YOUNG MEN TO THE FRONT

New Leaders to Control the Virginia Democratic Convention.

Montague's Nomination to Be Followed by Many Changes in the State Machinery—A Plan for General Primaries to Be Favored.

NORFOLK, Va., Aug. 11.—A striking feature of the Democratic State convention, which will assemble in Armory Hall, in this city, on Wednesday, to be in session for two days, will be the appearance as leaders of so many young men. For years past, whenever there has been a State assemblage of this party, there have been certain men, old both in point of years and in point of service, who have borne the brunt of the work. While these have not been shelved, and while their experience may be called upon on more than one occasion, there will be new faces seen in the most public places and new names will be added to the list of Democratic leaders after this convention. Although many of these already have a local reputation, it was not until the assemblage of the Constitutional Convention that they became possibilities in a larger field. Young men will be selected for the principal offices of the State and young men will place there names before the convention for nomination.

It would be somewhat singular should the determination to elect United States Senators by the people and by a primary plan be reached at this convention of young men. And yet this will in all human probability be done. The question has been agitated at some length ever since the State convention at Roanoke, four years ago. At that time it was only defeated by a narrow margin and then because of the personal popularity of Senator John W. Daniel, who opposed the plan because he did not think the time ripe for putting it into execution.

Three years ago there was held a convention in Richmond, the object being to devise some ways and means to carry out the idea of those who favored the direct election. At this convention Andrew Jackson Montague, who will undoubtedly be Virginia's next Governor, and Representative William A. Jones, from the First district, were the leaders, but no practical benefits accrued to the movement. Since that time Montague has aged in experience and Jones has grown less bitter in expression, so that as they will continue the fight at this convention there is every reason to believe they will be successful. They will be aided by others who have recently attained high rank in the party, and it now looks certain that from the Committee on Resolutions, of which Senator Daniel will very probably be chairman, there will go to the convention a report favoring the electing of Senators by the people at large.

This convention will also declare in no unmistakable terms that the constitution of the State, which is now being formed by some of the ablest men of the South, will have to be referred to the people. The referendum clause which was adopted at the convention here two years ago will be reaffirmed because of the doubt in the minds of some people whether or not the Constitutional Convention will have its work passed upon by the voters of the State. This doubt is of recent origin, and has no foundation in fact, but the coming convention does not propose to take chances in the matter.

Another measure which will receive favorable consideration will be a general primary plan; that is, a law providing for a primary for the nomination of all State officers on the same day in the different counties and cities. Both Montague and Claude A. Swanson, who was the former's strongest opponent in the race for [illegible]ernorship, favor this idea, and the only opposition so far advanced to the plan comes from men who fear the necessary expense incident to its execution. The referendum matter will meet with strong opposition, several leaders believing that no mention should be made of it whatever. Senator Daniel is among these.

There is now absolutely no doubt of the nomination for first place on the ticket of Montague. He has beaten Swanson badly, and it is believed by many who are well posted in the affairs of the Representative from the Fifth district that it will be he who will move that the convention make the nomination of his opponent unanimous. For the second place on the ticket, Joseph E. Willard, the young leader from Fairfax County, has now the brightest outlook. His principal opponent is Dr. LeCato, State Senator from Accomac County, but the chances of the latter are not very bright. For the attorney generalship, the leading aspirants are John L. Jeffries, of Culpeper, and Major William A. Anderson, of Rockbridge. The managers of the campaigns of both of these gentlemen claim the victory, but as the former started in the race first, and secured many delegations before the latter decided to enter, it now looks as if Jeffries will win. The convention will not last over two days and the balloting for the officers will not consume much time.

One of the results of the nomination of Montague will be a change in the party machinery. Just how powerful this is, is an unknown quantity, at present, because of the setback it recently received. It is a well-known fact that the candidacy of Swanson was supported by the entire organization, although he was not in the fight after it really got warm. And yet, whether it is worth much or little, the friends of the next Governor are determined that it shall be used in his behalf. In the State organization of the party, the machinery is in the hands of, or really is, the State Committee and the ten District Committees. In every district, save the Fifth, where Swanson controls the situation, even though he was defeated, there will be material changes in the personnel of the committees, while many new faces will be seen on the State Committee. Of the latter, J. Taylor Ellyson will remain chairman, but his associates will be, in the main, friends of Montague.

But for one fact, there would be a clean sweep in the matter of committeemen. This fact is that the constitution now being framed will be submitted to the people for ratification, and there is some little fear on the part of several leaders that it might be defeated should the machinery be in the hands of an entirely new force. For this reason there will be left on the committees a sufficient working force of old members so that their experience may be valuable to the newcomers. What will be done along this line, however, it is almost impossible to forecast. There will be a conference of the leaders here tomorrow night, when this and other subjects will be discussed prior to action by the delegations and by the convention.

Every arrangement for holding the convention has been made by the local Democratic committee. Armory Hall, one of the largest halls in the State if not the very largest, has been decorated, and provided with everything possible for the comfort and convenience of the delegates, of whom there will be 1,467, with about as many more visitors. Already have some of the prominent delegates arrived, and these will be augmented by arrivals on every boat and train from now to the morning of the convention.

Accused of Petit Larceny.

William Curtis, Richard and Daniel Brown, brothers, Thomas Brown, Charles Allen, and Clarence Johnson, colored boys, ranging in age from nine to sixteen years, are prisoners in the Ninth precinct station, charged with petit larceny. The boys are said to have entered the house of Miss Lottie Mitchell, 224 E Street northeast, Friday, by breaking a pane of glass in the back windows. They are accused of carrying off some old clothes, a pair of rusty skates, and sundry other articles.

Is Your Ailment Catarrh?—"I had Catarrh for 1 year." "I had Catarrh for 2 years." "I had Catarrh for 5 years." "I had Catarrh for 20 years." "I had Catarrh for 50 years" and Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder cured me. These are sentences from the volumes and volumes of testimony for this great catarrh cure, words from men and women all over the continent, who have been cured. It relieves in ten minutes. Sold by F. S. Williams, Ninth and F Streets; Edmonds & Williams, Third Street and Pennsylvania Avenue.—20.

A BASEBALL SHAKE-UP.

More Rumors Concerning the Affairs of the National League.

NEW YORK, Aug. 11.—There are many rumors afloat in the baseball world concerning the shake-up that will occur at the end of the season when the ten years' agreement that binds the National League clubs together will be dissolved. During the past week there have been a number of secret confabs among the magnates, but all of them have remained close mouthed. It has been persistently stated, however, that when the schemers get through John I. Rogers, the owner of the Philadelphia club, will find himself out of the League circuit, and that the Brooklyn club will be frozen out, too, for either Baltimore or Washington.

Rogers has the most valuable baseball plant in America, and is not a man to be trampled on without a fight. If the Philadelphias win the National League pennant he will hold the whip hand in that city, and will be in demand, if he can hold his players. The Brooklyn club, too, will not be turned down without a fight. If the National League therefore says that Rogers' Philadelphias and the Brooklyns must get out, it is probable that both clubs will turn around and join the American League. Furthermore, it is said that when the Brooklyn club finds it compulsory to take an American League franchise, the name on the players' uniforms will be changed to "New York." The scheme concocted in the minds of President Ban Johnson and others is to have the American League circuit: Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Washington in the East, with Chicago, St. Louis, Pittsburg, and Cincinnati in the West.

If Brooklyn jumps to the American there will be a foothold for Johnson in Greater New York, and no expense either. If Rogers comes over that will knock the National League at Philadelphia higher than a kite, it is argued. At Boston the American League has won already. At Chicago it has the call, too. At Pittsburg the new American League is to be backed by Kerr and Auten, the two men with whom Dreyfus clashed last spring. At St. Louis Edward Becker, a partner of the Robisons, and who holds a majority of stock in the National League club of that city, has been "seen" by the American League and has encouraged them. A syndicate in collusion with the American League is now trying to buy John T. Brush out of the Cincinnati club.

THE INGALLS PUTS BACK.

Her Captain Wants the Cargo Ports Made More Secure.

NEW YORK, Aug. 11.—The transport Ingalls, which sailed for Manila on Saturday afternoon, put back today for repairs.

Captain Davidson says he believes the transport is thoroughly seaworthy, and that his chief object in returning was to have the cargo ports made more secure.

It is not likely that his vessel will resume her voyage within the week.

W. M. EVARTS' ESTATE.

The Net Personality to Be Distributed Amounts to $315,275.

NEW YORK, Aug. 11.—The executors of the estate of William M. Evarts have given notice of a motion before Surrogate Fitzgerald to fix the inheritance taxes. The sons, Allen W., Sherman, and Maxwell Evarts, are the executors. Aside from considerable realty, the net personal estate to be distributed under the will, less the inheritance taxes, is $315,275. The affairs of the law firm of Evarts, Choate & Beaman, of which the decedent was the senior partner, have not been liquidated, but the Evarts estate is credited with $25,000, due as his interest in the firm. Joseph H. Choate, of this firm, is now Ambassador to England, and Charles C. Beaman, son-in-law of the decedent, died on December 15 last.

Mr. Evarts owned realty at 231 Second Avenue, 1689 to 1693 Madison Avenue, four lots at 104th Street and Broadway, a lot on the northeast corner of Eastern Parkway and Schenectady Avenue, Brooklyn; property at East Hampton, a farm in Maryland, property in Vermont, and two farms in Virginia.

In personalty he held 500 shares of the stock of the Cramp Ship and Engine Building Company, valued at $41,000; 1,659 shares of the stock of the Consolidated Coal Company, valued at $65,160; 80 shares Fourth National Bank, $15,280; 84 shares American Telephone and Telegraph Company, $13,020; 50 shares American Smelting and Refining Company, preferred, $4,600; 15 shares Baltimore and Ohio, preferred, $1,329; bonds of the Baltimore and Ohio, Southwestern division, $13,351; bonds Northern Pacific, St. Paul, and Duluth division, $10,000; bonds Union Pacific Railroad Company, $16,000.

The effects in his residence are placed at $1,765. His live stock and other property on his farm at Windsor, Vt., are put at $8,000. He had several mortgages on realty in this and in Brooklyn borough. The whole personalty is $358,767, but he held $17,000 of it for his wife, Helen M. W. Evarts. His debts were $2,000. The executors are entitled to $11,328 in commissions and $10,000 has been paid to attorneys. The funeral cost $1,617.

Accounts of the estate of his son-in-law, Mr. Beamen, prepared in the same office, show net personalty of $332,248. Mr. Beaman resided at 11 East Forty-fourth Street, which he owned. He also owned 27 East Twenty-first Street, property at Far Rockaway; a large farm, called Blowmedown, at Cornish, N. H., and property at Isle-au-Haut, Me. His estate consists largely of stock in sixteen companies.

The value of the real estate of Mr. Evarts and his son-in-law is not estimated. The executors of Mr. Beaman are his widow, Hettie S. Beaman, William S. Beaman, Shermen Evarts, and Elihu Chauncey.

TO HURRY ACROSS THE OCEAN.

H. Conquest Clark to Go to His Father's Sick Bed.

H. Conquest Clark, Chief of the Special Agents' Division of the Postoffice Department, will sail from New York on Thursday for the Isle of Wight, which he hopes to reach before the death of his aged father, who is now nearly ninety years old. Mr. Clark yesterday received a cablegram from his sister, announcing the serious illness of his father.

Mr. Clark will return as soon as possible, and should the illness of his father not be fatal, he will sail for New York probably on September 5.

A DASH FOR LIBERTY.

Handcuffs No Bar to Temporary Freedom for David Handy.

David Handy, colored, arrested last night for playing craps at Chesapeake Junction, while in charge of Deputy Sheriff Rodky, of Prince George County, although handcuffed, made his escape. Mounted Sergeant Hartman caught Handy coming into town on the electric cars from the Junction, and placed him under arrest. The chains connecting the handcuffs had been broken, but both wrists were still encircled with the irons.

When Handy was arrested some of his associates offered to pay any reasonable fine which might be imposed. Rodky took the prisoner to Judge Behrend's house, no great distance away, where the magistrate imposed a fine of $25. As Rodky was bringing Handy back to the Junction the prisoner broke away from him and escaped. Deputy Sheriff Richardson was despatched to the city to notify the police. He had been in town about an hour, watching the arrival of cars at Fifteenth and H Streets, when Handy arrived. He is well known to the police, and Sergeant Hartman recognized him immediately. Handy was taken to the Ninth precinct station and locked up over night, pending his removal to Maryland.

A Boy Thrown From a Car.

Charles Brady, about ten years of age, was thrown from Columbia car No. 1310 on H Street, between Sixth and Seventh Streets northeast, yesterday afternoon about 5:25 o'clock. The car was in charge of Conductor A. A. Thompson and Motorman William Hayes. The boy was slightly injured about the head. He was removed to his home, 612 I Street northeast, by Mr. and Mrs. Henry Ball, who witnessed the accident.

A NEGRO PROBABLY BURNED

Taken Into the Woods by a Mob to Expiate a Crime.

Citizens of Bryan County, Ga., Punish an Assault—No Details Given Out—Light From the Pyre the Only Clue to the Close of the Tragedy.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Aug. 11.—The citizens of Bryan County, adjoining Chatham and a few miles from Savannah, have avenged an assault on a woman by burning her assailant after searching for him more than two weeks. Last night, shortly after dark, a negro was spirited away into the woods near Ways Station, fifteen miles from Savannah, and he has not been seen since. It is authoritatively announced that he was burned at the stake for an assault on Mrs. J. J. Clark, near Ways Station, July 26 last.

The station agent at Ways states that he has no doubt that the negro has been burned, but whether the body was burned after the negro had been killed or not cannot be learned here this evening. It is not probable, however, that the citizens, in their anger, cremated a dead negro.

The people about Ways Station are very reticent about discussing the matter. Mr. Clark, the husband of the woman, says he is satisfied with the sequel to his wife's suffering, but he will not go into particulars. He is a section foreman in the employ of the Seaboard Air Line Railway. He and the station agent at Ways Station, who were among the very few white people visible there today, state that they do not know the name of the negro who has disappeared. Negroes' names do not count for much in that immediate vicinity anyway.

The assailant of Mrs. Clark met his death only a short distance from Ways Station shortly after dark. R. L. Young, employed as a section master on the same road as Mr. Clark, who took great interest in running the assailant to cover, yesterday found a negro at Liberty City, about thirty miles away, who seemed to tally with the description given of the man wanted. He took him into custody and brought him to Ways Station.

Young took the man to Mrs. Clark's home and she at once identified him. By that time Clark's friends, to the number of fifty or more, had gathered at the station, and when Young attempted to carry the man to the jail of Bryan County, several miles away, he was taken from him and the captor advised to leave the neighborhood. This he did, and for that reason he says he knows nothing of the burning except that he saw a light from a bright fire in the timber a few miles from where he gave the negro up. This, he thinks, was the reflection from the funeral pyre.

After taking the prisoner from his captor his new guardians turned into the woods with him, and this was the last seen of the negro alive. No one will admit having seen the negro meet his fate, but everyone in the vicinity states that "they hear" the negro was burned in the woods and his charred remains left there. The other negroes in the neighborhood are somewhat excited, but there is no trouble feared.

The crime for which this negro paid the penalty was a most brutal one. It was committed shortly after noon on July 26. Mrs. Clark was at home with two small children, an infant and a boy five years old. The negro attacked Mrs. Clark, and when her son ran to render her what aid he could, caught the little fellow and choked him into insensibility.

A posse was formed to run down the negro, but he escaped at that time. He was a stranger in the neighborhood, and no one knew him even at Liberty City, where he was captured yesterday.

GERMANS EXPLORE ARMENIA.

Important Archaeological Discoveries Said to Have Been Made.

LONDON, Aug. 11.—The interest of the German Government in the Bagdad Railway has led them to despatch important missions to Armenia for the purpose of making archaeological explorations. The first of these expeditions was entrusted to Dr. W. Belck alone, and in 1898 and 1899 he was accompanied by the Assyriologist, Dr. C. F. Lehman. The report of these expeditions has just been issued, and the results to science are most important.

The first indications of civilization in the mountain lands bordering on Lake Van were made known by the French traveler, Dr. Schultz, who copied a number of inscriptions on the rocky walls of the fortress of the city of Van. Schultz, unfortunately, was killed by the Kurds, but his diaries and copies of inscriptions were recovered and published by the French Government in the "Journal Asiatique." Layard, who visited Armenia in 1849, copied a number of inscriptions, and Rassam, who made several visits to the country and excavated at Toprak Kaleh, the ancient palace of the Vannic kings, copied or took casts of several more; but the work of the German expeditions has greatly increased our knowledge of the country.

The members collated all inscriptions previously copied and increased the material for the study of ancient Armenian history by nearly 2,000 lines—including the discovery of a most important and fairly lengthy bilingual inscription in Assyrian and Vannic.

The most important result of the expedition has been to define clearly the extent of this empire, which had almost entirely disappeared from the field of history. The capital city was Van on the lake of that name, called Dhuspas—The Tosps of the classics—but the royal residence seems to have been at Toprak Kaleh, called at a later period "Rusas town." The northern boundaries of the empire are uncertain, but several inscriptions were found in Russian Armenia. On the east the inscriptions were found as far as Lake Urumiyeh and one on the rocky heights near Rowandiz, on the summit of the Pass of Keli-shin, 12,000 feet above sea level. This inscription was first discovered by Sir Henry Rawlinson, and was set up during the joint reigns of the Kings Ispunis and Menuas, about B. C. 800. Westward, on the rocks at Palu, on the Euphrates, near Malatiyeh, the inscriptions of Menuas are also found.

The recovered inscriptions record wars against the Hittites, the Assyrians, and later against the Barsuas, who appear not to be the Persians, but possibly some of the Aryan vanguard. The earliest inscriptions are those of Sardur and Ispunis, and are written in Assyrian, the Vannic scribes not having adapted the cuneiform syllabary, which they borrowed, to their own language. This, however, they soon accomplished, and during the joint reign of Menuas and his father, the inscriptions are all in the Ararodian language. One of the most important results of these researches has been to settle the name of the people. They are called Khaldians, from the name of the national god, Khaldi, and are to be identified with the Chaldaioi of the Greek writers, who figure prominently in Xenophon.

Among the objects of art obtained, and now in the museum at Berlin, are several bronze bulls, shields, etc., from Toprak Kaleh. The museum also possesses some inscribed with the names of Argistis and Rusas, kings, who were contemporary with Sargon of Assyria (B. C. 721). These monuments show the source from which the Persians derived the artistic forms with which they decorated the palaces at Persepolis. The resemblance of the Persian sculptures to those of Nineveh is indisputable. The difficulty was to account for this, since the Assyrian palaces had been destroyed long before the time of Darius. The Armenian artists got their art inspirations, as they had their writing, from Assyria; but they reproduced the bulls, etc., in a malproportioned form. The throne of the god Khaldi found at Toprak Kaleh is evidently copied from one of Sargon of Sennacherib, and in the work of the Persian artist we see all those forms exactly reproduced, and the throne of Darius is an exact copy of that of Khaldi, and so of the Assyrian original.

These few notes will show how important have been the results of these two expeditions which have been working quietly among the mountains of Armenia.

OUR TRADE WITH GERMANY.

Increases in the Exports and Imports During Thirty Years.

Recent discussions, regarding the commerce between the United States and Germany lend especial interest to some figures just presented by the Treasury Bureau of Statistics, which show the growth of commerce between the two countries in the last thirty years, and in detail during the last ten years.

These figures show that imports into the United States from Germany have increased from $27,000,000 in 1870, to $100,000,000 in 1901, and that exports from the United States to that country have increased from $42,000,000 in 1870 to $191,000,000 in 1901—an increase of nearly 300 per cent in imports from Germany and of nearly 400 per cent in exports to Germany.

On the export side, the greatest growth has been during the last five years, in which time our exports to Germany have doubled, being in 1896, $97,897,197, and in 1901, $191,072,252. This growth is distributed among a large number of articles. Comparing our exports to Germany in 1895 with those of 1901, corn has increased from $1,672,529 in 1895 to $17,306,229 in 1901; wheat, from $1,522,736 to $7,871,573; lard, from $8,018,516, to $13,700,875; oil cake and oil cake meal, from $2,329,885 to $5,242,624; flour, from $740,264 to $2,011,259; agricultural implements, from $556,914 to $2,677,319, and copper, from $1,604,280 in 1895 to $7,785,496 in 1901. Machinery of all kinds, including steam engines, increased from $1,555,135 in 1895 to $8,109,095 in 1900, the figures for 1901 in this item being not yet available.

On the import side, the articles which show the greatest growth during the last decade are coal tar, colors, and dyes, chemicals, laces, and embroideries, earthen, stone, and china ware, and sugar. Coal tar colors and dyes have increased from $1,272,275 in 1891 to $3,822,162 in 1900; other chemicals, from $1,868,988 to $3,968,116; laces and embroideries, from $945,186 to $2,402,372; earthen, stone, and china ware, from $1,475,064 to $2,787,163, and sugar, from $7,209,150 to $12,346,734.

An examination of the statistics issued by the German Government shows that articles from the United States formed in 1891 10.4 per cent of her total imports for consumption, while in 1900 they formed 16.9 per cent. Of her exports, those to the United States in 1891 formed 10.7 per cent of the total, and in 1900 9.3 per cent.

The tables which follow show (1) the exports of principal articles from the United States to Germany in 1891, and 1901, and (2) our imports from and exports to Germany from 1870 to 1901:

Articles.	1891.	1901.
Cotton, and mfs. of	$50,401,821	$76,856,133
Corn	2,042,407	17,306,229
Lard	7,048,006	13,700,875
Mineral oil, refined	9,422,356	8,833,031
Wheat	295,953	7,871,573
Copper	399,676	7,785,496
Oil, cake, and meal	1,182,641	5,242,624
Tobacco, unmfd.	3,757,770	3,913,656
Agricultural implements	223,781	2,677,319
Oleomargarine	1,253,556	2,647,375
Bacon, hams, and pork	578,408	2,280,510
Flour	41,039	2,011,259
Fertilizers	399,784	1,941,064
Lumber	202,088	1,745,992
Cotton seed oil	168,675	1,467,808
Timber	509,422	1,229,787
Seeds	852,293	1,288,109
Turpentine	583,861	1,226,880
Leather and mfs.	394,075	959,913
Sewing machines	609,750	863,469
Paraffin and wax	209,921	732,245
Furs and fur skins	629,829	593,681
Tallow	594,536	516,498
Beef, salted	665,610	395,402
Hides and skins	200,913	398,133
Scientific instruments	166,354	368,360
Beef, canned	503,034	247,804
Books, maps, etc.	97,966	181,269

Fiscal year.	Imports into U. S. from Germany.	Exports from U. S. to Germany.
1870	$27,015,321	$42,288,877
1875	40,247,712	40,466,625
1880	52,211,237	57,002,263
1885	63,241,753	62,222,791
1890	98,837,683	85,563,312
1891	97,316,383	92,795,456
1892	82,907,558	105,521,558
1893	96,210,203	83,578,988
1894	69,387,905	92,357,163
1895	81,014,065	92,053,753
1896	94,240,833	97,897,197
1897	111,210,614	125,246,068
1898	69,697,378	155,039,972
1899	84,225,777	155,772,179
1900	97,374,700	187,347,889
1901	100,293,696	191,072,252

FELL FROM A MOVING TRAIN.

John Schlecht's Trip From Chesapeake Beach Interrupted.

John Schlecht fell from the rear platform of the 9 o'clock train from Chesapeake Beach last night, about seven miles this side of the resort, experiencing no more serious injury than a bruised shoulder. He was taken up by the following train and brought to the city. The Emergency Hospital ambulance was sent for to meet the train at the terminus at Deanwood, but Schlecht refused to go to the hospital, and before the arrival of the ambulance took the electric car into town.

Schlecht took his mishap with much indifference and went to sleep in the electric car, forgetting to get off near his home at 1419 H Street northeast, and rode to the end of the line at Fifteenth Street and New York Avenue, when he turned about and went back. Schlecht was accompanied to the Beach by William Hauer, his employer, and James Driscoll, a butcher, living on the Bladensburg Road. Neither of them noticed the disappearance of their companion until they arrived at Deanwood. At that time neither suspected any other cause for the disappearance of Schlecht than that he had been missed in the hurry to get electric car accommodations, although Driscoll carried Schlecht's hat, which the latter had entrusted to his care on the train. Hauer is the proprietor of a saloon at 1419 H Street northeast, where Schlecht is a barkeeper. Both live at that address.

Hauer, Schlecht, and Driscoll took an early train for Chesapeake Beach, where the day was spent in crabbing and other recreation. Returning, the party took the 9 o'clock train, Hauer taking a seat alone in a forward car, guarding the day's catch of crabs. Driscoll, with Schlecht, found seats in the rear car. After the train had started Schlecht gave Driscoll his hat to hold, and went out on the back platform. Schlecht seated himself on the steps and soon fell asleep. As the train drew past Brown station at a fair rate of speed Schlecht rolled off his dangerous perch, but striking his shoulder against a sand-bank, was hardly disturbed in his slumbers. People at the station found him seated against a log. The next train was flagged, the Emergency Hospital ambulance was telephoned for, and Schlecht had another nap on his way to town.

MOSQUITOES FAR FROM LAND.

Remarkable Stories Brought Into South Atlantic Ports.

A scourge of mosquitoes on a ship remote from any land is the story brought into port by two vessels which arrived at southern quarantine stations last week. The matter has been officially reported to the Marine Hospital Service by the surgeons at the South Atlantic station, the report being made in accordance with the theory that mosquitoes sometimes spread infectious and contagious diseases. One of the vessels whose passengers were attacked by swarms of mosquitoes was the ship America. The ship was about ten miles from Chandeleur Island, in the Gulf of Mexico, when the pestiferous insects appeared.

The other case was considered more remarkable. It was that of the Spanish bark Maria Blanquer. This vessel was twenty-two days out from Rio de Janeiro, several hundred miles from any known land, when great swarms of mosquitoes seemed to rise up out of the sea, so sudden was their appearance. Life on the ship was made miserable. Some of the apartments were fumigated to kill the mosquitoes, and then the pests were gathered up by the shovelful and thrown overboard.

A Good Fruit Crop Expected.

DOVER, Del., Aug. 11.—The berry season, throughout this section, although short, was a very successful one, and now the thoughts of the farmers are turning to the prospects for the coming fruit season. Peaches are now coming into market in the lower part of the State, and next week the shipment of Mountain Rose peaches to the city markets will begin. While the yield of this popular fruit will not be as large as in former seasons, it is believed that the crop will be a paying one.

Better for the Blood Than Sarsaparilla

For those living in the malaria districts. Grove's Tasteless Chill Tonic.

HAD TO CONTRIBUTE MONEY

Jersey City Letter Carriers Called on for Campaign Funds.

The Result of the Investigations of the National Civil Service Reform League Committee—An Attack on an Official Investigation.

NEW YORK, Aug. 11.—The committee of the National Civil Service Reform League appointed to investigate the condition of the Federal civil service offers the following report in respect to the levying of political assessments and coercion of the political action of the employes in the postoffice at Jersey City, N. J.

The facts regarding this case are set forth in a letter addressed to the Postmaster General by the chairman of the committee. It is in part as follows:

"I call your attention, on behalf of the National Civil Service Reform League, to charges against E. W. Woolley, assistant postmaster of the Jersey City postoffice, for violation of the Civil Service Act in regard to soliciting political assessments, and of section 435 of the postal laws and regulations (edition of 1893), in regard to the political activity of officeholders.

"The evidence on which these charges are based was collected in June, 1900, by Dr. Washburne, an examiner of the United States Civil Service Commission, duly authorized by that body to investigate, and supplemented by interviews held within the last few days with the assistant postmaster and certain carriers by Elliot H. Goodwin, the assistant secretary of the league. So much of this evidence as appears pertinent is attached hereto.

"It appears from the evidence that Assistant Postmaster Woolley has held the position of President of the Hudson County Republican Committee, and of the Jersey City Republican Committee during all the time he has been assistant postmaster and continues still to hold them; that the Hudson County Republican Committee had charge of the fall campaigns and the Jersey City Republican Committee of the spring campaigns; that beginning with March, 1898, these two committees have in turn sent to the carriers letters 'requesting' or 'soliciting' 'subscriptions' or 'contributions' to meet the expenses of the campaign; that where these 'requests' were not complied with they were followed in some cases by a second notice; that the last of these 'requests' were sent to the carriers in the fall of 1900 asking contributions for the national campaign; that Assistant Postmaster Woolley during all this time was known by the carriers to be the president of these committees and in some cases his name as president appears on the letter heads on which not only the solicitations were written, but also the receipts for contributions. The evidence for this is contained in the original letters of solicitation and receipt, handed over by carriers, and now on file with the Civil Service Commission.

"Mr. Woolley made the following statement to Dr. Washburne, June 8, 1900:

Q.—Are you a member of the campaign committee in this city?
A.—Yes, sir.
Q.—What is the name of the committee, and what is your connection with it?
A.—The Hudson County Republican Committee and the Jersey City Republican Committee.
Q.—What is your official connection with these?
A.—I am chairman of both of them.
Q.—Were you not aware that these circular letters were sent to the carriers in this office?
A.—I was not unaware of it; no, sir.
Q.—You were aware of it?
A.—I was aware of the fact; yes, sir.
Q.—As chairman of the county committee and the city committee?
A.—As chairman of the county committee; yes, sir.

* * * * * * * *

Q.—Naturally, as the head of the committee you desired as many to contribute as would?
A.—Naturally so; yes, sir.

"It is evident from the fact that he was president of the committees actively engaged in the solicitation and receipt of campaign funds that he was concerned in such solicitation and receipt within the meaning of the law. The solicitation was made by his own committee with his knowledge; it was therefore his own act. When the committee received the money he received it, since it was received in pursuance of his solicitation. He being an officer of the United States has therefore solicited and received from carriers, employes of the Government, money for political purposes; and no amount of negative testimony can overthrow this conclusion.

"Rule II, paragraph 1, of the Civil Service rules provides:

Any person in the executive civil service of the United States who shall willfully violate any provision of the Civil Service Act or of these rules shall be dismissed from office.

"I respectfully ask on behalf of the National Civil Service Reform League that this rule be enforced by the dismissal of Assistant Postmaster Woolley.

"In addition to the charge of violation of section 2 of the Civil Service Act, I also call your attention to charges against Mr. Woolley and Superintendent of Carriers Bertsch of coercing the political action of the employes in the matter of assessments in violation of section 2, clause 2, subdivision 6 of said act, and prejudicing persons in the public service for refusing to contribute to political funds, in violation of subdivision 5 of the same clause; and also of pernicious activity in violation of section 435 of the postal laws and regulations (edition 1893).

"The evidence collected by Dr. Washburne shows that these contributions were not made voluntarily by the carriers, but were made through fear of persecution by the officials under whom they were serving. That this fear was well grounded and that the failure to contribute was generally followed by changes of routes injurious to the carriers affected and by the assignment of vacations in the winter season, an undesirable time, is also shown. Briefly summarized, it appears from the evidence that Carriers Sherman, Laux, Knobloch, Stock, and others did not contribute, that they were 'pounded' by having their routes changed, and getting bad vacations in the winter time; that others like Coleman, Pete Theurer, Hogan, Edge, and Whitelegge did contribute, and avoided trouble, while still others, like Freund, Looney, Theodore Johnson, Joseph Johnson, and Wines, after having suffered in this respect by failing to contribute finally made their contributions, and were not further molested.

"The testimony of certain witnesses is so significant that I feel justified in calling your special attention to it.

"Joseph Freund states that he asked Superintendent Bertsch for the reason why his route was changed, and the superintendent refused to answer. Mr. Bertsch said to him, 'When you had the route you did not know how to keep it,' to which Freund replied, 'I never had any complaint.' Mr. Bertsch admitted this. Freund then said, 'I did my work all right, Mr. Bertsch,' and received the reply, 'Well, I am not here to tell men what to do to keep their routes.'

"William Fink testified that although in hard straits for money, he contributed $2 and had the following conversation with Superintendent Bertsch a few days afterward: 'The superintendent asked me if it was me that put that $2 in the box, and I said "Yes, sir," and I said, "Why, what of it?" And he said the committee had mentioned that it was such a small amount, and I said, "Mr. Bertsch, you know as well as I do that I could not afford to give them that," and he said, "Well, they did not notice that; they did not think anything of it."'

"Thomas Knobloch testified that just previous to the spring election of 1899, a man came to his house and handed him a written letter, requesting him to contribute toward the ward or district committee, and that this letter was signed by John H. Weastall and E. W. Woolley, assistant postmaster. Knobloch refused to contribute. He further testified that he had not contributed since 1890, and that last year his vacation was in January, the year previous it was about midwinter, and this year he is assigned for vacation as No. 92 (very low down on the list.

"Since the examination conducted by Dr. Washburne an investigation has been made by certain inspectors of the Postoffice Department and the charges against Mr. Woolley were dismissed because he denied under oath that he had any knowledge of the use of his name by the campaign committee, and because none of the sixty carriers examined by the inspectors alleged that any official in the office had suggested the advisability of political contributions. This last testimony is purely negative and cannot be considered as offsetting the distinct admissions of Woolley himself and of the direct statement of some twenty witnesses examined by Dr. Washburne, who testified to such coercion as clearly constituted a violation of law. It is like the celebrated case where many witnesses testified that they did not see the defendant steal the horse, but as the animal was found in his possession and as he had confessed, the poor man was unfortunately convicted.

"In the report of the inspectors quoted by the Postmaster General in his letter to the Commission, occurs the following:

We find that with but few exceptions, the carriers interviewed by Dr. Washburne, at least quite a number of those active in notifying those who testified at that time, were carriers who had been disciplined by the department, in proof of which your attention is invited to Exhibit No. 1, herewith, the same being a copy of a letter of notification dated September 12, 1895, addressed to the postmaster at Jersey City, N. J., in which twenty-two carriers were named for suspension and to show cause in four cases why they should not be removed. Of the twenty-two two are now in jail for stealing letters; two are sick in hospital; one had died; four were suspended for thirty days; one for twenty days; five for fifteen days; two for ten days; three for five days, and three for two days without pay. The list includes Joseph C. Edge, James H. Whitelegge, and Emile Laux, who were among the most active in testifying at Dr. Washburne's investigation.

"As a method of discrediting witnesses, the above statement is of a rather astonishing character. How anything done by Edge, Whitelegge, and Laux could discredit the positive testimony of Sherman, Freund, Fink, Knobloch, Bulkley, Stock, Fete, Theurer, Hogan, Looney, Johnson, Hunt, and Wines is not clearly perceptible, and in looking over this list the statement of the particular offences committed by each of the three offenders seems indefinite. Which particular man destroyed his credibility by being sick in the hospital, and which of them by the still graver offence of actually dying, is not stated nor is it shown whether a suspension for two days or even five days necessarily demonstrates a serious impairment of character. The object of such a report would seem to be rather to cast confusion upon the evidence than to throw any real light upon it."

MAJORIE OSBORN HELD.

She Will Return to Washington With Detective Bauer.

NEW YORK, Aug. 11.—Majorie Osborn, who said she was an actress, was a prisoner in the Jefferson Market Police Court this morning on a charge of larceny. She was arrested at her home in West Forty-second Street on Saturday night by Detective Sergeant Peabody, at the request of Superintendent Sylvester, of the Washington police.

A telegram was received from Superintendent Sylvester Saturday morning saying that she had left Washington after robbing Charles Petersen, a dining car conductor, of $150 and some silverware marked "C. P." The woman confessed the robbery and Detective Baur, of the Washington police, will take her to Washington. She said that she met Petersen on Broadway and that he invited her to go to Washington with him. She went and in a hotel in Washington she annexed his personal property.

AN ARMY OFFICER'S WEDDING.

Lieutenant Cooke, of This City, Marries a Pennsylvania Belle.

EAGLESMERE, Pa., Aug. 11.—This summer city by the Lake of the Eagles was the scene yesterday of the prettiest and most fashionable wedding in its history. The contracting parties were Lieut. Hugh Cooke, U. S. A., of Washington, D. C., and Miss Margaret Gamble, a daughter of John A. Gamble, of Williamsport. The groom, who is attached to the Tenth Infantry, is a son of the late Governor Cooke, of Washington, and a nephew of Jay Cooke, the well known financier of Philadelphia.

The ceremony was performed in the Presbyterian Church, which was crowded with a handsomely dressed assemblage. Miss Nell Gamble, a sister of the bride, was maid of honor. The bridesmaids were Misses Barrie Gamble, Martha Gamble, Isabel Gamble, Kathryn Lawson, Emily Sanderson, Beatrice Detwiler, Laura Cooke, and Henrietta Koebel. H. Karl Cooke, of Washington, was the best man, and the ushers were Hamilton Cooke, Harry E. Butler, Harry L. Allen, John H. Whittaker, James A. Gamble, James Lawson, and William P. Beeber.

The bride's gown was of white organdie trimmed with lace and white parme velvet. She carried a large bouquet of white roses. All the bridesmaids were attired in white dresses with green trimmings. They carried white sweet peas.

Following the ceremony there was a reception at the cottage of Mrs. O. H. Reighard, aunt of the bride. Lieutenant and Mrs. Cooke left shortly after the ceremony for an extended tour.

CAUGHT AFTER A CHASE.

A Badly Wanted Man Overhauled by the Police.

Florida Brown, colored, eighteen years old, notorious in the past as a demolisher of private property by the method of stone throwing, and with a record of having broken numberless gas lamps, windows, etc., for recreation, is an inmate of a cell in the Ninth precinct station with four charges entered against him.

Saturday night Brown started one of his annual excursions on the lower end of East Capitol Street, throwing stones in the windows of houses as he passed them, and threatening and chasing colored women whom he chanced to encounter. Finally at Eighteenth and East Capitol Street he met with Policeman Joseph Shipley, and from a safe distance threatened him with instantaneous annihilation in language in which profanity prominently figured. Shipley determined to force the issue, and endeavored to close up the distance between himself and the belligerent negro, who retreated in full flight.

The policeman gave chase. The negro fled down East Capitol Street with Shipley in pursuit. Out toward the jail, northward through swamp lands the chase led. Sergeant Wright, who joined in the pursuit, got several falls in ditches along the way. The negro was finally caught at the Benning Bridge.

Besides the charge of disorderly conduct three additional complaints have been made. Priscilla Hamilton, Roberta Brown, a sister of the prisoner, and Sarah Graham each have preferred charges of assault against Brown. He has been occupied with his customary recreation of stone throwing for several nights past, and has been much complained of by his neighbors and much wanted by the police.

NEWS FROM ALEXANDRIA.

Bishop Van De Vyver, of Richmond; Father Charles D. Donohoe, of Newport News; Father E. J. Walsh, of Charlottesville, and Father John Dougherty, of Norfolk, who have been attending the retreat for Catholic priests at Georgetown College, were yesterday afternoon the guests of Father H. J. Cutler, in this city.

John Downey, of Calomel, Tipperary County, Ireland, will sail August 15 for this country, and will visit relatives in this city.

Elwin Schneider left this morning to visit the Buffalo Exposition. Mr. Schneider will also visit several northern resorts, after which he will proceed to Cleveland, Ohio, where he will visit relatives.

Misses Mary and Anna Moore and Marion S. Hopkins, and William A. Moore, jr., and Walter Pizer, are visiting at the Buffalo Exposition. Before returning home they will visit Toronto, Canada.

Funeral services over the remains of Miss Margaret Smith, whose death occurred on Saturday last, will take place at 6 o'clock tomorrow afternoon from her late residence, 214 Prince Street. The Rev. P. P. Phillips, of the St. Paul's Episcopal Church, will conduct the services, and the interment will be made in the Union Cemetery.

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NAVAL CIRCLES STIRRED.

Two Controversies Engaging the Attention of Officials.

Interest in the Schley Court of Enquiry and the Chandler-Evans Matter Still Unabated—Preparing for the Santiago Investigation.

Two controversies continue to stir the officials of the Navy Department. In the Schley case interest is in the preparation for the Court of Enquiry, and in the Chandler-Evans matter it lies in the question as to what action one or the other or both the parties will take as the result of the public reprimand which the latter received last week as the result of the complaint of his former chief. Investigation and enquiry upset the War Department immediately after the war with Spain. Now it is the navy's turn for sensation and turmoil, and recent occurrences have developed more in this line than the Administration is anxious for.

For three weeks or more public attention has been directed toward the charges of the navy clique against Admiral Schley and his request for an investigation. Now that the third member of the court has been selected in the person of Admiral Howison to fill the place of Admiral Kimberly, and the list of witnesses has been practically completed, there is little to be done but to await the assembling of the court, which will meet on September 12.

There is little preparation of the case to be undertaken on the part of the Navy Department, for the evidence upon which Admiral Schley's enemies expect to condemn him, Admiral Crowninshield, the Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, has at his fingers' and tongue's end. The burden of the work of preparing for the case has devolved upon Admiral Schley, and it is for this purpose that his assistant counsel, Captain Parker, has been for the past two weeks consulting the official records in the Navy Department. He has not yet completed his task, and is expected to return to Washington this week to continue his search for evidence which will be to the advantage of his client. He has been going over the reports very carefully, although annoyed by the presence of Admiral Crowninshield's sleuths, who have dogged every step he has taken.

Judge Jere M. Wilson, of this city, one of the best-known lawyers of the country, has been retained by Admiral Schley as his chief counsel. He has just returned from a trip abroad, and while away was requested by cable to represent Admiral Schley. He is an old friend of the hero of Santiago, and while he did not hasten his return home by reason of having been retained as counsel, he will at once begin looking into the case and preparing for one of the greatest efforts of his life. Judge Wilson has figured in many important cases in Washington which have attracted widespread attention, and his appearance in behalf of Admiral Schley is an assurance that every effort which legal acumen can bring to bear will be made to undo the admiral's traducers. Captain Parker now has the evidence so well in hand that Judge Wilson will be able to go over it and map out the course which he will pursue, with little difficulty. He will have just one month from today before the court convenes.

What remains for the Navy Department to do will be done upon the return of Captain Lemly, the judge advocate of the court, who will represent the department at the enquiry. He is expected back from his vacation on August 28. Orders have already been sent out to nearly all of those who are expected to be here to testify in the case, both for and against Admiral Schley. Unlike a civil or a criminal case, the witnesses will probably not have any preliminary examinations, but will be allowed to go upon the stand and tell what they know of Admiral Schley's conduct during the Santiago campaign, and will be subject to cross-examination. There will, doubtless be some sensational incidents in connection with the hearing, and although the case has been pretty well thrashed over for the past three years, it is, nevertheless, predicted that some things will develop which have not heretofore been mentioned upon either side of the controversy.

The Navy Department entirely discredits the report that Admiral Howison, the third member of the court, at one time expressed an opinion in regard to Admiral Schley's conduct which was adverse to that officer. He explicitly informed Acting Secretary Hackett when he was requested to serve on the court that he had no bias or prejudice in the matter and that he had always refrained from making any statement concerning it.

Some question has arisen as to where the court will sit. Secretary Long has directed that it first meet in the large reception room in the Navy Department, but after assembling there, it will be left to the court itself as to where the body will hold its further sittings. This room is regarded as entirely inadequate under the circumstances. There will be many naval officers and many newspaper representatives who will wish to be present, and it is very likely that the attendance will be limited to these alone. It would be impossible to undertake to admit the general public.

The suggestion has been made that the court sit at the navy yard, where there is ample room, but that place is objectionable because it is so far from the centre of the city, and would be inconvenient for all parties concerned. It would necessitate a removal of all the records and papers in the case from the department, which would involve considerable trouble and annoyance.

Unofficial consideration of the Schley case was temporarily diverted last week, while the subject of Admiral Evans' reprimand was taken up and discussed. Admiral Evans, himself, will say nothing in regard to the matter, but it is predicted that he is not the man to allow the matter to rest where it is. Charges having been made against him, he has the right under the navy regulations, to demand a court of enquiry to determine whether or not they were justified. In order to maintain his sobriquet of "Fighting Bob," his friends say, he cannot afford to take the lash without striking back. What course he will take remains to be seen.

SCHLEY MEETS HIS COUNSEL.

The Admiral Confers With J. M. Wilson in New York.

NEW YORK, Aug. 11.—J. M. Wilson, senior counsel for Admiral Schley, at his approaching trial before the Court of Enquiry, had a conference with his client on Saturday afternoon at the Albemarle Hotel.

The conference was a long one, and the utmost efforts were made by all concerned to keep the details secret.

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