plementary review of the first. It contained the gist of seven or eight documents, one of which, 'cette canaille de D——,' will serve for the purposes of comparison.

"It also contained the correspondence of attaches 'A' and 'B.'"

These initials, it should be borne in mind, represent Colonel Schwartzkoppen, formerly German military attache at Paris, and Major Panizzardi, the former military attache of Italy at the French capital.

At this juncture the colonel said it would facilitate his explanations if he were permitted to see the secret dossier, adding:

"I have already had it in my hands, but I fear my memory may fail me on some points."

"What you ask," replied the president of the court-martial, "is impossible. The minister's orders are absolute. The secret dossier can only be examined under certain conditions."

"I regret it," said Picquart, "but I will try to refresh my memory."

The witness next explained why Maj. Du Paty de Clam's translation of the d'Avignon document, which has been classed as idiotic, was open to doubt, and why the document, if it had any meaning whatever, was as applicable to Esterhazy as to Dreyfus.

Differed With Du Paty de Clam.

Regarding the correspondence of the military attaches, the witness demonstrated the insignificance of the information asked for. While Paty de Clam regarded the correspondence as convincing, and as clearly indicating an officer of the second bureau, Picquart maintained that the terms of the correspondence indicated that the writer intended to ask a friend, and not a spy, for the information desired. Many headquarter officers, he pointed out, were on cordial and absolutely legitimate terms with the foreign military attaches.

Col. Picquart then took up the "Cette canaille de D—" document. He called the attention of the court to the fact that it was addressed by Schwarzkoppen to Panizzardi, and not vice versa, as long believed.

After giving his reasons for believing Dreyfus was not the person referred to in that document, Picquart showed how Paty de Clam endeavored to ascribe the authorship of the document to Panizzardi with the view of establishing a connection, which, in reality, did not exist, between the various documents in the indictment against Dreyfus.

The document referring to the French agent's journey to Switzerland, of which Schwartzkoppen is said to have been informed, was only slightly commented upon by the witness, as he did not attach importance to it.

The minute detail with which the colonel dealt with the evidence, clearness of his language and his deductions had great effect upon the audience and elicited general admiration.

The former chief of the intelligence department concluded his examination of the first portion of the secret dossier by saying:

"May I be allowed to express deep regret at the absence of Major du Paty de Clam. It seems to me indispensable that this officer, who wrote the commentaries on the secret dossier, should be summoned to give evidence here. He would give us his reminiscences and I would help him." (Laughter.)

Responsibility for Dossier.

At the conclusion of Col. Picquart's deposition Gens. Roget and Mercier rose together and asked to be allowed to be confronted with the witness. The confrontation, however, only lasted a few minutes, and did not prove sensational, having reference to comparatively minor points.

"But," added Picquart, "since I am dealing with this question of the commentaries of Maj. du Paty de Clam, permit me to point out to you, gentlemen, that this document was not the property of any particular minister. It was classified as belonging to the intelligence department, and, as you see, it formed part of a well-defined dossier—a dossier which was shut up in one of the drawers of my desk, and which was abstracted from it. This commentary, therefore, is upon a secret dossier document, which was improperly removed from my department." (Sensation.)

Continuing, the witness said:

"Mention was made yesterday of the disappearance of documents. That is the case in point."

Turning to the second portion of the dossier, Picquart described a number of documents in it as forgeries, and said the police reports therein contained showed nothing serious against Dreyfus. He explained that they embodied the theme mostly utilized by police spies in order to dupe the intelligence department, and asserted that their information was mostly worthless, embroidered or false, and prepared in order to make interesting reading.

"In the inquiry made by M. Quesnay de Beaurepaire, former president of the civil section of the court of cassation," continued Picquart, "you have an excellent example of the sort of people who can present in the most specious guise what amounts absolutely to nothing.

"You cannot imagine, gentlemen, what people, in order to get money, if only a modest twenty-franc piece, have brought to the intelligence department in the shape of so-called 'information,' which examination has proved to be worthless."

The Prisoner Interested.

Dreyfus displayed the keenest interest in Picquart's protracted analysis of the dossier, to which the whole audience listened with profound attention. The members of the court-martial and the former ministers of war were equally interested. Of the latter Generals Billot and Zurlinden were in full uniform. General Mercier was attired in civilian clothes. Near them sat M. Bertullus, the examining magistrate, who gave such strong testimony for Dreyfus yesterday. Madame Henry, widow of Lieutenant Colonel Henry, who yesterday taxed M. Bertullus with being a Judas, was not present.

Concluding his examination of the secret dossier, Colonel Picquart explained how he had acquired the conviction that the bordereau was written by Esterhazy, and how he ascertained that the anti-Dreyfus proofs were worthless. He began by detailing how he first learned of the existence of Esterhazy and his efforts to discover something about him.

The witness earnestly asserted that the first occasion on which he saw Esterhazy's name was when he read the address of the Petit Bleu. He said he was not acquainted with Esterhazy and never had Esterhazy watched.

Previous to this the utmost efforts had been made to prove the contrary and to show Picquart knew Esterhazy before the discovery of the Petit Bleu.

The colonel emphasized this point, with the view, as explained, of showing how certain newspapers had travestied the facts, and he created a mild sensation by adding:

"I shall have occasion to point out other and similar examples."

The witness then rebutted the charges against him of unnecessarily delaying the prosecution of Esterhazy. He said his object was to avoid arousing suspicion in regard to an officer who, perhaps, was entirely innocent.

"What a mistake," he added, "would have been averted in 1894 had they acted in the same way in regard to Dreyfus."

This remark caused murmurs of approval in court.

What the witness gathered about Esterhazy's character, he continued, created the worst impression upon him, but he learned nothing to connect Esterhazy with any act of espionage. Therefore he did not mention his suspicions. An agent, however, was ordered to watch Esterhazy, who had completely compromised himself through his relations with an English company, of which he had agreed to become a director.

Esterhazy's Bad Character.

"That could not be permitted in the case of a French officer," said Picquart. "Moreover, Esterhazy gambled, led a life of debauchery and lived with Mademoiselle Pays."

Turning to the leakage at headquarters, the witness described the negotiations of Major Lauth with the spy, Richard Cuers, at Basle, showing how the spy promised information about the leakage and how he (Picquart) was induced to allow Lieut. Col. Henry to accompany Major Lauth to Basle.

Piquart also described the vague replies of Henry when questioned on the subject of Esterhazy before his departure and the futility of the visit to Basle because of Cuers' refusal to impart the promised information when he saw Henry.

This incident caused the witness to wonder whether, instead of trying to make Cuers speak, Henry and Lauth had not done everything possible to impose silence upon him. Before the Basle incident Col. Picquart had decided to speak to Gen. de Boisdeffre about Esterhazy.

"In answer to my request," said the witness, "Gen. de Boisdeffre wrote me, asking me to meet him at the train on his arrival from Vichy. While driving from the railroad station to the general's hotel I told him all I had done in regard to Esterhazy.

"I affirm that Gen. de Boisdeffre knew that this question was to remain a secret between us and that I was not to mention it except to the minister of war.

"I knew Esterhazy was anxious to enter the war office and I did not regard his desire favorably. I communicated my impressions to my chiefs, who approved all my steps, and the application of Esterhazy was rejected.

Sample of Esterhazy's Writing.

"His insistence, however, only increased my uneasiness regarding him and I resolved to obtain a specimen of his handwriting. I was immediately struck with the similarity of his handwriting and that of the bordereau, and forthwith I had the letters of Esterhazy which were in my possession photographed, and showed the photographs to Maj. Du Paty de Clam and M. Bertillon (the handwriting expert), between August 25 and September 5."

The colonel emphasized this point because M. Bertillon affirms he saw the photographs in May, 1896, and made a note of them, whereas the letters were not written on that date. The conflicting testimony of Picquart and Bertillon on this point had been used to discredit the former's evidence. Col. Picquart, continuing, said Paty de Clam, on seeing the writing, forthwith declared it was that of Matthew Dreyfus, the brother of Capt. Dreyfus.

The witness, continuing, said:

"'You know,' he maintained, 'that the bordereau is the joint work of Alfred and Matthew Dreyfus.'

"M. Bertillon said: 'That is the writing of the bordereau.'

"'M. Bertillon tried to discover where I had obtained the handwriting, but the only information I imparted was that it was current and recent handwriting.

"M. Bertillon then suggested that it was a tracing, and ended by saying that if it was current handwriting it could only have emanated from some whom the Jews had been exercising for a year in imitating the writing of the bordereau.

"At M. Bertillon's request I left the photographs with him. When he returned them he said he adhered to his opinion and earnestly asked to see the original, when I saw beyond a doubt that the handwriting of the bordereau was Esterhazy's, and, seeing that the documents mentioned therein might have been supplied by Esterhazy, that the words, 'I am going to the maneuvers,' could perfectly well apply to Esterhazy, and that Esterhazy had secretaries at his disposal to copy a document so voluminous as the firing manual, I resolved to consult the secret dossier to see what part of the treachery might be ascribed to Dreyfus, and to assure myself whether the dossier contained anything indicating Esterhazy.

Dossier Contained Trivialities.

"I frankly admit I was stupefied on reading the secret dossier. I expected to find matters of gravity therein, and found, in short, nothing but a document which might apply just as much to Esterhazy as to Dreyfus, an unimportant document mentioning d'Avignon, and a document which it seemed absurd to apply to Dreyfus, namely the 'Cette Canaille de D—' document.

"Lastly, I recognized a report appended, in the handwriting of Guenee, which appeared to be at least as worthless as the second document.

"It was then evening. I had stayed late, alone at the office, in order to examine the documents thoroughly. I thought it over during the night, and the next day I explained the whole situation to General de Boisdeffre. I took to his office the secret dossier, the fac-simile of the bordereau, the Petit Bleu and the principal papers connected with my investigation of Esterhazy.

"I wonder, now, if I had one or two interviews. But I still see General de Boisdeffre, as he examined the secret dossier with me, stop before he reached the end and tell me to go into the country, give an account of the affair to General Gonse and ask his advice.

"Before starting to see General Gonse I copied a note four pages in length, which I made September 1, containing my resume of the Esterhazy affair.

"When I informed General Gonse of all which had occurred, he remarked:

"'So a mistake has been made.'

"After my interview with General Gonse I did not work any longer on my own initiative. I said nothing more until the return of General Gonse, September 15. At that time Esterhazy was at the great maneuvers."

Next, the witness dwelt on the rumors in September, 1896, of the project of replacing Dreyfus by a man of straw and the discovery of the forged Weyl letter, supposed to be connected with the same project. At about the same time the campaign for and against Dreyfus was started by the newspapers.

At this stage of his deposition Colonel Picquart, who had been speaking for two and a half hours, was visibly distressed. He had occasional attacks of coughing, but managed to continue, Colonel Jouaust not showing any inclination to suspend the session of the court in order to give him needed rest.

The witness then turned to the newspaper attacks on Dreyfus, saying that the information regarding the bordereau contained in them convinced him that they had been inspired by some one closely connected with the Dreyfus affair.

Forbidden to Investigate.

They could not, he added, be attributed to the Dreyfus family, while they contained expressions familiar to Paty de Clam, whom it would be interesting to hear on the subject.

He next said he asked permission to inquire into the sources of the articles, but was forbidden to interfere in any way whatever.

Describing his interview with General Gonse, September 15, Picquart said:

"When I asked General Gonse for permission to continue the investigation, insisting on the danger of allowing the Dreyfus family to proceed with their investigation alone, the general replied that it was impossible, in his opinion, and in the opinion of General de Boisdeffre and the minister of war, to reopen the affair. When I pressed the point, in order to make General Gonse understand that nothing could prevent its reopening if he could believe Dreyfus was innocent, General Gonse replied:

"'If you say nothing, nobody will know.'

"'General,' I replied, firmly, 'what you tell me is abominable. I do not know what I shall do. But I won't carry this secret with me!'" (Great sensation.)

"I at once left the room," added the witness. "That is what occurred. I know my account is disputed, but I positively swear it," said Picquart, as he emphatically smote the bar in front of the witness box, and looked in the direction of the generals.

The colonel next described his intentions with regard to Esterhazy, which Gens. Gonse and De Boisdeffre had forbidden him to carry out. He attached particular importance to this point, as it contained a clue to subsequent occurrences. Later, witness said, that while Paty de Clam evidently acted wrongly in disguising himself with a false beard and blue spectacles, perhaps he was authorized to do so.

Esterhazy Was Warned.

After a few minutes' suspension of the session, Colonel Picquart resumed his deposition, showing how, through an article in the Eclair of September 15, he was satisfied Esterhazy had been warned of the suspicions against him. In order to make the proofs complete, witness continued his investigations with utmost discretion. In his opinion, the only event of importance in the Dreyfus affair since the discovery of the bordereau was the Henry forgery perpetrated October 31, 1896. He added that it must have been handed immediately to Gen. Gonse. Shortly before Henry perpetrated the forgery, an agent named Geunee, Henry's right-hand man, prepared a report declaring M. Castelin (republican revisionist, deputy for Laon division of Aisne), was about to play the hand of the Dreyfus family by unmasking, in the chamber of deputies, the prisoner's accomplices, thus having the affair reopened.

Col. Picquart incidentally complained bitterly that, while he was still chief of the intelligence department, Henry's tool, Guenee, should be allowed to make reports against the witness, who had then established a connection between the reports of Guenee and the false deposition of Henry, who had testified that he had seen the witness seated in Maitre Leblois' office with the document containing the words "Cette Canaille de D——" before them.

Each new scheme, said the former chief of the intelligence department, was a complement development of the one preceding.

Intrigues Against Witness.

The next feature of Picquart's deposition was his recital of the intrigues against him and the pressure exercised by Henry with the view of fixing on the witness the blame for communicating information to the newspapers.

Then, turning to the distant mission upon which he was dispatched, Picquart described the irritation he felt when he saw he was being removed because he was no longer wanted as head of the intelligence department. He explained that if this disgrace had been frankly avowed it would have been much less painful to him. The colonel also said that during his absence his correspondence was tampered with.

Dealing with his mission to Tunis, which Picquart said ought to have been entrusted to a commissary of police, the witness declared it was then that Henry, abandoning his underhand intrigues, began a campaign of open persecution. Henry wrote to the witness accusing him of communicating information to the press, with disclosing the contents of secret documents and with attempting to suborn officers in connection with the Petit Bleu.

It was then Picquart learned of the existence of the forged secret documents directed against himself, and foresaw his own ruin if the Dreyfus affair was reopened, and, to safeguard himself, he intrusted to a lawyer friend a certain letter from Gen. Gonse, at the same time acquainting the lawyer with what he knew of Esterhazy, and instructing the lawyer how he should intervene "if the occasion demanded it." This lawyer, Leblois, communicated with M. Scheurer-Kestner, then one of the vice presidents of the senate, and the representations of the latter to Premier Meline's government followed. When Picquart's furlough was due Gen. Leclerc, commanding in Tunis, was ordered to send Picquart to the frontier of Tripoli. Leclerc commented to the witness on this abornal matter, and Picquart confided to the general the probable reasons for it and his belief in the innocence of Dreyfus. Gen. Leclerc thereupon ordered Picquart not to go beyond Gabes. In the meanwhile the campaign in Paris was continued. Esterhazy appeared among the witnesses and accusers.

Judges Were Deceived.

Picquart here created a sensation by incidentally remarking that the judges in 1894 were shamefully deceived in having the document containing the words "Cette Canaille de D——" communicated to them.

Witness bitterly reiterated the details of the various machinations, with the view of incriminating him, instigated by Henry, Esterhazy and Paty de Clam.

Col. Jouaust (president of the court) having asked for explanations on certain points, Picquart said:

"If I tell you all this, gentlemen, it is to show what must have been the mental attitude toward me of the members of the court-martial which tried Esterhazy." (Murmurs of assent.)

When he resumed his deposition the witness said he regretted he had not been given the opportunity to contradict his accusers at that court-martial.

"I have almost finished my task," added Picquart, "but I ask permission to refer to the way the bordereau came to the war office. I have doubts in regard to the person who brought the bordereau. Two quite different persons could certainly have delivered the bordereau in 1894. But if an intelligent person had delivered it he would certainly have insisted on the value of its contents."

After Picquart had reiterated his statements the court adjourned, at 11:40 a.m., until tomorrow.

The deposition of Colonel Picquart occupied the entire session.

SAYS HE SHOT LABORI.

Man Giving the Name of Glorot Surrenders to Police.

RENNES, August 18.—The man who attempted to murder Maitre Labori, leading counsel for Captain Dreyfus, has been arrested at Dol, in this department. His name is Glorot, he is a native of the department of Cotes-du-Nord, and has confessed.

Glorot was arrested because he said in a Cabaret yesterday:

"I am the man who shot Laborl."

The police, it is now said, believed the prisoner is only a lunatic or a drunkard, desirous of attracting attention, and his so-called confession may turn out to be nothing more than an empty boast. The police, however, are investigating the recent movements of the prisoner.

Maitre Labori Not So Well.

RENNES, August 18.—Maitre Labori was not so well this afternoon. He overtired himself yesterday, and today he was only allowed to exercise for half an hour, which he spent in the garden. His wound is no worse, but he is suffering from nervousness.

Confirms Schneider's Denial.

PARIS, August 18.—The Figaro today publishes a communication from Count Paul Esterhazy, the Austrian charge d'affaires at Paris, confirming the Schneider denial, printed by the Figaro yesterday.

TROOPS GOING TO TRANSVAAL.

British Forces Are Being Concentrated on the Frontier.

CAPE TOWN, August 18.—Military contingents are daily leaving here and other cities for the Transvaal frontier, and recruiting is actively proceeding.

Jehu Baker Still Very Ill.

CHICAGO, August 18.—A special to the Tribune from Belleville, Ill., says:

The condition of Jehu Baker is little changed. His fever has abated somewhat, but he is extremely weak and his heart's action is faint. With the exception of one or two old friends, callers are not permitted to see him.

FUNK MAKES DENIAL

Declares He Did Not Commit the Murder Alleged.

OFFERS TO SUPPLY CLUES TO POLICE

District Officials Awaiting Additional News From Columbia.

PRISONER'S BOASTS

Special Dispatch to The Evening Star.

COLUMBIA, Mo., August 18.—The man arrested in Columbia August 15 answers in the minuest detail to the circular issued by Chief of Police Richard Sylvester of Washington city. The man admits his resemblance to the description, but denies having killed Brooks. He says he can give the police a clew as to the actual perpetrator of the crime. He is being held to await the arrival of the Washington city officers, who are expected here this afternoon.

Police officials at headquarters are anxiously awaiting additional information from Columbia, Mo., concerning the man supposed to be Frank William Funk, alleged murderer of William H. Brooks and assailant and robber of Mrs. Martha Brooks, an account of whose arrest was published in yesterday's Star. Since the receipt of the telegram giving information concerning the marks of identification was received the police have learned nothing.

While press dispatches state that the man under arrest has admitted his identity, this information has not been verified by any message sent to the police department.

In the special dispatch to The Star it is stated that the prisoner denies being guilty of hte murder and robbery. From other sources it is learned that he charges the crime upon a man and woman, whom he will name when he returns here. Concerning the statements that he is a deserter from the army, a bigamist and a thief, he would say nothing.

During his two weeks' stay in Columbia he did some carpenter work, and people by whom he was employed regarded him as the best mechanic in the town.

More than 200 revenue stamps and a large bunch of skeleton keys were found in his room.

In one of his numerous statements he said that while the murder was actually committed by the man and woman whom he will name, he does not expect to get off without some punishment.

The Prisoner's Boasts.

The prisoner has claimed since his arrest that he is a champion bicyclist and prize fighter, and claims to hold bicycle records won in contests at Madison Square Garden, New York. It is believed that the skeleton keys found on the prisoner were used by him in robbing houses in New York and Pennsylvania after the crime was committed here, as information received by the police from time indicated he was leading the life of a crook.

In connection with the arrest of the prisoner in the house of a policeman it is recalled that Thomas V. Hawkins colored, who stole $9,000 from the safe in the office of the collector of taxes and went to Canada, was also found boarding in the house of a policeman.

Inspector Boardman expects to hear from Detective Weedon at any minute. He left here at 11:10 o'clock Wednesday night, and was due in St. Louis about 7 o'clock this morning. From St. Louis he has to journey over the Wabash railroad nearly one hundred miles to Centralia. From this point a short-line road runs to Columbia. Making all allowances for delays, it is believed he will reach Columbia not later than 5 o'clock this afternoon.

Other Arrests.

While the information received from Columbia indicates beyond any possibility of a doubt that the right man is caught, other people are being arrested on suspicion of being the murderer. Responses are being received by mail and wire to the circulars recently sent out. This morning Inspector Boardman had a number of such messages on his desk and answers to all of them will be sent. Yesterday when the police officials received information to the effect that the man in custody in Missouri is really Funk, orders were given to keep certain of the witnesses in the case under surveillance, as it was desired that none of them should leave the city until the fugitive is brought here. Members of the Brooks family were included in this order, and the action of Policeman Gouldman, who was detailed to watch Miss Maggie Brooks, a daughter of Funk's victims, resulted in the woman's visiting police headquarters.

She is employed as a charwoman in one of the departments and lives at No. 2116 I street northwest, a few squares from where the murder and robbery were committed, more than a year ago.

Taken to Headquarters.

After returning home from work between 8 and 9 o'clock this morning the young woman changed her wearing apparel and left the house. The officer followed her to Pennsylvania avenue, where she got on a car and rode east as far as the 7th street transfer station. She got off the car and was about to board a north-bound car on 7th street, when the officer asked if she had any objections to accompanying him to police headquarters. She assured him that she most certainly did object to going, and gave as her excuse that she had an engagement with a dentist.

This engagement, she informed the officer, she would not break, and it was not until he suggested that a scene might be avoided that she consented to go with him. Upon her arrival at police headquarters she was taken into Inspector Boardman's office. The inspector had her conducted across the street to the district attorney's office. It was learned that the young woman's statement had already been taken there, and she was permitted to depart.

DEATH OF EDWARD HAYES.

He Was One of the Oldest Clerks in the Post Office Department.

Special Dispatch to The Evening Star.

WARREN, Ohio, August 18.—Colonel Edward Hayes, here for the reunion of his regiment, the 29th Ohio V. V. I., died suddenly at the Park Hotel today. Colonel Hayes was twice treasurer of Trumbull county, and for nearly twenty years has been in the Post Office Department at Washington.

Colonel Hayes was the third oldest clerk in length of service in the office of the second assistant postmaster general. The clerks of that office will assemble after 4 o'clock this afternoon, to take appropriate action on his death. He left here a week ago in company with his wife to attend the reunion of his regiment. He was in unusually good health then, the news of his death today being a great shock to his friends.

Colonel Hayes was seventy years old at the time of his death. He leaves a widow and one daughter, who is now in Canada on a vacation. His remains will be interred at Burg Hill, Ohio, his old home. Colonel Hayes was a member of both the Grand Army and the Loyal Legion. His home here was at 3527 Eslin avenue northwest.

CHICAGO TROUBLE REFERRED.

I. T. U. Convention Leaves the Matter to Executive Council.

DETROIT, Mich., August 18.—After an exceedingly stormy executive session of over three hours, the International Typographical Union today decided to leave the settlement of the Chicago difficulty in the hands of the executive council. The council was empowered to proceed to Chicago, investigate the difficulty and take whatever action was deemed necessary. The question is whether extreme measures shall be resorted to in unionizing all the allied printing trades in Chicago.

Pardoned an Indian Boy.

President McKinley has pardoned Simon Toleposh, an Indian boy, convicted in the Indian territory last year of larceny and sentenced to two and a half years in prison. The boy is seriously ill. He is said to be a relative of Green McCurtain, chief of the Choctaw nation.

IN PORTO RICO ISLAND

Chief Surgeon Hoff's Report on the Sanitary Conditions.

The Government's Military Policy—Upon This Will Depend Many Important Questions.

Surgeon General Sternberg of the army has received the report of Maj. John R. Hoff, chief surgeon of the military department of Porto Rico, giving a complete survey of the conditions throughout the island from the standpoint of a medical man and an officer. Besides giving the technical feautres of the situation, Maj. Hoff discusses in an interesting way the permanent military policy toward Porto Rico and the need of shaping all military action with that permanent policy in view.

"The question of what will be the military policy of our government toward this island," says Maj. Hoff, "is interesting to consider, for upon it will depend numerous sanitary questions relating to the troops.

"Presumably the permanent garrison will not exceed two batteries of artillery, a regiment, mounted or foot, and a battalion of native troops, with staff troops, etc., making a total strength of about 2,000. If we are to follow home customs, these troops will ultimately be located at posts near strategic points, but in open country, with ample space for military purposes.

"No post is so located now; indeed, the barracks are all in the midst of towns and some closely surrounded by a dense and unhealthy population.

Healthy Habitations Necessary.

"I trust we will not be actuated by any pennywise, pound-foolish policy of trying to make what we have now do for the future. We need not the experience of Great Britain in the West Indies to teach us that healthy habitations are a sine qua non to healthy living in the tropics, and I hope it will never be said of our possessions here that they are the graveyards of United States soldiers. But to avoid this possibility it would be well to move away from touch of elbow with a population which is physically degenerate. It behooves us to set our houses in order against the wrath to come, not forgetting that suitable hospital accommodations form a part of the scheme."

Maj. Hoff gives in detail the condition of the many hospitals turned over to the United States forces by the Spaniards. He does not think much of them, and says "the sanitary arrangements were Spanish, which may be construed to mean that they were everything insanitary." He recommends the purchase of a site opposite the hospital at Ponce for new buildings.

The chief surgeon speaks of a controversy which has arisen with the Roman Catholic authorities over using part of the hospital at San Juan. The church and city set up the right to use thirty beds in the hospital for the poor of San Juan.

He says that if any legitimate claim ever existed it has been quieted by repairing the old riding school at the expense of the United States and turning it over to the city for hospital purposes. He adds that under no circumstances ought the paupers of San Juan be mingled with our soldiers. Maj. Hoff pays a high tribute to Miss Chandler and Miss Bouligny for their services as nurses. He says women nurses undoubtedly have a place in military hospitals, as there is no nurse like a good woman nurse, adding a fervent official "God bless them."

Distribution of Supplies.

Maj. Hoff says considerable trouble has resulted from distribution of supplies, owing to delays in shipment by the quartermaster's department. He states that robbery was rife, and it seemed at one time as though no box marked with a red cross (as all medical supplies are marked) could pass without paying toll. Maj. Hoff says in conclusion:

"The work of the medical department of the army during the last year has been arduous beyond description, and its officers have devoted their strength, health and their lives to its accomplishment.

"Blame has fallen upon it where no blame was merited, and commendation has come slowly and grudgingly. Its officers have reaped no material advantage, for they are without honors or promotions.

"But I predict that in the cold light of history the results of the work of the medical department of the United States army in the war of 1898 will be accepted as one of the most remarkable outcomes of that war."

STEAMER NORFOLK IN STORM.

Steering Gear Carried Away on Her Last Trip.

Special Dispatch to The Evening Star.

NORFOLK, Va., August 18.—The storm which has raged here for three days past has spent itself and appears this morning to have passed over. Only a light wind prevails, although the rain still falls at intervals. The only boat which arrived this morning, the steamer Norfolk of the Washington line, met the storm at 3 o'clock this morning. Her steering gear was broken and she was steered in by hand. No other damage was sustained, although the passengers were badly shaken up. All boats will, it now appears, leave on schedule tonight.

Little damage was done in this harbor by the storm, but it is believed that many wrecks may have occurred on the coast. Communication with the latter has been cut off since yesterday, when the last wire to Cape Henry went down. The storm changed its course in the night and is now moving southward. It is central now at sea about off Hatteras.

WILL INTIMIDATE DENMARK.

Effect of Germany's Restriction on Fresh Meat From Belgium.

Consul General Mason at Berlin reports to the State Department on Germany's latest restrictive measure against the United States. It decrees that fresh meat shall not be imported from Belgium to Germany, but Mr. Mason says it was at once evident that this decree, in reality aimed at American beef, was occasioned by Belgium's recent removal of the restrictions on American cattle. The consul general says the decree is the logical furtherance and fulfilment of a policy upon which the German government entered in 1894. He states that the contention that Texas fever was a bacterial disease, and therefore susceptible of transmission by means of slaughtered meat, has now been disproved, and that Professor Koch, the eminent German bacteriologist, has confirmed the view taken by the United States Agricultural Department on this point.

As to the latest decree, Mr. Mason says it will do American interests most injury in Denmark, which country was about to admit American cattle, but hesitated from fear that Germany would shut out Denmark's fresh meats.

Officers Assigned to Regiments.

Officers recently appointed have been assigned to regiments as follows:

Second Lieutenant Fred. E. Buchan to the 6th Cavalry; Second Lieutenant A. H. Bishop to the 2d Infantry; Second Lieutenant A. A. Parker to the 24th Infantry.

Lieut. R. O. Rickard, volunteer signal corps, now at Fort Myer, Va., has been ordered to duty at Angel Island, Cal.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Robert M. Enders, sr., now at Little Rock, Ark., has been ordered to accompany the 32d Infantry to Manila.

Maj. Edward T. Comegys, surgeon, has been directed to close the medical supply depot at Atlanta, Ga., and to assume charge of the general hospital and supply depot at Savannah, Ga., relieving Maj. D. M. Appel and Capt. H. D. Snyder of the medical department.

Maj. M. C. Hutchins, quartermaster, U. S. V., has been ordered from New York to Boston on business connected with the establishment of a camp ground at South Framingham, Mass., for the accommodation of the 46th Infantry.

Singular Request.

A bequest, somewhat out of the ordinary, was caled to attention today in reading over an old will on file in the office of Register McGill. The testator directed that "My clothing is to go to those that they fit."

ARRIVAL OF THE SHAMROCK

Challenger for America's Cup Reaches New York Today.

The Yacht Made a Quick and Safe Trip Across the Atlantic.

NEW YORK, August 18.—Sir Thomas Lipton's yacht Shamrock, challenger for the America's cup, reached this port today, accompanied by her tender, the steam yacht Erin. The Shamrock sailed from Fairlie, on the Clyde, August 3, and made the transatlantic voyage in much quicker time than was anticipated.

The Erin towed the Shamrock about 2,000 miles, and the latter sailed something more than 1,200 miles. Her best day's run under canvas was 268 knots. Most of the towing was done after passing the Azores, August 9.

At quarantine the yachts were promptly cleared.

The Shamrock was yawl rigged and painted light green. She carried the blue ensign of the British navy, with Sir Thos. Lipton's private signal, green shamrock in yellow ground with a green border. The Shamrock shows a light silvery metal where the paint has been scraped from her sides. The crew of the yacht are well satisfied with the behavior of the challenger.

On board the Erin was Chevalier Martino, marine painter to the queen.

After the yachts had anchored in the upper bay Captain Archie Hogarth of the Shamrock said:

"The Shamrock behaved beautifully. I am more than satisfied with her. In fact, I am delighted, because my most sanguine anticipations have been more than realized. But I will say this, that gleeful as I am with the behavior of the boat, I was more than surprised with the generous reception which she got from the time that we were abreast of Sandy Hook."

Dr. Mackay of Edinburgh, who was aboard the Erin, acted as spokesman for Capt. Matthews, who was busily engaged looking after the routine work on the Erin. The doctor expressed himself as being delighted with the trip over, and said that not an accident of any moment occurred during the entire trip. He said that both boats, with the Shamrock in the lead, left Fairlie at 5:47 p.m. August 3. Favorable winds prevailed, and the Shamrock went past the Isle of Man with all sails set.

Up to Tuesday, the 8th, moderate seas prevailed, but then heavy weather set in, accompanied by a fog, in which the Erin lost sight of the Shamrock. Heavy seas swept over the decks of the Erin, and the Shamrock was equally deluged. On the morning of the 9th the Erin picked up the Shamrock, and Captain Matthews figured that they were then 225 miles from Corvo, in the Azores.

Pleasant weather was experienced that evening and during the night.

TUPPER CHARGES BAD FAITH.

Former Canadian High Commissioner Criticises United States.

LONDON, August 18.—Sir Charles Tupper, formerly Canadian high commissioner, in an interview with a representative of the Associated Press today, said:

"The United States is purposely delaying the settlement of the Alaska dispute on account of the pecuniary benefit accruing to miners and coast cities through delay, and has refused to have the boundary delimitated as is being done in Venezuela.

"No settlement ever could be reached through the even-sided commission suggested by the United States.

"We have reached an impasse, and have no intention of resuming negotiations in regard to matters pending between Canada and America until the Alaska question is settled.

"I propose that a British railway be built from Kitmata to Dawson, and that a law be passed allowing only Britishers to mine on the Yukon. The moment this is done the object of the United States in preventing a settlement disappears. The dominion is a unit in supporting Sir Wilfrid Laurier's stand."

VIGILANCIA SAFE IN PORT.

Ward Liner Arrived at Nassau Last Evening.

NEW YORK, August 18.—The Ward line officers have received a dispatch from Nassau, Bahama Islands, saying that the steamer Vigilancia, which sailed from here Wednesday, August 9, for Mexican ports via Havana, where she was due last Sunday, arrived at Nassau last evening; all well and the vessel in good condition. The Vigilancia sailed for Havana at 2 o'clock this morning.

PROMOTING ENLISTED MEN.

Amendments to Regulations Made by the Secretary of War.

The Secretary of War has made several amendments to the regulations relating to the examination of enlisted men for appointment as second lieutenants in the army and directing that competitive examinations be held in each geographical department September 15 next. By the terms of a general order just issued on the subject a soldier desiring to take the competitive examination must have completed two years of service on or prior to September 15, 1899, and his age on that date must not exceed thirty years.

A board will be convened September 15, 1899, by each department commander, before which any soldier serving within the department and possessing the legal qualifications, and who may desire to take the examination, will be ordered to appear.

Regimental commanders will be directed to report to department commanders the names of all legally qualified enlisted men who desire to appear before the board.

For the purpose of appointment and of relative rank after appointment the names of the successful candidates will be arranged by the War Department on a list in order of merit according to their general average as reported by the several departmental boards.

Date Set for Snell's Trial.

It is announced at the office of the United States attorney that the trial of Benjamin H. Snell, indicted for the murder of Lizzie Weisenberger, has been set for Monday, the 9th day of October next.

Baltimore Markets.

BALTIMORE, August 18.—Flour firm, unchanged; receipts, 16,023 barrels; exports, 37,295 barrels. Wheat firm; spot and the month, 71⅝a72; September, 72⅝a72⅞; October, 74a74¼; December, 77a77¼; steamer No. 2 red, 68a68½; receipts, 42,795 bushels; exports, 136,000 bushels; southern by sample, 63a73½; do. on grade, 69½a72⅝. Corn steady; mixed, spot and the month, 35½a35¾; September and October, 35¼a35½; November or December, new or old, 32⅝a32¾; January, 32½a32⅝; steamer mixed, 34a34¼; receipts, 127,277 bushels; exports, 266,162 bushels; southern white corn, 40a40½; do. yellow, 40a40½. Oats steady; No. 2 white, new, 26a26½; No. 2 mixed, new, 25, sales. Rye firm; No. 2 nearby, 52a53; No. 2 western, 58. Hay barely steady; No. 1 timothy, old, $11.50 asked; new, $14.50a$15. Grain freights very quiet; steam to Liverpool, per bushel, 3½d., September; Cork for orders, per quarter, 3s. 4½d.a3s. 6d., September. Sugar strong, unchanged. Butter firm, unchanged. Eggs firm, unchanged. Cheese steady, unchanged.

Grain, Provisions and Cotton Markets.

Furnished by W. B. Hibbs & Co., bankers and brokers, 1419 F st., members New York stock exchange, correspondents Messrs. Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co., New York.

CHICAGO, August 18.—Grain:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—Sept	71⅛	72	71⅛	71⅝-¾
Dec	73⅝	74⅛-¼	73⅝	73⅞-¾
Corn—Sept	30¾	31	29⅝-¾	31
Dec	28½	28⅝	28⅜	28½
Oats—Sept	19⅝	20	19¾	19¾
Dec	19¾	19¾	19⅝	19¾

CHICAGO, August 18.—Provisions:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Pork—Sept	8.30	8.37	8.30	8.32
Oct	8.40	8.47	8.40	8.42
Lard—Sept	5.25	5.25	5.20	5.22
Oct	5.30	5.32	5.30	5.30
Ribs—Sept	5.10	5.12	5.07	5.10
Oct	5.15	5.17	5.12	5.15

NEW YORK, August 18.—Cotton:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
September	5.50	5.50	5.52	5.52
October	5.78	5.80	5.72	5.77
December	5.87	5.88	5.82	5.86
January	5.92	5.92	5.86	5.91

FINANCE AND TRADE

Good Buying of Higher-Priced Railway Stocks.

SHORT COVERING HELPS PRICES

The Industrial List Was Only Moderately Active.

GENERAL MARKET REPORTS

Special Dispatch to The Evening Star.

NEW YORK, August 18.—The attitude of London again gave direction to the local stock market during the opening hour, a good commission house demand and a further covering by traders improving prices in nearly all departments. The stocks which have been conspicuous on previous days of the week were again active and at better prices. One new development, however, was recorded, namely, an increased demand for the higher-priced Granger shares.

Recent councils on the part of certain large interests have given rise to a belief in an organized manipulative campaign, and traders no longer insist on selling the general market.

Monetary conditions are satisfactory on the surface, but at this time in the week the probable showing to be made in bank statement influenced prices. Opinion differed as to the net result of the exhibit, but there is little likelihood of any significant disappointment in this matter.

Southern railway declared a dividend of 1 per cent on the preferred stock payable October 4; to stockholders of record, September 11. The dividend is charged as of June 30, the end of the company's fiscal year.