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LEADERS IN SESSION

Conference of Prominent Democrats at Chicago.

CONSULTING WITH SILVER COMMITTEE

Arrival of the Advance Guard of the Convention.

PREPARING FOR THE RUSH

CHICAGO, July 1.—The executive committee of the national democratic committee convened at the Palmer House promptly at 12 o'clock today, with Chairman Harrity and Messrs. Wall, Sheerin, Sherley, Prather and Wallace present, Mr. Cable being the only absentee. The committee went immediately into executive session with a cordon of guards at the various doors.

The silver committee, consisting of Senators Jones, Daniel, Turpie and Governors Altgeld and Stone, were promptly admitted and were closeted with the executive committee for some time. The question of the temporary organization was under discussion.

Mr. Harrity, chairman of the national committee, arrived today, and made his appearance at the Palmer House a few minutes before 12 o'clock. He found the silver committee appointed yesterday awaiting him.

When asked as to the status of the temporary chairmanship, before he had met the silverites, Mr. Harrity said he had no information to give out on that question.

"I can only say," said the chairman, "that so far as I am concerned, I have no man for the place. Whether the matter will be harmonized with the silver men, or what the outcome will be, it is as yet too early to attempt to say. I have had no opportunity to confer with the leaders and will be able to say more later."

The Conference.

A conference between Gov. Altgeld, Gov. Stone and several other leading democrats was held at the Sherman House today. The meeting was for the purpose of outlining a plan of action to be carried out with the national committee in regard to the temporary organization of the convention. The two governors breakfasted together and at once left the dining room and met with other prominent free silver democrats and remained in session the greater part of the forenoon. The door of the room was closely guarded and the guard said he had been instructed not to admit any one, and not even to take in cards should any be presented.

There has been some talk that Gov. Altgeld might be chosen for permanent chairman, but the governor's friends declare that he is not a candidate for the honor and will not accept it.

The Two-Thirds Rule.

It is not yet certain whether there will be a general disposition in the convention to follow the lead made by the Illinois delegation in declaring for the abrogation of the two-thirds rule. The action of the Illinois people in the matter has had the effect of reviving interest in this subject. There is unquestionably a strong faction favorable to the course outlined by the Illinoisans, who contend, as did Gov. Altgeld, that the rule is undemocratic, and who would like to see it canceled upon general principles. If, however, it is abrogated, the action will be due to the difficulty of securing the necessary two-thirds to nominate with the rule still in existence.

It is contended by many that by the time the nominating stage of the convention is reached, the silver men will be able to command fully two-thirds of the voting strength of the convention, and they argue that if this should prove to be the case, there would be no necessity for changing the rules. If made at all, however, the change will have to be made before this period in the proceedings, as it is suggested that it may come at the opening of the convention on a motion to adopt the rules of the previous convention for the guidance of the temporary organization, and until the committee on rules can have an opportunity to pass upon the subject.

This is one of the questions which the silver committee will probably consider, and until its verdict is registered no program will be made.

Favorites for the Nomination.

The delegates from North Dakota are expected to open their headquarters at the Palmer House tomorrow, and a number of the Michigan delegates are already upon the ground. The Nebraska men, who were expected to make their headquarters at the Palmer House, have concluded to shift to the Clifton House, and the rooms of the delegation are expected to be opened today.

Three of the members of the Michigan delegation arrived in the city last evening, but were averse to talking to newspaper men. Michigan is regarded as the pivotal state, as of the twenty-eight votes, thirteen are for the gold standard, and there are three contested seats.

Two of the southern states, Alabama and Georgia, will be represented in Chicago tomorrow.

The Georgia delegation, while uninstructed, is said to favor Boies for the presidential nominee. Should Boies fail, the delegates say they will vote for Governor Matthews of Indiana, and as a third choice for Bland of Missouri. The delegation favors free silver.

From Alabama will come a big delegation headed by John B. Knox, chairman of the state central committee. The Alabama delegation, said a member of it last night who did not care to have his name published, is first for Gov. Matthews. Then it is for Bland. The delegation is uninstructed.

Notwithstanding the protestations of Senator-elect Money to the contrary, it is said the Mississippi delegation is largely for Bland. Mr. Money's claim is that the men from the rolling water state are for Boies, but several members of the delegation declared last night that "Silver Dick" would be its first selection.

Today headquarters for the presidential candidate from Indiana, Gov. Matthews, will be opened and the boom for that candidate will be launched.

Preparing for the Rush.

Railroads centering in Chicago are making active preparations for carrying the crowds coming to the convention, but do not anticipate any big rush before Sunday night or Monday morning.

The Chicago, Great Western road expects to bring in Monday morning four special trains, three of them being loaded down with Boies shouters. One train will come from St. Paul and southern Minnesota. This road will have the honor of bringing to Chicago the Horace Boies Club of Waterloo, Iowa, which will escort ex-Governor Boies. The Polk County Club, from Des Moines, will also arrive over the Chicago Great Western Monday morning.

The St. Paul, Northwestern, Burlington, Alton and Wabash roads are all arranging for running their trains in several sections. From the east the Grand Trunk will bring in Sunday afternoon two special trains from Detroit and Saginaw, carrying the Michigan state democracy.

The Lake Shore, Michigan Central and Erie roads are already beginning to show signs of convention travel, and some of the biggest clubs in the east will be landed here Sunday night, early, in time to add to the enthusiasm.

The Santa Fe, from Kansas and the territories, expects all kinds of crowds. They will come here from all directions, but will not put in an appearance earlier than Monday morning.

The railroad officials say they are ready for the rush, and the operating departments of all the lines are prepared to furnish all the cars necessary.

The Vice President Arrives.

Vice President Stevenson arrived in the city today. He is on his way to his home at Bloomington, from Cape May, where he has been since the adjournment of Congress. He declined to express himself in any way on political questions, and said that he would continue his journey to Bloomington tomorrow. He was called upon during the day by a number of the prominent people who are in the city.

Sovereign on Hand.

Grand Master Sovereign of the Knights of Labor was mingling with the politicians at the Palmer House today. He denied that his visit has any political significance, but he talked freely in regard to the situation. He is pronouncedly opposed to the gold standard, and says that if the democrats nominate a man who is acceptable on the financial question he will have his support. He considers Senator Teller the most available and acceptable candidate, but says that if the democrats refuse to go outside of their own party for a candidate, he thinks Governor Boies the preferable man

He contradicts the story that has been put in circulation that the Iowa candidate is antagonistic to the labor interest. On the contrary, Mr. Boies has, he says, always befriended the labor classes.

"He is opposed to strikes," said Mr. Sovereign, "as we all are when they can be avoided, and advises the labor people to adjust their grievances by exerting their influence at the polls. We do not object to this attitude."

What Bland Says.

LEBANON, Mo., July 1.—Richard Parks Bland, Missouri's candidate for President, has returned from a conference at St. Louis with those who are working in his interest.

"I do not know that I can add much to my previous expressions on the subject of silver," he said. "It is generally known that I urgently favor the restoration of silver as a metal, and advocate its free, unlimited and unrestricted coinage at a ratio of 16 to 1, to be maintained in all respects at a mutual parity with gold.

"I think the immediate effect of this change would be to improve the industrial and commercial condition of the country. I thoroughly believe that the restoration of free coinage would be the salvation of this nation. If the United States were to open their mints to the free and unlimited coinage of silver, I think other leading nations will promptly follow the example.

"In case the other nations of the world did not follow this example, and the United States had to maintain the free coinage of silver alone, I believe no ill effect would be experienced in the financial centers. My idea is that the restoration of free coinage would mean the awakening of trade and allied interests, and that prosperity would have uninterrupted progress.

"The feeling is all one way. The silver idea will dominate the democratic convention, and the silver candidates will be victorious in next fall's election."

Ovation to Teller.

DENVER, Col., July 1.—Senator Teller's home-coming tonight will be the occasion of one of the greatest demonstrations ever witnessed in Colorado. Thousands of people from all over the state are coming to the capital to take part in the reception. The Senator will arrive on a special train at 8 p.m. He will be met at Greeley by a special reception committee. The general reception committee will meet the party at the depot. There will be a monster parade, after which the distinguished guest will be formally welcomed by Gov. McIntyre and Mayor McMurray, and will make a response. The streets are to be brilliantly illuminated.

Going to Chicago.

DENVER, Col., July 1.—A telegram from San Francisco says that the San Francisco delegation to the Chicago convention, occupying three special cars, will proceed eastward on the Union Pacific fast train, connecting with the train leaving Denver at 10:30 p.m., Friday, July 3.

The Colorado delegation of free silver workers, under the auspices of the Greystone Club, will leave Denver Sunday night, July 5, at 10:30 p.m., upon their silver train over the Union Pacific. This train will, in all probability, be the largest into Chicago, as fully 200 Colorado people intend to be present at the democratic convention to shout for Teller and free silver.

Senator White Reticent.

SAN BERNARDINO, Cal., July 1.—In an interview Senator White refuses to state whether or not his name will be presented to the Chicago convention as a nominee for President. When pressed to make some explanation of his personal intentions in that regard, he refused point blank to talk about it. He will be in Chicago about Sunday.

TROOPS ASKED FOR.

Striking Quarrymen Fight to Gain Possession of Quarries.

WEST VIEW, Ohio, July 1.—Over one hundred shots were exchanged by deputy sheriffs and strikers this morning at the Berea stone quarries. No one was killed, so far as now known. One striker had his left leg broken in two places, and many have sore heads as the result of a hand-to-hand conflict.

The strikers approached the quarries through the woods with the avowed intention of driving out the non-union men at work. They were met by the sheriff and forty deputies, who commanded them to stop. For an answer the strikers began firing and the fight then became general.

For a few moments the strikers were repulsed, and fell back to the woods. The men in the quarries are quitting for fear and by the importunities of their wives. It is believed that the strikers will shortly make another dash for the quarries, and if such should prove the case, serious trouble will follow.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 1.—At noon today fifty additional deputy sheriffs were sworn in and started from this city for the scene of this morning's conflict between officers and strikers at the stone quarries near West View.

Sheriff Leek this afternoon telegraphed Gov. Bushnell at Columbus that he was unable to hold in check the striking stone quarrymen at Berea, and asked that four companies of militia be ordered to his assistance at once.

ATTEMPTED HOLD-UP FAILED.

Tramps Were Captured and Taken to Cumberland.

Special Dispatch to The Evening Star.

CUMBERLAND, Md., July 1.—Late last night a gang of tramps attempted to take possession of a train on the West Virginia railroad. After a heated battle, during which revolvers were freely used, the tramps were taken prisoners by the train men and brought to this city and placed in jail.

Racer for Barney Barnato.

NEWMARKET, July 1.—It is stated that Lord Marcus Beresford, who yesterday bought Somatose at auction for 1,410 guineas ($7,402), after the horse won the Maiden plate, made the purchase for Barney Barnato, the South African mining and banking magnate.

It is announced that Mr. August Belmont of New York is going to bring a stable to England, in order to race on a large scale.

BLAND HAS A LEAD

Votes He May Get on the First Ballot.

HIS STRENGTH AND BOIES' COMPARED

A Lively Fight Expected in the Texas Delegation.

EFFECT OF THE UNIT RULE

Of the instructed votes in the Chicago convention Bland has a long lead over all the other candidates. This gives him a winning appearance, and there are many who believe that he will be the nominee. The latest information from Kansas is that fourteen of the twenty delegates from that state have decided for him. As the delegation is under the unit rule, this would give the Missourian the whole vote of the state. The belief is that the majority of the Illinois delegation, as heretofore told in The Star, will go to him. Three states and three territories have instructed for Bland. They have a total of ninety-eight votes, as follows: Missouri, 34; Texas, 30; Arkansas, 16; Arizona, 6; New Mexico, 6; Indian Territory, 6.

Other Instructed Votes.

Of the other silver candidates Boies has received the instructions of Iowa, 26 votes; Blackburn, of Kentucky, 26 votes; Tillman, of South Carolina, 18 votes; Matthews, of Indiana, 30 votes. Of the gold candidates, Pattison has the sixty-four votes of Pennsylvania and Russell the thirty votes of Massachusetts. While the conventions of Connecticut and Rhode Island did not formally instruct for Russell, there was an understanding that if his name was presented at Chicago he would be supported by those states, which would give Russell twent more votes, or a total of fifty This, as stated, is of what is known as instructed votes. Gov. Russell's name may not be presented, and the votes may go to some other man.

The Texas Delegation.

The thirty votes of the Texas delegation are placed in the Bland list because by an almost unanimous vote, the convention indorsed Bland. Ex-Governor Hogg, who leads the delegation, announced on the floor of the convention, however, that he and other delegates would not respect the indorsement. Representative Culberson of Texas, who is still in the city, believes that Gov. Hogg will vote as he pleases. There is going to be a pretty fight in the Texas delegation, it is thought, over the matter, and the Bland people will probably get the vote. Representative Bailey, one of the delegates-at-large, led the fight for the Bland resolutions, and will lead the future fights. The Texas delegation is governed by the unit rule. It is thought by well-posted Texans here that the majority of the delegation will follow the instructions given. This will force the anti-Bland men to give in.

On the First Ballot.

Various estimates of the Bland vote on the first ballot range from 100 to 225, the latter figure claimed by the managers of "Silver Dick." From the individual expressions of delegates, as published throughout the country, the best judgment gives Bland scattering votes from nearly all the western states. He is more popular in the silver-producing states than any of the other candidates. It is predicted that he will not get many votes from the southern states on the first ballot. Few are expected by his managers out of Virginia. Congressmen Otey and Jones are for Boies, and Senator Daniel is believed also to be for the Iowa man. West Virginia is not credited with having much Bland sentiment. North Carolina is said to have a soft spot for Stevenson and Boies. South Carolina will show up with Tillman, and afterward will give Boies the majority of its votes. Evan Howell and other Georgia leaders are tenderly disposed to Boies. Alabama, Florida, Louisiana and Mississippi are claimed as against Bland.

The Bland fever is said to have broken out in Tennessee. Various stories of the position of Kentucky have been told, but Bland's friends figure that he will get the vote of that state when Blackburn is out of the race. They say this because Governor Stone of Missouri is a popular man in Kentucky. He stumped the state for silver before the Kentucky state convention and did Bland missionary work at the same time. Senator Vest also put in some fine work for Bland in Kentucky.

The difficulty about figuring intelligently in advance on the strength of the various candidates is that the unit rule governs nearly all the state delegations. The expressions of preference of a few members of a delegation, therefore, give no correct indication of how the full vote of the state will be cast.

Other Support for Bland.

Among impartial politicians here it is regarded as highly probable that, besides his instructed vote, Bland will get the support of Illinois, Nebraska and Kansas, having a total of 78 votes. This would give Bland a certain vote to begin with of 176. Scattering votes from other states where the unit rule was not adopted may run his total on the first ballot to close around 200. Ex-Congressman Bryan of Nebraska is said to be ardently supporting Teller for the nomination and will try and wheel the Nebraska delegation into the Teller column when the right time comes. Next to Teller he is for Bland. The growing belief that Teller will not be seriously considered leaves Bland with the Nebraska vote.

RIGGS NATIONAL BANK.

The Order for It to Do Business Issued Today.

The controller's certificate, authorizing the following national bank to begin business, issued today:

5046—"The Riggs National Bank of Washington, D. C." Capital, $500,000; president, Charles C. Glover; cashier, Arthur T. Brice.

Personal Mention.

Sig. M. Covarrubias, wife and family, of Mexico, were among the arrivals Monday at the Windsor, New York.

Mr. Benjamin LeFevre sailed last Saturday on the Werra for Genoa, and will proceed thence to Carlsbad, to remain until September.

Mr. D. Percy Hickling has returned to the city, after an extended trip to Boston, the White mountains and the New England coast.

Mr. Chas. E. Dibble of the government printing office will leave tonight for his home at Milan, Tenn. Mr. Dibble will also attend the convention to be held at Chicago.

Bank Note Circulation.

The monthly statement of the controller of the currency shows that during June the total circulation of national bank notes was $225,912,960, an increase for the year of $14,312,262. The circulation based on United States bonds was $205,538,929, an increase for the year of $19,476,831. The circulation secured by lawful money amounted to $20,374,031, a decrease for the year of $5,164,569. The amount of United States registered bonds on deposit to secure circulating notes was $228,915,950, and to secure public deposits, $16,928,000.

LEONARD EXONERATED

The Warden Acquitted of the Charges Against Him.

Report of the Investigating Judges—The Good Condition of the Jail.

The members of the Supreme Court of the District this afternoon made public their decision in the matter of the charges of mismanagement preferred several weeks ago against Warden John R. Leonard of the District jail by Raymond K. Cook, and, as was intimated in The Star several days ago would be the case, the charges were dismissed, the warden being fully exonerated.

The report, signed by Judge Hagner, on behalf of himself and Judges Cox, McComas and Cole, the judges making the investigation, was as follows:

"The charges presented by Mr. R. K. Cook against the warden of the jail, of neglect, mismanagement and misconduct, have received the careful consideration of the justices of the General Term.

"These complaints were accompanied by sundry ex parte statements and affidavits, made, with two exceptions, by former prisoners and discharged employes of the jail.

"A careful examination of all parts of the institution was made by members of the court, without any previous notification to the warden or any of the attendants. Its condition was found to be excellent, and the food (one meal of which was being served at the time) was of satisfactory character. All the prisoners confined there whose names were involved in any way by the charges were examined apart from the officials, and were given full opportunity to make known any complaints they might have against the management or officers in any particular.

"Subsequently examinations of witnesses under oath were made, at which Mr. Cook was present by invitation. He was himself examined, and witnesses named by him, who were produced under the order of the justices, were examined by him on each occasion, and the large number produced by the warden were offered for his cross-examination. Every officer of the jail, except the warden's son and another who was absent at the time, made oath to the falsity of the charges.

"A careful investigation has satisfied the justices that the complaints made are unfounded, and feeling that the warden is entitled to a public exoneration from the charges the present report is ordered to be entered upon the minutes of the Court in General Term."

FOR NEARLY A MILLION.

An Attachment Served on Mr. Hutchins' Real Estate.

Attachments on a judgment for $910,534.21, with interest and costs, have been served on the real estate in this city owned by Mr. Stilson Hutchins, including Convention Hall and the National Guard armory. This action is the latest move in the famous law suit of Augustin J. Ambler against Rodney M. Whipple and Thomas S. Dickerson, which has occupied the attention of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia and the Supreme Court of the United States almost continuously for the past twenty-six years. The suit was filed January 4, 1870, and among the attorneys who have figured prominently in the controversy was Benjamin F. Butler.

The story is to the effect that Mr. Augustin J. Ambler invented a furnace for smelting iron by the use of kerosene, and that alleged unlawful use of the patents thereon was made by the defendants named. A company was organized here for the purpose of putting the furnace on the market, it was claimed, and conducted in a manner that resulted in financial loss to Mr. Ambler. He entered suit and recovered judgment, and April 4 last Mr. Ambler filed a petition, asking that Mr. Hutchins be named as one of the parties of the suit, he being connected with the local company that handled the furnaces.

An injunction restraining the defendants from making use of the invention was granted July 6, 1870, but was dissolved September 19 following. A decree was signed June 17, 1880, directing that $677,434.21 be paid Mr. Ambler, and May 20, 1890, a judgment for $910,534.21 was secured.

It seems that Mr. Ambler has repeatedly endeavored to recover on the judgment, but was never successful. The latest step was the issuing of the attachments against Mr. Hutchins. The latter, it is understood, sailed for Europe Saturday last.

THE FIREWORKS PERMIT.

The Commissioners Adopt an Official Form.

The Commissioners today agreed upon the following form of permit to be granted those who desired to set off fireworks:

"Permission is given ——, residing at ——, in the District of Columbia, to use and set off on his premises firecrackers, squibs, Roman candles, sky rockets, or other small fireworks, provided that no giant firecrackers, cannon, pistol, revolver, gun, rifle, or other firearms shall be discharged on or about such premises.

"Any violation of this regulation will be considered a forfeiture of this permit and subject the offenders to the penalties of the law.

"By order of the Commissioners for the District of Columbia.

"MAJOR W. G. MOORE,
"Superintendent and Major Metropolitan Police."

POLITICAL NOTES.

Conventions of the Nebraska and Arkansas Republicans.

LINCOLN, Neb., July 1.—The Nebraska republican state convention convened at 10:30; much interest was manifested. George W. Collins of Pawnee City was made chairman. A committee on resolutions was appointed, and the body adjourned until 2:30.

The personnel of the resolutions committee indicates that the St. Louis platform will be adopted without a dissenting vote.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., July 1.—The republican state convention met here this morning and at once began the selection of a state ticket. H. L. Remmel was chosen candidate for governor by acclamation, and accepted the nomination in a ringing speech. H. A. Reynolds of Madison county was chosen for secretary of of state, and J. Frank Mays of Washington county for auditor. The convention then took a recess until 2o'clock.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Iowa, July 1.—Congressman Al. Hager was nominated this morning for a third term by the republicans of the ninth Iowa congressional district. After the nintieth ballot had been taken Smith McPherson of Red Rock released the Montgomery delegation from their pledges to support him. Maj. Curtis of Atlantic released the Cass county delegation, and there was a stampede to Hager, making his nomination almost unanimous.

Eighty-five ballots were taken yesterday without change, Hager having within three votes of a nomination all the time.

Acting Secretary of the Navy.

Admiral Ramsay, chief of the bureau of navigation, is acting secretary of the navy today in the absence of Secretary Herbert and Assistant Secretary McAdoo. He will leave here tomorrow for a few weeks' cruise of the northern lakes for rest and recreation.

STREET SCHEDULE

Work Mapped Out by Commissioners for Fiscal Year.

THE LIST AS FINALLY ARRANGED

More Trouble Brewing Over the Farmers at the Market.

OTHER DISTRICT NEWS

The streets of the city that are to be improved this year were decided upon today, and a list furnished the District engineers, with instructions to make preparations at once to begin operations.

Owing to the meager appropriation, but few streets are named for improvement, consequently the work will all be finished before next winter. The complete list is as follows:

Northwest.

First street from O to P; pave.
W street from 12th to 13th; pave.
Florida avenue from 1st toward North Capitol street; pave.
Florida avenue (south side) from Connecticut avenue to 18th street; pave.
T street from 7th to 9th; pave.
Riggs street from New Hampshire avenue to 19th street; pave.
U street from 16th to 18th streets; pave.

Southwest.

F street from 7th to 10th; pave.
I street from 3d to 6th; pave.
Third from H to K streets; pave.

Southeast.

Tenth street from Pennsylvana avenue to I street; pave.
I street from 8th to 11th streets; pave.
South Carolina avenue from 7th to 9th; pave.
C street from 11th to 12th; pave.
Kentucky avenue from Lincoln Park to B street; grade and regulate.
Thirteenth street from East Capitol to D; grade and regulate.

Northeast.

M street from 2d to Florida avenue; pave.
Florida avenue from 9th to M; grade and macadamize.
B street from 8th to 9th streets; pave.
D street from Maryland avenue to 9th; pave.
P street from North Capitol to Florida avenue; pave.

Georgetown.

Only $13,500 was appropriated for this section, and the Commissioners are going to pave about two squares, selecting M street between 31st and 32d, and one square on M street between 35th and 36th as the other square.

Police Surgeons.

Never in the history of the District government has there been such a scramble for positions as there is at present for the positions of police surgeon. There are four surgeons, and when the present board was appointed it was for a period of three years.

Up to the present time upward of 200 applications, it is understood, have been received for the four places. The compensation is small, but the practice incidental to the appointment is large, and the very best a young physician could wish.

The Commissioners today settled two of these places by reappointing Drs. J. Ramsay Nevitt and Clifton Mayfield. In their order making the appointment the Commissioners say:

Ordered: That J. Ramsay Nevitt and Clifton Mayfield be reappointed surgeons of the police and fire departments of the District of Columbia, upon the expiration of their respective terms of office as such, in consideration of their faithful and meritorious services, particularly as to Dr. Nevitt, during the last two smallpox epidemics, and as to Dr. Mayfield at the recent fire on Louisiana avenue.

With the reappointment of Drs. Nevitt and Mayfield, but two positions remain to be filled. The District in charge of Dr. D. Percy Hickling will not become vacant for several months.

The only position, therefore, that will be available for the host of applicants is the one in the northwest. This post will be vacant in August, and then the place will be filled by competitive examination.

Separate Armories.

The Commissioners this morning heard a committee of trustees from the National Rifles and the Washington Light Infantry, who called in the interest of renting their respective armories to the District for the use of the National Guard. Captain John S. Miller, represented the Washington Light Infantry, and referred to the wording of the appropriation bill, which permitted the rental of armories. He thought it was a mistake to put all the companies into one armory, as had been done in the past in Convention Hall, and said it was against all military views to mobilize a force. It was in danger of being seized by a mob. If, on the contrary, there were several armories, the case would be different. A mob might capture one of them, but the others would be at the service of the militia.

Lieutenant George S. Evans spoke for the interests of the National Rifles' Armory. The hall there was ample for the use of several companies of the National Guard. He urged the Commissioners to assist the two enterprises that helped support the District by contributing their share of taxes.

Lieutenant Evans was informed that the Commissioners had a lease at the present time with the owners of Convention Hall, and it would be no easy matter to terminate that lease.

Lieutenant Evans thought differently. He said the lease had been violated a number of times last winter. For eight weeks, to his personal knowledge, Company B of the 2d Battalion was kept out of Convention Hall, because it was then being used as a skating rink. After some time the hall was opened to the militia, but it was worse than no hall at all. A temporary floor was placed over the ice, and the conditions resembled a cold storage room more than anything else. Many of the men rebelled against drilling there, and several were made ill. One member was stricken with pneumonia and had been out west ever since, endeavoring to regain his shattered health. The Convention Hall after that was known among the boys as Pneumonia Hall. He urged the abrogation of the lease, in the interest of the militia, and declared that the disintegration of his company would almost surely result if the men were compelled to drill in Convention Hall next winter over the ice.

The Commissioners were apparently much impressed with the arguments advanced, and promised to look carefully into the matter.

Mr. Ross on Petitions.

In The Star's account of the hearing given the representatives of the Children's Society of the American Revolution by the Commissioners, Commissioner Ross was inadvertently misquoted concerning his opinion of petitions. Mr Ross did not say that the days of petitions had passed, but on the contrary is a firm believer in the efficacy of petition.

Farmers Worried.

There is evidence of another conflict approaching between the farmers and the Commissioners for the possession of the north side of B street between 7th and 9th streets, where the former stand during market hours under the big shed to serve the good housewives of the city with garden products.

The farmers hoped the action of the Senate in promptly and unanimously passing the joint resolution for the relief of the farmers would settle the matter. The House committee on the District of Columbia agreed to the resolution, but it failed to become a law during the last hours of Congress.

Fearing lest the Commissioners would take some action because of the failure of the law, Representative Shannon sent a letter to them dated June 6, signed by seven members of the Senate District committee and eleven members of the House committee, as follows:

"A joint resolution permitting the farmers and country dealers to continue to sell the produce on B street north, on the south side of the Center Market, in Washington, without paying any license fee, having passed the Senate, and a similar resolution having been unanimously reported favorably in the House committee on the District, the undersigned respectfully request that the farmers and dealers may not be disturbed until the House shall have had an opportunity to act." The signatures were Representatives Babcock, Shannon, Milnes, Harmer, Meredith, Wellington, Abbott, Richardson, Curtis, Cobb and Hulick, and Senators McMillan, Gallinger, Bacon, Pritchard, Hansbrough, Faulkner and Smith.

In reply to this the Commissioners informed Mr. Shannon that "the request will be treated with due respect by the Commissioners."

When the farmers interested in the passage of the bill appealed to their friends in Congress, they were informed that the Commissioners would take no action against them until Congress had been given an opportunity to act.

Several days ago the farmers were thrown into a state of excitement upon learning that the Commissioners proposed to take some action in the matter. It developed that the Commissioners had notified Messrs. Wm. Birney and J. J. Darlington, representing the market company, to be prepared to defend the equity suit now pending. This notice brought Gen. Birney to the Commissioners' office to protest against such action. He stated that it was not the intention of Congress to have anything further done in the matter, and that the Commissioners had assured the committee that nothing further would be done. He thought the case in the Equity Court should not be tried until after Congress had acted.

The Commissioners, on the other hand, thought that a decision in the case would not affect it materially. On the contrary, it would put Congress in possession of the facts, which was an object much to be desired. As far as they were personally concerned, they would do nothing to disturb the farmers until Congress met.

This explanation, however, is not altogether satisfactory to the farmers, who are wondering what is going to be done next.

Policemen Appointed.

Of the fifty new policemen provided for under the new appropriation bill, the Commissioners have appointed the following, they having received the recommendation of the civil service board as to their mental qualifications, and the certificate of the police surgeons as to their physical ability:

J. M. Bramlett, 608 Maryland avenue southwest; Robert L. Carroll, 948 R street northwest; George B. Cornwell, 3285 M street northwest; Lawrence A. O'Day, 34 P street northwest; John J. Donovan, 1110 3d street northeast; Lawson P. Gouldman, 612 2d street northwest; Albert J. Hadley, 517 11th street southwest; Edgar H. High, 816 22d street northwest; Charles A. Keefe, 1237 11th street southeast; Elihu R. Martin, 528 7th street southeast; Wythe W. Martin, 1229 F street northwest; Alexander McKle, 429 1st street southeast; Claudius B. Peyton, 903 9th street northeast; Joseph F. Potter, Navy Yard; John P. Romer, Navy Yard; Christopher C. Saunders, 1410 29th street northwest; Julian R. Simpson, 500 11th street northwest; John C. Smith, 234 7th street southeast; Frederick G. Stange, Baltimore and Ohio depot; Charles O. Turner, 206 Delaware avenue northeast; Edward V. Wall, 123 11th street southeast.

These twenty-one all made an average above 70 per cent in the written examination, the limit, some of them reaching as high as 98 per cent.

Several Promotions.

Major Moore announced yesterday a list of promotions from class 1 to class 2, the fortunate ones numbering ten, as follows: C. C. Estes, F. O. Clifford, S. A. McNeely, G. E. Marshall, W. S. Parker, H. C. Lee, D. E. Langley, S. J. Harry, Bernard McCormick and G. H. Williams.

Street Sweeping Service.

As predicted in The Star several days ago, the Commissioners late yesterday afternoon reappointed the clerks engaged in the street sweeping service to permanent positions provided for under the new appropriation bill. Those affected are as follows: Major A. G. McKenzie, superintendent, $1,800 per annum; I. T. Jobe, assistant superintendent and chief clerk, salary, $1,600; George Melling, jr., clerk, salary, $900; Thomas C. Quantrill, chief inspector, salary, $1,200; Webster Beymer, inspector of streets, salary, $1,200; Elias E. Barnes, inspector of streets, salary, $1,200; W. H. Forrester, inspector of streets, salary, $1,200; William E. Dubent, Charles C. Brown, and George H. Gaddis, inspectors of alleys, salary, $1,100 each; Edward Harper, inspector on Pennsylvania avenue, salary, $1,100; Alex. Weir, inspector of unimproved alleys, salary, $1,100; Elbert Clagett, D. G. Proctor, Charles E. Warder and A. P. Cunningham, inspectors of unimproved streets, salary, $1,100 each; W. Stutler, inspector on improved streets and sidewalk work, salary, $1,100; John P. Russell, foreman of public dumps, salary, $900; Robert E. Doyle, George W. Cook and Philip H. Kraft, assistant inspectors on Pennsylvania avenue, salary, $800 each; O. N. Butler, messenger and driver, salary, $600.

Relocating Wires.

The Commissioners gave a hearing yesterday afternoon to President S. M. Bryan and Mr. Jere Wilson, representing the Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company, relative to the relocation of existing telephone wires to meet the public demand. In other words, the telephone company wants permission to take down certain wires and relocate them in the suburbs and scantily settled parts of the District where there is a great demand for them.

It was argued that it was not the purpose of the company to increase the mileage of overhead wires, but rather to diminish it. If a permit were issued by the Commissioners to relocate a wire, the permit could contain a condition precedent that existing wires to the same or greater extent shall be removed.

MARSHAL'S OFFICE.

Discharges and Reductions by Order of Attorney General.

By direction of the Department of Justice the services of Bailiffs Kraft, Bokman and Holmes were dispensed with today by Marshal Wilson. The department also notified Mr. Wilson that the salaries of about all employes in the marshal's office have been reduced, the reduction to date from today, and ranging from $500 downward.

The directions of the Attorney General, particularly those respecting the discharge of his three bailiffs, were obeyed with great regret by Marshal Wilson, who expressed to the dismissed men his sincere regret at being compelled to part with them.

WRECKED ON A REEF.

Sixty Persons Reported Lost From an Egyptian Packet.

LONDON, July 1.—A special dispatch from Cairo says that the Egyptian government packet Rahmanieh, from Suakim for Suez, has broken her shaft and been wrecked on a reef. The dispatch adds that it is feared sixty persons were drowned.

GOLD DEMOCRATS

Planning to Bolt a Silver Nomination at Chicago.

WILL PUT UP A SEPARATE TICKET

Effect of This if the Election Goes Into the House.

ADMINISTRATION'S FRIENDS

The indications are stronger than they were a few weeks ago that the supporters of the gold standard will leave the democratic national convention upon its declaration for free silver. The frank statements of ex-Secretary Whitney, that to declare for free coinage means the disruption of the democratic party in the same manner as in 1860, are interpreted as the voice of the democratic leaders in New York regarding the demands of the present situation. It has been feared by pronounced sound money men that Senator Hill and the other leaders of the regular party organization in the east would attempt to deliver the organization to a free silver candidate for President. It has not been believed for a moment that they could deliver the mass of the voters, but it has been feared that they would discredit the party for many years to come in the eastern states by permitting its machinery to be prostituted, as they view it, to the purposes of the silver extremists. The outbreak of sound money sentiment in the east, illustrated by the willingness of every sound money democrat in Boston who was approached on the subject to sign a pledge against a free silver candidate, is opening the eyes of even those leaders who have been inclined to swallow any program crowded down their throats by the silver majority at Chicago.

Effect of a Gold Bolt.

They are beginning to believe that, even from the standpoint of machine politics, a bolt at Chicago is the one thing which will save the party in the east from eternal infamy. It is simply a matter of good tactics not to discuss the conditions and methods of such a bolt until the occasion for it has been formally presented by the action of the Chicago convention, but the various aspects of the subject are being carefully considered, and even some of the silver men do not look with great disfavor upon the idea of a bolt. There are circumstances in which the running of two candidates, a gold man in the east, and a silver man in the southwest, might, they think, contribute to the defeat of McKinleyism and the benefit of the democratic party. Such conditions would exist if the silver men swept just enough states to fall short of a majority, and a gold democrat carried New York and Maryland. The two elements would have between them the majority of the electoral college, and the gold men would not make an unreasonable demand when they asked the silver democrats to come to their candidate and to give him a majority of the electoral college in December.

The silver men having made the best fight they could, would be reduced to the choice of two gold candidates, one a republican and protectionist and the other a democrat and tariff reformer. Their constituents who elected them could hardly blame them for preferring the democrat to a solid vote for the beaten silverite, which would throw the election into the House and seat McKinley.

Advantage of Running a Gold Democrat.

The more probable advantage of running a gold democrat, from the sound money point of view, is found in the division which it will cause in the democratic vote in the doubtful states. The republicans might obtain a considerable number of votes for McKinley from sound money democrats if they were reduced to the choice between McKinley and a silver extremist. The tendency would be, however, for democratic voters to drift gradually into the democratic ranks as the campaign approached its close, without regard to their views on the money question. A separate gold candidate would give them a leader around whom they would be proud to rally for the purpose of demonstrating their strength in the party. Shrewd sound money men say that such a candidate would not in any case weaken McKinley in states where the fight was essentially between him and the silver candidate, because the voters who were in earnest on the money question would swing over to McKinley on election day if they felt that his electoral ticket was really in danger. It might be possible in some states, like Kentucky and Indiana, to run a union sound money ticket, with three or four electors pledged to the gold democrat, and the remainder to McKinley. This would be only the fair counter movement to the plan of the silver republicans to run union silver tickets in the states where the republicans are strong. A gold democrat would receive the support of the regular organization in the states northeast of the Potomac, and might carry New York, Connecticut, Delaware and Maryland. The plan of running a separate candidate is likely to be preferred by the average sound money democrat to the plan of running a democratic state ticket without any candidates for presidential electors. The latter plan would take away the usual motives for going to the polls in a presidential year, and would take the heart out of the canvass even for state officers.

Effect on Congressional Elections.

A more important advantage of a separate gold ticket will be its effect upon the election of members of Congress. Gold and silver democrats might act together in certain districts, but in most such cases the gold men would insist that the candidate for Congress should be for the gold standard. In many other cases a separate gold candidate for Congress would divide the democratic vote and help a sound money republican. It would strengthen the democratic ticket in the east to run a clean cut gold ticket, and might have an