heard. It shows that trouble is not unexpected, and if it comes it will be welcomed with open arms.

The happiest man in Chicago to-day is the Hon. H. Kohlsaat, the renowned pie baker. Mr. Kohlsaat has no less than a dozen pie bakeries in the city, all of them with lunch room attachments, and every one of the places is doing a rousing business. These places are regular first-class Chicago lunch places. They don't serve any napkins with the food and they don't have any table cloths on the table, but what of that? If they did have these things they would all the time be getting dirty, and people would not want to eat off dirty table cloths and wipe their mouths with dirty napkins. This is the reason the young woman who waited on THE SUN reporter to-day gave to account for the absence of the luxuries. "Is Mr. Kohlsaat, the editor, the man who runs these places?" asked THE SUN reporter of the young woman.

She looked at the reporter in surprise a moment, and then answered:

"Why, of course he is. He gets his money to run his papers out of these places. How do you suppose he could run the papers if he did not have some place like this to get the money to run them with?"

The reporter asked no more questions.

At St. Louis the Hon. Marcus Ashtabula Hanna talked about a conspiracy to defeat the man from Canton, and he was very much offended by it. The boomers of Silver Dick have started the same cry here. It isn't a conspiracy to defeat Bland, as they put it, but a conspiracy to nominate the Hon. Henry M. Teller. They are very much worried about it. They call it the Senatorial conspiracy, presumably because Teller is a Senator, and he is being backed by some of the other silver Senators.

The corridor of the Palmer this afternoon took on a sound-money aspect. Not in the matter of the crowd, but in the matter of signs. The sound-money men got out enormous posters announcing the sound-money meeting which is to take place at the Auditorium to-morrow evening. In addition to this there was a sign painted on oilcloth that almost covered one side of the corridor, and that announced that the headquarters of the sound-money men was on the parlor floor. The oilcloth was white and the letters were red, so that the whole thing looked like Fourth of July.

Felix McClosky, who told the St. Louis people that he was a Washington attorney and who is one of the delegates from Brooklyn, was in the New York headquarters at the Palmer House all the afternoon, and he was interviewed by about half the newspaper men in Chicago. He had this to say:

"Do you know the best man that could be nominated to carry New York? He is William E. Morrison, and if Altgeld would do it he could place the party safe. I don't much care who is nominated. I am for the candidate, even if Altgeld himself comes in first. There is going to be a big fight, and it is going to ruin us in New York. I'll never go back on the party, though, no matter whom they nominate. This reminds me of the Charleston Convention in '60, when there was the greatest bolt of our history. The party has lost strength by Cleveland's line of action, or inaction, in his refusal to declare whether or not he would be a candidate. Hill is the logical candidate, and the very men who downed him here four years ago are the most bitter enemies of Cleveland now."

The sign "Come up to room 52 and get a cornfield hand-shake," which was put up in the corridor of the Palmer on Monday, disappeared to-day. It was too expensive to last, and then it was too general an invitation. The cornfield handshake consisted of a grip of the hand that nearly took you off your feet, followed by a bottle of corn whiskey, of the contents of which you were at liberty to drink as much as you pleased. It was a great thing for a little while, but when the boomers got to giving each other the cornfield handshake at intervals of not more than ten minutes they got tired and worn out and they were incapacitated for work. So the handshake had to be abolished. It promised to be one of the features of the Convention, too, and the Southern statesmen, who had been its best patrons, were broken hearted to-day when the sign was taken in.

It was over at the Sherman House, the headquarters of the free-silver committee, and there was a party of free-silver men there when this man came in. He was a short man and a hustler.

"Ha, we have them this time," was his greeting. "We'll down the gold bugs this time one way or another, eh?"

"No doubt of it," said Senator Jones, suddenly pulling himself up to his full length and resuming his customary ley exterior.

"It's a unique campaign. The Democratic party never knew the like of it before. It has revolutionized a political organization that is as old as the nation."

"Yes," said one or two.

"Ah, it is a great contest between the masses and the classes."

"That's it in a nutshell," said Gov. Stone.

"Now, it's my opinion," resumed the affable stranger, "that we must have for a candidate a man who can crystallize about him all the silver force of the country."

"You are right," said Gov. Stone, answering again for the rest of the party, which was now listening with a little more regard for what the stranger had to say.

"And I tell you there is no man in the country like Senator Teller of Colorado. He is one of the greatest financiers—financiers—financiers—I was going to say, gentlemen, he is one of——"

But the little company had melted away and the affable stranger never finished his story.

When the Hon. R. P. Flower stalked into the Palmer House at about 4 o'clock in the afternoon the lobby of the hotel was full of free-silver shouters. But among them there were a great many men who knew the ex-Governor. The word went around, "There's Flower." In a moment the talk stopped and the crowd followed the Governor up to the desk and watched him register. He shook hands with a number of the men in the crowd. Somebody yelled, "Three cheers for Flower," as he was walking back toward the elevator, and they were given. It was noticed that some of the free-silver men in the crowd joined in with them.

A sign that the Convention is near at hand is visible at the Palmer House, which is to be the principal headquarters for all the States. The decorators are in possession of the parlors, and the carpets are being covered. Close to the parlors reserved for the National Committee are New York State headquarters, which were decorated yesterday. There are gilt-framed likenesses of President Cleveland in a central position, of Senator Hill, of Vice-President Stevenson, and of ex-Gov. Flower. American flags, framing the entrance door and draped in other parts of the room, completed the tasteful adornment of the Empire State's quarters. Near by, in two parlors opposite each other, are the decorated headquarters of Gov. Matthews, brilliant with the flag of the nation and relieved by the lithographs of Indiana's candidate. The Matthews men are doing things in style, although there is quietness and few visitors.

A conspicuous addition to the gold forces today was ex-Gov. George W. Peck of Wisconsin. To a reporter the Governor said:

"I came from Milwaukee to look after the opening of the Wisconsin headquarters. We are coming here with our gold ideas solidly laid for John M. Palmer's Democratic procession. It takes gold to keep silver moving, you know. The Wisconsin delegation will abide by the will of the majority, as Democrats usually do, but we are none the less gold fighters."

Gen. Bragg will be here on Monday, and the remainder of the Wisconsin delegation will arrive on Sunday. They will find as finely decorated and richly furnished headquarters as any delegation will have.

Chairman Harrity of the Democratic National Committee talked privately to-day with a large number of politicians, gold and silver, and he was in greatest demand among all the famous Democrats assembled in Chicago, because he was recognized as the leader of the gold forces until the arrival of Mr. Whitney this afternoon. Ben T. Cable had a conference with Mr. Harrity on the temporary organization question. Neither of them would say who was his choice for Chairman pro tem. The New York leaders are expected to settle that question. That there is to be a gold-standard Chairman presented by the committee is considered totally. On this line Chairman Harrity said yesterday afternoon:

"I don't think they can turn down the temporary Chairman selected by the National Committee. I don't believe the two-thirds rule will be abrogated by the Convention. It will not be considered by the committee. That remains for the Rules Committee to pass upon. Our fight will be made on the platform, and we will do the best we can. The contests will be decided in the usual manner, but there are not enough of them to make a fuss about."

There will be no meeting of the National Sub-Committee until the noon hour Monday, when the full committee convenes.

When Secretary of State Hinrichsen, the Illinois silver leader in the absence of Gov. Altgeld, was asked about a story that the Governor had given promises to the agents of Senator Teller, he declared emphatically:

"There is absolutely no truth in that story. In the first place Teller is not a candidate, and would not accept the nomination if it was tendered him."

Under the auspices of the Illinois Honest Money Democrats, headquarters of that element were opened in parlor A of the Wellington Hotel this morning with a meeting in which Comptroller Eckels, ex-Congressmen Cable and Forman, ex-Mayor John P. Hopkins, Franklin McVeigh, and representative Democrats from about twenty towns in the State took part. One of the participants referred to the gathering as a council of war. All of those named, and several others, made speeches, in which they insisted that the honest-money element should assume the aggressive instead of contenting itself with the defensive side. A mistake had been made, it was urged, in permitting the silver forces to have the field to themselves thus far, and every gold-standard Democrat was urged to get out into the open and do what he could toward stemming the silver tide. There was unanimity of sentiment that the claim of Gov. Altgeld and his delegation that they represented the solid Democracy of Illinois should be antagonized on the floor of the Convention, and it was decided to refer to a sub-committee the question as to how this could best be accomplished. Other sub-committees were appointed to meet the Eastern honest-money people.

THE REVOLT OF THE SILVERITES.

Hallet Kilbourne Appears in Chicago with a New Declaration of Independence.

CHICAGO, July 3.—Hallet Kilbourne, the secretary of the Grangers' Club, which meets at John Chamberlin's, in Washington, has appeared with a new declaration of independence for this republic. It is modelled after the original declaration, but it attacks the currency question instead of "the repeated injuries and usurpations" of the King of Great Britain. It declares:

"But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce the people to an absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to cast aside old party organizations and provide new guards for their future security. Such has been the patient sufferance of the people of the United States since 1873, when silver was demonetized, and such is now the necessity which constrains the people to alter their former systems and establish new lines of political action."

Then it goes on to tell of the awfulness of the "crime of 1873." It declares that the coin money in circulation in the United States is almost exclusively silver, and that Great Britain has covered the gold markets of the world. It winds up as follows:

"To accomplish these ends we must acquiesce in the necessity which demands our separation from former political associates, and hold them, as we hold all other single-standard advocates, enemies in this monetary conflict, in peace friends. Therefore, let it be solemnly published and declared that the people of the United States are, and of right ought to be, free and independent of all entangling alliances, that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British gold-standard policy, and that all political connection between us is, and ought to be, dissolved, and as free and independent people they have full power, through the ballot box, to do all other acts and things which independent voters may of right do. A victory would form a more perfect American Union, reestablish the free coinage of silver and gold, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure and maintain the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity. In short, a government of the American people, by the American people, for the American people and all people who may become citizens of the American republic."

It is declared that all who endorse the sentiments of this new declaration and sign their names will be considered original signers. The declarations are circulating to-night and are being extensively signed by the gentlemen from the scrub oak and sage brush districts who have little bunches of whiskers on their chins. Pitchfork Tillman is a member of the Grangers' Club, and the declaration is circulated in all seriousness.

BUSINESS MEN TO CHICAGO.

Debasing the Currency Affects Private as Well as National Credit.

At a meeting of the Business Men's Democratic Association of the City of New York, which was held yesterday in the Johnson building, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

"*Whereas*, We are deeply sensible of the grave importance of any expression of political faith upon financial questions by the Convention of the Democratic party assembled together in Chicago; and

"*Whereas*, We believe that the interests of the whole country are the same; that as the welfare of the East is dependent upon and a part of the prosperity of the West, so does the improvement in the condition of the North go hand in hand with the development of the South.

"*Resolved*, That we, the Business Men's Democratic Association of the City of New York, regard the preservation of the financial stability of our Government as the main issue before the people, upon the right solution of which depends the return of the country to that prosperity which is desired by all.

"That while not averse to the use of silver in our circulating medium, we are opposed under the present conditions to the unlimited coinage of silver and the compulsory purchase of silver bullion by our Government until the ratio between the two metals is fixed by agreement between the great commercial nations of the world.

"We believe in the maintenance of the existing standard of value in the interests of labor, trade, commerce, agriculture, and are opposed to any attempts at the debasement of our currency as acts that affect the honor and credit of the individual citizen and the Government alike."

The resolutions will be forwarded to the Chairman of the Democratic National Convention at Chicago. Among the members of the association are: Theodore W. Myers, President of the Association; the Hon. Roswell P. Flower, James H. Parker, J. H. Flagler, Franklin Edson, David McClure, Joseph J. O'Donohue, John A. Sullivan, and Asa A. Alling.

USELESS TO GO TO CHICAGO.

Another of Maryland's Delegates at Large Won't Attend the Convention.

BALTIMORE, July 3.—Another of Maryland's sound-money delegates at large to the National Democratic Convention has resigned, and will not visit Chicago. Ex-Comptroller Marion De Kalb Smith thinks that it is a waste of time for the delegates favorable to the gold standard to attend the National Convention. He said to-day:

"I have a lot of very important business to attend to, which requires all my time at present and for several weeks to come, and I should be obliged to neglect it if I should go to Chicago. Besides, my presence at the Convention would really do no good. The free-silver people seem to have about everything their own way, and, as I should stand by the resolutions of our State Convention and vote for a sound-money platform and sound-money candidates, I should stand with the minority in a hopeless and embarrassing position. In addition to my business reasons therefore, which will keep me at home, I greatly prefer not to go."

Charles C. Homer, another delegate at large, resigned a few days after the State Convention met. Senator A. P. Gorman was appointed by Chairman Talbott of the State Central Committee, but Mr. Gorman also gave up the fight for sound money, and will be represented at Chicago by proxy. Mr. Talbott has not as yet named Mr. Smith's successor, but it is thought that he will select some one who will carry out the resolutions of the State Convention and support sound money.

TAMMANY'S TRAINS.

Eight Instead of Ten Sleeping Car Loads of Braves for Chicago.

The two Tammany trains to Chicago were to have had five sleeping cars each, but only names enough to fill eight sleepers have been submitted.

The first section, which will leave the Grand Central Station immediately after the departure of the Chicago Fast Mail to-morrow morning, will be in charge of ex-Senator George W. Plunkitt and will go by way of the Lake Shore Railroad. Alderman John T. Oakley will be in charge of the second section, which will go over the Michigan Central.

The braves have been assigned to cars as follows:

First Section—Car No. 1, Ninth, Eleventh, and Thirteenth Assembly districts; car No. 2, Fifteenth, Seventeenth, Nineteenth, and Twenty-third Assembly districts; car No. 3, Twentieth, Thirty-first, Thirty-second, and Thirty-third Assembly districts; car No. 4, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-eighth, Thirtieth, and Twenty-first Assembly districts.

Second Section—Car No. 1, Tenth, Twelfth, Fourteenth, and Sixteenth Assembly districts; car No. 2, First, Third, Fifth, and Seventh Assembly districts; car No. 3, Second, Fourth, Sixth, and Eighth Assembly districts; car No. 4, Eighteenth, Twenty-second, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-ninth, Thirty-fourth, and Thirty-fifth Assembly districts.

The cost of the round trip, including railway fares and hotel accommodations, has been fixed at $35.30.

Money the Real Issue in Indiana.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 3.—At the joint conference last night between the State Republican Committee and the State candidates, it was officially decided that the campaign issue in Indiana is the money question, and the Republican campaigners are ready and willing to meet it.

Call to Silverites in Wisconsin.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 3.—The silverites, headed by Rublee A. Cole, last night issued a call for a State Silver Convention to be held in Milwaukee on July 15 to elect delegates to the National Silver Convention, to be held in St. Louis July 22.

North Carolina Populists.

RALEIGH, N. C., July 3.—The Populist State Central Committee met here to-day. Senator Marion Butler presiding, and called the State Convention to meet at Raleigh on Aug. 13. The committee also elected eleven delegates at large to the Populist National Convention at St. Louis.

To Washington and return for one fare, via Pennsylvania Railroad, account Y. P. S. C. E. Tickets sold July 6 to 8.—Adv.

CHEERED SOUND MONEY.

A DELEGATION TO M'KINLEY MAKES A DEMONSTRATION.

Loudest Applause of the Day Given to a Reference to Sound Money in the Candidate's Speech—Tin Plates Exhibited in a Parade by Tuscarawas County Men.

CANTON, O., July 3.—Major McKinley was left to the quiet pursuits of his office-residence duties and to such pleasant recreation as the extreme hot weather would permit to-day until the day was far spent. As evening approached the air was again filled with the roll of drums and the music of bands. These heralded more delegations of congratulating parties coming to greet the nominee.

The first to arrive were the representatives of Tuscarawas county, about twenty-five miles south. The delegation was largely made up of the employees of steel, tin, and rolling mills of Canal Dover and New Philadelphia, but the other townships of the county contributed miners, mechanics, farmers, business men, laborers, and men from all walks of life.

They carried large sheets of tin, one of them said to be the largest ever made in the world, gaily decorated banners of steel, galvanized iron, and other products of their shops; muslin banners, with political inscriptions, flags and canes and other campaign paraphernalia. There were fully one thousand persons in the crowd, and they came by special train. Col. W. A. Bovey of Denison was spokesman of the party. He said they did not come as a crowd of curiosity seekers, but as neighbors in the strictest sense of the word.

He went over a long list of occupations they represented, and asserted that there was not a class of labor not represented in the party. He spoke of McKinley's personality, his record, and the principles of the party, concluding with assurances of strong support from the once Democratic stronghold of Ohio, old Tuscarawas county. The response of Major McKinley was in the same vein as those made to similar other parties, and expressed thanks for the call, for the kind words of the spokesman, and for the assurances of support. He made the usual reference to the doctrine of the Republican party, its beneficent effects on the country, and the general demand for a return of these principles, all of which were liberally applauded.

The most significant incident of this visit was the applause which greeted the reference to the money question. The party comes from a territory, which with the exception of the few shops represented to-day, is almost exclusively dependent on agriculture, and for that reason regarded as tending toward silver, but when Major McKinley said "We want good money; when we give a good day's wage to our employers we want to be paid in good sound dollars worth 100 cents and no less," the cheering was loud and long and far more enthusiastic than the reference to protection and reciprocity.

This is what Major McKinley said:

"MR. BOVEY AND MY FELLOW CITIZENS: I am very grateful for this visit on the part of my friends in Tuscarawas county, and I thank my old friend, your spokesman, for the cordial and generous and eloquent words of greeting which he has brought to me in your behalf. This assemblage is fairly typical of our American communities, and it ably represents the varied occupations of the American people. As your spokesman has already said, in this presence are farmers, laborers, mechanics, miners, railroad employees, merchants, professional men, and representatives of every rank of people. And yet you are here distant from your home not from curiosity or from any considerations at all personal, but you are here because in your hearts you believe in the great fundamental doctrines of the Republican party. [Loud applause.]

"You believe that those principles are best for you when put into practical legislation and administration. You believe that those principles will secure to all the people the largest measure of good to the largest number, and you believe that because you recall that for more than a third of a century those great Republican principles dominated legislation and administration in this country, and that during all that period you have enjoyed exceptional prosperity, which you have not enjoyed in the last three years and a half. [Loud cheers].

"You know, therefore, something of these great principles from experience, which, after all, is the most unerring teacher, and you are only waiting for an opportunity to express judgment based upon that experience in your votes next November. And all these demonstrations that have been witnessed here for the past two weeks are only significant because they show that is in the hearts and minds of the American people, that they want an opportunity—and they want it early—to return to power that grand old party, to which your prosperity has been so lovingly alluded, to every branch of the Government of the United States.

"Here in this country we are all dependent upon each other, no matter what our occupations may be. All of us want good times, good wages, good prices, good markets, and then we want good money always. [Vociferous cheering.] When we give a good day's wage to our employers we want to be paid in good sound dollars, worth an hundred cents and no less. Now, whatever policy will bring us back to these good times is the one that the great majority of the American people are in favor of, and will so register their votes at the coming election, and you seem to have made up your minds what that policy is.

"I am going to detain you only long enough to say that I am grateful for this manifestation of your confidence upon the part of the representatives of Tuscarawas county. What I want to see in this country is a return to that prosperity which we enjoyed for so many years. [Loud and continuous applause.] What I want is to see idle men at work and at American wages. [Loud applause.] And the more men you have at work at good American wages, the better markets will the farmers have and the better prices will they get for their products. Every one of you farmers knows that from experience.

"And now, after expressing my savings, gratitude for the assurance you have given me of your friendship and support, and welcoming you with an overflowing heart to my home city and to my own home, it will give me very great pleasure to meet and greet each of you individually."

There is to be another woman's reception to Major McKinley and his wife. This time it is the Cleveland women who are coming down to greet the nominee, and July 16 is the date they have selected. The Canton women have arranged to entertain them when they come, and the affair promises to outrival the reception of Stark county women. Like that reception, this is to be a popular movement, no special invitations, but a general call to all the women of Cleveland and vicinity to board the train and come to Canton.

The old soldiers of Cleveland and Cuyahoga county have also appointed a committee to arrange for a visit to McKinley, and they will probably come on the same date. The affair is in charge of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Union.

Burchard Hayes is still at the McKinley home, but it is thought that he will be able to go to Fremont in the morning. A special car has been provided for himself and family. He was joined at the McKinley home to-day by his brothers, Messrs. Webb and Scott Hayes, of Cleveland.

Calls to-day were quite numerous, but none of them was significant politically. The most conspicuous was a tally-ho party of Pittsburghers who were passing through on a pleasure trip, which was made up of business men, including W. McGrafton, F. A. Russell, Archibald George, and a number of ladies.

Cleveland is still working hard for the national headquarters, in spite of the information, coming from a high source, that they will not be removed from New York City. A committee of business men and club members loaded with oratory waited on Chairman M. A. Hanna to impress upon him the advantages of having headquarters there. Almost before they began he stopped them by saying:

"While I would like to hear your oratory, I tell you frankly it is useless to talk. I have nothing to do with the selection of headquarters. That rests with the members of the National Executive Committee as a whole, whose members have not yet been appointed. For my own convenience and comfort I would like headquarters in Cleveland, but it would be in bad taste for me to say anything more. It will be two weeks before the committee meets to decide the question, as the appointments on the committee will be withheld until after the Chicago Convention."

The second party of visitors to-day did not arrive until 10 o'clock, when they had been unseated by the committees and the people awaiting them about the McKinley home. The party was composed of colored people from Massillon and near-by towns, several hundred strong and including many women.

They brought bands and glee clubs and all sorts of music, and gave a serenade concert on the lawn. William Bell of Massillon spoke for them. Major McKinley responded, in part, as follows:

"I am very glad to meet my colored fellow citizens of this county and vicinity, and to receive their greetings and congratulations. I feel like congratulating you upon the splendid progress which your race has made since emancipation. There is no name, I take it, so near and dear to all of you as that of the martyred President, Abraham Lincoln, the emancipator of your race. And while he has long since gone to his reward and is out of human sight, he will still live in human memory."

He then spoke of the statue of Lincoln in Washington, telling of how it was erected by the colored race. Concluding, he said:

"I know you love the cause and the party with which Mr. Lincoln's name will be forever associated. I know you love the great cardinal principles of the Republican party, and I am very sure you will be found at all times standing for the best things in government, that which will secure the greatest good to the greatest number."

COUNTY MACHINE CAUCUS.

Platt Men May Bundle Out Milholland Leaguers if It's Worth While.

Warner Miller has gone to Herkimer to celebrate the Fourth. Mr. Platt will spend the holiday on the seashore. He will have a political guest or two at dinner at the Oriental. Speaker Fish, who wants to be Governor, will be there, and so may Chairman Hackett of the Republican State Committee. Mr. Hackett will spend his nights at the Oriental till after the State Committee meets on Tuesday.

On the day the State Committee meets there will be a caucus of the organization district leaders of the city. Among the things to be done are to fix the dates for holding the primaries and conventions for the election of delegates to the State Convention; to determine a policy for the treatment of such members of the organization as are also members of Mr. Milholland's county organization; to get reports on the general condition of things throughout the city and the prospect of electing all of the 132 delegates to be chosen to the State Convention from this city, and, if possible, to select the men to be put forward as the new members of the State Committee from this city.

As to the members of Mr. Milholland's County Committeee, the constitution of the county organization provides that the name of any man who shall "affiliate with or become a member of any political organization hostile or inimical to the organization of the Republican party of the city and county of New York" may be stricken from the roll. The Platt-Lauterbach leaders say that Milholland's committee answers the description, and that Thomas F. Eagan, William Brookfield, James G. McMurray, and others who are prominent in it have forfeited their right to membership in the regular organization—that is some of the leaders say this, and are for bundling them all out. There are others, though, who counsel a milder course; who say that the Milholland movement amounts to less than it ever did, and that it would only be giving it undue importance to notice it as suggested. These men say that the organization men can carry nearly every Assembly district in the city without resorting to such severe measures against the Milholland men, and that when the work was all done and every Milholland man's name stricken from the rolls there would be no difference in the number of delegates elected to the State Convention. They point to the fact that Henkel of the Eighteenth and one or two other anti-Platt men who may carry their districts have been careful to keep out of the Milholland movement, so that all the pruning which might be done would not affect the result at the primaries.

"FOR NEW YORK, W. MILLER."

A Chicago Man's Guess at Hanna's List of Executive Committeemen.

Some days ago a correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune* at Cleveland sent to his newspaper a despatch announcing the probable appointment of the following Republican National Executive Committee:

Mark A. Hanna, Ohio, Chairman.
M. S. Quay, Pennsylvania.
Cyrus Leland, Kansas.
Joseph H. Manley, Maine.
John D. Long, Florida.
Henry C. Payne, Wisconsin.
Charles B. Dawes, Illinois.
W. T. Durbin, Indiana.
Warner Miller, New York.
W. M. Osborne, Massachusetts, Secretary.

In making the announcement he said that the list was "tentative" and that changes were probable, especially as to New York and Massachusetts. The list got to New York yesterday without the qualifying remarks of the *Tribune* man, and the Hon. Warner Miller was pursued by reporters, who wanted to know about it. He said he had neither heard of his appointment nor that his name had been considered.

It is not believed that the membership of the Executive Committee will be announced until after the Chicago Convention nominates. It is not impossible, though, that some intimation as to the name of the New York member of the committee will reach the State organization before that time. Candidate Hobart, it is said, knows the name.

SOCIALISTS' CONVENTION.

Delegates Here from Many States to Name a National Ticket.

On the heels of the Convention of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, which concluded on Thursday, comes the National Nominating Convention of the Socialist Labor party, which will open this forenoon at the Grand Central Palace. The Convention is expected to last about five days. About 100 delegates are expected to attend. Two of them are women, one Mrs. Charles Perkins Stetson, who comes all the way from California.

The business to-day will be brief, as the delegates want to attend a picnic given in their honor at Brommer's Union Park. There will therefore be no afternoon session, although there will be forenoon and afternoon sessions during the other days of the Convention.

There are a number of names mentioned of candidates for President of the United States. Among them are Simon Wing, the Boston photographer, and Charles H. Matchett, the Brooklyn carpenter, who ran for President and Vice-President, respectively, in 1892, when they polled 25,000 votes. J. Mahlon Barnes of Philadelphia and Matthew Maguire, the Socialist Alderman of Paterson, N. J., are also spoken of.

About 2,000 Socialists met last night in the large hall of the Grand Central Palace to welcome the delegates, most of whom have arrived. Lucien Sanial presided, and speeches were made by Alexander Jonas, Daniel De Leon, and others.

Gov. Boies Starts for Chicago.

WATERLOO, Ia., July 3.—Gov. Boies left for Chicago to-night. He has spent the past week answering the great mass of letters coming from all sections of the country.

It is understood that Mr. Boies will not enter the Convention as a delegate at large, having delegated that duty to Judge Van Wagenan of Rock Rapids.

Named for Congress.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., July 3.—The Republican conference of the Fourth Congress district yesterday nominated Judge C. C. Waters of this city for Congress.

AMNESTY FOR CRETAN REBELS.

They Are Invited to Lay Down Their Arms and Be Peaceable Once More.

LONDON, July 3.—Berovitch Georgi Pasha, Prince of Samos, the newly appointed Christian Governor of Crete, has issued a proclamation in behalf of the Sultan, offering amnesty to all insurgents who will lay down their arms and return to peaceful pursuits, and inviting the National Assembly to formulate a statement of the desires of the people.

George N. Curzon, Parliamentary Secretary to the Foreign Office, in reply to an inquiry in the Commons to-day, said that the Porte had agreed to apply immediately the measures which the powers demanded to restore tranquility in the Island of Crete.

OBITUARY.

Charles Howard Johnson, the artist and illustrator, died yesterday morning at his apartments in the Union Square Hotel after an attack of typhoid fever, complicated with brain fever. Mr. Johnson was born thirty years ago in Vincennes, Ind. He was educated at the Morgan Park Military Academy, near Chicago. Except for three months in a Cincinnati art school he had no artistic schooling. While living in Kansas City, where he spent ten years of his life, he was married in 1885 to Miss Gallegher of Covington, Ky. His first illustrating was done for *Tid Bits*. Mr. Walcott Balestier became interested in his work and persuaded him to come to New York in 1887. Here he was first employed by Mr. J. A. Mitchell of *Life*. His drawings rapidly became popular, and they have had prominent places in *Truth*, *Life*, and other illustrated papers for the last eight years. One of Mr. Johnson's two children is still living. His wife, to whom he was married in 1885, was to be married to Elita Proctor Otis, the actress.

Luman T. Jeffers, aged 65, died yesterday after two years' illness, in Hudson, Mass. He was born in Washington, N. H., in humble circumstances. He had engaged in shoe manufacturing there since 1850. He was elected State Representative in 1882, and Senator in 1885, and later was chosen a member of the Governor's Council. He was President of the local national bank, and a trustee of Boston University and the Conservatory of Music. His benefactions were numerous, and included a library building to his native town.

Thomas Coyle, professional swimmer and diver, was drowned at noon in the Delaware River near Chester, Pa., yesterday. He was diving for logwood, and the swell from a passing steamer is thought to have forced the logs in such manner as to crush him. Coyle some years ago was defeated by Johnson, the champion of England, in a swimming match on the Delaware River, from Chester, Pa., to Gloucester, N. J. He had a national reputation as a swimmer in his younger days. He body was recovered by a submarine diver.

Mason W. Bosworth died at his residence, 108 West 123d street, yesterday afternoon. Mr. Bosworth was a cousin of Judge Bosworth of the supreme Court, and was born in Franklinville, Cattaraugus county, sixty-nine years ago. He was engaged in the grain business at Binghamton until ten years ago, when he retired from business. He leaves a widow and one daughter.

Mrs. Henrietta Ashmead Van Dyke, the widow of the Rev. Dr. H. J. Van Dyke, long the pastor of the First Presbyterian Church in Brooklyn, died on Thursday at the home of her son, the Rev. Paul Van Dyke, in Northampton, Mass.

SILVER REPUBLICANS BOLT

IN KANSAS THEY ARE FORMING ANTI-M'KINLEY CLUBS.

Two Hundred Republican Mechanics Organize in Topeka for Free Silver—No Politicians as Members—The Loss of the State to the Silverites Feared.

TOPEKA, Kan., July 3.—Since the adoption of the Republican platform at St. Louis about twenty well-known Kansas Republicans have expressed their disapproval of the financial plank, but the most formidable bolt from the ranks of the party was made known to-day, when the proceedings of a meeting held in this city last night were reported.

Two hundred Republicans have signed an agreement to bolt the party and have organized the Kansas Free Silver Republican League. No one is to be admitted to the league who is not a Republican. Democrats and Populists are barred. All Republican voters and youths of more than 18 years who agree to vote in future with the party favorable to free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold at the ratio of 16 to 1 will be admitted to membership. More than fifty signed the roll to-day, and it is proposed to organize societies in every county in the State. The men who are active in this movement are mechanics and artisans, politicians being excluded.

In the silver league organized to-day not a single politician was admitted. The President of the league, A. B. Hulem, is associated with a business enterprise in Mexico. He says great prosperity prevails in that country.

It is the intention of the officers of the league to call a big State mass meeting at Topeka during August and invite all friends of free silver to attend it. Despatches to-night from Jetmore, in western Kansas, say a silver league was organized there with fifty members, all being former Republicans, who declare they will not support McKinley and Hobart.

The Topeka League Club say they will vote for Bland or any other Presidential candidate who stands on a free-silver platform. This organized movement within the ranks of the Republican party has greatly discouraged the leaders in Kansas. They regard it as the most serious change that has occurred in the rank and file for years. They say the silver craze will catch the poorer classes of voters, and that if something is not done to check and counteract it the Republicans will lose the State by 40,000.

The Kansas Silver League declares:

"We believe that the Republican party was right when it declared in its national platform of 1888 that the Republican party is in favor of the use of both gold and silver as money and condemns the policy of the Democratic Administration in its effort to demoralize silver.

"We believe that the Republican party was right when, in 1892, it declared that the American people, from tradition and interest, favored bimetallism and the Republican party demand the use of both gold and silver as standard money.

"We believe that the Republicans of Kansas have been right in declaring for the free coinage of silver.

"We believe that well-remunerated American labor constitutes the best market for American farmers, and in addition to the market of the East he should have a market among an army of people employed in the silver industry of the West.

"We believe that we need more money with which to do the business of this country, and for this purpose it is more convenient and more patriotic to create a demand and a market for the silver of America rather than for the gold of the British empire.

"We are, therefore, in favor of the free coinage of both gold and silver at the ratio of 1 to 16, and that without asking the permission of any other nation on the globe.

"On these propositions we dissent from the Republican platform of 1896, and adopt this preamble and constitution for the purpose of disseminating the foregoing principles."

The Republican newspapers are very slow to join the deserters from the party's ranks. A poll of the 284 Republican newspapers of Kansas shows 205 favoring the gold-standard plank of the St. Louis Convention. Twelve express dissatisfaction with the platform, but will support the ticket. Two have bolted and gone over to the Populists.

KILLED BY A FARMHAND.

Hauss Took Advantage of Mr. Brader's Absence and Killed Mrs. Brader.

CINCINNATI, July 3.—Mrs. William Brader, aged 23, was assaulted and her throat cut at Cowdale, three miles west of Cincinnati, early this morning by William Hauss, 17, who since March last had been employed by Brader as a general utility man. Brader is a market gardener. The victim was Miss Emma Zellner before she married Brader, about a year ago.

Hauss occupied the east room on the second floor, and Mr. and Mrs. Brader occupied the room at the west end of the house. In order to reach the stairs, the occupants of the west room were compelled to pass through Hauss's room. About 1 o'clock this morning, Brader started to this city for a load of manure. Hauss was in bed when he started. Mrs. Brader came down stairs in her bare feet to kiss her husband good-by.

About 6 o'clock four blackberry pickers from Cincinnati saw smoke coming from the Brader farmhouse. They notified William Bayer, whose farm adjoins that of Brader, and immediately the alarm was given. The farmers formed a bucket brigade and quickly subdued the fire. Bayer made his way to Mrs. Brader's room. He found her body with the throat cut from ear to ear. The murderer had tried to mutilate the body. The bureau in the room had been forced open, and many articles were strewn about. The family savings, about $50, and three gold rings belonging to Mrs. Brader, had been stolen.

In Hauss's room were found bloody clothes and a razor nicked and covered with blood. Down in the kitchen on the first floor a basin of bloody water showed that the man had washed his hands after committing the murder. Chief of Police Deitsch and Coroner Haerr were notified, and the latter, accompanied by Detective Jackson, started for the scene. While they were on their way the farmers formed a posse and started to search the barns and woods for Hauss.

It is believed that Hauss has been waiting some time for an opportunity to assault the young wife. When Mrs. Brader retired Thursday night she left her shoes down stairs, and when she went down to bid her husband good-by she was compelled to pass through Hauss's room. It is thought that on seeing her he determined on the crime.

At 4:30 o'clock this afternoon a telephone message was received by Chief Deitsch from Hamilton, O., twenty miles north of this city, that the murderer had been caught at Lindenwald, near that city, by Detectives Minnehan and Hettrick of the Hamilton police force, and was locked up in Hamilton. Chief Dietsch sent Detective Jackson after the prisoner and he was brought to this city. He confessed to committing the crime and said that the devil possessed him. It was deemed best to put him in the Cincinnati jail as soon as possible to guard against mob violence.

IRISH EDUCATION BILL DROPPED.

The Nationalists Opposed It on Account of the Compulsory Features.

LONDON, July 3.—In the House of Commons to-day Edward Blake, member for the south division of Longford, intimated in behalf of John Dillon, the leader of the Anti-Parnellites, that the Nationalists would oppose the Irish Education bill, owing to the compulsory clauses in it.

Thereupon Gerald Balfour, Chief Secretary for Ireland, said he would move the withdrawal of the bill from Parliament.

Letters

Of praise, telling of great benefit from Hood's Sarsaparilla, come in every mail car arriving in Lowell. The keen discrimination of the people long ago settled the question of the comparative merits of blood purifiers, and the millions take Hood's Sarsaparilla and only Hood's. The abiding confidence of the people in Hood's Sarsaparilla could only have been secured by its great intrinsic merit.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the One True Blood Purifier. All druggists. $1.

Hood's Pills are the best after-dinner pills, aid digestion. 25c.

MANY PATRIOT GAINS.

The Chastisement of Vazquez's Column—Capture of Spanish War Material.

HAVANA, June 27.—José Jimenez, a Venezuelan photographer has been arrested for taking pictures of the trocha. Jimenez is said to be a partner of the Harper's correspondent who had just been released by Gen. Weyler; but as he has no United States Consul to intercede for him his stay in Morro Castle probably will be somewhat longer and less comfortable than that of his friend.

The Treasury has received $1,000,000 in silver from Spain. Minister Castellanos has instructed the Governor-General to use this money only for the most urgent needs of the army, as no other remittances can be made for a long time.

At Hanabanilla, Cienfuegos, the patriot bands under Fonseca, Arbolay, and Rodriguez led a Spanish column, commanded by Lieut.-Col. Vazquez, a chase to a precipice. In the fight the Spaniards lost more than 100 men, and were able to retreat only after the patriots had used all their ammunition.

Lieut. Prado, the commander of the steamer Isabel, who surrendered to the patriots on the Canto River, has died of his wounds.

There is no longer any doubt as to the fate of the convoy attacked by the patriots on the Canto River. According to the Spanish official report, all the vessels were badly damaged and only fifteen of the men aboard escaped injury. Although the