed the major portion of the majority report of the Commission verbatim.

Investigation was made at once. Suspicion was directed toward the stenographer. He would make no satisfactory statement regarding the matter, and Admiral Walker, the President of the Commission, felt justified in discharging him summarily. This he did one week ago yesterday.

On the following day the minority report of the commissioner was published in the same New York journal which had before printed the majority report.

Approved the French Ambassador. A text of the reports, and the financial statement, were, it is said, also offered for sale to M. Jules Cambon, the French Ambassador, by Hoffman. M. Cambon refused to treat with the young man, and presented the facts to Secretary Hay.

His former residence in New York, and was employed at the Stateside Light House station. Shortly after the Isthmian Canal Commission was organized, the need of an expert stenographer became apparent. Hoffman was recommended and accepted.

A Model Clerk. He fulfilled all of the requirements, and was highly regarded by the members of the Commission. Admiral Walker made him his confidential secretary.

While here he married a Washington girl, whose mother now resides on G Street, in this city. She could not be seen last night.

Since the Commission began the preparation of its final report a great deal of confidential information has leaked out and been published in certain papers. But it was not until the verbatim report was published that the means taken which led to Hoffman's dismissal.

It is stated that the young man had been planning for a long time the sale of copies of official documents. It is asserted that he made extra carbon copies of the reports, and also of the statements made from time to time to the President, as well as the memoranda written by Secretary Hay as the argument on which the negotiation of the Canal Treaty was based.

Creditors Looking for Him. Since his dismissal numerous complaints against Hoffman have been made at the office of the Commission. Creditors and collectors have been eagerly seeking him. It is alleged that he is indebted to a local jeweler in the sum of several hundred dollars, and that he has also obtained other goods on the strength of his position with the Canal Commission, for which he made no payment. Others, who assert that he borrowed money of them and failed to make return a kind, have been endeavoring to ascertain his whereabouts.

Some of the Commission's documents are said to be missing. These, however, can be replaced, as the records still remain.

There is a special statute covering the larceny of public documents, and it is said that under this Hoffman will be prosecuted.</