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ISSUE AT ST. LOUIS

Leaders Still Discussing the Money Plank.

PROTECTION, RECIPROCITY AND GOLD

Summary of the Probable Republican Platform.

THE TREATMENT OF PLATT

Special From a Star Correspondent.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 15.—"Protection, reciprocity and gold."

This is a summary of what is expected to be the republican platform. Hanna seems to vacillate on the gold question, but that is only seeming. He does not want McKinley to be fixed on any proposition lest the thing should go the other way, and look like a defeat in this one particular.

The convention will have to settle the question whether the word gold shall be used. If it is left out by the resolutions committee, there will be a vote in the convention on the proposition to put it in. If it is put in there will be a vote aimed to take it out. The action of neither the McKinley leaders nor the resolutions committee will fix the matter, though the committee, being newly appointed by the convention, ought to be constructed so as to represent the prevailing sentiment. The several state delegations will hold conferences between now and the time for filling out this committee list, and will decide in turn what they want done. This will not be final, however, for in many instances the attitude of the delegations will not be so positive as to preclude their representation on the committee yielding to argument.

The strongest argument is on the side of gold, and the tendency is decidedly in that direction, though the delegates from some of the states are almost white-headed with fear that it will prevail. Mr. Hanna is purposely keeping them guessing. The old observant politicians who have been studying Mr. Hanna have come to the conclusion

Wm. McKinley, Jr.

that what is most apparently his desire is most apt to be what he doesn't want. Different men get different impressions as to his attitude, and each is very positive that his impression is the right one. Mr. Hanna smiles, while the corridor leaders quarrel among themselves as to what he wants. What he really wants is just that—that there should be a difference of opinion as to what his attitude is.

Abner McKinley, the major's brother, in responding to a toast Saturday, said simply: "Our policy is silence." Then he took his seat amid a burst of applause. This is true, but they have another policy, which is to set other people talking, and thus to conceal their own thoughts among the confusion of tongues.

McKinley and Hanna Differ.

Mr. Hanna and Maj. McKinley are both gold men. They differ in this only, that Hanna rather favors a frank avowal in the platform, while McKinley is more disposed to temporize with the hope of conciliating. They concur, however, in the opinion that the settlement of the declaration on the financial question should at least be left to the convention, and that their personal preference should, meanwhile, be left a matter of doubt.

The platform question has come down to about this: Mr. Hanna has a plank declaring against the free coinage of silver and in favor of the "present gold standard." He puts his thumb over the "gold," so that it reads the "present standard," and asks how that will do. Then he takes his thumb off, so that it reads "present gold standard," and asks how that will read. As to which he favors, there is room left for difference of opinion. The meaning of it is that he does not want McKinley to be held responsible for dictating the platform.

The fact is that Mr. Hanna cannot entirely control the matter. His disposition is to yield to the clamor for the use of the word "gold." The convention is so decided on the question that the matter of McKinley or anti-McKinley is not directly involved in it, though the anti-McKinleyites are availing themselves of the conflict of opinion to annoy their opponents. By uniting in a demand for the use of the word "gold" the anti-McKinley people have an issue to fight for, though their candidates are all defeated, and perhaps to an opportunity to claim that their fight was not fruitless.

No one claims that there is any difference in meaning between the expression "present gold standard" and "present standard."

New Yorkers Friendly to McKinley.

Depew, Warner, Miller, McCook and other New York men, who are at heart friendly to McKinley and want to make the way as easy as possible for him, say that a declaration in favor of the "present standard" in connection with an avowal of antagonism to the free coinage of silver at any ratio is entirely satisfactory.

As far as the opposition to McKinley is concerned, the issue is entirely one of platform. The talk of Platt's effort to beat McKinley shows a misapprehension of the situation. It has been a good many weeks since either Mr. Platt, Mr. Quay or Mr. Lodge has had any idea of beating McKinley for the nomination.

The nomination is no longer at issue. The presentation of the names of other candidates has become merely an incident. The pictures of Reed, of Allison, of Morton and of Quay are posted about as conspicuously as are those of the Ohio candidate, but the placards announce, not "We're for Reed," or "We're for Quay," but "We are

(Continued on Ninth Page.)

SALE SET ASIDE

Important Decision in Washington Endowment Association Case.

Policy Holders and Creditors Have the First Claim—New York Concern Appeals.

Judge Cox today, in the matter of the long-pending controversy over the assets of the Washington Beneficial Endowment Association, rendered a decision of great interest to the parties involved. He set aside the sale of the local concern's property and business to the Commercial Alliance Insurance Company of New York, in August, 1894, and referred the cause to the auditor of the court.

It will be remembered that the sale was made for the sum of $14,000, the New York company agreeing, it was claimed, to assume and carry on the business of the local association. Both concerns were subsequently placed in the hands of receivers, those of the Washington association being A. A. Lipscomb and Thomas M. Fields. In proceedings instituted here the sale of the property was made for the sum of $22,000. Thereupon the receivers of both concerns sought to recover the amount, as did the policy holders in and the creditors of the home association.

Had First Claim.

While Judge Cox expressly exonerated Mr. Lawrence Gardner, the secretary of the local association, and his stockholders from actual fraud in the matter of the sale, yet he thought constructive fraud was apparent. The sum of $14,000, the judge thought, was about half of the value of the building. That amount, it seemed to the court, instead of going to the payment of the creditors and policy holders of the local association, was paid over to the stockholders. The creditors and policy holders, said Judge Cox, had a first lien on the sum. The judge remarked that the New York company appeared to have offered the policy holders nothing, requiring them, in fact, to pay higher rates, and making the rates liable to an increase. So that the policy holders could not well know where they stood. He also thought the new policies were void, and could not be renewed because of their terms being too indefinite. As against the policy holders and creditors of the local concern, the judge thought the New York company has no claim for the $14,000 paid by it.

The judge left the question of how the policy holders and creditors of the local association shall take possession for future consideration, referring the cause to the auditor of the court for a statement of accounts between the various parties.

On behalf of the New York company, Mr. Fields gave notice of an appeal to the Court of Appeals.

SPEAKER REED.

He Will Remain Here During the St. Louis Convention.

Speaker Reed will not leave the city today, as has been expected, and it is thought that he will be here for three or four days. He will remain at the Shoreham until he goes north, and will receive the returns from the St. Louis convention at his hotel. Mr. Reed's family is still in the city, and will stay here until he goes away.

The Speaker's interest in the proceedings of the convention is naturally great. The presence of the Speaker will be gratifying to a host of newspaper men, who have found news scarce since the adjournment of Congress.

Mr. Reed is in communication almost hourly with J. Frank Aldrich, Senator Lodge, Joseph Manley and others.

Speaker Reed had intended to go to New York and remain a short time with his friend, Col. A. J. Payne, but found it necessary to stay here a few days longer. When he leaves here he will probably go direct to Portland, Me.

REPRESENTATIVE ABBOTT INJURED

He Receives a Bad Fall While "Shooting the Chute."

Representative Abbott of Texas, who was injured at River View yesterday, is suffering intense pain today, but the opinion of the attending physician is that he will rapidly improve, and that no permanent injury has been sustained.

Judge Abbott, Judge Culberson of Texas and several friends went to River View yesterday to spend the afternoon. Judge Abbott and his friend, Mr. Moreland, concluded to "shoot the chute," and got into the boat, accompanied by two others. The descent was made without incident, but as the boat touched the water and rose into the air, Judge Abbott's hat blew off. He involuntarily released his grasp of the bars he held to catch the hat, and was thrown high into the air, falling on a seat in the boat and striking on the small of the back. He was unable to rise, and it was seen that he was badly hurt. A stretcher was procured, and he was removed to it, later being brought to the city on the steamer Pentz, from which he was removed to his rooms at the Metropolitan Hotel, preferring not to go to a hospital.

Dr. Van Ressler and Dr. Collins attended Judge Abbott last night. He was suffering from frequent convulsive pains, and the lower part of his body and legs were paralyzed. This morning Judge Abbott could move his legs, but not without excrutiating pain. The convulsive pains were of shorter duration and not so frequent as last night, showing an improvement in his condition.

Dr. George M. Carlisle, Judge Abbott's regular physician, was with him this morning. Dr. Collins thought there was no danger of complete paralysis, and did not think the spinal column was permanently injured.

Judge Culberson, the close personal friend of Judge Abbott, is in constant attendance. Both had intended to leave for Texas today. Judge Culberson could not be induced to follow his colleague into the chute.

Personal Mention.

Adjt. Gen. Ruggles returned this morning from an official visit to West Point.

Chief Engineer C. W. Rae of the Naval Academy is in the city.

Chief Clerk Tweedale of the War Department has returned from a visit to Asbury Park and Lake Mahonk.

Lieut. H. F. Jackson, unassigned, is in the city on leave of absence.

Lieut. F. J. Kernan, 21st Infantry, is at the Ebbitt.

The many friends of Passed Assistant Engineer F. M. Bennett, United States navy, of the United States steamer Amphitrite, will regret to learn of the loss he has sustained in the sudden death of his father, Judge Wm. P. Bennett, which occurred on the 11th instant at Cassopolis, Mich., where for thirty years he has been judge of the probate court of Cass county.

Mr. Earl H. Foust, now a student of Hillsdale, Mich., College, returned to Washington this morning for a few weeeks' visit with his friends and parents.

Rev. L. F. Williams, rector of Christ Church, Southeast Washington, is spending his vacation at Asbury Park, N. J. He will be absent about two months.

Lieut. Commander Sturdy Here.

Lieut. Commander Edward W. Sturdy, who was suspended from duty on the Olympia, flagship of the Asiatic station, on conviction by court-martial of absence without leave, visited the Navy Department today by special permission of the Secretary of the Navy. He is residing at Annapolis.

TO DEPOSE PLATT

Attempt to Make Chauncey Depew the New York Leader.

SAVAGE ATTACK ON WARNER MILLER

A Recess Until Three O'clock Was Hastily Taken.

STATE DELEGATION MEETINGS

ST. LOUIS, June 15.—The meeting of the New York delegation today was marked by an attempt to retire Thomas C. Platt, and the surprise was so great that the Platt adherents were forced to take a recess until 3 o'clock this afternoon in order to marshal their forces.

When the delegation was called to order it was understood that Chauncey M. Depew was to be named as chairman of the caucus, and that Mr. Platt was to be selected as chairman of the delegation. There was not a shade of supposition that there would be any opposition.

But Warner Miller had been in conference all morning with the McKinley managers and with Mr. Matthews of Buffalo, and when the double proposition was made he was upon his feet in an instant.

"I move, Mr. Chairman, that the name of Mr. Depew be substituted for that of Mr. Platt," he said.

Surprise was written on all faces, and even Mr. Depew seemed taken aback.

"I do this because the most distinguished man on this delegation has been entirely neglected," said Mr. Miller.

There were cries of "No," and a motion was at once made to divide the question.

Mr. Depew was then selected as chairman of the caucus by a unanimous vote. The question was put as to the selection of Mr. Platt as chairman of the delegation, and then Mr. Miller renewed his motion to substitute Mr. Depew's name.

Mr. Depew sat silent, but Congressman Quigg, in opposing the substitution, attacked Mr. Miller in a vigorous and almost vicious manner. He said in part:

"Mr. Miller knows that Mr. Platt and Mr. Depew are at this time working in harmony, and he takes this peanut politician's chance to try and make discord. This body will not sustain one whose attitude toward the instructions of the last republican convention in New York is open to doubt and suspicion."

Before Mr. Miller could answer Mr. Quigg, Frederick S. Gibbs had obtained recognition and moved that the delegation take a recess until 3 o'clock this after-

Chauncey M. Depew.

noon. In making this motion Gibbs characterized Miller as a "chronic kicker," a "wasner of dirty linen" and "political outcast," and several other like characterizations.

Mr. Miller was not allowed to respond to their attacks, but a recess was taken until 3 o'clock.

The meeting over, Mr. Miler went to Hanna's room. It is thought that Mr. Miller's move is toward the nomination of Depew for Vice President, and that the Ohio people may be willing to assist him.

Alabama.

The Alabama delegation met at 10 a.m. and effected organization without delay, electing the following officers: Chairman, C. W. Buckley; secretary, John Harmon; vice president of the convention, John W. Jones; resolutions committee, John A. Casten; credentials committee, N. H. Alexander; permanent organization, I. Dawson; notification of vice presidential nominee, W. R. Pettiford.

D. D. Shelby, Col. D. Wickesham and Wm. Vaughn were chosen a committee to look after contests from Alabama.

Col. Wm. Youngblood was unanimously re-elected national committeeman from Alabama.

Mr. H. V. Casten, the Alabama platform committeeman, is unreservedly in favor of the platform declaring for sound money.

California.

The California delegation arrived at 9:30 this morning and took quarters at the Southern. They were accompanied by about fifty other persons. They were four days and nights making the trip, but all of them came in in good spirits, declaiming for "McKinley and protection." So far only the member of the committee on credentials has been chosen, that place being given to George A. Knight. A meeting will be held during the afternoon to make the other assignments.

Montana.

The Montana delegation, which is at the Southern, has so far only selected its national committeeman. That is given to Charles R. Leonard.

The North Carolina delegates met this morning at the Laclede and selected Senator J. C. Pritchard as chairman of the delegation. They then adjourned until 4 o'clock.

National Committeeman N. W. Cuney of Texas says that if the national committee does not seat his friends, who are prosecuting their contests this morning, he will carry the fight into the credentials committee and the convention. If the result at the meeting of the state delegation today is against him, Cuney says that he will make a statement, which, he intimates, will be sensational, as to the partisanship of the national committee.

Louisville to Try Again.

The fifth, or Louisville, district of Kentucky will make another effort this morning to reopen the case recently decided in favor of Todd and Sapp, the McKinley delegates. An effort is being made to secure a rehearing for Roeder and Knoebel, the Bradley delegates. Since Bradley's withdrawal there is no issue but the election of a national committeeman and the organization of the delegations.

Washington's delegation, from the state of Washington, has made the following selection of officers of the convention from that state: Chairman delegation, G. P. Emerson; member national committee, P. C. Sullivan; committee on resolutions, A. F. Burleigh; credentials, J. M. Gilbert; permanent organization, H. A. Fairchilds; rules L. S. Carver; on notification, H. L. Wilson; honorary secretary, Albert Goldman. Mr. Burleigh, the member of the committee on resolutions, is favorable to gold.

A Prominent Delegate.

The Wyoming delegation has not yet arrived, but is expected tonight. Judge Vandemeter, who was to have headed the delegation, is reported to be dangerously ill. He was to have also become a member of the national committee.

Powell Clayton to Continue.

The Arkansas delegation will hold its meeting late today. It is practically decided that Mr. Powell Clayton will be continued as member of the national committ-

J. Sloat Fassett.

tee and that Judge McClure will represent the delegation in the committee on resolutions. Mr. McClure is a gold standard man.

The Minnesota delegation this morning came out strong for a declaration in favor of the maintenance of the gold standard. They instructed ex-Gov. Merriam, the representative of Minnesota on the committee on resolutions, to insist on a straight gold plank and pledged the eighteen votes of the delegation in the convention to stand by him to the end. Representative Charles O. Towne is infuriated over the action of the delegation and openly declares that in case a gold plank is placed in the platform he will stump the state for silver.

The following selections were made by the delegation: National committeeman, ex-Governor L. F. Hubbard; resolutions, ex-Governor W. R. Merriam; credentials, W. P. Hunt; permanent organization, L. S. Swenson; rules, C. L. Sanderson; Vice President, C. P. Henry; notifications, William McNichols; chairman of delegation Charles A. Pillsbury.

Caucus on Money.

The Indiana delegation was one of the first to complete its caucus, and with scarcely any opposition it declared against the use of the word gold in the proposed platform.

The delegates were instructed by practically unanimous vote to advocate the adoption of the money plank of the Indiana platform, with the reference to the ratio of 16 to 1 omitted.

W. T. Durbin, a prominent banker of Anderson, was chosen a member of the national committee to succeed ex-United States Treasurer J. N. Huston. Mr. Huston retired without any effort to retain his place on the committee. Maj. Ross of Connersville, and other delegates, who were expected to support him, found that the ex-treasurer had no desire to remain on the committee, and Mr. Durbin was practically elected with but few opposing votes.

Gen. Lew Wallace of Crawfordsville was chosen member of the committee on resolutions, and the delegates then took a recess until 2 o'clock, when the question of a vice presidential candidate will be discussed.

Oregon Declares for Gold.

The Oregon delegation, at a meeting this morning, adopted the following resolution for gold, and will submit it to the national committee on resolutions:

"The republican party has always been the advocate of honest money; it points with pride to its financial record during the greenback movement. It was opposed to greenback inflation then; it is opposed to silver inflation now. We believe that every dollar issued by the government should have the same purchasing power as every other dollar. We are, therefore, in favor of the maintenance of the present gold standard, and, except through international agreement, we are opposed to the free or unlimited coinage of silver."

In addition to the above a declaration for the maintenance of the gold standard the delegation also adopted a resolution indorsing Senator McBride for his action in opposing free silver in the United States Senate.

The Oregon men made the following selections:

National committeeman, George A. Steel; vice president of the convention, J. H. Colbreath; resolutions, Charles S. Moore; credentials, Wallace McCattmant; permanent organization, J. W. Meldrum; notification, Charles Hilton; chairman of delegation, Charles Parrish; secretary, R. A. Booth.

The Michigan delegation this morning elected the following committeemen: Credentials, Gen. O. L. Spaulding; rules, John P. Starkweather; organization, Frank W. White; resolutions, Mark Brewer; national committeeman, George L. Maltz; notification, Thomas J. O'Brien; vice president, Wm. McPherson; chairman of delegation, R. A. Alger.

The Michigan delegation had a long discussion on the financial plank, General Alger and Capt. Allen representing the two extremes, the former favoring a straight declaration for gold and Captain Allen appealing for free silver. The majority of the delegation, however, believed in steering a middle course, and expressed the opinion that the plank should declare for the maintenance of the present monetary system, gold, silver and paper, but avoid a specific declaration for the gold standard.

The Massachusetts delegation have selected the following committeemen: National committeeman, George H. Lyman of Boston; resolutions, Senator Lodge; Vice President, Curtis Guild, jr., of Boston; committee on credentials, Jesse M. Gore of Boston; permanent organization, R. R. Harris of Bridgewater; rules, W. M. Butter of New Bedford; to notify presidential nominee, M. V. B. Jefferson of Worcester; to notify vice presidential candidate, W. J. Hale of Newburyport.

FITZHUGH LEE'S INFLUENCE.

He Exerts It Again to Prevent Spanish Brutality.

According to a dispatch to the New York World from a staff correspondent in Havana, Consul General Lee prevailed upon Gen. Weyler to prevent the contemplated expulsion within eight days of all persons on the Carmen plantation, near Matanzas, in Sabanilla, owned by Alfredo Hernandez, an American citizen. It is said that previous to this order of expulsion four negroes who were sowing corn on the Carmen plantation were shot down by the local Spanish guerrillas, who also killed a white tenant named Celodonia Cruz on the Carmen estate. Two houses occupied by white tenants were also burned, the Spaniards saying that since the rebels burned Spanish towns they would destroy Cuban houses. The same dispatch states that Spanish troops took two small boys named Manuel Jimnez and Fernando Viga from their houses in Sabanilla and killed them. Rumors are current in Havana of the landing of filibustering expeditions on the shores of the island. The Commercio of Havana, which is the organ of the grocers, has proposed that a wall for the purposes of defense be built around the city, the labor of refugees to be employed and the cost to be defrayed at private expense.

Bank Charter Extended.

The controller of the currency has authorized the Centerville National Bank of Maryland of Centerville, Md., to extend its corporate existence until June 13, 1916.

IN A DREARY DRIZZLE

Rain Dampens Outdoor Enthusiasm at St. Louis.

TOWN PLACARDED WITH GOLD DEVICES

Likelihood of Silver Bolt Seems Less Threatening.

TALK AMONG THE DELEGATES

ST. LOUIS, June 15.—The President makers woke today to a dreary drizzling of rain, which fell like a wet blanket over the gaudy street decorations, and repressed whatever tendency there might have been to demonstrative enthusiasm of the sort which on the day before cropped out sufficiently to give an old-time convention air to the city. There were no bands in evidence, nor any marching, nor shouters; the delegations and clubs which had pulled into the depots during the early hours preferring to remain in their trains or take to the street cars rather than march over the muddy pavements.

About the corridors of the big hotels stale cigar smoke hung heavy, and medallioned citizens from back states, who had forgotten to go to bed, rubbed their eyes and looked about for the arrival of the leaders, who were late in putting in their appearance at the headquarters of the states.

An early stroke of enterprise was to be seen at the Massachusetts parlors, where colored men deposited several bales

Senator Teller.

posters, samples of which they proceeded to paste on every available space. These posters were of an aggressive yellow hue, which caught the eye from a distance, and their flaming red letters announced that "We're for gold." The Massachusetts men have resorted to this spectacular device to impress their financial views upon the convention, intending also to placard the town with their announcement, and to keep in circulation the banner with the alliteration,

"Solid as gold for Reed.
"Solid as Reed for gold."

A Group of Silver Men.

The reverse of the financial picture was furnished by the silver men, who were among the earliest to gather in the lobbies of the Planters', retreating to an alcove, where a dozen of them drew their chairs into a circle for consultation. In the group were Hartman of Montana, a Congressman and also a delegate; Towne of Minnesota, another member of Congress, who carries no convention credentials, but came a free lance, to forward the cause of the white metal, although his state delegation is pledged to gold; Bryan, the Nebraska democrat, one of the silver wheel horses of the last Congress, who stands very close to Bland, as well as sundry lesser lights. While turning a cool face to the interviewer at this stage of their campaign, these men indorse the declaration by Hartman, that "We want them to be right or to be honest," which, from the silver point of view bears the interpretation that the convention is desired to make a 16 to 1 free coinage plank or to adopt the single gold standard.

Their early morning efforts were turned to the attempted conversion of several southern delegates whose money predilections still bear an interrogation point. Mr. Towne doubts the ability of the republicans to poll anything approaching their normal majority in Minnesota on any platform which does not do something for silver.

A Day of Platform Agitation.

Today promises to be one of platform agitation. The three-cornered fight has drawn the lines very sharply. The men from the east, who are demanding gold in the platform, are very determined, and such men as Platt, Lodge and other opponents of McKinley seem to feel that they are placing McKinley in a hole by insisting that an emphatic gold declaration shall be made. Their program is to force the fight in the committee on resolutions, and, if they cannot win in the committee, to carry it to the floor of the convention.

Lodge, the Reed manager, is to lead the fight for a gold declaration. If it is not granted he and his friends and other Reed men have a faint hope that the refusal to put gold in the platform will solidify the gold vote on Reed. But the fact that so many McKinley men are for gold gives rise to the hope that the gold men may be successful.

It has been the effort of the friends of McKinley to avoid a fight on the floor of the convention between the two factions, preferring the single standard and against free coinage. There has been a drift toward a moderate expression in favor of gold, and there is quite a pressure from several states for a declaration against free coinage, and not to have the word gold used in the platform at all.

Senator Lodge, who drafted a gold declaration, and it is indorsed by representatives of a number of states, has been pressing his plank with a great deal of persistency, and has irritated some of those who would prefer a milder declaration.

Gen. Grosvenor of Ohio said this morning: "We know that there is being a great effort made to force a certain form of declaration. The probabilities are that no one will know what the financial plank will be until the committee on resolutions report. It may be that the fight as to the form of the resolution will be carried to the convention. The financial plank will be what we want, and that is all there is to it."

The Question of Bolt.

The silver men were at first disposed to aid the ultra-gold men in securing the straightest kind of a declaration, but there is an indication that they are not quite so enthusiastic in that direction as at first.

There are some who seem anxious to make a dramatic exit from the convention hall, but a count up to date finds a number of waverers and the probability that there would be representatives of all delegations left on the floor makes the proposed grandstand play seem a little doubtful as to the effect. There is a disposition toward moderation among some prominent silver men which may make the bolt less pretentious than advertised.

Among the Anti-McKinley Men.

In the headquarters of all of the candidates for the presidency who are opposed to Mr. McKinley there was this morning

(Continued on Fifteenth Page.)

GONE A-FISHING

The President Left Sunday Night to Catch Trout Near Leesburg.

No Information as to the Thirteen Bills—Several Pardon Cases Acted On.

Accompanied by Internal Revenue Commissioner Miller, President Cleveland left the city quietly last evening in a special car over the Washington and Ohio railroad for a day's fishing in the fine trout preserves of Mr. Harrison, just outside Leesburg, Va. The President's departure was not made known until this morning, when it became necessary, in order to explain how it was that he could not receive certain high officials who called at the White House to consult him on public business. It is said at the White House that the President will return to the city this evening. This brief outing on the part of the chief executive is accepted as an indication that he will not be able to go to Gray Gables as soon as was expected. There are many important matters awaiting the President's immediate action, and it is expected that their consideration will detain him at the capital for at least a week longer.

Those Thirteen Bills.

No information was vouchsafed today in regard to the thirteen bills which were unacted upon by the President when Congress adjourned last Thursday, and while the presumption is strong that they all suffered the fate of a "pocket veto," that point will not be clearly established until the action upon them is officially announced. In the absence of information to the contrary, the impression is growing that some of them may possibly have been approved.

Executive Clemency.

Before leaving he granted pardons in the following cases: Charles Lawrence, who has served five years of a seven-year sentence for falsifying the books of a national bank in Pennsylvania; George Gartner, convicted in New York of embezzling letters; Davis C. Burke, convicted in California of impairing United States gold coin; Thomas Carder, convicted of counterfeiting. The sentence in the case of Oscar E. Hill, convicted in Utah of making false entries in national bank entries, has been commuted from ten to five years, and he has also commuted from ten to seven years the sentence imposed on John Grindstone in Kansas for manslaughter.

SMALLPOX IN CUBA.

It is Epidemic in Several Cities on the Island.

Reports received by Surgeon General Wyman of the marine hospital corps indicate that smallpox is raging in Cuba, and that it has assumed a far wider prevalence than yellow fever, the hereditary enemy of the dwellers in that island.

Under date of June 6, D. M. Burgess, sanitary inspector of the service at Havana, reported as follows: "Notwithstanding the hot, rainy weather which is now prevailing here, yellow fever is still almost entirely confined to the Spanish troops, there having been nine deaths among them from that disease in the military hospital during the last week and none anywhere else in the city. Smallpox still exists here to a considerable extent, as also in many other places in the western half of the island, and in Cienfuegos it is an active epidemic, twenty to thirty, I am informed, dying of it daily. Measles, which has been very prevalent among children here for several weeks, does not abate, though the mortality from it is small."

Smallpox Epidemic.

The latest report from Santiago de Cuba is dated May 23, and is from Dr. H. S. Caminero, sanitary inspector at that port, as follows: "For the week ended May 23 the mortality has been 58; of these, 10 were from smallpox, 2 from yellow fever, 3 from typho-malaria, 5 from tuberculosis, 6 from dysentery, 3 from pernicious fever, 8 from entero-colitis, 12 from remittent fever, and the rest from common diseases, acute and chronic, of non-contagious character.

"Smallpox can now be considered epidemic, as the cases are many in number and are not confined to a determined quarter of the city, but are scattered all over the town, and the number of invasions increases daily. In one house alone there are 10 cases. Yellow fever still prevails more or less, although the mortality has somewhat decreased. Malaria in all its forms and varieties is causing great havoc among the population, and dysentery is the cause of many deaths. The rainy season has at last set in, and, owing to the dampness prevailing, bowel complaints are very common, especially among the children, under the form of entero-colitis of severe type."

The United States consul at Cienfuegos, under date of June 2, 1896, reports 54 deaths from smallpox in that city during the week ended May 31, 1896, an increase of 12 as compared with the previous week.

Under date of May 25, 1896, the United States consul at Sagua la Grande reports that yellow fever is on the increase amongst the troops at Sagua, but states that the number of cases is not given.

GOING NORTH AGAIN.

Lieut. Peary Has Secured the Whaling Steamer Hope.

Lieutenant Peary, the intrepid arctic explorer, is rapidly completing his arrangements for his forthcoming arctic expedition, and has chartered the steamer Hope, which is said to be one of the finest vessels in the Newfoundland whaling fleet. She is commanded by Captain John Bartlett, who was in command of the relief expedition last year. The Hope, which is larger than any ship that has gone into the arctic of recent years, is stanchly built and possesses generous accommodations, so that she will be abundantly able to not only convey the two scientific parties that have already been formed to accompany her, but can also take two or three other scientists who desire to take advantage of the exceptional opportunity afforded them in the complete tour of Davis straits and Baffin's bay, which the Hope will make. Lieutenant Peary will reach New York, from St. Johns, today, and conclude the details of the expedition, which will sail from Sydney, Cape Breton, about July 10. Meantime the Hope will be thoroughly overhauled and fitted with a new shaft.

A Naval Court of Inquiry.

A naval court of inquiry is in session in New York city investigating charges made against the commander and other officers of the ram Katahdin by a machinist named Hogel, who is said to be supported in his action by several members of Congress. The charges are that the officers in question are intemperate in their habits, and that they recently subjected the accuser to unnecessarily harsh and cruel treatment for a trifling misdemeanor. The court is composed of Capt. W. S. Schley, Capt. J. H. Sands and Chief Engineer C. Andrade, with Lieut. R. H. Lane of the marine corps as judge advocate.

Naval Movements.

The Amphitrite has arrived at Brunswick, Ga. The Alert left Manzanilla today for San Blas. The New York and Katahdin left Tompkinsville this morning for the navy yard, Brooklyn, where they are to be docked, preparatory to their summer cruise.

FIGHT ON THE TARIFF

Foraker Declares Against the McKinley Bill.

SENSATION AMONG PENNSYLVANIANS

Quay and Magee Unite in a Remonstrance.

TO GO INTO THE CONVENTION

Special From a Staff Correspondent.

ST. LOUIS, June 15.—The sensation of the day, and one that is rapidly developing into a great big crisis, is the issue raised by Jos. B. Foraker of Ohio on the tariff question.

Senator Foraker, who, of course, is regarded as representing Mr. McKinley's position even as much as Mr. Hanna does, comes out today in a statement over his own signature, in which he says the tariff plank will be a distinct declaration in favor of protection to American industries and to American labor, but that will not mean that it will favor the re-enactment of the McKinley tariff law. That law will never be re-enacted. Conditions have changed, and tariff rates must change with them.

Mr. Foraker's utterances have created a sensation in all sections of the party, and the utmost consternation among the extreme high tariff men, especially the Pennsylvanians. It has been known for several days that the McKinley men were contemplating taking a very moderate position upon the tariff, and intimations to that effect were carried in these dispatches last week.

As soon as that impression got abroad the extreme high tariff men, headed by the

Thos. B. Reed.

Pennsylvania leaders, such as Quay and Chris. Magee, began to exert themselves to prevent what they termed a "back-down" on the tariff. They ascertained first the strength of the sentiment for a moderate tariff among the McKinley leaders, and found to their utter dismay that Mr. Hanna and Foraker had their minds irrevocably set in the direction of receding from the ground taken by the McKinley bill.

This sentiment originated with the politicians from the central states, and is supposed to echo the feelings of the great farming section of the Mississippi valley east and west. These men have continually taunted the friends of McKinley with being responsible for the defeat of the republicans on account of the McKinley bill. They have represented that the people of the great middle section of the country will not stand the imposition upon themselves of a tariff designed for the iron and steel interests of Pennsylvania, and cotton, wool and shoe industries of New England.

The storm of indignation and fiery protest which has come from the high tariff people as a result of the Foraker declaration can hardly be described. They are fairly beside themselves with rage and bitterness. Quay and the other high tariff leaders, who feel a direct responsibility for the insertion of the high tariff plank in the platform, knew what was coming yesterday. All day long and far into the night last night they labored with the McKinley managers, pleaded with them, and begged and threatened by turns.

Their argument was that the present McKinley boom was absolutely and directly due to one sentiment and none other, and that was the earnest desire of the American people for a return to old standards of republican principles, of which the protective tariff was the keystone. They taunted the McKinley men with the fact that even the states of the industrial new south were firm in their demand for a high tariff and the gold standard. They expressed surprise that Ohio could let the new south set the pace on the tariff.

But the McKinley men were obdurate. They would not budge an inch, and the Foraker declaration was the result.

The high tariff men will carry the fight into the convention. It will be as important an issue before the convention as the money question, and will be fought with as much bitterness as the battle for the gold standard will be waged by Lodge of Massachusetts and his associates.

The Reed Boom.

The Reed boom, diminutive but virile, is very much in evidence today. The Maine headquarters are in full blast, the Maine shouters make up for their lack of numbers by their strength of lungs, and Maine buttons, badges and emblems are distributed with lavish hand. In the headquarters, in the corridors and throughout the hotels the Maine rooters are making lots of noise, and upstairs Senator Lodge, Murray Crane of Massachusetts and the other managers of the big Speaker's boom are putting in their work at wire pulling. If McKinley wins, the Maine boom will disappear with the consciousness on the part of its advocates that they have not moved one jot from their original position. Of course, they disavow Mr. Manley's action and make the claim that the Reed outfit will be found at the general round-up without a single man dismounted. One thing that the Reed people will accomplish will be to link the Speaker's home inseparably with gold and high protective tariff, and all stanch republican principles under the guidance of Senator Lodge of Massachusetts. They are establishing a record for the Maine man which will put him in brilliant contrast to the successful candidate, if the latter is nominated upon a platform which is equivocal or ambiguous in the least degree.

The Reed boomers want to have it said when this convention is over that their candidate stood out before the country as the ideal, the unflinching and unswerving representative of the highest principles of republicanism. They are making a history for Reed, and accentuating the fact, which was known before, that he was a man whom politicians and bosses could not have swayed, and who would have led the republican party away from the unstable and unsafe ground into which some of the trimmers would have it wend its way. The Reed managers are also devoting themselves to efforts to prevent any straggling from the Reed camp on the part of weak brethren, attracted by the glamor of the band wagon.

Tribute to the Dead Emperor.

POTSDAM, June 15.—This being the anniversary of the death of Emperor Frederick, father of Emperor William, the emperor and empress visited the deceased monarch's mausoleum and laid a wreath, tied with ribbon, and inscribed with their names, on the tomb. The emperor and empress remained there some time in prayer.