THE EVENING STAR.

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ALONG THE TROCHA

Affairs in Cuba as Described by an American Merchant.

A JAPANESE DOCTOR'S EXPERIENCES

Spanish Officers Who Find That War is Profitable.

THE END IN DOUBT

Mr. Joseph Perlman of Baltimore, who is prominently identified with the Cuban tobacco industries as an exporter, is in town on business with the State Department. He has but recently returned from Cuba, where he stayed long enough to get an admirable idea of the condition of affairs in that war-ridden island.

In conversation with a Star reporter this afternoon Mr. Perlman said that he left the city of Havana on July 4, after a visit of some six weeks. His next visit to Cuba before this was in March last.

"So far as I am able to judge," he said, "there is no end of the war in sight. Things may go on as they are now for an indefinite length of time, and in my opinion it is only a question of how long Spain is willing to stand the tremendous expense of the war, for she seems utterly unable to put a stop to it; at the same time, there is no chance of the insurgents actually winning out. Unless the United States should see fit to interfere things will go on about as they are now until Spain gets tired of the contest and withdraws from the island. While the insurgents are not in a position to win their independence by force of arms direct, I think I am safe in saying that they are better off today than they were when Gen. Weyler took charge of the forces in Cuba.

The Spaniards' Plight.

"There is no denying the fact that the Spaniards are in a very serious plight. They are quite unable to come to an issue with the insurgents, and at the same time yellow fever, smallpox and even cholera are depleting their ranks at a shocking rate.

"Just before I came away from Cuba I had a long discussion on the situation with a Japanese physician, who was in Cuba for the purpose of studying the microbe of yellow fever. You know it is said that yellow fever is prevalent in the Island of Formosa, which has recently come into possession of the Japanese, and his government had commissioned this gentleman to visit Cuba for the purpose of making a scientific investigation of the disease. He was thoroughly accredited and was on good terms with the Spanish authorities. He applied to Gen. Weyler for permission to visit and inspect all the hospitals and prisons. The permission was granted. He told me afterward that sickness of all kinds was terribly prevalent among the Spanish. What surprised me more was his statement that the medical staff is far behind that of the Japanese. Even in matters of anatomy and dissection the Spanish physicians seem ignorant and incompetent.

"Shortly before I came away my Japanese friend received permission to investigate the condition of affairs along the trocha, which, you know, was erected across the island by the Spanish for the purpose of hemming in the insurgents. He intended to be gone from Havana for some little time, but after being at the trocha for a single day he returned and said that his experiences there were enough to dishearten any one. He described the state of affairs as being horrible to the last degree.

The Famous Trocha.

"The trocha itself is the merest farce and amounts to nothing as an actual defense or safeguard. It is simply an excavation several feet deep, with stones piled up loosely on one side. This wall presents such a trifling obstacle that he told me he could easily push it over himself in places. At intervals of about a mile little forts are erected, which are manned by forces that are entirely inadequate. There seems to be no such thing as discipline among the men, and he said that if such a condition ever existed in Japan it would result in pretty much everybody being court-martialed. In all his life he had never seen so much sickness as was evident along the trocha. On the night of June 24 there was a heavy rain, and the trocha is such a trifling affair that it actually filled up with water, and was nothing but a little ditch, with a pile of stones on one side. That is the line of defense that the Spaniards have erected for the purpose of shutting up Antonia Maceo in the province of Pinar del Rio. Had he wished he could have crossed the trocha that night without the slightest difficulty or hindrance.

"In my opinion the real solution of the problem of affairs in Cuba is not a difficult one to find. If Spain does not withdraw from the island within a year the Spaniards resident in Cuba who are loyal to the government will themselves revolt. The truth of the matter is that they are sick and tired of the war. It has put a stop to all industry, and, so far as they are concerned, they will be much better off if the Cubans should gain their independence than they are now with the prospect of the war continuing indefinitely.

"Indefinitely? Yes, that is just what I mean. It is a matter of history that in the last war the insurgents kept up hostilities for ten years. Then they held but one little corner of the island. It is safe to say that today they are in possession of four-fifths—yes, of five-sixths—of the entire island of Cuba. They hold everything with the exception of the larger seaport towns. It is an actual fact that every time an expedition is landed on the island it is done under the protection of the Cuban army. Before the work of unloading supplies and ammunition begins it is certain that the work can be done under the protection and supervision of the Cuban forces.

Spanish Residents Weary.

"The truth of the matter is that the loyal Spaniards in Cuba have come to the conclusion that those in charge of the prosecution of the work are not at all anxious to see hostilities end. So long as the war continues the higher officers are in clover, and are much better off than they would be in time of peace. So long as they are doing war duty they are getting double pay, with a chance of promotion every time they report a victory, and the way they report victories is probably the most remarkable thing in the whole history of warfare. It is a fact that since the war in Cuba began the Spanish officers have sent to Madrid reports of 16,000 decisive victories. That seems as funny as anything in a comic opera, and yet I have it on the best of authority, and have not the slightest doubt that it is true. On the island today there are fifty-four generals, there are 10,073 officers between the rank of first lieutenant and colonel, inclusive, and you can see how it is to their advantage that the war should go on. Their chances of promotion and increase in pay are far greater than they would be in time of peace, while medals, crosses and other decorations are scattered about with a lavish hand. The loyal Spaniards believe that if Weyler and his officers really wanted to they could finish the war in short order. Personally, I do not think they could. The rebels are so strongly entrenched that it is practically impossible for the Spanish soldiers to get at them. The Spaniards have been outgeneraled at every turn. Antonio Maceo, with 10,000 men, if he has that many, and I don't believe it, is watched along the trocha by a force of not less than 40,000. They claim to be trying to starve him out, but somehow that seems to me to be very absurd. If they really wanted to get at Maceo why don't they try it? My own opinion is that they couldn't reach him.

"In the city of Havana today there are less signs of war evident than there were when I was there in March. There are fewer soldiers about the streets and Weyler seems to have tried as far as possible to keep his forces out in the field. Once in a while, though, one sees very funny sights in connection with the war. I was riding along in the car one day when I passed three soldiers who had a prisoner. One walked on either side of him and the other behind him. Each had his rifle loaded and cocked and with the muzzle held close against the body of their prisoner. One would have thought he was a giant and a cutthroat of the worst description. In point of fact, he was simply a small, quiet-looking individual who had been arrested on suspicion of being an insurgent.

A Waiting Game.

"The insurgents, in my opinion, are not trying to force the issue at all, but are playing a waiting game, in the hope of ultimately tiring Spain completely out. You see, they cannot risk themselves in decisive encounters. Every time a Spaniard is killed Spain stands ready to send two or three men to take his place, but when one of the Cubans fall the number of insurgents is decreased just that much. They cannot hope for reinforcements and for more guns and ammunition, but must husband their resources to the best of their ability. They have been within eight miles of the city of Havana, and, I believe, could have captured the town if they had wanted to. The truth of the matter is that they did not want to. It was not in line with their methods of warfare and would not have helped them in the slightest. There was no use in their entering the city if they could have done so.

"How long do I think the war will last? It is simply a question of how many more men Spain is willing to send to Cuba and of how much more money she is willing to spend in prosecuting the war. The revolution is costing the Spanish government not less than $5,000,000 a month, and it simply remains to be seen how long that country can stand such a tremendous drain. The Cubans were able to keep up the war for ten years the last time, and they are in a far better condition now than they were then."

WILLIAM THOMPSON DEAD.

His Death Occurred Today at His Country Residence.

Mr. William Thompson died today at his country residence, on his farm at Silver Springs, Md. The deceased has been sick for the past six years, having had a stroke of paralysis, and his death this morning was due to that cause. The news of his death will be learned with genuine regret by his circle of friends and acquaintances. He was a man of kindly impulses, and was ready to listen to appeals for charity. A short time before his death he gave $25,000 to the Methodist University. For a number of years past the deceased and his wife, who survives, have been members of the New York Avenue Presbyterian Church. Mr. Thompson had reached the age of sixty-one. For more than thirty years he had been retired from business, in which he was associated with his brother, Mr. John W. Thompson, now the president of the Metropolitan National Bank. He purchased from the late George W. Riggs a farm at Silver Springs, opposite the Blair place, where he made his home. Arrangements for the funeral have not yet been made, but it is expected that the interment will be at Glenwood.

OFFICERS OF THE KATAHDIN.

Lieut. Colwell to Be Tried by Court-Martial—Court of Inquiry Finding.

Admiral Bunce, commanding the North Atlantic squadron, has ordered the trial by court-martial of Lieut. John C. Colwell of the ram Katahdin, on charges growing out of trouble with a servant on the ship, a negro from Barbados. The man claimed that the officer assaulted him, and began a civil suit, which obliged Admiral Bunce to take cognizance of the affair. The affair resulted from a dinner party at one of the ports on Long Island sound, in the course of which the officer regarded the servant as derelict in duty, and, as the latter charged, after some words, assaulted him.

The court of inquiry, which has been held at the New York navy yard, to investigate charges made against Commander Leary and Engineer Reeves of the Katahdin, by an enlisted man, to the effect that he had been ill-treated, found that there was no basis for the charges, and there will be no further proceedings.

THE BRITISH BLUE BOOK.

No Copies of the Supplementary Volume Yet Here.

No copies of the Blue Book on the subject of Venezuela, which Lord Salisbury last night laid before parliament, have yet reached Washington, but it is known that this volume is merely supplementary to those that have already been submitted in support of the British case, and is intended to supply certain deficiencies in the translations and excerpts from the ancient records, to which attention has been directed by critical articles published in the British newspapers, as well as in the analysis of the British case that has been attempted before the American commission.

EUROPEAN MILITARY SCHOOLS.

An Important Publication by the Military Information Division.

The military information division of the War Department has just issued the ninth number of the series of valuable educational publications, the present being devoted principally to a description in great detail of the large military schools of Europe. Other papers in the volume treat of the difficulties experienced in the European military countries in securing the re-enlistment of non-commissioned officers; of the various devices used in European armies as range finders, with illustrations of the most successful appliances of that kind; the influence of smokeless powder on tactics, and a most interesting statement of the changes that the use of this new military aid will cause in old methods of fighting; a topical paper by Lord Wolseley, discussing the possibility of a hostile invasion of the British Isles, and a curious publication of the regulations for the use of war dogs in the German army. From the latter it appears that there are really such things as "dogs of war," and that it is a part of the functions of the German soldier to train carefully certain breeds of dogs to aid him in both hostile and defensive operations. The dogs are not, as might at first be supposed, intended to actually fight, but by training they are made of value in watching camp, in picket duty, in carrying dispatches and in looking for missing men.

Federal Troops to Take Part.

Under instructions from the headquarters of the army, the 21st Infantry will proceed from Plattsburg barracks, N. Y., to Burlington, Vt., in time to take part in the parade in that city September 17, 1896, on the occasion of the annual reunion of the Society of the Army of the Potomac. A detachment, under a commissioned officer, will remain at Plattsburg barracks as guard. The chief quartermaster of the department has been instructed to arrange for the necessary transportation.

Artillery Practice.

Lieut. Col. John I. Rodgers, 2d Artillery; First Lieut. H. A. Reed, 2d Artillery, and First Lieut. H. L. Hawthorne, 1st Artillery, have been ordered to proceed to Fort Hancock, N. J., as soon as practicable to make certain necessary preparations for the artillery practice to be held there in September next.

PLENTY OF TALKING

Oratory Before the Silver Party Convention.

MR. TOWNE AROUSES ENTHUSIASM

Speaks of Growth of Free Silver Sentiment.

RECESS TAKEN UNTIL 2:30

ST. LOUIS, July 23.—In the Grand Music Hall today, where the silver convention was held, the heat was even more uncomfortable than on the streets. The tired and warm delegates began to come in at 9:30 o'clock, but there were not many of them. The galleries were practically vacant at 10 o'clock, the hour to which the convention adjourned, and it was long after that time when the convention was called to order.

When Chairman St. John called the convention to order, he said he was sorry to be compelled to announce that the Rev. Dr. Niccolls, who was to open the convention with prayer, had been called from the city.

Congressman Newlands moved that a committee on ways and means be appointed to raise funds with which to defray the expenses of the convention.

Charles A. Towne, vice chairman, was then introduced. He said that the press of the country had apparently forgotten the sacred duty and had become the pliant tool of monopoly. Money was the god it worshiped. But the day of regeneration was at

William P. St. John.

hand. History was being made today. The people had been lax, but had determined to manage their own affairs. They had suffered grievously at the hands of monopolies and trusts, but hereafter they would look after their own affairs.

He denounced the perniciousness of the present money system. The delegates cheered long and loud.

The single gold standard would ruin the masses of the people. In November they would relegate the parties of the monopolies to oblivion and put in power men who had the interests of the people at heart.

The speaker referred to the bolt of Senator Teller from the republican convention and spoke of the "heroism and patriotism" of the Colorado Senator, to the delight of the delegates. Next he referred to the nomination of Mr. Bryan, who, he said, was born the year of the election of Lincoln. He then eulogized the democratic candidate in glowing terms.

This evoked the biggest demonstration which has thus far characterized the convention.

Referring again to the money question he said it was backed by men who used epithets and abuse instead of arguments. Speaking of Chauncey M. Depew he said Mr. Depew was a man whose jokes were sought for on this side of the water and his opinions on the other, where he was not so well known. Dr. Depew was a gold standard man and a monopolist and wanted to impose the English yoke of gold on the necks of the people of America.

The speaker next explained the free silver question and he attempted to show hard times would vanish when free silver appeared. When the free silver party got control of the government the robbery of thrift for the benefit of idleness would cease.

Three months ago the man who would have dared to predict that free silver would win in the coming election would have been set down as an imbecile. Now the movement had grown to such proportions that victory was not only possible, but certain, certain, if the silver forces united. Sacrifices must be made on all sides. The factions must all unite and the patriotic people would be relieved of their burdens. There was loud and uproarious cheering by the delegates when Mr. Towne ended.

Ex-Gov. St. John Speaks.

Ex-Gov. John P. St. John was then called upon to speak. He was greeted with cheers. He told how corn was worth 10 cents a bushel; oats, 8 cents in Kansas, and potatoes, 6 cents a bushel in Minnesota. This was one of the reasons so many of the farmers believed in free silver. A few months ago nearly every one believed that nothing on earth could defeat McKinley for President, but the surrender of American interests to Great Britain at the republican convention had fallen on McKinley like a bolt of lightning. It changed the sentiment of the whole country. Free silver at 16 to 1 would sweep the nation. The people had arisen and would defeat "the corrupt gold power." But to do this a vast deal of missionary work must be done. There were thousands and thousands of voters who had been misled by the "gold bugs." The cry was that if free silver were adopted it would make this country the dumping ground for the silver of the world.

The speaker hoped it would.

If all the silver in the world was dumped in this country and coined it would make $60 per capita. And that was not too much. Should this be done it would make this the most prosperous country in the world. Never in the history of America had it been so hard to keep gold here as under the present system. Under it $262,000,000 worth of bonds had been issued, and the working people plundered by the "Wall street syndicates and English sharps."

When Mr. St. John ended his talk a big banner, upon which was painted two human figures, was displayed, one was marked "McKinley" and the other "monopoly," above was "Down these." The appearance was loudly applauded.

Mrs. Gougar Talks.

The next one to address the convention was Mrs. Helen M. Gougar of Indiana. She denounced the "gold bug monopolists" and "Wall street plutocracy" and "English bond sharks," and said the only salvation of the people from serfdom was to declare for the free coinage of silver. She denounced Mr. McKinley and the platform on which he stands. She denounced the republican party, the liquor traffic and the rum power of the world. The saloon keepers, the rum power and the anarchists, she said, were with McKinley. So were the "thieves of Wall street."

Recess.

Mrs. Gougar finishes. The band plays "My Country, 'Tis of Thee," the convention joining in with the words. Judge Joseph Sheldon of Connecticut takes the stand.

12:45 p.m.—Convention takes recess till 2:30.

PREDICTIONS BOTH WAYS

West Virginia for Free Silver and Iowa to Go Republican.

Activity Displayed at Both Democratic and Republican Congressional Committee Headquarters.

The democratic congressional committee has received an application for free silver literature from a number of employes of a well-known Philadelphia newspaper, who state that they desire to form a Bryan and Sewall Club. This newspaper is one of the most pronounced advocates of the gold standard and the McKinley cause of all papers published in this country.

At committee headquarters it is stated that the applications for free silver literature from Pennsylvania, New Jersey and New England continue to arrive in great numbers. This is taken as an indication that the free silver sentiment is spreading through the east with marvelous rapidity among the working classes. The interest in free coinage, however, is not confined to the laboring people, but is being manifested in a marked degree by citizens in professional life. One of the letters received this morning was from a physician in high standing in Brattleboro', Vt., who stated that there was general inquiry among all classes in his community for information upon the silver question.

The Jackson Democratic Club of Philadelphia, in the heart of a supposedly gold standard section, has written to the committee for free silver literature, for Bryan's speeches, and stating that the ticket would be supported by the club. It has been stated that a poll was taken of a manufacturing establishment in Philadelphia, employing 1,000 men, resulting in the declaration of the employes unanimously for free silver.

West Virginia Predictions.

Ex-Senator S. W. Walker of West Virginia was one of the callers at democratic headquarters today. He is a prominent lawyer, and has just returned from attending the sessions of the court on the West Virginia circuit, having visited in this connection many sections of the state. Mr. Walker predicts that West Virginia will go democratic by 50,000 majority on the free silver issue.

Mr. Walker said he has never seen such a remarkable change in the sentiment of people on political matters as is now being exhibited by the people of his state. In every community members of all classes are attaching themselves to the free silver cause. He said they realized that the issue has been drawn squarely between the single gold standard and silver, and that they are flocking to the support of the white metal in vast numbers. One feature of the situation which attracted his attention was the fact that this disposition of the people was not confined to any particular section, but was noticeable throughout the state.

Mr. Walker said that where the democrats are losing one gold standard man from their own party they are gaining ten free silver converts from the republican ranks who cannot abide by the platform of the St. Louis convention.

At Republican Headquarters.

At republican congressional committee headquarters today the usual bustle and activity existed. Everybody from the chairman down is working under full pressure, the incoming mails are heavy with communications, and the outgoing mails are crowded with the volumes of campaign literature being distributed. Chairman Babcock, Vice Chairman Apsley and Secretary Mercer were at their desks this morning, and later in the day held a conference of lengthy duration upon the general work of the committee.

Chairman Babcock has just returned from New York, where he has been upon a brief business visit. He reports that preparations are on foot for conducting a vigorous campaign in New York city, and the reasonable hope is entertained that New York will be carried by the republicans by a gratifying majority. He said he had heard very little talk among the politicians of the probabilities of the democrats getting out a sound money ticket in opposition to the Chicago ticket, but if they do it will be to the advantage of the republicans.

Vice Chairman Apsley has just returned from a short visit to Massachusetts. He says the prospects are that the republicans will carry the state by a notably large majority, and that the democrats are in a very bad way in the old bay state. He is very much inclined to discredit the claims of the democrats that free silver is making any inroads among the laboring classes in New England. He thinks the factory employes have had democracy enough to satiate themselves for a period.

Representative Hepburn of Iowa was a caller at republican headquarters today. He has just come east from the corn country after having attended the latest republican political gathering in his state.

Iowa Will Go Republican.

"What is the status of the silver sentiment among Iowa republicans?" Mr. Hepburn was asked by a Star reporter this afternoon.

"It is not sufficient to imperil the election of Mr. McKinley," replied Mr. Hepburn. "Iowa will go republican. We will save every Congressman. Even the second district which in times past has returned 5,000 democratic majority for Congress will go 200 republican majority this fall.

"You see, the silver question has been discussed in Iowa for years, therefore the action of the Chicago convention was discounted in our state as it has been in Kansas and Nebraska. There is not enough feeling among our people for the free and unlimited coinage of silver to defeat the election of the republican ticket with McKinley at its head. There are democratic sound money bolters, too, throughout the state who will vote for McKinley this fall. That is particularly so in the second district. No one need fear about Iowa; she will be found in the republican column resting on a handsome majority."

SECRETARY SMITH'S DECISION.

He Will Support the Chicago Ticket and May Leave the Cabinet.

It is understood that Secretary Hoke Smith has informed several intimate friends in the south of his purpose to support Bryan and Sewall, and that if the President and his cabinet bolt the Chicago ticket either for McKinley or for a sound money democratic ticket he (Smith) will retire from the cabinet without further ceremony.

NEW ENGLAND DAY.

Continuation of the Cleveland Centennial Celebration.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 23.—The fifth day of the Cleveland centennial celebration—New England day—dawned with clear skies and cool breezes. At 9:30 a.m. visiting members of the associated Ohio dailies, the Ohio Editorial Association and the Hocking Valley Editorial Association embarked on the big steamer City of Buffalo for a ride on Lake Erie. The excursion was tendered by the Cleveland and Buffalo Transit Company, under the auspices of the centennial commission and the Artemus Ward Club.

The principal event of the day was the New England dinner, which was given on the campus of the Western Reserve University, under the auspices of the centennial commission. Many distinguished guests were present, a number of whom made brief addresses following the dinner, among them being ex-Gov. McKinley, Gov. Coffin of Connecticut, Gov. Bushnell of Ohio, Senator Hawley of Connecticut, ex-Gov. Morgan G. Bulkley and others.

EARLY ELECTIONS

Significance Attached to Contests in Alabama and Maine.

SIGNS IN THE POLITICAL SKY

The Tickets in the Field in the Pine Tree State.

POPULISTS IN ALABAMA

Six states, Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Maine and Vermont, will hold elections before the general election in November, and to two of them, at least, great significance will attach in view of the election which is to follow in November. These two states are Alabama and Maine. Ordinarily it would be safe to count the former as certainly democratic as the latter is republican, but in these days of disturbed political lines the politicians refuse to count on anything as a certainty.

Alabama will be looked to by the republicans with some hope because of the alleged breaking away from the democratic party of a number of democrats, who say they will vote for McKinley, and because there is a fusion of the populists and republicans. Maine will be looked to by the democrats in the hope that Sewall's nomination may have some effect and because the silver sentiment is said to be stronger there than in any of the New England states. In Arkansas, Florida, Georgia and Vermont the elections are not likely to vary from what they have been in years past.

The Alabama Election.

The date of the election in Alabama is August 3, a week from next Monday. Governor, state officers, county officers and members of the legislature are to be voted for. The legislature to be selected will elect a successsor to Senator Pugh. The populists are putting more store by the election than by any ever held in the state. They claim to be stronger than in any previous year, and vow they will capture the state offices no matter what happens. The democrats have nominated Captain Johnson for governor, and the populists have put out Representative Goodwyn, who contested the seat of Mr. Cobb, and was seated. Mr. Goodwyn is supposed to be a fusion candidate, and the populists claim that he will be supported by the republicans. W. J. Vaughn, the chairman of the republican state committee, some time ago threatened to call a state convention to nominate a republican candidate for governor, but this has not been done, and the presumption is that the republicans will support Goodwyn, the understanding being that the populists, in return for this, will support republican nominees for Congress in a majority of the districts. The populists will try hard to capture the legislature, as Reuben F. Kolb has his heart set on being United States Senator.

The money issue will not cut much of a figure in the Alabama election, because there is no gold man in the field. Both Johnson and Goodwyn are free silverites. The importance to be attached to the election, from a national standpoint, is the strength that may or may not be developed by the populists, and the hatreds that may be engendered which will show up in the November election. Many of the populist leaders declare that if they don't get fair treatment in the state election they will throw the state to McKinley in November. The democrats, of course, laugh at this and say they could not throw the election anywhere. On the other hand, the democrats claim that every day prominent populists are announcing that they will vote for Johnson and Bryan. They point to Philander Morgan as an evidence of this desertion from the populist ranks. Mr. Morgan is a brother of Senator Morgan, and was one of the most prominent populists in the state. He has announced his return to the democratic ranks, and advises other populists to do the same.

Should the populists win in the state election they might not agree to a fusion of electors for Bryan, especially if the St. Louis convention puts out a ticket of its own. That would endanger the state to the democrats.

Senator Pugh is a candidate for re-election. His only other opponent, who is a silver man, is Edmund W. Pettus. Governor Oates and Henry Clay Tompkins, both gold democrats, are candidates. Representative Bankhead has been talked of as a candidate, but has not announced himself. Senator Pugh and Mr. Pettus are now stumping the state.

The Maine Contest.

The contest in Maine is regarded as of national significance. The election there takes place September 14, and is for governor, state officers, Congressmen, members of the legislature and county officers. The matter of a United States Senator is not involved. The republican candidate for governor is ex-Congressman Llewellyn Powers, the predecessor of Congressman Boutelle, and one of the strongest men in the state. The democratic nominee is L. B. Winslow, but the democratic situation is badly complicated. Mr. Winslow was one of the delegates-at-large from Maine to the Chicago convention, and was opposed to the nomination of Sewall. He is a gold man, standing on a gold platform. Exactly how the line between the gold and silver men and republicans and democrats in the state can be drawn in September sufficient to have an influence on the November election is not known. If the silver men of Maine can be induced to support Winslow, that might draw the line, but it is said that many of them will not do so. Conferences of the leaders have been held, and the letter of acceptance of the democratic nomination is now awaited from Winslow. If he puts himself on the Chicago platform unreservedly that may induce the silver men to support him with heartiness, and will line up the parties in a way definite enough to tell what changes there will be against or in favor of the parties in November.

There were four tickets in the field in Maine in 1894, and the vote was as follows: Republican, 69,599; democratic, 30,621; populist, 5,321; prohibition, 2,730. The populist vote is expected to be thrown to Sewall and Bryan. A good many years ago the greenback party was strong in one or two districts of Maine, and the silver men hope to stir up this old sentiment, thus adding a few votes to their ticket.

Nominations for Congress have been made in all the Maine districts except the first, that of Speaker Reed. He will be renominated by the republicans. The democrats have not settled on their candidate yet. The populists have nominated James F. Champion.

The nominations in the other districts are as follows:

Second—Nelson Dingley, republican; Atwood Levnoaler, democrat.

Third—S. C. Milliken, republican; Melville Hanway, democrat.

Fourth—Charles A. Boutelle, republican; A. J. Chase, democrat.

The Other States.

The election in Vermont is fixed for September 1. It will be for governor and state officers, members of Congress, county officers and a legislature, which elects a successor to Senator Morrill. Senator Tillman some time ago ventured the assertion that Vermont would go for free silver, but he has been the only democrat to make such an assertion. The state is conceded to the republicans for everything. In 1894 the republicans cast 42,663 votes; the democrats 14,142, and the populists 740. Senator Morrill, if he desires re-election, will succeed himself.

In Georgia the date for the election is October 7, and in Arkansas, September 7. The populists have never been strong in Arkansas, and the election of the democratic ticket is conceded. The term of Senator Jones expires in March next, and he is a candidate for re-election before the legislature which is to be elected. He has no opposition so far and will be re-elected. No change in the usual result is looked for in Florida. The legislature to be elected October 6 will elect a successor to Senator Call. Gov. Mitchell and Congressman Cooper are candidates for the place.

The fight in Georgia will be between the democrats and populists, with the republicans voting as they please. The democrats say there is no fear as to the outcome and declare that since the Chicago convention hundreds of populists have gone back into the fold. Gov. Atkinson has been renominated. The populists have not held their convention, but are expected to nominate W. L. Peak, who was a prominent alliance leader. Ex-Speaker Crisp is looked upon as the successor of Senator Gordon. He will be elected by the legislature, which will be elected in October.

EXCHANGE RATES FALL.

Gold Will Not Be Shipped as Freely as Heretofore.

NEW YORK, July 23.—Mr. J. P. Morgan was asked today by a representative of the Associated Press whether a meeting of the committee of international bankers, appointed at yesterday's meeting, will be called today. Mr. Morgan stated that he considered it inexpedient to advertise the proceedings of the committee at the moment, but expressed confidence that the committee will be abundantly able to complete the work it had undertaken with success, and said that no news that could properly be given to the press will be withheld.

The Evening Post says: The committee of foreign bankers appointed at the meeting held at Mr. Morgan's office yesterday to formulate a plan for checking the export of gold during the next two months is not expected to make a report for two or three days. It is the intention to arrange a pool by which all demands for exchange may be supplied during that time. This morning there was a decline of half a cent in posted rates for sterling exchange. The only gold that will be shipped on Saturday will be that for which arrangements had already been made, and which could not very well be countermanded. The amount, however, will be much smaller than it was originally expected would be shipped.

The American Exchange National Bank has deposited $500,000 gold at the subtreasury in exchange for greenbacks.

The total deposits of gold at the subtreasury up to 11:30 today were $8,000,000. In addition to the $7,750,000 reported yesterday, the Manhattan Bank deposited $500,000 and the Continental National $200,000.

IN THE FIFTH DISTRICT.

An Effort Being Made to Induce James A. Gary to Run.

Special Dispatch to The Evening Star.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 23.—That those republicans of the fifth congressional district who are opposed to gratifying Speaker Sydney E. Mudd's congressional aspirations have not yet despaired of preventing his nomination is indicated in the effort now under way to induce Mr. James A. Gary to enter the field. Mr. Gary has not yet consented to run, but his friends are whooping the thing up for him in most approved fashion, and unless he declines to let his name go before the convention Mr. Mudd's candidacy will not have the easy sailing it has lately enjoyed.

The most significant feature of this Gary boom is the support it has received from the Annapolis Examiner, the personal organ of Dr. Washington G. Tuck, who controls the five votes of Anne Arundel county, and who has hitherto been regarded as Mr. Mudd's ally. Senator Day of Howard county, who early in the year had yearnings toward a seat in Congress himself, is a warm advocate of Mr. Gary, and should the latter make a fight for the place he can depend on Senator Washington Wilkinson and the three votes of St. Mary's.

An informal conference of leading fifth district republicans was held at the Carrollton this morning, at which Mr. John A. Belt, leader of the party in Prince George's; ex-Senator Thomas Parran of Calvert, Senator Wilkinson of St. Mary's and Senator Day of Howard were present.

Mr. Belt is still solid for Mudd, but told The Star correspondent that should the speaker's opponents unite on Mr. Gary the situation would be very doubtful.

Senator Wilkinson declared himself to be "on the fence," but his well-known loyalty to Mr. Gary insures his support to the latter should he demand it.

Senator Day is opposed to Mudd under any circumstances.

Leading republicans, while they are gratified at the enthusiasm manifested at the ratification meeting last night, regret that the financial question was not agitated more aggressively and the tariff and other questions relegated to the rear. They realize that democratic votes are not to be caught with McKinley tariff oratory.

KENTUCKY REPUBLICANS.

Convention of the League Clubs at Lexington.

LEXINGTON, Ky., July 23.—The State League of Republican Clubs met at 2 o'clock today in the Chautauqua auditorium to select delegates to the convention of the National League at Milwaukee, to elect delegation and transact annual business. Among those in attendance are Governor Bradley and other state officers from Frankfort, Judge Holt, Col. A. T. Weed, Mt. Sterling; John Henry Wilson, Barboursville; W. K. Hampton, Paris, and S. R. Burnam, Richmond. A meeting ratifying the St. Louis nomination and platform will be held tonight.

MATABELES REPULSED.

Further Fighting With the Hostiles Reported.

LONDON, July 23.—A dispatch from Buluwayo on the morning of July 22, which was received here today, reports that Laing's column was attacked Monday while leaguered south of the Matoppo hills. The Matabeles were repulsed with a loss of ninety killed, while of the whites four were killed, and of the friendlies, co-operating with the whites, twenty-five were killed. A large number were wounded on both sides.

STRANGE COINCIDENCE.

Mrs. Booth-Tucker and Her Sister, Miles Apart, Injured by Bicyclists.

PARIS, July 23.—Catherine Booth Clibborn, commonly known as La Marechal, head of the Salvation Army organization in France, was knocked down by a bicyclist in this city yesterday and was considerably hurt.

NEW YORK, July 23.—In connection with the foregoing dispatch there is a coincidence in the fact that Mrs. Booth-Tucker, a sister of Mrs. Booth Clibborn, suffered serious injury at East Orange, N.J., one evening last week by being run down by a bicycle ridden by a Salvation Army woman, who was taking her first lesson in wheeling. Mrs. Booth-Tucker's wrist was broken and she sustained other painful hurts.

Heavy Rains in West Virginia.

PARKERSBURG, W. Va., July 23.—Heavy rains throughout West Virginia yesterday did damage to the extent of one hundred thousand dollars. Clarksburg, Weston, Glenville, Buckhannon, Morgantown, Fairmount and Piedmont suffered heavy losses. On the West Virginia Central a heavy bridge at Hendricks is gone, and other losses to the amount of $50,000. The Kanawha valley suffers with a big loss.

REGALED WITH SONG

The Populists' Convention Did Not Accomplish Much.

CREDENTIALS COMMITTEE NOT READY

Courtesy to the Silver Party Delegates Refused.

RECESS UNTIL 3 O'CLOCK

Special From a Staff Correspondent.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 23.—The outlook is more favorable to Bryan than it has been during the past two days, but his nomination is not yet assured.

Most of the Bryan leaders are now confident and the middle-of-the-road men are complaining of the methods used to convert delegates. There is not a majority determined on either side. The delegates who have not yet made up their minds hold the balance of power, and the Bryan people are better organized to make conversions. Some very trifling circumstance,

Senator Peffer of Kansas.

some speech or event in the convention which appeals to their emotions may throw a great block of delegates one way or the other.

Men like Jerry Simpson, who get closer down among the delegates than other leaders of national reputation, figure the chances very close. While claims of a large majority are made on either side these men say that a shift of twenty-five or thirty votes either way will change the result. Simpson expresses the opinion that Bryan will be nominated, but says there will probably not be a difference of more than fifty votes between the majority and the minority.

Populists Will Bolt Anyway.

The situation shows one thing. The populist vote will be divided in the November election. No matter what this convention does the solid populist vote cannot be thrown to Bryan, nor can it be taken from him solidly, and thrown to the sup-

Senator Wm. V. Allen of Nebraska.

port of an independent ticket. If Bryan is nominated by this convention he will get more votes than he would otherwise, but a large percentage of the populists will even then not vote for him. The speech of Senator Butler yesterday strengthened the Bryan line.

Most of the delegates who are not thrown to one side or the other by motives of personal interest are easily influenced by appeals to their patriotism. The spirit of the martyrs is among them, and they feel glorified by an act of unselfishness or self-sacrifice. They are influenced by anything that appeals to this sentiment, and their emotions are easily aroused. This emotional element will decide the contest, and they are liable not to be of the same mind from one hour to another. The last thing that arouses them, holds sway until some new sensation captures them. They are being captured and recaptured by one side and then the other every hour of

R. F. Pettigrew.

the day. They acknowledge no special leadership, and a man of no character at all who can talk well is as apt to influence them as if one of the famous men of their party. They are liable to suspect of selfish motives one of those men whom they have elected to position of prominence, while they cannot see what motive a plain agitator who has no rank or position can have except sincere devotion to the cause of the people.

Thus they are swayed from side to side, and are liable to become the victims of any passing mountebank. What they would do at noon today under certain influences might be entirely reversed if action were delayed an hour. The result of this convention will depend upon the