THE EVENING STAR.
PUBLISHED DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY, AT THE STAR BUILDINGS, 1101 Pennsylvania Avenue, Cor. 11th Street, by The Evening Star Newspaper Company, S. H. KAUFFMANN, Pres't.
New York Office, 49 Potter Building.

The Evening Star is served to subscribers in the city by carriers, on their own account, at 10 cents per week, or 44 cents per month. Copies at the counter 2 cents each. By mail—anywhere in the United States or Canada—postage prepaid—50 cents per month.
Saturday Quintuple Sheet Star, $1 per year, with foreign postage added, $3.00.
(Entered at the Post Office at Washington, D. C., as second-class mail matter.)
☞All mail subscriptions must be paid in advance. Rates of advertising made known on application.

The Evening Star.

No. 13,521. WASHINGTON, D. C., FRIDAY, JULY 3, 1896—TEN PAGES. TWO CENTS.

THE STAR BY MAIL.

Persons leaving the city for any period can have The Star mailed to them to any address in the United States or Canada, by ordering it at this office, in person or by letter, or postal card. Terms: 13 cents per week; 25 cents for two weeks, or 50 cents per month. Invariably in advance. Subscribers changing their address from one Post-office to another should give the last address as well as the new one.

MR. HOBART A FACTOR

Likely to Prove a Useful Man to His Party.

MAY HARMONIZE NEW YORK FACTIONS

He Knows How to Reach the Wage Earners.

M'KINLEY MAY GO SOUTH

Mr. Hobart made a very brief stay in Canton, and an equally brief stay in Cleveland. But the dispatches state that both visits were entirely satisfactory to Mr. McKinley and Mr. Hanna, as well as to himself. He will see Mr. Hanna later and soon again.

Likely to Prove Useful.

It dawns upon the politicians that Mr. Hobart is likely to prove a very useful man to his party in the coming campaign. He is not a speaker, but as an organizer he ranks high in a state where organization in politics has been carried by both parties almost to perfection. He has the executive faculty, and has had a very large business experience. His gifts and qualities are not unlike those of Mr. Hanna himself. In fact, there is said to be good grounds for the belief that had an eastern man been nominated for first place at St. Louis Mr. Hobart would have been selected as chairman of the republican national committee. He knows all the ropes in his part of the country, and he has the confidence of the business world throughout the east. Mr. Hobart in the campaign, therefore, will give his party the full benefit of his talents and experience. He will be a valuable ally to Mr. Hanna in the committee work, and a general counselor on such lines.

To Harmonize New York Factions.

It is also suggested that Mr. Hobart will be intrusted with the very difficult task of harmonizing the factional troubles in New York. They are already serious, and appear to be growing. They must be stopped, or the state inevitably will be lost. On the one side are Mr. Platt and his people, claiming to represent the regular organization, while on the other side are Warner Miller and his friends, insisting that the Platt people must be ousted. As matters stand it is a far cry to harmony. But harmony, by somebody, in some way, must be obtained. Mr. Hanna, unassisted, would probably find the job beyond him. He and Mr. Platt are not on good terms, as the result of Mr. Platt's ante-convention crusade against the McKinley program; and so Mr. Hanna, at the very beginning, would be at a disadvantage. But Mr. Hobart knows Mr. Platt and knows New York. His business connections take him across the Hudson river pretty often, and with him to smooth the way Mr. Hanna and Mr. Platt and Mr. Miller may be brought together.

Reaching the Wage Earners.

Mr. Hobart's advice, moreover, on the subject of reaching the wage earners throughout the whole of the east ought to be valuable, and will doubtless be sought. He is a business man, prominent in a number of large business enterprises, and an employer of labor. He knows how and where party policies touch business, and how this may best be stated to arrest the attention of laboring men. The campaign, when fairly opened, will be pitched in a business key, and, although Mr. Hobart is not himself an orator, he will probably be able to give men who are orators many valuable pointers.

McKinley May Go South.

Meanwhile Mr. McKinley, who is an orator, may not be able to resist all of the appeals that will be made to him to say a word here and there for the ticket. The southern republicans are very anxious to have him visit their section. However prominent silver may be in the east and west, the tariff, the southern republicans declare, will cut a figure with them, and whatever strength protection may possess in the south would best be developed by Mr. McKinley. Prominent southern republicans believe that a tour which would take him to Louisville, Nashville, Atlanta, Birmingham, Mobile, New Orleans and Galveston, would be worth thousands of votes to the ticket in November.

FORTY-FIVE STARS.

The New Flag to Be Flung to the Breeze Tomorrow.

Tomorrow, for the first time, the flag of the United States will be flown with forty-five stars on its blue field, indicating the admission of Utah to the sisterhood of states. General orders issued by the War and Navy Departments have prepared the way for the change, and for several months past the flag makers have been busy in placing a new star on the flags in stock. The army flags are supplied by private contractors, and although some of the posts have been furnished with the new flags, all of the deliveries have not yet been made. From economical considerations the old army flags will not be retired at once, but will be replaced only as they are worn out in service by the new ensigns. Some of them may be altered by the insertion of new fields, but this is not possible or expedient in the case of the beautiful silk flags, and as these cost as much as $100 apiece it is deemed best to wear them out instead of throwing them away.

In the case of the naval flags the change was more easily made, for all of these flags are made at the New York and Mare Island navy yards, while those on hand on shipboard may be readily altered by the expert sailmakers.

Treasury Department Changes.

The following changes have been made in the classified service in the Treasury Department: Appointments—Secretary's office—E. P. Baker, New York, $900 per annum; M. W. Budd, New Jersey, $720 per annum; T. J. W. Brown, Tennessee, $720 per annum; Jas. E. Woodin, Texas, $720 per annum; R. A. Clay, Alabama, $720 per annum; Jas. C. Crawford, Louisiana, $720 per annum.

Controller of the currency—J. P. Crawford, Kentucky, $900 per annum.

Promotions—Secretary's office—M. E. Alles, Ohio, $1,600 to $1,800 per annum.

Supervising architect—J. W. Roberts, Illinois, $1,800 to $2,000 per annum; C. J. Brown, Illinois, $1,600 to $1,800 per annum; Lee Ullery, Illinois, $1,400 to $1,600 per annum; W. H. Russell, Pennsylvania, $900 to $1,000 per annum; Miss F. Davies, District of Columbia, $900 to $1,000 per annum; Mrs. M. Johnstone, District of Columbia, $720 to $800 per annum; J. A. Garber, Virginia, $720 to $900 per annum; E. D. Vaughn, New York, $720 to $900 per annum.

Lighthouse board—J. C. P. de Krafft, California, $1,200 to $1,400 per annum.

Bureau of statistics—Miss B. F. Quin, Iowa, $1,200 to $1,500 per annum.

Wrecked on the Australian Coast.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 3.—Mail advices received by steamer report the loss of three vessels on the Australian coast during the gales which raged throughout the night of May 23. The ill-fated ships were the Byron, bound from New Castle for Sydney; the barkentine Karoola, from New Zealand to Sydney, and the schooner Coudang. Three of the crew of the Karoola were drowned, but no other lives were lost in the disasters.

SOME DELEGATES TALK

Those Here on Their Way to the Chicago Convention.

All at Sea as to Whom They Will Vote for as the Democratic Candidate.

Various southern delegates and many visitors to the Chicago convention are in Washington on their way to the convention city. There are some prominent men in each class here. Congressmen Woodward of North Carolina, Tate of Georgia and Patterson of Tennessee, as well as Senator Call of Florida, are here preparing to leave for the city on the lake, in the capacity of visitors.

Representative Jones of Virginia, one of the delegates-at-large from that state, left this morning for Chicago, accompanied by Judge Blakey and Thomas Murphy, fellow delegates to the convention.

Ex-Congressman A. M. Waddill of North Carolina, a delegate-at-large, is one of the most prominent delegates here. Col. Waddill was in Congress four terms, and was chairman of the House committee on post offices and post roads for several terms. He and ex-Senator Jarvis are credited with the leadership of North Carolina democrats, and their sentiments come very near being the sentiments of the other North Carolina delegates.

They Are All at Sea.

Inquiry among the delegates reveals the same state of feeling which appears to characterize those already on the field at Chicago. They have no fixed choice for the presidential nomination. They say they want to see the best man put up, and they are going to vote for that man. They are waiting until they get to Chicago to find out who he is. Occasionally a delegate will say that he is going to vote for Boies or Bland, as the case may be, but he will immediately qualify that by saying that if he finds a better man he will vote for him. There are no instances in the political history of the country, it is said, where this kind of a feeling has ever been manifested so strongly before. It is everywhere—among men of prominence as well as among the humblest voters. They all seem to share the feeling that there is a good chance to win by a course of unselfishness and magnanimity, and they all talk alike.

Judge Blakey this morning said to a Star reporter: "I haven't made up my mind whom I will vote for. If the race is going to be between Bland and Boies either man will suit me, as it now stands, but I am going to vote for the best man when I get on the field."

Delegate Murphy of Virginia said: "I shall vote for Gov. Boies unless I find a better man, but I am not tied to any candidate. What we want is a winner, and we are going to have him. This is one year in which I believe the democrats have found their opportunity and have seized it. While it is now my intention, as I said, to vote for Boies, I may change my opinion altogether on reaching Chicago."

How North Carolina Stands.

"To tell you the truth," said Col. Waddill to the reporter, "I don't believe the North Carolina men have decided upon their choice yet. We are open to conviction. The most of us went to our homes after the convention, and there has been no conference among us. We want the man, however, who can poll the most votes. So far as I have talked with the delegates and with the people there seems to be a stronger feeling for Boies than for any other man."

"I hope there is no truth in the report that the North Carolina men are going to vote for a candidate because his father was born in that state," spoke up Representative Jones of Virginia, who was present.

"Oh, you mean Stevenson," responded Col. Waddill. "Well, we like the Vice President very well, but he will not get a vote of the North Carolina delegation. I agree with what I see quoted as saying that if Stevenson had come out for silver two months ago he would have had a walkover for the democratic nomination."

"We have a strong candidate for Vice President," said Judge Waddill, resuming his talk with the reporter. "He is Judge Walter Clark of the state supreme court. Our convention instructed for him by a rising vote, and we are going to push his nomination at Chicago for all we are worth. He is a bright man and a prolific writer on the subject of financial affairs. He is well known on the Pacific coast."

"What is the extent of the Teller sentiment in North Carolina?"

"We think a great deal of the sturdy, honest westerner, but we are not in favor of nominating him while there are so many good democrats who deserve the nomination."

"What do you think will be done about indorsing President Cleveland and his administration?"

"I don't know what will be done, but I know there will be a lot of fun if the attempt is made to have his administration indorsed. The convention simply will not give the indorsement."

"Are the democrats going to have a close fight in North Carolina this year?"

"I do not think they will. We will pull through all right. It looks like there will be three tickets in the field, but the nomination of a silver man at Chicago will bring thousands of populists back into the party. I think we will win easily. Hundreds of silver republicans will also be driven into the democratic ranks."

OLEOMARGARINE IN GERMANY.

The New Bill Will Have Serious Effect on Some American Industries.

Reports from United States consular officers in Germany indicate that the oleomargarine bill which passed the reichstag yesterday will, if it receives the approval of the bundsrath, have a serious effect upon certain American industries, and principally upon the cotton seed oil export trade. The new law is most severe in its terms, and is intended to prevent the competition of the artificial butter with the real article, although its nominal purpose is to raise revenue. One of the means proposed to prevent the use of oleo for butter was to require the makers of oleo to color it pink instead of using annato, and thus giving it a similitude to butter. Of course it was expected that no public house would have the hardihood to use the pink compound on its tables, and thus competition with butter would be stopped. It is not possible as yet to learn whether or not this proposal, which was embodied in an amendment pending before the committee, has been included in the new bill, but, aside from this peculiar provision, there were other clauses in the measure that would undoubtedly tend to prohibit the use of oleomargarine, and thus to cut off the importation of the American cotton seed oil, which formed one of the principal ingredients.

CHAIRMAN HANNA'S ASSOCIATES.

Warner Miller to Be the New York Representative.

CHICAGO, July 3.—The Tribune's special staff representative at Cleveland, Ohio, says:

The executive committeemen, who have the active and immediate charge of the McKinley campaign, as settled upon, are as follows:

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

SCENES AT CHICAGO

Nearly All the Democratic Leaders on the Field.

THE CANDIDACY OF JOHN R. M'LEAN

Senator Tillman Predicts Another French Revolution.

TALKS WITH THE DELEGATES

Special From a Staff Correspondent.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 3.—The first thing that impresses one at political headquarters is the presence and active participation in the struggle of nearly every big democrat in the country.

It was not so at St. Louis. That convention was managed by a mere handful of men, and the ranking republicans stood in the background.

Here you could not throw a stick without hitting a democrat prominent in public life, and whose name is familiar to newspaper readers.

The presence of so many democrats of prominence, Senators, governors, ex-brigadiers, representatives in Congress, may probably be accounted for by the fact that it is a free-for-all fight, in which every man has a chance for himself or his champion.

Probably the most interesting figure of the convention to the District of Columbia is Jno. R. McLean. It has come to pass that the federal district has a candidate for presidential honors. Mr. McLean's candidacy is not a jest. It is true that he will stand before the convention as Ohio's son, but Washington will claim to be his stepfather. Washington money will go into his campaign, and the long-suffering householder when he goes to pay his gas bill and register his monthly kick can console himself with the idea that he is contributing in part to a great political contest.

Mr. McLean has arrived and opened his headquarters at the Auditorium. He is as pleased and proud of his sudden jump into national prominence as a country boy with his first pair of pantaloons. Mr. McLean is a man of great good nature, and impresses one as being anything but a scheming, wire-pulling politician. He blushes like a school girl when his candidacy is mentioned, and looks really embarrassed. When one starts to talk to him about candidates, he switches off on the silver question. That, he says, is the greatest thing before the convention, the one object to keep steadily in view. At the same time his Ohio friends will tell you that John R. McLean is the personification of the free silver idea.

"The silver men will be in full control," said Mr. McLean, in answer to a question, "and they will take everything in connection with the convention. It would be a sin in them to do otherwise. I don't suppose they will be arbitrary, but they will not lose any rights. I suppose everything will be conducted in a courteous, dignified way, with plenty of bouquets, the throwing of kisses, and all that sort of thing. The convention will put through a silver plank and nominate some man who will not cheat it on the platform. The people this year entertain queer ideas, and want to see the majority rule. I have the utmost respect for the gentlemen who are coming here from the east, but by the time they get through with the convention they will realize they have been in a minority.

"Do you think free silver would carry the eastern states like New York?" was asked.

"Most assuredly," replied Mr. McLean. "The people want a vote on it, and on its trial next November it will carry the east, and New York now realizes it. One of the most influential democrats in New York had all he could do recently to prevent free silver instructions in his home—Watertown. The truth as to the situation in the east has not been told. The waters have been purposely kept muddled. There will be no doubt as to the result."

The Ohio delegation will present Mr. McLean's name, and if Senator Blackburn's chances do not improve, Kentucky will support McLean, it is understood. The Ohio shouters are beginning to arrive, and will have headquarters at all the big hotels. Col. "Dan" McConville, who was sixth auditor of the treasury in President Cleveland's first administration, is in charge of one branch of the Ohio delegations.

Tillman on Hand.

Senator Tillman is here achieving plenty of notoriety of the unique, if not enviable, Tillmanesque kind. He preserves all of his individualities.

His clothes are full of wrinkles, his white vest has been ironed, and ironed until the margins are jagged. His hat is old. He says almost everybody is wearing old hats these days.

His delegation says it is a relic of his gubernatorial days, when he had the lawn of the governor's mansion plowed and planted with corn. He hates the very appearance of plutocracy, and he condemns style as he condemned the flower beds and smooth grass of his official home. The ruralists passing the place pointed to the tassels and ears with joy.

Up in his room at the Sherman House he lolls upon the bed during the day with his boots upon the white counterpane.

"Hungry stomachs and hard times are conditions which kill argument and refuse to be satisfied with theories." He says this is a typically Tillman expression.

"There is a whirlwind brewing. The people are rising. The rule of the aristocrat is coming to an end. It came to an end in New York state when the farmers threw off the shackles of their oppressors and drove the money changers from the temple of their liberties.

"We will have a revolt to which the French revolution was but child's play if conditions are not changed. We who are near the people can see it coming. There are days of devastation ahead."

He thunders dramatically, and his followers nod their heads in approval.

Tillman is being courted by some of the gold men. They would like to see the silver men nominate Tillman for President, as they would be glad to have the free silver movement handicapped by the candidate if possible.

Eckels and Altgeld.

Two men here are watching each other like hawks. One is Mr. Eckels, controller of the currency; the other is Gov. Altgeld of Illinois. Altgeld has one consuming ambition in connection with this convention, and that is to get it to condemn President Cleveland.

Mr. Eckels' one idea now is to keep the anti-administration element from abusing the President in the convention, or from adopting resolutions having the semblance of censure. He has practically given up the fight for the gold standard, and goes about saying that there must be no abuse of the administration. Naturally he suspects Altgeld and Tillman of designs against the fame of the administration, but he fears Altgeld most, because he controls the great Illinois delegation, and really has some might in the free silver councils.

Senator Jones of Arkansas.

Ever conspicuous in the ranks of the silver men is Senator Jones of Arkansas. His tall form towers above the heads of his colleagues in every gathering. Dignified, calm and long headed, Senator Jones is a giver of good advice, and his counsel receives attention.

"I think the silver delegates should hold a conference, and as many as are necessary, to agree on a candidate on whom they can al lunite," said Senator Jones. "I believe it should be done in advance of the convention, and the man agreed on should receive the support of the minority of the silver element. I should expect the minority to yield to the majority on this point. There is absolutely no personal feeling, so far as I have been able to learn, in the silver forces. All are anxious to secure the best man to represent the great issue now before the people. I don't believe there is a delegate in town who would risk jeopardizing the cause of free silver by insisting on any man for the presidential nomination.

Representative McMillin of Tennessee wants to be Vice President. His friends are putting up a quiet but vigorous canvass for him.

Greenbackers, single taxers, free traders, free coinage men, populists and Farmers' Alliance men mingle here in fraternal communion. Henry George, the father of the single tax idea in America, and his disciple, ex-Congressman Tom L. Johnson of Ohio, are here.

"I believe the convention will declare for free silver," said Mr. Johnson, "but that will not drive me out of the party. I believe in majority rule, and will abide by the decision of the convention. I don't think there is much probability of the convention considering the single tax question seriously, but I have hopes that the present economic agitation which is responsible for the development of the silver sentiment will draw attention to it."

Walter Wellman says that "Bland is the candidate of the one-suspender crowd from the backwoods." Then he adds that "this has been characterized as a 'one-gallus' year, anyhow." Wellman says "Bland is the logic of the situation, and his load of hay catches the imagination of the country delegate."

Senator Cockrell of Missouri, with his pants hitched up as high as ever, and that humorous, near-sighted squint of the eyes, is heart and soul in the silver fight. He is not saying much about candidates, notwithstanding that his state has one in the field. Senator Cockrell will be heard from later, and in a way that will surprise many people.

Senator Harris of Tennessee and Senator Blackburn of Kentucky are centers of interest all the time. Blackburn's presidential aspirations are not receiving the encouragement the great Kentuckian's friends have expected. Senator Harris is a Warwick and a platform maker. If he is permanent chairman he will rule the convention with a rod of iron, and there will be no "senatorial courtesy" in his decisions, either.

Vice President Stevenson has left Chicago for his Bloomington home. They say he is a disappointed and disheartened man. His name has not been mentioned among the Warwicks. He still preserves silence upon the money question, and they call him "Stevenson, the Sphynx." No man can say with authority what his views are upon silver, and consequently the silver men do not look upon him as being in the available lists.

The mention of Whitney's name is received with expressions of passionate scorn by the silver men. They say he has not the first idea of the true situation here, and that he might as well try to stop a tidal wave with a straw rick as to attempt to control in the slightest degree the deliberations of the convention and the movements of the silver forces.

Tomorrow the delegations will begin to arrive in force, and the work of the candidates will commence in earnest. If I might be permitted to venture a personal observation upon the situation today it would be this: It is Bland on the surface and a powerful undercurrent of Teller.

N. O. M.

THE DISTRICT DELEGATION.

Will Have Six Seats and Two Votes in the Convention.

Special From a Staff Correspondent.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 3.—The situation with regard to the District of Columbia delegation is this: The delegation will go into the convention with two votes. Whether the national committee will select two men from the six delegates to cast these two votes or whether the delegation will determine the two or whether each of the six will cast one-third of a vote is to be decided by the national committee next Monday. John Boyle says the delegation prefers to cast one-third of a vote each.

Late this afternoon Mr. Boyle and Mr. Lawrence Gardner had an interview with Chairman Harrity about the District representation. Mr. Harrity said the District delegation will be provided with six seats in the convention. As to votes, each delegate will be given one-third of a vote until the committee on credentials makes its report and it is adopted by the convention. This is in accordance with the action taken by the delegation at its meeting in Washington.

N. O. M.

RELIEF WORK AT PITTSTON.

No Change in the State of Affairs at the Twin Shaft.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., July 3.—There is no change in the condition of affairs at the Twin shaft this morning. No more than eight feet of rock and debris have been removed since last night.

The use of dynamite has been abandoned, as it was feared that it might do great damage to the interior of the mine. From the present outlook, it will be weeks before the entombed men can be reached.

EDUCATORS IN SESSION.

Convention of the National Association at Buffalo, N. Y.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 3.—Horace S. Tarbell of Providence, R. I., president of the executive council of the National Educational Association, called that body together today.

Emerson E. White of Columbus, Ohio, chairman of the committee on moral education, presented a paper on "Moral Instruction in Elementary Schools."

At the afternoon session Charles H. Keys of Pasadena, Cal., chairman of the committee on technological education, presented a paper on "The Preparations of Manual Training and Technical Teachers."

NOT ENOUGH PERMITS

New Phase of the Fireworks Question for Tomorrow.

WHAT LOCAL CITIZENS WILL DO

Interested in the Meaning of "On the Premises."

THOUSANDS APPLY

The firecracker and pyrotechnic situation assumed alarming proportions today. Early in the morning Maj. Moore and his assistants were confronted with a serious problem. It dawned very clearly on the police officials that not the slightest possibility existed of filling anything like the number of applications that have been and will be filed, and then the question arose, "Will three-fourths of the population be permitted to celebrate the glorious Fourth, and the remainder, those unable to secure permits, be compelled to stand around with hands in their pockets and watch the other fellows enjoying themselves?"

It seems natural that the minority referred to would not peaceably accept the situation and stand around with hands in their pockets, making the best of a bad bargain. "Oh, no," said a caller at the District building today, who had just left his name for a permit. "My neighbor, John Smith, has no more right to explode torpedoes in his back yard than I have in mine, even though he happens to have in his possession a permit from Maj. Moore. I have complied with the requirements, and it would certainly be unjust to deprive me of my patriotic desires and rights merely because the superintendent of police finds himself unable to hand me out a permit. If Neighbor Smith celebrates tomorrow I shall most assuredly do the same, even though a permit is not mailed to me. I may be arrested, and hope I shall be, for, in my opinion, there is no court of justice in the land that would countenance such proceedings."

The hands of the police officials are tied fast, so far as remedying the condition of affairs. It is a case of first come, first served, and as rapidly as possible the blank permits are being filled in and the cards mailed to the applicants in the order in which the names were filed. The cure lies with the Commissioners.

A Star reporter acquainted Commissioner Ross with the facts, and after suggesting that additional clerks might be assigned to the work of addressing and mailing the cards, he stated that he would confer with Commissioner Truesdell later in the day and endeavor to decide on a plan that would work satisfactorily to all concerned. Commissioner Truesdell merely smiled when the subject was broached to him by the reporter, and remarked that he did not care to cross any bridges until he reached them.

Major Moore, Chief Clerk Sylvester and nearly everybody connected with the superintendent's office wore looks of extreme weariness today. All the clerks who could be spared were put at work filling in the permit cards, even the entire detective force down in the basement being engaged all day long industriously scratching away with their pens. Extra clerks in office rooms [illegible] the District building [illegible] long and distributed at intervals [illegible] the entrance to the superintendent's office at the rear of the structure were clerks in their shirt sleeves jotting down names and addresses and dropping the slips in baskets, which were rapidly filled and quickly emptied. A beehive running extra hours in the busy season is no comparison with the burst of energy that is in evidence today on the lower floors of the District building.

The nearer the Fourth approaches the larger grows the throng of applicants. The majority are fathers, who invariably ask: "Will you please issue me a permit for my little boy?" The little boys themselves are not lacking by any means.

The police regulations provide that no gun, rifle, pistol or other firearms, torpedo, firecrackers, squib or other fireworks shall be discharged or set off within the limits of the city of Washington or within the fire limits of the District of Columbia outside of the city, or in or on any public road or highway within the District, without a special permit therefor from the major of police. There seems to be no doubt that a large number of citizens who desire permits will not receive them. Up to a late hour this afternoon the Commissioners had not reached any conclusion in regard to the matter.

Space for the setting off of firecrackers and fireworks has been designated by the Commissioners. The revised list, by police precincts, is as follows:

First Precinct—None.

Second Precinct—Square 670, New York avenue, North Capitol, 1st and O streets northeast.

Third Precinct—South part of old Observatory grounds, within limits prescribed by the medical director in charge thereof; reservation 21, three acres, B street northwest, between 20th and 21st streets.

Fourth Precinct—Square 537, between E street and Virginia avenue and 3d and 4½ streets southwest; reservation 113, two acres, between 7th and 9th streets, Maryland and Virginia avenues southwest.

Fifth Precinct—Square 1,037, 13th and 14th streets, Massachusetts avenue and B street southeast; square 1,045, Pennsylvania and Georgia avenues, 13th and 14th streets southeast; reservation 19, from K to L streets and 5th street to Market space southeast, three acres; reservation 126, 9th and 11th streets, Virginia and Georgia avenues southeast, two acres; Pennsylvania avenue, 9th street to Eastern branch.

Sixth Precinct—Reservation 77, circle, one-third acre, G and 1st streets, Massachusetts and New Jersey avenue northwest.

Seventh Precinct—Old Morton place, west side of Lyon's mill dam.

Eighth Precinct—Petworth, Brightwood avenue and Rock Creek Church road; Blue Bird Hill (new reservoir, south of Soldiers' Home).

Ninth Precinct—None.

Any one who believes that the citizens of Washington have lost interest in the celebration of the anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence would do well to visit the District building this afternoon. It is impossible to correctly estimate the vast number of applications for permits that have been filed.

Where Fireworks Can Be Used.

The permits, as heretofore published, give permission to the holders thereof "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 used or discharged on or about such premises."

The permits say "on his premises," but many seem puzzled. As to just what this means the public would like to know. It means, according to the legal interpretation of able lawyers, that the fireworks are to be exploded either in "his" house or in "his" yard, for the courts have decided that the street means from building line to building line, and "his premises" means that space of ground for which the owner pays taxes. Several lawyers were interviewed this afternoon, and all agreed that under the provisions of the permit the explosion of fireworks can be permitted only in houses and back yards, or in front yards where the houses are not on the building line.

Judge Kimball, before whom cases of violations of this law will come, said this afternoon that he did not care to decide the question in advance, but he thought the Commissioners intended to allow the use of fireworks on the streets in front of premises. He was willing to admit, however, that they had not conveyed this idea in the wording of the permit.

Permits will be issued as late as 6 o'clock this afternoon.

SHOWING THEIR COLORS

Merchants Beginning to Decorate for the C. E. Convention.

Flags and Streamers for the Big Tents—The Committee Moving to New Headquarters.

Washington is beginning to decorate in honor of the thousands of Christian Endeavorers expected to crowd the city next week. Evidences of activity in this direction are already apparent on the streets. Shop windows are being lined with convention colors, the convention flag is finding conspicuous place and attracting attention from passers-by, shields and other devices in colors bearing the word "Welcome" are prominently displayed and fronts of stores and buildings are already being draped. The merchants and citizens generally have promised with gratifying cordiality to cover their buildings with flags and bunting, and the beginning of the fulfillment of these promises is now beginning to attract attention.

Several F street merchants have made a start in this direction and others will follow their example in a day or two. Woodward & Lothrop have quite an exterior display. In the show windows on the avenue red, white and blue silk is being substituted for the usual draperies, notably in Topham's and B. H. Stinemetz & Son's. House & Herrmann, on 7th street, have finished an elaborate scheme of exterior decoration. Tomorrow and Monday the display will become more general, and before the opening day, Wednesday, stores, houses, office buildings and churches will be a-flutter with flags and bunting.

Decorating the Halls.

Chairman Tuckey of the decoration committee this morning received a letter from Mr. C. H. Koster, who has been awarded the contract for decorating the convention tents and meeting places, in which he stated that by tomorrow morning he would arrive in the city with a force of assistants and at once begin the work of beautifying the tents. The necessary material has already been shipped and is expected to be on hand as soon as the decorator will want to use it. A force of men has been at work on the Washington Light Infantry Armory, where will be located the headquarters of the committee of '96, and by noon today the entire front had been festooned and draped with bunting and streamers. Over the entrance to the armory hall is a large sign, "Convention Business Offices," and on either side is another sign giving a directory of the offices located within. The front of Central Hall is also being draped today and will be completed without delay. In fact, all the final preparations for the convention are being pushed ahead with encouraging promptness. The task of decorating the three mammoth tents, however, is by no means a light one, and it is thought that everything will not be in complete order until Tuesday night. But even that time is thirty-six hours earlier than the first session in the tents, so that a good margin will be left for unforeseen delays.

Chairman Tuckey this morning received a letter from Liberia, Africa, in which the writer stated that he had forwarded three Liberian flags for use in decorating the tents. This was in answer to a request from the decoration committee made some months ago to missionaries and others in several of the foreign countries, and responses have been received from quite a number. It is proposed to place one of the flags in each of the three tents as an indication of the world-wide extent of Christian Endeavor, and to stand, also, as silent representatives from the far-away lands. Liberia, however, is to have a living representative in the person of Rev. George P. Goll, president of the West Coast, Africa, Christian Endeavor Union, who started for the convention months ago and who is now stopping in Philadelphia.

The three tents are in position on the White Lot. The last two were erected yesterday, and carpenters are hard at work building the platforms. The platform in Tent Endeavor, the first tent erected, has been completed, and just as soon as the chairs are placed in it will be all ready for the first meetings. The other platforms are well under way. All the tents are ready to receive the benches for the audience seats. Chairman Church of the hall committee says that he is two days ahead of his expectations, and is entirely satisfied with the condition of affairs under his charge.

New Headquarters.

Tomorrow the committee of '96 expects to move into its headquarters, in the Washington Light Infantry Armory, and will remain there until after the convention. The furniture in the present headquarters on F street will remain as it is and considerable work will still be done in these rooms. But the members of the committee will be found in the new headquarters after tomorrow. In the armory hall will also be located during the convention the offices of the officials of state delegations, a bureau of information, baggage transfer office, the office of the joint agent of the railroads, with whom must be deposited all tickets on which an extension of time is desired, telegraph room, facilities for the press, etc.

Tonight the final section rehearsal of the convention chorus will be held in Central Hall. Under the direction of Mr. P. S. Foster section C will render the program. More than one thousand singers will participate and the musical effect of the rehearsal will be, it is believed, better appreciated in this hall than during the convention, when the sections sing in the tents, where the sound will be more widely diffused.

THE PERIL OF APATHY.

Governor Stanard on the Prospects of the Republicans.

CHICAGO, July 3.—Ex-Governor E. O. Stanard of Missouri, accompanied by Richard Kerens, republican national committeeman; Mayor Hastings of Sedalia, and President Spencer of the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange, is at the Auditorium. They are en route home from a visit to Major McKinley at Canton. Governor Stanard says the outlook is for republican victory, but he said the republicans must not be too confident or underestimate the growth of silver sentiment, especially among the farmers. Apathy, he declares, may imperil victory.

Swept by a Prairie Fire.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, July 3.—Uvalde county, eighty miles west of San Antonio, is being devastated by a great prairie fire. It started six miles from Sabinal station Tuesday in a hay field, and has burned up nine miles of prairie and other land in the mountains. The inhabitants of the surrounding country are engaged in fighting it. Fifty men have gone from Sabinal to help fight the flames. Hay presses and farm machinery of all kinds have been destroyed, and residences were saved only by ploughing around them.

New King of the Matabeles.

LONDON, July 3.—The Chronicle publishes a dispatch from Buluwayo, which says that spies arriving there report that Nyamanda, son of the late Logenbula, king of the Matabeles, went to the Matoppo Hills at the request of a council of chiefs and was installed in three different kopjes with great ceremony as king of the Matabeles. The Chronicle's correspondent thinks that this union may prove very formidable.

Oxford and Cambridge.

LONDON, July 3.—In the annual cricket match today between Oxford and Cambridge, the first innings of the former closed for 202 runs. The match will be finished tomorrow.

TALK OF TELLER

Undercurrent at Chicago Sets Strongly Toward Him.

REASONS URGED AGAINST HIM

His Not Being a Democrat the Biggest Objection.

ADVISES THE SUPPORT OF THE NOMINEE

Prospect of Trouble Over the Temporary Chairman.

AWAITING THE EASTERN MEN

Special From a Staff Correspondent.

CHICAGO, July 3.—The undercurrent is driving strongly toward the nomination of Teller. The surface indications do not show much for him. That is to be expected; for he is not situated as the avowed candidates are, where he can be surrounded by a force of supporters. The only men who can support him openly and at once are those who, like himself, are as yet outside the democratic organization. The support he gets from democrats cannot be by first intention. Every democrat who abuses his nomination must first have an excuse for turning to a man not in the party as against old party leaders. It must be forced upon them by considerations of expediency, not as a matter of personal choice. The excuse is being furnished by the peculiar situation, and by the developments of the contest.

The opportunity for democrats to go to him is developing. At present he has no open democratic support, but there is more real sincere feeling in his favor among the strong leaders of the party than there is for any one of the regular democratic candidates. Men who think it wisdom to nominate him do not yet see their way clear to openly advocate his nomination, but as far as possible things are quietly being shaped to that end, and events are tending that way.

It does not necessarily follow that the plans will succeed, but the drift is favorable and the progress made thus far is very gratifying to his friends. If he were a democrat with the feeling in his favor as strong as it is his nomination would be assured practically without opposition.

Unusual Situation.

The situation is extraordinary, and therefore a solution cannot be reached by the ordinary methods of reasoning. Though Bland is in the lead, the nomination of Teller is far from unlikely. It looks as if the contest would settle down to a question of choice between these two men, and such a situation is favorable to Teller's nomination. Any estimate of the situation at this time must be made by a study of the plans and purposes of the leaders. The delegates are not here. Their arrival may put things in a different aspect. If every delegate now here was for one man, it would give him but a small following. A great many more will have to be on the ground before anything can be predicted with reasonable certainty.

The present signs, judged in the ordinary way, indicate that when the fight is over Teller will be the nominee.

On the surface, a more chaotic condition of affairs, as relates to candidates, could hardly exist. No man has, or even claims, enough votes assured to warrant confidence of his success. It is generally conceded that Bland can now count more supporters than can, with any authority, be claimed by any other candidate. But the great mass of delegates, like the principal leaders, are yet free to make their choice. They are holding off with the purpose of satisfying themselves what man will stand the best chance, after he is nominated, of being elected. They are simply a great mass of detached atoms, whirling around like a thick dust, clouding the atmosphere, with no certainty where they will settle. Way down in the center there is a little whirling mass toward which the atoms are slowly and irregularly moving. A center is very indistinctly forming.

Gold Men for Bland.

Many things confirm the theory that the gold men, after failing to nominate a compromise or colorless candidate, intend to do what they can to throw the nomination to Bland, whether with good judgment or not. They have concluded that the Missourian would be a weak candidate, and their intention is to defeat the party at the polls if they can. They know now that they cannot prevent this convention from going the whole length on silver, and they are, therefore, actually organizing to defeat the ticket when nominated, on the theory that its success would be disastrous to the country.

They will not be content to remain passive during the campaign, but intend to be active and aggressive from the moment the ticket is put in the field. They intend to organize a gold league in every one of the doubtful states with the avowed purpose of alienating gold democrats from the party and to do what missionary work may be done to draw away those men who are in doubt on the question.

The Work for Gold.

Here in Illinois, though the fight for delegates is now over, the gold committee has been enlarged, not with the view of influencing this convention, but to do work in the state to prevent its being carried for silver. Senator Palmer and a lot of other big gold democrats are on the committee. Similar work is expected to be done in every doubtful state. It is not believed that they intend to nominate a gold democratic candidate, and they may conclude that it is not necessary for them to leave the convention.

The reasons for not putting up an independent candidate are two; they do not want to draw a single gold vote from McKinley and they think they can do more effective work against silver if they simply fight for their principle. Their idea seems to be not to attack the democratic party directly, but, while professing allegiance to that party, to attack silver in the abstract as if free coinage were not made an article of the party faith.

They want to make a distinction