THE EVENING STAR.

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The Evening Star.

VOL. 83, No. 20,616. WASHINGTON, D. C., WEDNESDAY, JULY 5, 1893. TWO CENTS.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

MASONIC.—A SPECIAL COMMUNICATION of Benjamin B. French Lodge, No. 15, F. A. A. M. will be held at Masonic Temple, WEDNESDAY, 5th inst., at 7 o'clock p. m. sharp. Work, M. M. degree. A full attendance is requested. By order of the W. M. WM. A. GATLEY, Secretary. jy4-2t

OSIRIS LODGE, NO. 26, F. A. A. M.—A stated communication will be held at the cathedral of the Scottish Rite on WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 5, 1893, at 7:30 o'clock. Work, first and second degrees. Brethren of other lodges are cordially invited to be present. By order of the W. M. jy4-2t FRED E. TASKER, Secretary.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF 3 PER cent on the capital stock of the Commercial Fire Insurance Company of the District of Columbia will be payable at the office of the company, No. 525 11th st. n. w., on and after July 20, 1893. Books for transfer of stock will close July 13, 1893. J. W. SCHAEFER, Secretary. jy4-8t

MORE THAN YOUR DOLLAR'S WORTH. No use putting off buying that straw hat any longer.

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NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF the stockholders of the National Union Insurance Company of Washington for the election of directors will be held at the office of the company, 918 F st. n. w., on MONDAY, July 10, 1893. Polls open from 1 to 2 o'clock p. m. jy3-3t NOBLE D. LARNER, Secretary.

THE WASHINGTON LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY,

PAID-UP CAPITAL, ONE MILLION DOLLARS.

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G. T. KEEN, TAILOR, my9-3m 1312 F STREET.

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SPECIAL NOTICES.

CHANGE—ALL MEMBERS OF WASHINGTON Lodge, No. 4, and Good Templars please meet in Harris Hall, cor. 7th and D n. w., this Wednesday, 8 p. m. SALEELD, Sec'y pro tem. 1t*

SPIRITUALISM.—THE SEEKERS AFTER spiritual truth will hold a meeting THIS (Wednesday) EVENING at the Temple, 423 G st. n. w. Psychometric readings by Mrs. A. J. Compton of Indianapolis. Admission free. 1t*

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There is a great difference in the clothes worn by the *supposedly* "well-dressed" men—men who buy the best cloth and who oftentimes have the best of taste as to selection. No difference how fine the cloth and how perfect the fit unless the garment is *draped* properly it lacks that *smart-looking* effect which invariably marks the "*well-dressed*" *man.*

SNYDER & WOOD, *Fine Tailoring,* 1111 PENN. AVENUE (*Barr's old "stand"*). jy5

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All $5 to $7.50 Rackets *now*....$2.50

* * * * * *

☞ The goodness of a Gas Range in summer is the comfort you get in its use. You can cook and cook and bake and bake without feeling the heat. Lots of heat there, but they're not built to heat the house, and they don't.

Now that you know how convenient a Gas Range is, you ought to know which is best. We say the "FIRE RING," because that's the universal opinion. If you're not satisfied—your money back.

$18—$20—$22,

Including setting up, &c.

BARBER & ROSS, COR. 11TH AND G STS. jy5

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THE DETACHED SERVICE SYSTEM.

The Necessity of Applying a Remedy to It Apparent.

The adjutant general of the army has brought to the attention of the Secretary of War the pressing necessity for applying a remedy to the so-called "detached service system." This state of affairs is the result of the detachment of a large number of officers from their regular duties in order to permit their assignment to other duties not altogether connected with the military establishment. It is said that there are more officers now on detached service with colleges, &c., than ever before. The recent order of the President assigning twenty officers to special duty as Indian agents has made a serious drain on the roster of regiments. This, in addition to the many officers on duty at the world's fair and at various private military institutions, has depleted the army to such an extent that there is not at present a single regiment with its full quota of officers. The matter will receive the serious consideration of Secretary Lamont on his return to the city, and there is little doubt that the detached service list will be materially reduced at an early day. Several officers have suggested as a possible remedy that the number of cadets at the Military Academy be increased so that if there are no places for them in the army they might be assigned to duty at the various colleges as instructors in military tactics and the arts of war generally.

Venezuela's New President.

Consul Hanna at La Guayra has informed the State Department of the election of Gen. Joaquin Crespo as president of the republic of Venezuela to fill out the unexpired term ending February 20, 1894.

NO DEFINITE PLAN

Yet Agreed Upon as to the Extra Session Work.

SEVERAL PROPOSITIONS PRESENTED

In Regard to the Disposition of the Silver Question.

PROBABLE TARIFF ACTION.

While it is quite apparent that Congressmen do not relish the idea of meeting on the 7th of August and remaining in continuous session until next summer, there are few of the thoughtful ones who do not see this condition before them. At the outstart such was the popular cry for the repeal of the Sherman law that at a glance there was reason to believe that this action could be accomplished without much difficulty or delay. The distress in financial circles for the time being smothered the breath of the silver men, but with reflection the advocates of the white metal believe that they hold the upper hand, and, seeing in the unconditional repeal of the silver law the demonetization of the metal and the reduction of it to a level in this country with all other minerals, except gold, have awakened to the realization of their position and boldly announce their stand. Silver, they declare, must be maintained as a money metal, and, with a majority during the last session in favor of free coinage, it would seem that if their declarations never to relinquish the Sherman law until something more satisfactory is given them are carried out a tedious fight is before them.

AN UNLIKELY SUGGESTION.

A suggestion has been made that the silverites will try to force an adjournment of the extra session without allowing Congress to act on the silver law. It is doubtful whether such a course could be carried into execution. Its effect would certainly be dangerous to the prosperity of the party, but on the silver question the party lines have never been very distinctly drawn. It has generally been the south and the west arrayed against the east, and the fight will probably be on the same plan this session. Personal and sectional interests will be considered before the success of a party that cannot or will not give to them what they are most anxious that Congress should do and for which end they have been sending men to Congress for years.

A TARIFF BILL TO BE BROUGHT UP.

It is understood to be the purpose of the administration to have the tariff question settled at the earliest possible date, so that its effects may become apparent before the public is called upon to pass judgment upon it, and with this in mind it is almost certain that the consideration of the tariff will be precipitated during the extra session. The statement comes from the west that Mr. Springer has been devoting his time to the preparation of a tariff bill which the committee on ways and means shall take as a basis. If this be true his efforts are the most advanced. While it is reasonably certain that the administration will be thoroughly in touch with the ways and means committee pending the consideration of the tariff rates nothing of a tangible character looking toward the compilation of what might be termed the administration bill has been done. Both the President and Mr. Carlisle have received suggestions from over section of the country and from every interest that the tariff affects upon the proposed changes in the present rates. All of these communications have been carefully filed away, and when the proper time arrives each will receive due consideration. As yet it can be positively stated that the Secretary of the Treasury has not turned his attention to the formation of a bill which will convey the ideas of the administration on the tariff, but it is not unlikely that such a measure will be indirectly presented to the ways and means committee.

NO DEFINITE PLAN AGREED UPON.

Nothing definite can be stated as to the plan that the leaders will try to execute for the present. Since the proclamation of the President, accompanied as it was by the departure of almost all of the members of the cabinet from the city, there was nothing to keep the members of Congress in Washington, and they, too, have, almost without exception, left for their homes. As the President has called Congress together it is argued that he must have some fixed purpose which he desires them to execute. For this reason the message of Mr. Cleveland to Congress will be awaited with the greatest interest. In it may be looked for some general outline or plan for the guidance of the party in power, and especially upon the unconditional repeal of the Sherman law, which it is believed the administration will demand, some strong expressions are expected. What the extra session will accomplish or at least what the leaders of the democracy will try to have the session do, are likely to be included in Mr. Cleveland's message. Those best informed believe that he will have something to say at that time on the tariff and thus the work of the next Congress will be sufficiently set forth so that no delay need occur before the wheels of the Fifty-third Congress are set in motion.

WHAT IN PLACE OF THE SHERMAN BILL.

In the interviews which have been published within the past week with members of Congress there is expressed by many the desire to repeal the Sherman law, but with this declaration is coupled the statement that something else has to be done. On the subject of what this shall be there is a remarkable divergence of opinions. Among the plans suggested are the placing of our finances on a single gold basis; the issuance of bonds; unlimited free coinage at the present ratio of 1 to 16, or at the proposed ratio of 1 to 18 or 20; and the repeal of the 10 per cent state bank tax with the power given to the banks which would undoubtedly be established to issue notes. With so many views it will take time to formulate a plan which will be acceptable to all and it is only a measure that is satisfactory that can be adopted. The unconditional repeal of the Sherman law would mean that silver is no longer to be used as a money metal for the Sherman law repealed all former silver acts. A solution which some silver advocates have talked of is the readjustment of the ratio of parity between gold and silver so that it should be 1 to 18. This would mean that one ounce of gold was equal to eighteen of silver, and in order that the silver dollar should be of the proper weight its size would have to be increased. The object of the silver men in such a course would be to have just so many more ounces of silver used in coinage. The proposition which has been talked of to adopt a resolution at the extra session giving the President the power to suspend until such a time as he may see fit the purchase of silver bullion is one that does not meet with approval, and the silver men say that they would fight such a proposition with as much vigor as they will the repeal of the Sherman law, for they believe that the effect of such a resolution in the hands of Mr. Cleveland, whose views on silver are known, would be the same as though the law was repealed.

THE APPROPRIATION ESTIMATES.

It has been stated that the appropriation bills will be taken up by the extra session before even the financial question. At the Treasury Department today it was learned that the request for the various departments to submit their estimates for the next fiscal year was made before the call for the extra session. The request was that the estimates should be sent in by the 15th of September, and it would take three weeks for the Treasury Department to place them in such shape that they could be considered by the appropriations committee.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION.

The Causes for the Extra Session and the Probable Results.

What Col. D. C. Forney Says—The Simple Repeal of the Sherman Act Will Not Remedy the Trouble.

A reporter of THE STAR called on Col. D. C. Forney yesterday at the Portland, where he found him quietly resting in his rooms on the fifth floor of that spacious building, overlooking the Virginia hills for miles up and down the river and presenting one of the most attractive views around the city. As is known, the colonel still retains his interest in public affairs, and from his long experience in journalism he has had plenty of opportunities for studying them. As THE STAR man found him ready for a talk he had little trouble in getting him to respond to the usual inquiries, the first of which was what he thought of the necessities that called an extra session of Congress and some of the causes which have led to it.

He said: "Your question covers a broad field and embraces a variety of causes.

"First of all, we have been dealing with too many false systems, the outgrowth of all sorts of wild speculations, and these in turn, by reason of their seductive influences, have sorely threatened the security of some of our strongest moneyed institutions. Millions of money, which properly belonged to legitimate business, was absorbed for these wild purposes upon securities which never had any real basis, so that when forced on the market nothing could be realized on them. Add these to our overtrading abroad, thus turning the balance of trade against us, which could only be settled with gold, and we can easily see the conditions that were sure to follow and the opportunities thereby given to another class, the money changers, to draw their harvest from. Of course there were other causes, real and imaginary, and none more so than the Sherman bill, which, pratically speaking, however, was but a drop in the bucket, but it served its purpose of disturbing public confidence, the most vital part of all money systems, just the thing stock gamblers and some lines of bankers desired, and they would have gone still further had the government yielded to their persuasions and threats to issue bonds to raise gold and thus enlarge the field for speculation. The whole situation looks like the work of a widespread conspiracy, when the real truth is there is nothing substantially wrong. We have plenty of money, an abundance of all classes of wealth, thus presenting one of the most remarkable paradoxes the world ever witnessed; by being poor for tools to work with—money. Where is it? Why, it has been scared into retirement, withdrawn from business, and the banks, at least some of them that recently held it, are powerless to be of any assistance, and a time when they should be the most, thus emphasizing in a measure the oft-repeated charge that there is something wrong in our financial system, else these disturbances would not occur so often."

"Col. Forney, do you think the coming session of Congress will be able to relieve the country of its present depression and furnish a remedy so as to guard against these recurrences?"

"I simply hope so, as others do, and may go further, that out of these experiences some good will arise, some solution of the trouble will be evolved, for, remember, that back of all this is the good sense of the American people, who not only believe in themselves, but who have faith in the inexhaustible resources of the country—its labor, capacity and genius. What is needed now is public confidence, and this once restored all the other agencies will soon get to work and do the balance. I admit, however, that our whole financial system needs careful revision—that something must be provided to stand between the business man and these financial wreckers, so as to protect him, and which, I am sorry to say, our present banking system seems to fail short of. Just what that should be I don't know, but I do believe there can be found a remedy for all evil, and, if not exactly by legislation, then it can be in ourselves, and there are few so ignorant who don't understand this rule."

"Do you believe that the Sherman act will be repealed, and what will be the extent of the benefit if it is repealed?"

"First, I don't believe it will be repealed without some condition, and I don't believe it would be wise to pass such a bill even should there be strength enough in both houses of Congress to do so. The effect of such an unconditional repeal would leave the whole silver question open for perhaps worse agitation, and this the country could illy afford. No, some more sensible plan must be adopted to settle the silver question than by destroying its use altogether."

"Have you any plan of your own, Col. Forney?"

"No! I haven't, but there have been plenty proposed that even the gold standard advocates might concede and that might also have a good international effect, such, for instance, as ex-Senator Edmunds referred to—to place all the products of the states and territories of the two metals on a free coinage basis and then fix and agree upon a parity that can be easily maintained. Men who reason and predict that the Sherman act can be repealed unconditionally are either narrowed by their prejudices or have little conception of the real situation. We talk of the past irrepressible conflict between negro slavery and freedom, and yet the one now going on between the so-called money powers of the world and those who are struggling for relief from some of its exactions have little idea of the vast difference between them. While negro slavery scarcely produced a half dozen millionaires in a century the present money system in this country alone has produced nearly a hundred millionaires in a single generation, so from this we can form some conception of the magnitude of interests at stake. With all this I firmly believe these enormous interests will be harmonized and that before the session closes the spirit of patriotism and mutual concession will prevail. We can't afford anything else."

"Col. Forney, how long do you think the session will last and do you believe it will run right along into the regular one?"

"I don't think there is any doubt of its continuing right along, and as late as eleven months hence. Besides the money question the tariff will be overhauled, and to my mind there is infinitely more danger in this than in all the fight between gold and silver."

"Do you believe the President will recommend any radical changes in the tariff?"

"I do not, considering the present financial uneasiness, and he can well afford to take such a position without in the least doing any violence to his past views on this question. I believe further, that if he would so assure the country it would have the most quieting effect upon it. These are no times for experiments, and especially with our revenue laws, foreign or internal. Settle our finances first and then all things else will easily adjust themselves. The world is waiting to pour its millions of unemployed capital into this country for investments, so the future is all right if we are only wise enough to deal judiciously with the present, and I firmly believe that what Congress fails to do public confidence will make ample amends for."

"Do you think the action of the English government in India will affect the situation very much?"

"To my mind only to the extent of intensifying the silver men here all the more, as many of them firmly believe that this action was part of the conspiracy to destroy silver. You know England never hesitates to adopt extreme measures when she thinks they are necessary, and this is why she gets what she wants, but I believe she blundered in this instance, as a gold standard of values in India is more than she would venture on. No! her trick won't work. First, because she can't afford it, and, second, because India will never submit to it. Wait and see! and rest assured that the days of serious panics such as we used to have are over, as there are too many vast interests to afford it—too many millionaires to permit any such financial convulsions. The country will recover from this experience wiser and stronger."

ON THE STRIKE.

The Eckington Road Filling the Vacant Positions.

THE STRIKING MEN STILL REMAIN QUIET

The Police Officers on Duty Have a Light Task.

THE BELT ROAD SITUATION.

There was no change this morning in the railroad strike. The Eckington road was running much as it did yesterday. There seemed to be fewer of the strikers hanging about. The police were on duty at the junction and at the power house, but there was no disorder. Cars were run at intervals on the main road and not quite so regularly on the G street line. The general manager of the road, Mr. Schoepf, said this morning that owing to the relaying of the track on the main line, which begins on Monday, the running schedule would be a ten-minute one and that this new order went into effect today. He said that he had all the cars in use on the main line today that it was necessary to use in order to carry out this schedule. It was his intention to have a five-minute schedule on the G street line, and as soon as he had time to give the matter attention he would put on the requisite number of cars.

He claimed that the road was not crippled for lack of men, and said that they had more applications for places than they had places to give. On the other hand, the men say that the road is hard put to to give the service that it is now giving. All the men in the employ of the company and who hold positions on the cars went out with the exception of seven. They look upon this as giving evidence of the feeling on the part of the employes and the general revolt against the exactions of the general manager. They claim that without these seven men the road could not have been operated yesterday at all.

THE STRIKERS PAID OFF.

Today the men were being paid off at the power house and their official connection with the road ceases. A good many are taking a deep interest in the running of the road, and especially in the men who are employed. The ex-employes are stationed all along the line and board the cars for the purpose of talking with the men at work. The efforts made by these earnest missionaries are inspired by a deep earnestness and a strong desire to make converts and to convince men of the errors of their ways. This sort of preaching is obliged to be extremely practical, and it takes a powerful lot of it to convince one man that he ought to throw up his job. Sometimes it is said that threats, as well as strong language, are used when the missionaries find that their words are of no avail.

It was stated today that the company were going to get out warrants for the arrest of some men whose zeal became rather ardent. There seems to be no settled program on the part of the men, and it is thought that the strike will end without much being accomplished beyond recording the protest of the men against what they consider the injustice of the proposed agreement.

Manager Schoepf said today that he had no intention of requiring a similar agreement from the employes of the Belt road, which is also under his charge. He said in explanation that it was not necessary on a horse railroad, as the liability of loss on the part of the company through the carelessness or neglect of the men was not as great as it was on an electric road. He had heard rumors that the Belt employes were going out on a strike, but he did not believe it. They had no cause for such a course that he was aware of.

No Strike on the Belt Line.

So far there has been no actual strike among the drivers and conductors of the 11th street line, although there has been more or less talk among the men about doing something of the sort. It was said this morning that the men on this line had planned to quit work at 11 o'clock, but when a STAR reporter rode out to the stables a half an hour later there was no sign of anything out of the ordinary.

The Eckington men who are out came over to see the 11th street men yesterday, and used all their powers of persuasion to induce them to strike for sympathy, but these men didn't seem to see it that way. Late in the night there was a meeting of about twenty-five drivers and conductors in Mount Vernon Square to discuss the situation and decide whether they would go out. There is no union or organization among street car men in this city, and the result is that there was nobody with power to step to the head and order a strike. On the other hand, many of the employes of the road are bitterly opposed to strike methods. They have tried the experience, and do not like it. Many of them are men of families, and they say that while $1.60 does not permit them to live in fine style it is just $1.60 more than nothing at all, and they cannot afford to be idle and let their families go hungry.

WHAT THE MEN SAY.

Several of the men today told the reporter that they did not think there would be a strike, for the very simple reason that they did not see what they had to strike for. Their pay, they said, is the smallest paid by any of the roads in the city, but that the question of wages had not entered into the discussion at all. They had had no definite instruction that the obnoxious agreement that caused the trouble with the Eckington road would be enforced with them. They were unanimous, however, in the statement that if it was thev would refuse to sign the paper under any circumstances. One man said that he would resign before he would sign any such paper. He had a wife and children to support, but he did not think the road should try to bully him into signing any such agreement.

If they insisted he would not strike, but he would leave of his own accord. He would run his car until the company could fill his place, for he wanted to treat them fairly even if they didn't treat him that way. But when his successor came he would get out.

A man who was present at the meeting last night said that there would be no effort made to go out at least until tomorrow. The cars were running as usual this afternoon, and while there is a good deal of talk it hardly seems as though anything definite will be done on this road.

WHAT THE STRIKERS PREDICT.

There was no particular change in the situation in the Eckington street car strike this afternoon. At a late hour a few cars were running at long intervals, but the strikers said that they had every assurance that all the men who were in charge of these cars would go off this evening and there would not be a car running tomorrow.

It is customary for the company to keep back the equivalent of five days' pay, but today the men were paid in full, so that they have no claims against the company and are free from any fear of loss. Some of the more conservative among the strikers fear that there may be some trouble this evening if the men who are at work keep at it. They say that a good many men are spending their money for "Dutch courage," and that they are likely to intimidate the workers with more than threats if they refuse to quit. They say, however, that the men at work have grown to be a little nervous, and as they do not relish their position they are reasonably certain to join the strikers. There was no disturbance of any sort this afternoon nor anything like it.

Retirement of an Artillery Captain.

An order was issued at the War Department today placing Capt. Edward C. Enower, third artillery, on the retired list. He was examined by the retiring board and found incapacitated for active service on account of disability incident to the service.

EMERGENCY HOSPITAL.

Mr. B. H. Warner Resigns as President of the Trustees.

Causes That Led to His Taking This Step and What He Says in Regard to It.

For some little time past there has been trouble among the powers that control the workings of the Central Dispensary and Emergency Hospital. The facts in the matter have been slow in leaking out, and to a certain extent an effort has been made to keep them back from the public for fear of an unfortunate effect that their publication might have upon the welfare of the hospital. It is a fact, however, that the feeling has gone so far as to lead to the resignation of the president of the hospital, who has now severed all actual connection with the institution.

The news of the resignation of the president of the board of trustees, Mr. B. H. Warner, will come rather in the nature of a surprise to the people generally, for Mr. Warner has all along shown the deepest interest in the success of the institution and has done all in his power to make it a practical success and put it well on its feet financially since it has occupied its new home.

The trouble all had its start at the time of the Ford's Theater disaster and the public relief meeting that was held on the afternoon of that day in answer to an emergency call issued by the Commissioners. At the meeting held at Willard Hall a letter was read from the physicians of the hospital in which they recited the number of casualties cared for at the Emergency Hospital that day and asking for aid to further continue the work more fully and completely than they were able to do with the resources at their command.

Mr. B. H. Warner, the president of the board of trustees, was present at the meeting, and he at once arose and remarked that there was evidently some misunderstanding on the part of the physicians of the hospital as to the character and purposes of the meeting. The hospital, he thought, was in a condition to prosecute the work without asking any aid from the people who were there to raise funds for the immediate necessities of the injured and the bereaved families. He, therefore, asked that the letter receive no consideration at their hands and requested of the newspaper men present that no mention be made of its receipt.

THOUGHT THEY WERE AFFRONTED.

The authorities of the hospital took umbrage at this and the result was that a few days afterward Mr. Warner received a letter signed by Mr. H. Randall Webb, Dr. H. L. E. Johnson and Dr. Wm. H. Hawkes as a committee representing the executive committee of the hospital. This letter has not been made public, but it was to the effect that at a meeting of the executive committee of the Central Dispensary and Emergency Hospital, held on June 9, the day of the disaster, a committee was appointed to draft a statement to be presented to the business men of Washington at their meeting in connection with the disaster, and requesting that some action be taken by them in order to provide for the injured then in the hospital in a better manner than the limited resources of the hospital afforded. In view of Mr. Warner's action in stating that he did not approve of the statement, and that there was no necessity for it they felt that they had been personally affronted. They suggested that at the next meeting of the board of directors the question be discussed and answered, "Has the president of the Central Dispensary and Emergency Hospital the authority on his own individual responsibility to oppose and render null and void the work of a duly appointed committee representing the executive committee of the hospital?"

The result of this letter was that Mr. Warner refused to discuss the matter at all, and ended the whole matter by sending in his resignation at once. To a STAR reporter who called at his office this morning Mr. Warner said that he was unwilling to say anything about the affair for fear that any talk or notoriety that it might receive would tend in some way to hurt the institution, for whose good work he had the greatest respect. He said that the Emergency Hospital had made a place for itself in the city that could not be filled, and that it deserved all the support it had ever received, and more beside.

WHAT MR. WARNER SAYS.

However, when his attention was called to the fact that the reporter was in possession of the contents of the letter, Mr. Warner said:

"I consider the communication in which the three gentlemen indulged as ill-timed and uncalled for as any action I may have taken to preserve the hospital from unnecessary and undeserved criticism could possibly have been.

"I suggested the withdrawal of a communication at the meeting of business men held that Friday afternoon for the purpose of affording immediate relief to the sufferers by the terrible accident, because it was evident to me that it would bring forth a storm of opposition, as it would have seemed to be an interference with the real object for which the meeting had been called. I should have been glad to explain my action at the next meeting of the board, but the letter which they saw fit to send suggested to me that whenever there is a collision between members of a board of directors and the chief executive officer which becomes serious enough to demand the debating of such a question as they propounded for consideration it was much better for the head of the institution to give way and to allow a new administration to come in, where the danger complained of would not be repeated. There are times in the world when it is better to waive the question of etiquette and forget the possibility of personal slight rather than discuss either. I think such an occasion arose that Friday afternoon. I do not, however, desire to be connected with an institution whose interests might be jeopardized by my position as chief executive officer, and I only consented to retain the office because of my desire to see the institution entirely free from debt during the coming year. I am very friendly to this worthy institution, but life is too short to consume it in discussing points of etiquette when there is so much business to be done. The hospital has a great mission."

THE GUNBOAT MACHIAS.

She Will Break the Record as to Time of Availability.

The gunboat Machias will be put in commission for active service at the Portsmouth (N. H.) navy yard early next week, thereby breaking all records in the navy as regards time of availability after the regulation official trial. Commander Train has been placed in command of the vessel, and her detail of officers and men will be completed this week. The naval board which conducted her recent trial in Long Island sound reported to the Department that it had never tried a vessel so nearly completed and ready for service as was the Machias.

After fitting out at the Portsmouth yard she will join Admiral Benham's North Atlantic squadron, and will remain with it until after her final acceptance trial in the autumn, when she will be sent to Asia.

The report on her recent performance pays a glowing tribute to the efficiency of the engines and the general arrangements in the fire room. The board reports that the main engines worked most satisfactorily, proving conclusively that the best material and workmanship had been used in their construction and great care taken by her contractors. The board puts on record its high appreciation of the general arrangements of the main engines and boilers, which, it says, insure plenty of room to operate them and to overhaul them quickly when necessary.

The Training Ship Portsmouth.

The training ship Portsmouth has left Newport on her regular cruise in European waters. She has a crew of about 300 apprentice boys and will be away three months.

RIOTING IN PARIS.

Disturbances Started Again by the Mob.

TAKING HOME THE DEAD STUDENT.

The Government Determined on Order at Any Cost.

OTHER NEWS FROM ABROAD.

PARIS, July 5.—The body of Nuger, the young man who was killed during the fighting between the police and the students in the Latin Quarter, was sent to the home of his parents in Lyons today. The authorities feared that the rioters would take advantage of the shipment of the body to cause further trouble and considerable secrecy was observed in transferring the body from the morgue to the Lyons railway station.

At an early hour this morning the coffin containing the remains was placed in a hearse and taken to the station, the route followed being through unfrequented streets. The early risers who saw the hearse paid very little attention to it beyond lifting their hats in accordance with the custom of saluting the dead that prevails here. The students and their abettors in the rioting did not know of the transfer, and, therefore, no riotous demonstration occurred.

As the day wore on the rioters, hundreds of whom have no connection with the students, gathered in the vicinity of the markets and restarted the disturbances. Several conflicts occurred between the rioters on one side and the police and soldiers on the other. The crowd was composed of the riffraff of the city, a majority being out of work and men who never work. The fighting was quite severe and numbers on both sides were injured.

ORDER AT ANY COST.

The affair has assumed such a serious aspect that the authorities, who at first imagined that it was due entirely to the effervescence of the more mischievous of the students, have determined to restore order at any cost