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THE RIOT AT MASPETH.

FIFTY-FOUR INJURED PRISONERS IN LONG ISLAND CITY JAIL.

CAPTAIN RAHN'S STORY OF THE TROUBLE—THE WOUNDED OFFICER, SCHERRY, NOT LIKELY TO RECOVER.

The officials at the Long Island City jail had a busy time of it yesterday. They are accustomed to taking care of an ordinary number of prisoners, but when they are thrown at them at the rate of almost threescore at once it is only natural that there should be a sort of a surprise party. And the jail was crowded yesterday. The rioters, or picnickers, or whatever you have a mind to call them, who enjoyed the Fourth of July in a glorious, old-time, free-for-all fight at Maspeth, Long Island, and a number who stoutly maintain that they did not fight at all, but were being taken care of by the authorities for no cause whatever enjoyed the Sheriff's hospitality yesterday. At first there were fifty-nine of them, but five were bailed out in the course of the day, and one other was expecting some kind-hearted friend at any moment. This number does not include the ordinary run of "drunks" and other prisoners who have their quarters in the jails on other charges. The fifty-nine are all men who went to the outing of the Order of the Late Soldiers of Russia, which was held Saturday in the park of William

READY FOR ANOTHER.

M. Sewell, in Flushing-ave., Maspeth, Long Island. They are all of them Russians, and most of them look as if the American Fourth of July had been a little too much for them.

This addition to the regular number of Independence Day lodgers was a considerable strain on the accommodations of the jail, but accommodated they all were. It seems that the picnic was given by the members of the Order of the Late Soldiers of Russia, and that the members of the Independent Russian Hussars, the Rumanian Military Society and the Austrian Independent Schuetzen Corps were invited to attend. All of these men were attired in glittering uniforms, and clanking sabres were carried by the Hussars, while the members of the Schuetzen Corps carried rifles. Nearly, if not quite, all of the men who were taken prisoners were members of the Late Soldiers or of the Hussars.

DILAPIDATED-LOOKING PRISONERS.

A Tribune reporter visited the Long Island City jail yesterday afternoon and had a talk with some of the prisoners. The man in charge at the jail took the reporter, in the first place, to the top floor of the building, where about thirty men were confined in a large room. They were nearly all of them in their shirtsleeves and wore blue trousers with two red stripes running down the sides. These were the Late

DISCUSSING THE RIOT.

Soldiers. One man in the room wore red trousers and boots of patent leather, and he was a member of the Hussars—the only one in the room. A number of the unfortunates wore bandages about their decidedly troubled brows, as though they had come in violent contact with something hard (which proved to be the case in every instance), and they looked generally wilted and dilapidated.

One man, the spokesman of the party, consented to talk with the reporter. He is a member of the Late Soldiers, but his name could not be learned. He said: "I hardly know what we are arrested for. We did not have anything to do with the trouble. It was all between the members of the Hussars, the police and a crowd of toughs and bums, that got into the grounds." By the "toughs and bums" the man evidently meant the deputy-sheriffs that came to the grounds to assist the officers already there after the trouble had started. "Some of the men here now," he went on to say, "were sitting at tables with their wives and were clubbed or arrested without the slightest cause. I do not know the origin of the trouble because I was not there when it started."

CAPTAIN RAHN'S STORY.

Captain Harris Rahn, the commander of the Hussars, was a prisoner in another room of the building, on a lower floor. There were about a score of other Hussars confined in the same room, and they looked to be in a sorry plight. There were more bandages to be seen in this room than in the other. It was hot and muggy, and the men had discarded their coats, making the bloodstains on their shirts all the more prominent. Captain Rahn acted as the spokesman for this party, and he was the most badly used up man in the crowd. He wore a bandage about his head, and his shirt front was one great bloodstain. Not a spot of the white linen could be seen. He was not inclined to talk at first, but said that he was feeling too badly from the effects of his wounds to talk with any one. After some urging, however, he gave this story: "The trouble started with a member of our organization who was drunk and disorderly, and was disgracing us. I told him that he must leave the grounds, but I was unable to do anything with him. I then went to one of the offi-

CAPTAIN HARRIS RAHN.

cers who was detailed at the grounds, and asked him to put the man out. He was an old man, the officer was, but he started to do as I had asked him to.

"Then the crowd began to hoot and yell, and to tell the officer not to put the man out. I then said that I would take all of the responsibility, but the cries from the crowd that had gathered evidently excited the officer, and he was going to do as I hald told him. I then went to the other officer and asked him to help us. He started to do so, and the crowd redoubled their yells. The old officer suddenly turned around and said: 'The first man that speaks to me will get a good clubbing.' I turned to him and said: 'Here I am, and if you want to do anything like that you had better begin on me.' Then he raised his club and made these ugly cuts that you see on my head now. After that I got the other officer to come with me, while I made a complaint against the man who had done me up. I did this, and when I returned to the grounds I was arrested, and here I am."

The Captain said that he did not know how the general melee was started, as that occurred after he had left the park. Some of the other men, however, had told him that when they saw how he had been treated they fell upon the officer. Aid was telephoned for to Maspeth, and a crowd of deputy-sheriffs soon arrived upon the scene. Then there was a time. The newcomers were evidently those who were spoken of as "toughs and bums" by the prisoners, as the deputies were not in uniform. Shooting and clubbing and fighting went on for a considerable time, and a number of people, in all probability, were arrested who had not been implicated in the trouble. The Hussars used their sabres and the officers used their clubs, and one or two of the Austrians used their rifles, and the consequences were bad. One result is that there are over half a hundred men in jail in Long Island City, many of them suffering from badly damaged craniums. Another is that the two deputy-sheriffs who were on duty at the park are badly injured. One of them, John Bauman, received sabre cuts on the head and hands, and the other, the old man, Washington J. Scherry, suffered cuts and kicks and blows, and a number of other damages, and his life is despaired of. And the end is not yet, for the cases do not come up until to-day.

NAMES OF THE PRISONERS.

The men who were made prisoners and locked up in the jail are: Jacob Cohen, Bernard Greenstein, Jacob Rosenberg, Simon Hendel, Max Levy, Herman Kanewith, Julius Alexander, Harris Margoalse, Bernard Rovensky, Abram Hanbrittia, Louis Goothman, William Wienthol, Samuel Revin, Charles Becken, Jacob Remberg, Joseph Witman, Morris Goodman, Morris Levison, Harry Newman, Joseph Kantrovitz, Jacob Bregman, Elm Suger, Frederick Fleming, Samuel Schneider, Samuel Goldman, Samuel Kaliskie, Morris Fogelstein, Solomon Klyatskie, F. Markowitz, John Blake, Myer Solomon, Philip Cohen, Isaac Daker, David Grapin, David Horwitz, Louis Lebeck, Bernard Satun, Isaac Cohen, Isaac Copperman, Jacob Harris, Solomon Stern, Harris Rahn, A. Shapiro, Samuel Parter, Solon Silverstein, Samuel Cohen, Louis Grothman, Isaac Sunshine, Philip Cohen, Israel Morel, Jacob Hiderman, Harry Morel, Himan Geitle, Samuel Goldberg, Alexander Sondergraft, Joseph Ratowitz, Jacob Bangis, August Fleming.

Big crowds visited Flushing Park yesterday to see the battle-ground. The park showed the effects of the battle, although an effort had been made to clear away the ruins. There were many visitors to the park who sought articles lost in the fight. The employes of the park gathered up a lot of stuff after the crowd had departed, and much of it was claimed yesterday. A good portion of the spoils taken by the authorities and park employes were remnants of the finery worn by the fighters before the battle.

Mr. Sewald, the proprietor, went about all day bemoaning the affair of Saturday night. Not only was his park damaged to the extent of several hundred dollars in the fight, but he lost the sales of liquor and beer he had expected to make. He said that it was evident to him within a short time after the arrival of the rival organizations that there would be trouble, but he did not expect there would be any such affair as occurred. He says that he and his employes did everything in their power to prevent trouble, but were only partly successful even at the start. When things became warm, they were brushed aside and the fight went on. That the deputy-sheriffs used more force than was necessary is denied by some of those who witnessed the affair without taking part in it. The deputies took a hand in the riot at a time when the excited Russians had reached a state of mind that did not permit of much discrimination. When the fight was at its height the combatants struck any one within reach.

CROWDS ABOUT THE JAIL.

Around the Long Island City Jail all day yesterday there were crowds of friends and relatives of the imprisoned men. Some of the women remained about the jail through the greater part of Saturday night and the early hours of yesterday. In some cases they were dragged screaming away from the jail by friends. The rain that was falling about midnight did not seem to lessen the determination of the women to remain near their husbands, and it is safe to say that at no time was there a total absence of women from the courthouse grounds. In doorways across the street, and within sight of the jail, they crouched the greater part of the night, and when the policeman on the beat tried to drive them away they became so excited that he desisted until he had consulted with his superiors. It was decided to allow the women to remain so long as they behaved.

The prisoners will be escorted under guard this afternoon to Maspeth, where they will be arraigned before Justice Schumacker. The Sheriff favors having the Justice come to Long Island City and sit in one of the courtrooms, as it will save time and trouble. He had not succeeded in making this arrangement up to last night.

Officer Scherry is at his home in Corona. It was desired to remove him to St. John's Hospital, in Long Island City, but it was feared that such a step would be fatal.

DEATH OF MRS. GEORGE H. MORGAN.

Lenox, Mass., July 5 (Special).—Word was received here to-day of the death of Mrs. George H. Morgan at Carlsbad, Germany. Mr. and Mrs. Morgan went abroad in May, for the benefit of Mrs. Morgan's health. They purposed returning to Lenox in the autumn to occupy their beautiful new country place, Wentworth Hall, which was completed about a year ago on the site of the Hagerty cottage, at one time the summer home of Mr. and Mrs. William C. Whitney. Although it was known that Mrs. Morgan was in poor health, her illness was not known to be serious, and the news of her death was a great shock to her many friends among the cottagers.

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A FRESH GLEAM OF HOPE.

RESCUERS IN THE TWIN SHAFT MINE SAY THEY HEARD RAPPINGS.

INDICATIONS THAT SOME OF THE ENTOMBED MINERS ARE ALIVE—THOUSANDS GATHER AT THE MINE EAGER FOR NEWS.

Wilkesbarre, Penn., July 5.—At the Twin Shaft yesterday the rescuers labored on hopelessly yet doggedly doing their duty, but with despair in their hearts. To-day they are attacking the mass of rock and coal with a strength gained from hope and an eagerness born of expectancy, for they firmly believe now that somewhere beyond the mass of the fall some of their comrades are alive. The glad tidings were brought to the surface this morning by the 11 o'clock shift, and proved the silver lining to the cloud of gloom which caused the officials yesterday to speak of abandoning the work. There is no talk now but of pushing ahead at every risk and reaching the entombed men.

It was due to the bravery of William D. Owens, foreman, and other members of the shift that the fact was learned. The shift had made such good progress that they reached a place where they found room on top of the fall to crawl along. Anxious to see how far the fall extended and to determine what was beyond it, Owens and some of his brave followers crawled over the mass of debris. For 110 feet they crawled and then came to a small clear space blocked by a fall flush with the roof. They were examining this fall when, clear and distinct, on the iron rail came the sound that assured them not all of the sixty are dead. There were two raps with a short interval between and three rapid ones. Three times they were repeated before the men dared believe they heard aright, and then back they sent the same kind of tap.

Immediately it was answered, and then for three-quarters of an hour they kept it up, rapping and receiving the answers. It did no good beyond assuring them that the men were alive, and sending assurance of assistance to the poor unfortunates separated from them by no one knows how many feet of almost solid rock and coal. It was hard to leave the spot, but the news would give much needed cheer to the weary waiters and watchers on the surface, and so finally they reluctantly turned and hurried to the surface, where they told the good news.

All day long, despite the rain which has fallen almost continually, thousands of people have been gathered at the head of the shaft waiting for more good news. The wives and relatives of the entombed men are all there, except a couple of the wives upon whom the strain has told so severely that they are confined to their beds. All are eagerly discussing the situation and the chances of the rescuers reaching the men in time. Some of the most conservative miners have expressed doubts about the rappings and say the men may have been deceived. They may have been, but Owens's words leave little doubt. He says: "The rappings were not such as could be confounded with the cracking or breaking of timbers or the working of the mine. They were clear, distinct and regular, and, as there were two long raps and three short ones, I am certain they could have been made only by men who knew what they were doing. Then they answered us when we knocked, and I am certain, and so is every man of my shift, that there are some men alive."

How many men are alive it is impossible to tell. There may be only one man and there may be all. The men were divided into two parties at their work on the fatal Sunday morning, and while one party may be crushed, the other may be safe, or some of the men may have had warning of the fall and been able to make some headway up the slope. The general supposition is that some few of the men were imprisoned between two falls and are held there, very likely in a few feet of space near some strong pillar and with no means of working at the fall.

Some of the officials say they place great reliance on Owens, as he is one of their most experienced men and one who would not be misled by any sound made by the "squeezing" of the mine. Furthermore, his report was verified this afternoon by the 3 o'clock shift. Three of the shift crawled over the fall and reached a clear spot, where they rapped on the rail and were answered. They cannot tell, of course, how near the entombed men they are, but think, owing to the clearness of the rappings, they are not far away. The men have now been in a week, and can probably live another ten days.

A FAILURE TO VERIFY THE STORY.

(United Press Dispatch.)

Wilkesbarre, Penn., July 5.—By order of General Superintendent Law, several skilful men were quietly sent into the shaft this afternoon to verify if possible the hopeful story of the tapping. After prolonged efforts and the use of every method of signalling possible, they came back to-night with a report of failure, not the least bit of noise indicating that their labor in this direction had been successful. The work of the three mine inspectors to investigate the disaster will begin to-morrow morning.

SUICIDE ON HIS WIFE'S GRAVE.

J. A. PARRA, SON OF ONE OF THE FOREMOST MEN IN COLOMBIA, KILLS HIMSELF IN TERRE HAUTE.

Terre Haute, Ind., July 5.—J. A. Parra, son of one of the foremost men of the United States of Colombia, shot himself dead on the grave of his wife in this city yesterday afternoon. Parra came here six years ago to attend the Polytechnic Institute. Two years ago he was married to Miss Angie Ebel, of this city. A month later she died.

At the church services Parra clung to the casket until forcibly removed, and at the cemetery tried to jump into the grave. He has been afflicted with brain trouble since the death of his wife. He had decided to return to Central America and was on his way when here yesterday.

A NOVEL BILL OF FARE.

WHAT A RAINES LAW HOTEL PROPRIETOR PRETENDS TO OFFER HIS GUESTS.

Detective Morris Cohen, of the Eldridge-st. station, last night arrested Frank Whittiker, keeper of a saloon-hotel, at No. 74 Stanton-st., for violation of the Excise law. When Cohen entered the saloon he found a man at the bar buying a glass of beer and two other men drinking beer. On the bar was a bill of fare. There were also a number of bricks on the bar. One of them bore a placard marked "Ham sandwiches ten cents." On another brick was a placard, "Tenderloin steaks $1.70. To order $9." On still another was a card, "Cats without teeth 72 cents. Ladies 71 cents." A fourth brick had a card marked, "Fried Dogs 35 cents, extra 75 cents." Another was labelled, "Spring Chicken $1.65." A piece of wood bore a card labelled "Hamburger Steak 40 cents, extra fine 29 cents."

STRUCK WITH A PAVING BLOCK.

ONE OF TWO DISPUTANTS THOUGHT TO BE DYING FROM A FRACTURED SKULL.

Elmer Van Etten, of No. 81 Nott-ave., Long Island City, is believed to be dying from a fractured skull. He was out on Saturday night with John Kein, of No. 94 Nott-ave. When they reached Van Etten's house, about 2 o'clock yesterday morning, they parted. Van Etten mounted the steps and found Albert Todd, twenty years old, a driver, who boarded with him, sleeping on the stoop. Van Etten awakened him and told him to go into the house.

Van Etten heard angry words between the men, and stopped and looked back. He says that blows were exchanged, and then Todd, with blood on his face, ran into the street and grabbed a paving block. He dared Van Etten to follow him. Van Etten walked into the road, and Todd, he alleges, threw the block. It struck Van Etten on the forehead, and he dropped. He was unconscious when Kein reached him.

Todd fled, but was caught yesterday morning at daylight in Burden's woods, near Vernon-ave., by Detective Walsh. Justice Duffy committed him without bail. Van Etten was taken to St. John's Hospital, and it is believed that he will die.

A FATAL SLIDE DOWN A BANISTER.

Wolf Kowweek, eleven years old, of No. 210 Stanton-st., was killed last night by falling from the banister of the third floor in the house. He was amusing himself by sliding down the banister, and soon after leaving the top of the third floor he lost his balance and fell to the ground floor. He was removed to the Union Market police station, where an ambulance call was sent in to Bellevue Hospital. He died while being attended by the ambulance surgeon. His skull had been fractured.

HE WILL SUMMER IN CANTON.

MAJOR M'KINLEY GIVES UP HIS PROJECTED TRIP TO ROXBURY.

MANY INQUIRIES AS TO HIS ITINERARY RECEIVED—VISITORS IN CANTON.

Canton, Ohio, July 5.—Notwithstanding the fact that Major McKinley has decided to remain at home this summer, he received letters to-day from many towns between Canton and Boston asking him what day and at what hour he expected to pass through them on his way to Roxbury, where, it has been rumored, he would spend a fortnight with his cousin, Colonel Osborne.

Similar letters have been coming for several days, and they will continue to come until it is plainly understood that Major McKinley does not expect to leave Canton for an outing this year. Had he gone to Roxbury, as he thought of doing, his journey would have been a series of ovations. People would have greeted him in large numbers at all of the important stations, and his holiday trip would have been changed to a continuous and, perhaps, burdensome speech-making and handshaking tour, beginning with farewells at Canton and terminating only with the welcome at the other end of the journey.

Major McKinley said to-day that he felt no need of rest, and that, such being the case, he thought he could discharge the manifold duties incident to the campaign which fall to his lot to better advantage here than elsewhere. He has his books and his papers here, and a well-trained clerical staff as well. He is surrounded by friends, who are at his command whenever their services are needed, and who can and do render him efficient aid in many ways. In short, his life is well and systematically organized, and as long as he and his wife are well and the weather is comfortable, Major McKinley sees no reason why he should not remain at his home. He is fond of his own home, and enjoys life in it most heartily.

The people know where to find Major McKinley when he is in Canton, and he is so sincere in character, so democratic in manner, that he is glad to have them come and see him, and when he has the time is genuinely glad to receive them and talk with them. The people are still coming in large numbers to visit Major McKinley; there will be many hundred callers this week, and as many next. Last week 4,000 people from out of town called upon him in a single day. He shook hands with all of them, and the ordeal did not seem to fatigue him. He is an expert at handshaking, and disposed of his callers at the rate of more than thirty a minute.

Most of the delegates who come to Canton carry banners inscribed with the words, "Protection," "Reciprocity," "Sound Money," and, in many cases, the words "Patriotism" and "Prosperity" appear in vivid letters on streamers and banners.

The mail this morning brought to Major McKinley another great pile of letters congratulating and complimenting him upon his speech which he made to the committee which conveyed to him the official notification of his nomination. The political friends of the candidate have dwelt with complimentary fervor upon the vigor of his expression and the soundness of his ideas. A number of distinguished literary and professional men, who are not, as a rule, Republican partisans, have written pleasant notes of a complimentary character, giving evidence of their delight with the form and diction of the speech.

Plans for the conduct of the impending campaign are rapidly maturing—rapidly, but not hurriedly. The work of the campaign will not be formally begun until the Democratic platform has been adopted and the Democratic candidate nominated. Within a week or two after the Chicago Convention the Republicans will open headquarters and set to work actively upon a campaign of education. The main issue touching the great body of people will be the tariff. In certain sections the money question will have to be met and discussed with intelligence. In some quarters, no doubt, an elaborate educational campaign will be conducted on both sides.

Major McKinley, instead of attending his own church this morning, went to the Trinity Lutheran Church. He was accompanied by his private secretary and Mrs. Boyle, Judge W. R. Day and Captain and Mrs. H. O. Heistand. The Rev. D. H. Bauslin preached an Independence Day sermon, in which he reviewed the history of this country, endeavoring throughout to show the providential hand of God guiding its destinies.

Charles Marent, the young bicyclist, who started to come here from New-York on his wheel, called on Major McKinley this morning and delivered several letters of recommendation which he had collected on the way. Major McKinley had him tell the story of his trip, which, according to the young man, was filled with mishaps. He ruined three wheels and his face bears the marks of several severe falls. He got only as far as Buffalo on his wheel, and the trip from there was made by train.

THE FUNERAL OF A STRIKER.

VAST CROWDS LISTEN TO MONSIGNOR THORPE, WHO PREACHES DENOUNCING THE CLEVELAND STRIKE.

Cleveland, Ohio, July 5.—The funeral of William Rettger, the striker killed at the Brown Hoisting Works, was the most imposing funeral pageant ever given a laboring man. In Cleveland there has been but one occasion when there were a larger procession and greater crowds—the funeral of Garfield.

To-day by actual count 10,000 men formed the funeral cortège. The funeral services were held in the Church of the Immaculate Conception. A conservative estimate places the number of spectators about the church and along the long line of march to the cemetery at 100,000. The procession moved quietly, and, save for the dirges played by the many bands, no sound but the tread of feet broke the quiet. The white casket was literally buried in flowers. Monsignor Thorpe, who, it is thought, will be made Bishop of Buffalo Diocese, delivered the sermon, and his remarks were not altogether relished. In the course of his sermon he said:

"The lesson we must learn to-day is that in society there are two classes, capitalist and wage-earner. Next to capital there is the strong right arm of labor. One cannot exist without the other. The capitalist has a right to manage his capital. He has the right under the laws of the State and Nation. He makes hazardous ventures, and on account of the risks in business has the right to do as he chooses. He may abuse that right and forget God in his enjoyment of his riches. If he does there is a remedy, but it does not lie in passion or violence. I speak to you as brothers.

"The remedy is public sentiment and the law. There is another class, not banded together as you are. They have their individual rights, and those who administer the law must protect them. Scenes have been enacted during the last week which should never have occurred. These men who have become victims of your hate have rights under the law."

He continued at some length to reprove the strikers for the scenes of violence. After the funeral the sermon was roundly denounced by many.

The troops are still under arms.

A WRECK ON THE W. C. AND ST. L.

St. Louis, July 5.—Train No. 15, of the Wabash, Chicago and St. Louis, which left Chicago last evening, was ditched near Worden and was badly wrecked. The engine, baggage and dining-room cars were upset, and two chair-cars left the track, but remained upright. The engineer, H. Gibson, was badly, but not fatally, crushed. Five passengers were hurt, but their injuries were slight, and they were able to go to their homes. The wreck is supposed to have been caused by the breaking of an engine wheel.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR CONVENTION AT WASHINGTON.

The Royal Blue Line will sell excursion tickets to Washington at rate of $6.50 for the round trip from New-York, and corresponding rates from other stations. Tickets good to go on July 6, 7 and 8, and for return until July 15th. A further extension of return limit until July 31st can be obtained upon arrival at Washington. Station in New-York Central Railroad of New-Jersey, foot Liberty-st. Extra trains on July 7th and 8th.—Advt.

FIRST SKIRMISH TO-DAY.

THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO VOTE FOR TEMPORARY CHAIRMAN.

SENATOR HILL ANXIOUS FOR THE HONOR—SILVER MEN ALMOST SURE TO RESENT HIS SELECTION—PLANS OF THE SILVER LEADERS STILL VAGUELY DEVELOPED—BLAND GAINING STRENGTH—J. R. M'LEAN'S AMBITION.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Chicago, July 5.—With the opening session of the Democratic National Convention less than forty-eight hours off, the programme of the Western and Southern leaders who have captured the party organization, and now seek to recast its platform of principles, is still vaguely and haltingly developed. Though most of the silver managers have been on the ground for four or five days, their plans have matured with disappointing slowness, and every step taken toward the assumption of party power and party responsibility has been marked by indecision and uncertainty. In the absence of the great majority of the delegates from the silver States, the self-appointed junta of Bimetallic Leaguers in charge of the free-coinage canvass here have naturally been hampered by the consciousness that their authority was only provisional and temporary, and that their pledges and contracts were in no sense binding on the delegations for whom they had volunteered to speak.

The lack of definite organization among the silver forces, which from the beginning has involved their whole programme in confusion and uncertainty, is still unremedied and promises to remain, even after the Convention opens, a stumbling block in the way of the new and untried leadership now grasping for party power. As a result, the choice of the Convention for the Presidential nomination remains as much of a puzzle as ever, and even the terms of the platform on which the Westernized Democracy is to go before the people are still in grave dispute among the motley leaders who now dominate the party's National councils.

The steering committee organized by the silver delegates on Friday night is, however, gradually extending and enforcing a wholesome discipline on the free-coinage ranks, and, though its authority is still far from absolute or paramount, there is some chance that by Tuesday noon it may have beaten the irregular and unwieldy free-coinage majority into a fairly compact political organization, committed to the execution of a definite programme in the approaching Convention.

SENATOR HILL'S ATTITUDE.

The first skirmish between the new Western and Southern party leaders and their vanquished Eastern opponents will take place to-morrow, when the Democratic National Committee meets to select a temporary chairman for the opening session of the Convention. The National Committee is controlled by the Eastern sound-money leaders, and it is expected that a majority of its members will vote to give the temporary chairmanship to Senator Hill, of New-York. Mr. Hill is extremely anxious to secure this compliment from a free-coinage Convention, and he has been endeavoring to persuade the free-coinage managers to allow him to be named for temporary chairman, a post of honor purely, without opposition. To curry favor with the silver leaders, especially with the Anarchistic autocrat of the Illinois Democracy, John P. Altgeld, the New-York Senator refused to take part last night in the sound-money rally held at the Auditorium Theatre, on the ground that its main purpose was to denounce and repudiate the methods by which Altgeld routed the gold-standard faction in this State and secured the election of a solid free-coinage delegation two weeks ago at Peoria.

The rank and file of the silver men are strongly opposed, however, to showing any quarter to the Eastern Democracy, and will bitterly resent any attempt to bestow one of the conspicuous honors of the Convention on a gold-standard man and a New-Yorker. If Mr. Hill is made the choice of the majority of the National Committee for temporary chairman of the Convention, there is little doubt that the silver minority will present a rival candidate for the place, and that the Convention will show its real temper by quickly reversing the National Committee's unwelcome action.

BLAND APPARENTLY GAINING STRENGTH.

If any candidate for the Presidency has gained materially in strength during the last twenty-four hours it is Mr. Bland. The managers of "Silver Dick's" boom have made the most of the apparent decision of Governor Altgeld to cast his fortunes with the Missourian, at least for the present. Probably two-thirds of the Illinois delegates have been for Bland from the beginning, and the enforcement of the unit rule, with Altgeld's sanction and approval, will give the author of the Bland act the State's forty-eight votes. Bland has now Illinois, Missouri, Arkansas and Texas behind him, with an appreciable following from the Southern, Southwestern and Rocky Mountain States. The Missouri mathematicians give out this table as a modest estimate of "Silver Dick's" strength in the various State and Territorial delegations:

Alabama	16	Montana	6
Arizona	6	New-Mexico	6
California	18	Nebraska	16
Colorado	8	North Dakota	6
Idaho	3	Nevada	6
Illinois	48	Oklahoma	6
Indian Territory	6	Oregon	6
Kansas	20	Tennessee	24
Louisiana	8	Texas	30
Maine	4	Utah	5
Maryland	4	Virginia	6
Michigan	28	Washington	8
Mississippi	8	West Virginia	6
Missouri	34	Wyoming	6
Total			339

Friends of the other candidates say that the total shown in the table should be divided by two or three to show Missouri's potato-planting and hayraking statesman's real strength. No other aspirant, however, is willing to face the public with a tabular demonstration of his vote-getting abilities.

TELLER'S EMISSARIES DOWNCAST.

The ex-Republican silver Senators—Dubois, Mantle, Pettigrew and the rest—who came to Chicago to persuade the Democratic Convention to take up Senator Teller, of Colorado, as a "logical candidate," are unable to conceal their dissatisfaction at the chilliness and indifference with which their appeals have been listened to by the silver leaders here. Ignoring the plain fact that they must support the nominee of the Democratic Convention, whoever he may be, if they wish to make their "bolt" at St. Louis effective, the seceding Republicans have been astonished to see the Quixotic Teller boom collapse at the first break of Bourbon and mossback prejudice. However friendly the free-coinage Senators in command here may be to Mr. Teller's canvass, they are too politic to try to force a convert of two weeks' standing on a Democratic National Convention, which has not yet forgotten the campaign of 1872. It is significant that the Colorado delegation has so far disclaimed any intention of presenting Mr. Teller's name to the Convention, and that the Bland managers confidently claim Colorado's eight votes for the Missouri candidate.

John R. McLean's canvass for the Vice-Presidency has made such unexpected progress and has developed so many evidences of Mr. McLean's strength and availability that his friends are now on the point of pushing him forward as a serious candidate for the first place on the National ticket. McLean can command the vote of Ohio, the District of Columbia and Kentucky as a starter, and in a protracted struggle in the Convention would undoubtedly have an excellent chance to carry off the Presidential prize.

A noticeable feature of the pre-Convention canvass is the diplomatic attitude assumed by ex-Secretary Whitney since his arrival here. Seeing that the cause of sound money is irretrievably lost, the New-York leader has conspicuously avoided all unnecessary demonstration of chagrin or ill-temper, and his relations with the silver managers have been marked by a politeness and good feeling which have done much to smooth down the irritation which the struggle in the party for and against free coinage has developed.

THREATS OF A BOLT.

MR. WHITNEY SOUNDS A WARNING TO THE FREE-COINAGE MAJORITY.

NO TAMPERING WITH THE MICHIGAN DELEGATION WILL BE TOLERATED—THE GOLD MEN CHEER HIS WORDS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Chicago, July 5.—William C. Whitney made a distinct threat to-night that the gold Democrats would bolt the Convention if the Michigan gold delegation was ousted by the Committee on Credentials. Word came to Mr. Whitney and Senator Hill that the latest plan of the free-coinage Democrats was to create a two-thirds majority for themselves in the Convention by converting the twenty-eight votes of Michigan, now for gold, into free-coinage ones. Mr. Whitney laid this information before the gold Democrats at their conference at the Auditorium Hotel.

He said it was the last plan of revolution, after several other plans, equally revolutionary, had been abandoned. When the gold Democrats arrived in Chicago they were told that the free-coinage Democrats would nominate a candidate for President in a separate caucus and that the two-thirds rule would be abrogated. The gold Democrats had made a powerful protest, and both of these plans had been abandoned. Now the information came to him, in an undeniable form, that the free-coinage Democrats were making arrangements to throw out three of the Michigan gold delegates, and thus convert what at present was a gold delegation into a silver one. There would be twenty-eight votes gained for the free-coinage party by such a proceeding, and in this indirect way the two-thirds rule would be abrogated.

"Such action by the Convention on the Michigan delegation," said Mr. Whitney, passionately, "would be as revolutionary, in my opinion, as the abrogation of the two-thirds rule, and we shall not subordinate the welfare of the country or the integrity of the Democratic party to the will of the free-coinage Democrats in this matter."

The gold Democrats present applauded with great vim what Mr. Whitney had said, and plainly understood him as threatening that the gold Democrats would bolt from the Convention if the Michigan delegation were tampered with.

David B. Hill is also greatly excited about this affair, and says that it will be an invasion of State rights thus to eject three delegates and give their seats to others, since Democratic State conventions, differently from Republican State conventions, elect delegates in a body and not by Congress districts.

GOLD MEN MEET AGAIN.

THEY DECIDE TO MAKE A FIGHT ON EVERY POSSIBLE POINT.

SENATOR HILL TO BE NAMED FOR TEMPORARY CHAIRMAN IN SPITE OF THREATS—SOUND-MONEY DELEGATES MAY REFUSE TO VOTE FOR PRESIDENT.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Chicago, July 5.—The gold Democrats held another council to-night at the Auditorium Hotel. It could not be called a council of war, but might be rightly termed a council of aggravation. By aggravating the free-coinage Democrats, it is argued, the gold men may be able to drive them into executing such abominable acts as to give a just cause for knifing the free-coinage candidate for President. But as for openly bolting that hateful thing, Mr. Whitney and Senator Hill are yet in no mood for it. The council was attended by about one hundred prominent gold delegates and gold politicians. Among those present were William C. Whitney, Senator Smith, of New-Jersey; Senator Gray, of Delaware; Bradley B. Smalley, of Vermont; William F. Harrity, chairman of the Democratic National Committee; Smith M. Weed, of Plattsburg; John R. Reed and Robert E. Wright, of Pennsylvania; ex-Mayor Gilroy, of New-York; Elliott Danforth, ex-State Treasurer of New-York; Mayor Malloy, of Troy; William F. Sheehan, of New-York; William D. Bynum, A. G. Smith and A. F. Brown, of Indiana; Don M. Dickinson, of Michigan; Washington Hesing, of Chicago; Controller Eckels, ex-Governor William E. Russell, of Massachusetts; ex-Congressman John E. Russell, of Boston; ex-Police Commissioner J. J. Martin, of New-York, and James W. Hinkley, chairman of the New-York Democratic State Committee.

Senator David B. Hill was not present. Word was brought from him, however, that if those in attendance at the conference decided that he had better stand for temporary chairman he would accept the unpleasant duty of getting knocked down and run over by the free-coinage machine. Mr. Hill had been waited upon in the course of the afternoon by Senator Jones, of Arkansas, and Senator Daniel, of Virginia, and asked as a personal favor by them to decline the post of temporary chairman. If he was named for the position by the gold majority of the Democratic National Committee, they declared, the silver men would move that a silver man be substituted for him. Mr. Hill decided that he would, nevertheless, persist in his candidacy for temporary chairman. It was an easy way to acquire a reputation for courage.

"No, gentlemen," said Mr. Hill to Senators Jones and Daniel, "I cannot heed your warning not to run for temporary chairman. A man who has been defeated for Governor of New-York by 150,000 majority fears no crushing machine after such an experience." And so, apparently, the first test of strength in the Democratic National Convention will be upon this office of temporary chairman.

Those in attendance at the conference approved of Mr. Hill's decision. They will have the Democratic National Committee to-morrow name Mr. Hill for temporary chairman, expecting that he will be beaten by Charles S. Thomas, of Colorado, who is said to the choice of the silver-coinage Democrats. This defeat on temporary chairman will be grievance No. 1. No. 2 will be sought when the free-coinage platform is adopted, after a bimetallic plank offered as a substitute has been voted down. Possibly by that time the decision will be reached not to vote for any man for President, but to throw 350 blank ballots. The Montana delegates, it will be remembered, at the Republican National Convention declined to vote for a candidate for President after the platform was adopted. The argument was made at the conference to-night of the gold Democrats that this would be the right policy to adopt after a free-coinage plank is adopted here in Chicago.

"How can we take part in a vote for President after a free-coinage platform is adopted?" asked one of the delegates, "since if we vote to put a gold man on a free-coinage platform we shall be acting absurdly; and if we vote for a free-coinage candidate for President we stultify our principles."

Those at the conference will also make a grievance of the repeal of the two-thirds rule, if it is repealed; or of the conversion of the Michigan delegation into a free-coinage one.

Ex-Governor Flower made a motion that committees be appointed and sent to the various State delegations to try to persuade them not to support a free-coinage platform. Controller Eckels moved as an amendment that individuals seek out the various State delegations and make speeches against free coinage. He feared that the free-silver delegations would resent the sending to them of formal committees. The general opinion was that Mr. Eckels was right, and it was reported that the free-coinage Democrats