



BRYAN EASILY IN CONTROL

HIS INFLUENCE DOMINATES NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE.

SEEKING TO CONCILIATE ALL OPPOSING INTERESTS—CAUTIOUS SPEECH AT ALGELD MEETING

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.) Chicago, July 20.—The day's meeting of the Democratic National Committee furnished no surprises. As was obvious from the beginning, its direct results were bound to be both meagre and disappointing.

The business done was indeed of a mere routine character, yet the smoothness with which the Bryan programme, such as it was, was forced through the committee, and the ease with which the Bryan managers avoided any and all of the embarrassments and entanglements which had been counted on to hinder the Nebraska leader's canvass for renomination, gave to the day's work at the Sherman House its peculiar significance and interest.

Had to-day's gathering been expressly planned as an object lesson to those Eastern Democrats who are hoping in some way to encompass Mr. Bryan's defeat in the next National Convention, the effect could not have been more explicit and decisive. Other meetings of the Democratic National Committee have brought into the field of vision opposing interests, factions and personalities.

Until Mr. Bryan arrived this morning none of his lieutenants could forecast the scope of the work to be submitted to the committee. When the defeated candidate of 1896 and sanguine aspirant of 1899 entered the committee room at noon to-day, primed with a double proxy, every one knew that the work ahead had been cut out and that the results accomplished would tally precisely with the purposes of the Nebraska leader.

BRYAN PURSUES CAUTIOUS COURSE.

Mr. Bryan's final programme was apparently one of caution and conciliation. It was his special desire to do nothing to estrange from his support either of the two warring factions of the Illinois Democracy; and beyond that, secure in his own strength, he was extremely anxious to avoid any possible offence to the Eastern elements of the Harrison, or regular Democracy in Illinois, he promptly consented to the dismissal of P. J. Devlin as press agent of the National Committee.

Mr. Bryan also went to the length of asking the Algeld "outcasts" at whose Auditorium meeting to-night he had promised to speak, to turn the control of that demonstration over to the National Committee, so that he could appear without offending Mayor Harrison, Committee-man Gahan and their followers.

Mr. Bryan's policy of conciliation proved no less successful in Illinois, it proved no less so in other quarters. Through his advice, the attempt of ex-Governor Stone to introduce a rule authorizing the National Committee to expel members "for cause," and making that committee the sole judge of the qualifications of persons elected by the State organizations to serve on it, was quietly abandoned, and the code of new rules for the committee's guidance was reduced to a few harmless resolutions, creating certain minor standing committees.

BOY HUNTER KILLED BY HIS GUN.

WALTER HART, OF MOUNT VERNON, MEETS A TRAGIC FATE. Walter Hart, son of Mr. and Mrs. William Hart, of Chester Hill, Mount Vernon, and grandson of the late William Hart, the landscape artist, together with two sons of Dr. Brush, ex-Mayor of Mount Vernon, went into camp on Monday upon a farm belonging to Dr. Brush, on the hills above Katonah, and near Bedford, Westchester County.

Last evening about 8:30 o'clock a telephone message was received at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Hart telling of the fact that their son was dead. Young Hart, while climbing a fence with his gun, had, by some accident, discharged it, blowing the top of his head off.

Indeed, after Mr. Campbell, of New-York, had made a speech warmly pledging the support of the State organization to the next candidate on any platform which might be framed for him, there seemed to be no excuse left for further hints of inquisitorial discipline.

Practically the only important business accomplished at to-day's session was the election of ex-Governor Stone of Missouri as temporary chairman of the committee, with a full grant of power to him to reorganize the work of the body as he may see fit.

By the appointment of these two committees the whole machinery of the National organization is to be renewed and strengthened, and the places are to go naturally to men whose zeal for Mr. Bryan's renomination is beyond the shadow of question.

In aid of this missionary enterprise a New-England bimetallic league has been organized with the National Committee's sanction and approval. It has as its chief lights George Fred Williams, of Massachusetts, and Alexander Troup, of Connecticut. Its nominal officers, however, are George W. Greene, Mayor of Woonsocket, R. I., president; H. S. Cummings,

Continued on third page.

GOLDEN ROD, BOTTLED AT THE BREWERY. 12 1/2 per case in 24 bottles. At orders. Out of town orders promptly attended to. Mail orders or telephone. Laburg, Otto Huber Brewery, Brooklyn—Adv.

PEACE PROPOSALS ADOPTED.

THIRTY-FOUR ARTICLES OF ARBITRATION ACCEPTED BY THIRD COMMITTEE.

The Hague, July 20.—The Third Committee adopted the thirty-four articles of the arbitration scheme, with the exception of the five clauses relating to international courts of inquiry, action on which awaits the result of instructions from the Rumanian and Servian governments to their delegates.

An effort was made to obtain the substitution in Article 27 of the words "deem it useful" for the phrase "consider it their duty." Dr. Zorn, one of the German delegates, vigorously defended the original reading, which was adopted unanimously.

The First Committee of the International Peace Conference met to-day. M. Van Karnebeck, representing Holland, submitted amendments to the report omitting the prohibition clause from the first four points of Count Muraviev's circular, but expressing the desire that the remaining three points be made the subject of a formal convention.

The delegates representing the United States and Great Britain voted together against the prohibition of the use of asphyxiating gases and explosive bullets. Because unanimity was impossible, Captain Mahan, of the American delegation, declared that he could not modify his views, and that he would maintain his previous attitude.

The American delegates explained that they voted with the British delegation on the subject of explosive bullets, because they did not wish to modify their objection to any kind of restriction upon the production of war material.

In terminating my official connection with your Administration, I wish for you continued health and the highest measure of success in carrying on the great work intrusted to you. I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

THE LETTER OF RESIGNATION. The correspondence between the President and General Alger was made public by the latter this afternoon immediately on receipt of the Executive's acceptance.

The President's reply, which was handed to the Secretary in his office at the War Department at 3 o'clock this afternoon by the acting secretary to the President, Mr. Cortelyou, was as follows:

Executive Mansion, Washington, July 20, 1899. Hon. R. A. Alger, Secretary of War. Dear Sir: Your resignation of the office of Secretary of War under date of July 19 is accepted, to take effect on August 1, 1899.

In severing the official relation which has continued for more than two years I desire to thank you for the faithful service you have rendered the country at a most exacting period and to wish you a long and happy life.

Speculation over the succession was rampant throughout Washington to-day, but the opinions of those who would have most weight were difficult to secure. One Cabinet officer went so far as to say that he believed the President had scarcely considered the matter yet.

The list of those "mentioned" to-day assumed tremendous dimensions. An afternoon newspaper gathered from various sources the following array: Attorney General Griggs, Assistant Secretary Melkiohn, General Leonard Wood, General Francis V. Greene, General James H. Wilson, Adjutant General Corbin, General Fitzhugh Lee, General Harrison Grey Otis, General Horace Porter, Governor Roosevelt, Ethel Root, ex-Governor Merriam, Director of the Census; Representative Hull, of Iowa; Representative Grosvenor, of Ohio; Senator Sewell, of New-Jersey; Senator Hawley, of Connecticut; some Pacific Coast man, some Western man, some Southern man, some Platt man.

It is coming to be generally recognized that it will be difficult to induce a desirable man to accept the War portfolio, because the work of the next Secretary must be mainly confined to the reform of the Department.

Mr. Griggs regards as improbable, if not altogether out of the question, Mr. Griggs reached Washington from the East at 8:30 o'clock this evening, and, after dining at the Metropolitan Club, went to his office.

Washington, June 20.—The talk that Attorney General Griggs would be shifted from the Department of Justice to the War Department was put down effectually to-night by the Attorney General himself, who, when he returned to the city this evening, made it plain that his wishes were that he should not be considered.

The Attorney General has no thought of becoming Secretary Alger's successor, and it is almost certain that he would decline the War portfolio should the President tender it to him, which Mr. Griggs regards as improbable, if not altogether out of the question.

Mr. Griggs reached Washington from the East at 8:30 o'clock this evening, and, after dining at the Metropolitan Club, went to his office.

Her Majesty's ship Bonaventure is a twin screw cruiser of the second class, of 430 tons displacement and 5,000 indicated horse power. She is built of steel, is 225 feet long, 45 feet 6 inches beam and 19 feet draught. She was built at Devonport in 1892 at a cost of 247,128.

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ALGER RETIRES NEXT WEEK

NO SUCCESSOR YET SELECTED BY THE PRESIDENT.

APPOINTMENT NOT LIKELY TO BE MADE BEFORE AUGUST 1—MANY NAMES MENTIONED FOR THE PLACE.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.) Washington, July 20.—The President to-day definitely designated August 1 as the date of General Alger's retirement from the War Department. In this he only carried out the verbal promise he made to the Secretary of War yesterday.

Secretary Alger expects to turn over the responsibilities of the office to Mr. Melkiohn quickly, and will go away early next week, returning, if absolutely necessary, only for a day when his successor is prepared to qualify.

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MOLINEUX AGAIN INDICTED.

MOST OF THE TESTIMONY HEARD AS THE CASE OF "JOHN DOE."

SUBSTANTIALLY THE SAME INDICTMENT AS JUSTICE WILLIAMS DISMISSED, CHARGING THE MURDER OF MRS. ADAMS.

The Grand Jury yesterday returned an indictment charging Roland B. Molineux with the murder of Mrs. Katherine J. Adams in her home, at No. 61 West Eighty-sixth-st., on December 28, by sending to Harry S. Cornish the poison which caused her death.

Justice Williams yesterday dismissed the indictment which was returned by the Grand Jury in May, and was dismissed by Justice Pardon C. Williams, of the Supreme Court. Justice Williams decided that the indictment had been secured by the presentation of illegal evidence.

The Grand Jury in June heard evidence in the Molineux case and refused to find an indictment against him. The present Grand Jury has been considering the Molineux case since last Saturday.

It was reported at the Criminal Courts Building yesterday, after the indictment was found, that up to yesterday morning the jurors had heard testimony not as against Molineux, but against "John Doe," and that the evidence as against Molineux was heard only for fifty minutes yesterday before the indictment was found.

The District Attorney wished to avoid the quashing of the indictment again, as the other had been quashed by Justice Williams, and the witnesses were summoned in the case of "The People against Roland B. Molineux" only yesterday morning.

Foreman Haynes held a bundle of papers as he walked up to Judge Blanchard and talked to him for a few minutes before he handed the papers to Clerk Hall. The latter looked them over, and then called the roll of the Grand Jurors.

The Grand Jury announced at 1 p. m. yesterday that it had a communication to make to the Court, and Foreman Haynes walked into Judge Blanchard's courtroom at the head of the twenty-three jurors.

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BOTH STRIKES DYING OUT.

CARS RUN AS USUAL ON ALL LINES IN MANHATTAN AND RIOTING IS SUPPRESSED.

Predictions that there would be a general tie up of the electric cars of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company yesterday turned out to be false.

On the contrary, cars ran regularly on all lines, and only a few feeble attempts were made to interfere with the crews or obstruct the tracks.

General Master Workman Parsons asserted that 1,500 men had quit work. The company said about four hundred. All vacancies were promptly filled, anyway, and more men applied than were needed.

The strike in Brooklyn presented few new features. A number of Nassau line employes turned in their badges to President Rossiter.

Residents along the Nassau lines are complaining of poor service in the suburbs, but President Rossiter says that where there are parallel lines one is used and the other will be ignored until full service is re-established.

NO EVIDENCES OF A STRIKE. SECOND-AVE. CALMS DOWN. CARS RUNNING ON TIME AND RIOTS HAVE CEASED.

Contrary to expectation and much to the relief of the police, the cars left the Second-ave. barns at Second-ave. and Ninety-sixth-st. promptly at 5 o'clock yesterday morning.

Inspector Kane and his 220 policemen were a tired lot when the mobs dispersed on Wednesday night and gave them a chance to rest. The policemen were allowed to sleep about the stables until 4:25 o'clock, when all hands were routed out for the day.

Two men attempted to cause a disturbance in Second-ave. near Ninety-fourth-st. about 3 o'clock. They were arrested by Policeman William Cullen, of the East Eighty-eighth-st. station. Both were intoxicated.

Crowds began to gather at about 9 o'clock at Ninety-sixth-st., but Inspector Cross scattered them with his police. The first blow was struck by Policeman Dunn, who clubbed a man who refused to move on.

It was stated on excellent authority that some of the strikers on the Brooklyn roads have offered their services and had them accepted on the Second-ave. line.

THIS "BOMB" NOT DANGEROUS. Roundsmen Henry D. Schryber, of the Madison-st. station, who was sent to the Second-ave. district, found what was believed to be a genuine bomb, which strikers or sympathizers were believed to have tried to use in an attempt to blow up a Second-ave. electric car.

The roundsmen was at Seventy-ninth-st. and Second-ave., when he had his attention called to a black round object near the downtown track. The roundsmen found that the object was made of iron, and it bore all the appearances of a bomb.

Inspector Cross detailed Detectives Wilkesman, Grey and Callahan to investigate the bomb, and they went first to the Bureau of Combustibles. There Inspector Murray told them that the supposed bomb was only a brake weight, a piece of iron used on the chain of a brake under every electric car.

Second-ave. cars were run on fifteen minutes' headway. Car No. 1006, of this line was assailed with stones as it passed Ninety-fourth-st. The two policemen and conductor and motorman looked up at the window of a house whence the stones came, but could see no one, and the car went on its way.

At 4:20 a. m. when car No. 974 reached the terminal at City Hall the policemen on board reported that they met an obstruction, consisting of three large stones, on the tracks at Forty-second-st. They were pushed off by the fender.

Even when night fell, a stranger on Second-ave. the storm center of Wednesday night, could have been unable to detect the existence of a strike unless perhaps the large number of policemen on guard would excite his curiosity. The avenue was thoroughly patrolled.

From Eighth to One-hundred-and-sixteenth-st. three hundred policemen were constantly on duty, and wherever riot lifted its head a dozen men were on hand with heavy clubs. The result was immediate.

ONLY SLIGHT DEMONSTRATIONS. Only on two or three occasions in the early part of the night did the crowds show any tendency to repeat their demonstrations of the night before.

The fact that four men had been held by various Magistrates in the day to answer for felony and the announcement by the police that they intend to try and send each of these four men up for long terms in Sing Sing made the denizens of the tenement houses more conservative.

Then, too, the poverty of the strike had worn away in the minds of the people, and the fact that the police had been unable to detect the existence of a strike unless perhaps the large number of policemen on guard would excite his curiosity.

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LEGAL METHODS RESORTED TO. The Knights of Labor gave evidence yesterday of realizing the illogical position they have placed themselves in, by striking and rioting as a protest against violations of the ten hour law before they had tried legal methods of enforcing its observance.

They accordingly, through the secretary of District Assembly No. 49, sent a formal complaint to the State Factory Inspector, John Williams, asking him if he would not for trial on the violation of the law on the trolley lines and offering to furnish him with all the evidence he might require.

An unofficial appeal was also made to Bishop Potter to arbitrate the dispute; but the company officials still maintain that there is nothing to arbitrate.

Police Magistrates differed widely in their treatment of prisoners charged with rioting. Some considered the offence serious and held together four of the defendants in heavy bail for trial on the charge of felony.

This had a good effect. Others were lenient, inflicting fines or a reprimand only. A banker, of No. 24 Nassau-st., has sent a check for \$100 to the Police Board to be expended for the benefit of the men of the force who during the present disturbed times may be injured while performing their duty.

PRESIDENTS IN CONSULTATION. It was learned late last night that President H. H. Vreeland of the Metropolitan Traction Company, President Clinton L. Rossiter of the Rapid Transit Company in Brooklyn, and a number of other railroad men, including Edgar Van Eiten, general superintendent of the New-York Central Railroad, had a meeting at the Manhattan Beach Hotel last evening.

NO NEED FOR TROOPS. SENSATIONAL RUMORS WHOLLY LACKING IN FOUNDATION. Among the many rumors in circulation yesterday concerning the status of the strikers there was one so persistently current as one to the effect that the militia was about to be called out.

In spite of the ample and specific denials that have been made of this rumor by the authorities, the same old story appeared fresh and startling. This time it is the 7th and 22d regiments that are to be called out. The fact that the calling out of the militia meeting could be obtained.