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The Evening Star.

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"Want" advertisements in The Star pay because they bring answers.

IN FOUR DAYS MORE

Preparing For the Coming Contest at Carson.

TRAINING OF THE TWO PUGILISTS

Convicts at the Penitentiary Recklessly Betting Their Tobacco.

NO LARGE WAGERS YET MADE

CARSON, Nev., March 13.—Notwithstanding the fact that but four days remain before the championship fight Corbett continued today his vigorous training. He started in with a ten-mile run over the rough mountain roads, accompanied by Jeffries and a sprinter or two, and followed by a good-sized escort of mounted newspaper men. For almost the entire distance he kept up his swinging dog trot and emerged from his rub down at the finish as fresh as a three-year-old broncho. A few hours' rest and by no means a light luncheon put him in shape for the hard work of the afternoon. He began it as usual with a half hour of wrist exercise and followed it up with a vicious punching of the bag in a chilly bath shed. Five games of hand ball with his brother Joe as a partner was the next number on the program, and the champion was put in excellent humor by winning three of the five games. He then took on McVey for a three-minute wrestling bout, and left the big fellow badly winded and somewhat bruised by the vigor of the exercise.

Without a moment's intermission Jeffries was given three minutes of hot sparring, and Joe Corbett followed with a similar amount of the same work. Billy Woods was then taken into the arena for practice in the style of fighting which the agreement reached at the conference between Julian and Brady is likly to make one of the features of the fight. Corbett demonstrated his ability to make it very interesting for his opponent in this sort of work, and Woods' punishment, despite his pneumatic armor, was unusually severe.

Each of the men was given four rounds, Corbett taking no rest between times. Trainer White expressed his entire satisfaction with the champion's ability to beat Fitzsimmons at close fighting.

Fitzsimmons is near the fine edge necessary to put him in the ring in the finest possible condition, and he and his trainers are working very carefully to avoid drawing his condition too fine. The probability is that at present Fitzsimmons will fight not very far from the middle-weight limit.

The fever of battle prevails in all sections in Nevada, particularly in Carson City. The small boys talk it unceasingly; their elders discuss it on the street corners and in the saloons, and the members of the legislature, which is still in session, do much talking on the hitting ability of Fitzsimmons and Corbett, and they also use up much valuable time in discussing right and left hooks, short-arm jabs and straight leads.

Popular Topic at the Penitentiary.

The hotbed of all this sporting fever, however, is the penitentiary, just southwest of the town. Some 300 convicts are confined there, and many of them being engaged in outdoor work have several times seen Corbett pass the place on his daily runs, and nearly every day they see Bob Fitzsimmons, with his aggressively red hair and his startling blue sweater, go past on his way to and from the city. They have caught the prevailing spirit and are showing themselves "sporty" to the best of their rations of tobacco, their half-holidays and every privilege which the rules of the institution will allow them to stake on the result of the battle on the 17th. Their betting is all the more fierce because there is no possible show of their being able to witness the fight or any part of it.

The warden of the penitentiary said this morning that the convicts were about equally divided between Corbett and Fitzsimmons, and that there were fifty men in the place who, if their favorite is beaten, will go without tobacco for the next three years.

Seven Thousand Expected.

This morning's train brought only the usual number of people who have reached here every day this week, less than a dozen. No specials are expected in before Monday night or Tuesday morning and the largest number will not come before Wednesday morning. It is not known definitely how many seats have been sold, but the telegraph and the letter orders are received in every mail, and it is believed from present indications that 7,000 people will witness the fight, not as many as has been anticipated by Stuart, but enough to pay the stake money and a large part, if not all of the expenses.

Dan Stuart Warned.

Dan Stuart has received a letter which has created considerable amusement. The letter was dated Pasadena, Cal., the writer stating that he was in San Francisco about two weeks ago, and while in a resort of "bad men" he overheard two of them talking about a plan to raid the box office at Carson, so he wanted to warn Stuart in order that he "might be on the lookout."

Stuart laughingly referred to the letter while talking with Sheriff Kinney, and said short work would be made of any man who attempted to raid his office.

"Yes," said the sheriff, "I would like to see them get out of Carson. The town is in a short valley, surrounded by mountains and with deputy sheriffs at each end of the main streets, the only method of escape would be over the snow covered peaks, a route which an escaping criminal would hesitate to take for fear of death by cold or starvation."

No Large Wagers.

No large wagers are being made on the fight, although thousands of dollars are said to be ready to be put up.

At Corbett's pool rooms, in San Francisco, $7,000 has been placed so far on the fight, but in small bets, seldom exceeding $50.

Fitzsimmons' friends, ever since the fight was definitely arranged, have been holding out for odds of 10 to 7, and yesterday there was more of the Cornish man's money offering at that odds than the Corbett admirers wanted to take. At Whitehead's pool room in San Francisco there was considerable Fitzsimmons money at that price, but no takers. Corbett's backers are holding back for better odds, and they say that by next Tuesday they can place their money on even terms. The San Francisco pool sellers do not look for any brisk betting or expect that they can place any large amount before Monday evning.

Time Keeper Selected.

Fitzsimmons has selected L. M. Houseman of Chicago as time keeper for the fight.

The big gong, which is to sound the rounds, was put in place this morning. For many years it has been in use in a mine at Virginia city, giving signals for the lowering and hoisting of cars.

The Gloves to Be Used.

The gloves with which the battle is to be fought were brought to Dan Stuart's office today by representatives of Corbett and Fitzsimmons, Brady acting for the former and Julian for the latter. Brady threw down Corbett's gloves first. Julian looked them over carefully and pronounced them all right. They were then weighed and found to be of the stipulated weight.

OFFICE GRIST MILL

Some Rielef Expected by Anxious Ones Monday.

A Few New Names Suggested for Some of the More Important Places.

The uncertainty over what the office grist mill is going to do will be somewhat relieved by Monday, it is expected. From some cause or other many of those on the anxious bench are looking forward to Monday as a day which will settle matters so far as some of the applicants are concerned. This may arise from a desire that there should be something definite by Monday.

New applicants for the better places within the gift of the administration are few. It is said that the demand for the government blue book previous to the inauguration was unusually heavy. From this book, or from personal knowledge, each man picked out what he thought he wanted and might get. He went to work immediately, and when the new President was inaugurated every man was in ship-shape to present his claims. The new men are looked upon by these "previous" fellows as being distanced.

Treasury Assistant Secretaries.

Secretary Gage had a consultation with the President this afternoon in regard to changes in the offices of chief clerk and assistant secretaries of the treasury. The Secretary has made his own choice for these offices, and if the President approves of them the new appointments will probably be made Monday. There are three assistant secretaries of the treasury, all of equal rank and pay, but changes in only two of the offices will be made at present. These are the places held by Mr. Curtis of New York and Mr. Wike of Illinois.

The other assistant secretaryship is held by Mr. Hamlin of Massachusetts. He has special supervision of customs affairs and has been requested to remain in office a few weeks longer until his successor shall have been selected. The office held by Mr. Curtis is of especial importance at this time, inasmuch as its principal duties pertain to appointments, promotions and changes generally. Mr. Curtis has acted as secretary since March 4, in order to relieve Secretary Gage of the routine business of the office. Assistant Secretary Wike has had charge of navigation matters, including the enforcement of the neutrality laws. Although the successors of Messrs. Curtis and Wike have been practically selected their names are withheld for the present. The chief clerkship lies betweeen Mr. Hills and Col. Brackett.

The Solicitor Generalship.

One of the latest names mentioned for the place of solicitor general under the Attorney General is Judge Day of Canton. Ohio people believe that he can have the place if he wants it. It is not known positively what Judge Day wants, if anything. He is one of the most intimate friends the President has, and is said to be looked upon by President McKinley as one of the finest lawyers and best men in the country. Under those circumstances it would not be necessary for him to secure indorsements. Consequently his aspirations might not become public.

C. S. Nettles of Darlington, S. C., has prepared his papers for the Hawaiian mission, and will probably file them today. Mr. Nettles is one of the best-known lawyers in his state, having been employed in all the opposition to the dispensary law before both the state and United States courts. He is said not to be involved in any of the party differences in his state, and has the indorsement of all the factions. Up to a few years ago he was a democrat, but became a republican because of the domination of Tillmanism. Hawaii is loked upon as one of the best places at the disposal of the administration, and there are numberless candidates.

Maj. J. F. Hanson of Macon, Ga., is registered at the Arlington today. Maj. Hanson was strongly spoken of for a cabinet position from the south, and it is believed that had he lived in a southern state which went republican he would have been successful. He is a warm friend of the President. Owing to large business interests, it is not thought that there is any office Maj. Hanson now wants, unless it should be a foreign mission of prominence. He will call on the President.

The Japanese Mission.

The strong backing of Speaker Coombs of the California legislature for the Japan mission, which he once held, is leading to a good deal of talk about that place. It is said on good authority that the Japanese government would be gratified if Minister Dun should be kept in the place, and some kind of an effort may be made to have him retained. Mr. Dun was the minister of this country during the Chinese-Japanese war, and made himself perfectly acceptable to the Japanese.

Ohio people continue to speculate over the disposition to be made of ex-Representative Bellamy Storer, who was said some time ago to have a certain thing of the post of assistant secretary of state. It is now said that Senator Foraker is opposing the claims of Mr. Storer. Why this is so appears not to be known outside of a few people. Mr. Storer, it is further asserted, is not a candidate for any other place, and will not allow himself to be sidetracked.

L. B. Pease of Rhode Island, one of the candidates for public printer, is in the city. H. L. Work of Pennsylvania is one of the hopeful men aspiring to this position. He has, it is said, the backing of both senators from his state and a large number of representatives. Mr. Work was formerly in the printing office, having been a superintendent of one of the departments. He is described as a man having all the ability necessary to discharge the duties of the office.

Pickler to Be Provided For.

The friends of ex-Representative Pickler have not decided what they will push him for since the acceptance of the position of pension commissioner by H. Clay Evans. The friends of Mr. Pickler and of Major Poole of New York were equally disappointed at the appointment of Mr. Evans. It is understood on good authority that the President has promised Senator Kyle that Mr. Pickler can have almost any other good place he can pick out. It is not known what this will be. Mr. Pickler does not want to go abroad. He has ambitions for the Senate from his own state and wants to keep near the field. He is certain, however, to have scmething.

J. M. Gowdy, the famous Indiana politician, is here, and is being pushed for a foreign appointment, it is said. Senator Fairbanks is back of him, and is urging his claims with great force. Mr. Gowdy, however, is well known to the President. His fight for McKinley in Indiana is a matter of history.

Gen. Spaulding's Place.

Gen. O. L. Spaulding of St. Johns, Mich., was requested by Secretary Gage to come to this city a few days ago, and today arrived here and had a long interview with the Secretary of the Treasury. The appointment of Mr. Spaulding as assistant secretary of the treasury has practically been decided upon by the President and Mr. Gage, and it is believed his nomination will be sent to the Senate on Monday or Tuesday. Mr. Spaulding was assistant secretary of the treasury under the Harrison administration, and is thoroughly familiar with the duties of that office. He has been indorsed strongly by the entire Michigan delegation. Secretary Gage wishes to have an assistant secretary who is so familiar with the department under his charge that he can at any time be absent from the city for any length of time and feel that the department will not suffer from his absence. Mr. Spaulding has served in Congress, and is a stanch republican.

THE WHITE HOUSE

The President Working on His Message to Congress.

TWO THINGS SHOULD BE DONE AT ONCE

But Few Nominations Are to Be Sent in Now.

TODAY'S CALLERS

Mr. Babcock of Wisconsin, late chairman of the House District committee, and, in the wishes of a great many citizens of Washington, prospective chairman also, called at the White House this morning to talk to the President upon the matter of District appointments. Mr. Babcock is particularly interested in the prospective appointment of a District Commissioner, his concern in that case being natural by reason of the fact that if he is to be chairman of the District committee in the next Congress he will come into close relations with the new head of the board of Commissioners.

The President told Mr. Babcock that he would not take up the question of District appointments for some time to come. He said he realized the importance of the office of Commissioner, and desired to give ample consideration to the fitness of the different candidates whose names have been presented to him before making a selection.

The Minnesota congressional delegation called to present in person Mr. L. P. Hunt of Minnesota for public printer. The President said he expected to take up the matter of this appointment at an early day, but did not say whom he had selected.

Where He Will Attend Church.

It cannot be learned yet whether the President has decided to take a pew in the Metropolitan Methodist Church or in the Foundry Methodist Church. The President may have made up his mind upon the subject, but has not communicated his decision to those near him, and in the stress of great affairs of state, patronage and the like, no one cares, it is said, to break in upon the President's meditations to ask him about such a comparatively inconsequential matter as to the church in which he will worship.

The Illinois delegation called to present to the President in person ex-Representative John R. Thomas of Illinois to be assistant secretary of the navy. Senators Cullom and Mason also presented John A. Logan, jr., who wants to be minister to Austria.

Senators Morgan and Pettus of Alabama called to pay their respects, and Senator Cockerill of Missouri, another democratic senator, also called.

Ambassador Pauncefote came to the White House and was shown into the cabinet room, where he had a brief visit with the President.

Not a Candidate.

Ex-Secretary Foster's visit to the White House Thursday gave rise to a published report that he sought the appointment of minister to China. Mr. Foster is not, however a candidate for the Chinese mission, and the interview with the President in which he took part Thursday had no relation to federal offices.

Preparing His Message.

President McKinley is devoting all the time he can save for himself from callers to the preparation of his message to Congress, to be sent in next week, as soon as the House is organized. It is expected that the message will go in Tuesday. His purpose is to call the attention of Congress especially to the two things which, in his judgment, should be done at once, and by inference and silence to exclude matters of general legislation. He will, of course, urge prompt action on the tariff on the line with his inaugural address, and he is expected to recommend a currency commission in the same message.

There were a great many callers at the White House today, including senators and representatives. The President has given them all to understand that his chief interest at this time is to promote prompt action by Congress on the tariff bill, and that other matters will have to wait. It is given out in a semi-official way, intended to be accepted as authoritative, that the only appointments to be made are those of the ambassadors and of two or three ministers to countries with which we will have to deal in any conference that may be held on the monetary question. It is probable that in addition to the four ambassadors there will be appointed the ministers to Russia, Austria and Belgium. The only other appointments of any character to be made before the tariff legislation has been completed are those of a domestic character which are absolutely necessary for the proper management of government business under the new administration.

The reason for making the four appointments of the four ambassadors and three of the ministers immediately is that they may be able to begin at once preliminary negotiations with the view of putting the governments to which they are accredited to consent to send representatives to an international monetary conference at Washington. As has already been stated, the President does not desire to issue a call for such a conference or even to appoint the American conferees until foreign governments interested express a willingness to participate with the serious intentions of accomplishing something profitable.

A gentleman having the closest personal relations with both the President and Mr. Hanna, who has been promised a foreign mission, which does not come within the class which it is necessary to treat with on this subject at present, was told by the President yesterday and later by Mr. Hanna that the President would delay all appointments except those coming under the class referred to above until after the tariff bill had become a law. The first and the fourth assistant postmasters general are to be appointed immediately, but it will be several months before the appointment of the second and third is made.

Some of Today's Callers.

One of the President's callers today was a famous colored man, in the person of Robert Smalls of South Carolina. He came to recommend S. J. Bempfield for postmaster at Beaufort, S. C.

Representative Quigg, ex-Representative Aldrich and Senator Murphy and Representative McClelland were among the morning's visitors.

There was a larger crowd than usual to see the President in the hour between 12 and 1 set apart for the public having business with the executive. Few of them, however, obtained an opportunity to talk about office.

A delegation of colored men, consisting of Maj. W. C. Cox, chairman; S. E. Jones, secretary; George Parker, J. L. Keith, F. C. Myers, R. H. Lewis and John Lee, called in behalf of Chapin Brown for District Commissioner.

A delegation of Osage Indians who are in the city called to pay their respects to the "Great Father" and shake hands with him.

Secretary Sherman's Conference.

Secretary Sherman came over from the State Department at 12 o'clock and spent some time with the President. The conference was so long that the corridors filled up, and there was the largest crowd since the day following inauguration. This led to the usual talk as to a conference on Cuba.

As Mr. Sherman left he was asked for authority to state the nature of the call, if it related to Cuba. The Secretary replied that Cuba had not been mentioned today, and that there were no developments beyond the fact that they (the Spanish) had released another American prisoner. Mr. Sherman spoke of this release with satisfaction, adding that these releases appeared to be progressing at the rate of one every day. When it was suggested that the length of the call might lead to conjecture as to its bearing on Cuba, the Secretary said such conjecture would be unwarranted, as the call had reference wholly to the papers he carried relating to departmental affairs.

DR. HUNTER CHOSEN.

Nominated for the Senate in the Kentucky Republican Caucus.

FRANKFORT, Ky., March 13.—Representative Godfrey Hunter was today nominated for United States senator in the republican caucus. There were five absen-

tees. His election is considered in doubt, as all of the five absentees will be required for election.

Dr. Hunter was nominated on the first ballot. The vote was 38 to 27 against the field, as follows: Hunter, 38; Holt, 15; Lewis, 5; Boyle, 5; Yerkes, 2. There were five absentees, whose votes will be necessary to secure an election.

Dr. Hunter and all of the other candidates whose names have been before the caucus were called on for speeches, and all of the opponents of Hunter advocated the election of the caucus nominee in the interest of harmony and party success.

Dr. Hunter returned thanks for the nomination.

There is considerable agitation over the ruling of Lieutenant Governor Worthington that no ballot for United States senator can be taken until March 23, the second Tuesday after the assembling of the legislature.

Senator Blackburn and his friends are here preparing for a contest.

BOXING ENDS FATALLY.

Private Collie of the 8th Infantry Sustains a Broken Neck.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., March 13.—A sparring match with fatal results has taken place here between Privates Collie and O'Shay of the 8th United States Infantry. In the first round O'Shay struck Collie a half hook below the temple. Collie fell to the floor dead, his neck having been broken by the blow. Both men were slightly intoxicated.

O'Shay is in custody and will be tried for murder in the United States court.

CONFLICT OF AUTHORITY.

Legislative and Executive Branches at Odds in Nebraska.

LINCOLN, Neb., March 13.—A conflict is on between the legislative and executive branches of the state government on one side and the judicial on the other. It grows out of the efforts of the republicans to stop the progress of a recount of ballots cast at the last election, by which the populists hope to seat two additional members of the state supreme court.

The bill providing for a recount was passed, and the recount is well under way. The republicans secured an restraining order from the district court of Lancaster county yesterday to hold the matter back. This order is being combated. Attorney General Smythe moved its dissolution today. If it is not dissolved the recount will proceed at any hazard, injunction or no injunction.

WASHINGTON AQUEDUCT.

Capt. Gaillard's Report on the Operations During Last Month.

Capt. Gaillard, Corps of Engineers, in a report of operations on the Washington aqueduct during February, says that the trustees of the Chesajeake and Ohio canal have been paid the award of $15,000 on account of damages sustained by raising the height of the dam at Great Falls, the payment of which was authorized by the Secretary of War September, 1895. The water on the gauge at Great Falls reached a height of 6.1 feet above the crest of the dam February 24, being the highest stage of the river recorded since June 1889. No damage was done to the recently completed dam, the aqueduct or its accessory structures.

During February the height of water on gauge at the mouth of the conduit at Great Falls varied between 151.2 and 156.6 feet above the datum plane, the last reading marking the highest stage of the river since June, 1889. The condition of the water during the month at various points of the system is stated as follows: At Great Falls, very turbid twenty-six days and clear two days; at the effluent gate house, Dalecarlia (receiving reservoir), very turbid twenty-three days, turbid two days and clear three days; at the effluent gate house, distributing reservoir, very turbid twenty-two days, turbid one day and clear five days. During the month the water level in the distributing reservoir varied between 145.30 and 146.02 feet, the lower reading being due solely to waste during the very cold weather at the close of the preceding month.

Preparations have been made for crushing blue stone for use in repairing the Conduit road near the Dalecarlia reservoir and at other points. The road has been repaired on the distributing reservoir division. The fallen trees on the northwest shore of the Dalecarlia reservoir are to be cut up and removed. The work of inserting blow-offs and air valves in the thirty-six-inch and thirty-inch mains has been completed.

THE NEXT HOUSE.

Twenty-Two Members Have Not Sent Their Credentials.

Although Congress is to meet Monday, twenty-two members of the House of Representatives have not sent or presented their credentials to the clerk of that body. This is regarded by many as indicating that the twenty-two delinquents will themselves be here on Monday to present their papers.

When the first caucus roll of the House was made up, based on statements contained on election tickets, there were twelve members set down as fusionists. Now this number has dwindled to seven, the other five members having placed their names in the list of democrats or populists. The seven men still retained on the rolls as fusionists are Baker, Illinois; Jones and Lewis, Washington; Jett, Marshall, Maxwell and Todd. The silverites in the House number three, being Hartman, Newlands and Shafroth. The republicans number 205, the democrats 121, and populists 21.

THE NEW TARIFF

Ways and Means Committee Still at Work on the Bill.

ITS CHARACTER IS NOW ESTABLISHED

Will Be More of a Revenue Producer Than the McKinley Act.

SOME OF THE CHANGES

The republican members of the ways and means committee have been in session today, and expect to be at work until late this evening on the tariff bill. They are making a final revision of the measure, and taking definite action on those schedules as to which their action in passing through the bill will center. Until they have concluded their work this evening and send the final draft of the bill to the printer, the schedules are subject to change, but the character of the measure is established, and it is not expected that the changes to be made will be either numerous or of great general importance. It is calculated that the bill will be much more of a revenue producer than was the McKinley bill. Where the rates in the McKinley bill were at the best revenue point, they have been retained, and the changes from the general plan of the McKinley bill have been of a character to promise greater revenue from those items than the McKinley bill supplied.

The reciprocity feature is so constructed as to guard against any serious loss of revenue through its operations, while offering such advantages as it is thought will induce certain countries to enter upon reciprocity treaties with the United States. The internal revenue taxes on spirits, etc., and the customs duties on spirits, wines and beverages are substantially as in the Wilson bill. The free list is smaller than it was even in the McKinley bill, items that promise to be revenue producers having been given a rate calculated to produce the most revenue possible. No bounty is provided for sugar.

The Woolen Schedule.

After a long contention over the woolen schedule, the rates in the McKinley bill were adopted, the only changes being in the classification.

In paragraph 375 the word "Angora" is inserted, and in paragraph 376 the words "Egypt, Morocco, China and lamb's wool," and "Casa Branca and fine skin wools, or butchers' wools," are inserted.

In paragraph 383 the word "Angora" is also inserted. The word "Egypt" is stricken out of paragraph 378. These changes make China, lamb's wool and wool from Egypt, Morocco, Casa Branca and fine skin wools, or butchers' wool, dutiable in class 1 at 11 cents a pound, instead of being in class 3, dutiable at from 32 to 50 per cent ad valorem.

Wools of class 1, including those mentioned, are dutiable under this change at 11 cents a pound. Those wools are generally known as clothing wools. Wools of class 2 are dutiable at 12 cents a pound. Those are wools generally known as combing wools.

While wools of the third class, commonly known as carpet wools, will pay 32 per cent ad valorem when less than 13 cents per pound in value, and 50 per cent ad valorem when over that.

Duty on Sugar.

The sugar schedule has already been given, the rate of duty on sugar being .01625 on 96 degrees of saccharine strength by polariscopic test. That is 1 5-8 cents per pound. At 75 degrees or below the rate will be 1 cent per pound, and above that 3-100 of a cent for each additional degree.

The differential for the refiners is one-eighth of a cent a pound. And sugar will be used for reciprocity purposes to the extent of a reduction of 12½ cents 100 pounds.

The earth and earthenware schedule is practically the same as the McKinley law. The rates on tobacco have been increased somewhat over the McKinley law.

The Reciprocity Feature.

The President will be empowered by the bill to enter into treaties by which the duties will be materially lowered on importations of these goods from countries which make concessions to American cattle and other products. There will be no reciprocity which involves placing any important classes of imports on the free list nor any authority given the executive to raise duties against imports from countries which refuse to enter into reciprocity treaties.

The reduction in the duty on sugar by reciprocity will be one-eighth of a cent a pound, so that sugar coming from countries which make reciprocity treaties with the United States will be entered at 1⅜ cents a pound. While the reduction seems small, a difference of 12½ cents per 100 pounds is a material one to sugar importers. Most of the goods in the list given above which are imported into the United States come from Germany and France, and it is the expectation of the committee that reciprocity on champagne, silks and gloves will prove an inducement to these countries to abandon their policy of discrimination against American beef and pork.

The hopes of the new Canadian administration for closer reciprocal relations with the United States will be defeated by the Dingley bill. The liberal party, under Laurier's leadership, has made closes commercial affiliations with the United States one of its foremost policies, and one of the first acts of the administration was to send Messrs. Cartwright and Davies to Washington as commissioners to pave the way for reciprocity. Their mission has proven a fruitless one, because they desired to open the markets of this country to the farm products of Canada. In their interviews with Chairman Dingley and other members of the committee they were told, in diplomatic terms, but emphatically, that the design of the new tariff bill would be to preserve the markets of the United States to its farmers by adequate protective duties on all farm products.

Personal Mention.

James Caldwell Jenkins of Atlanta, pleasantly remembered at Columbian University, where he took the prize as essayist of his class, has been in Washington since the inauguration.

Mr. James F. McHugh, president of the local Federation of Labor, and general secretary of the Stonecutters' National Union, has left the city on a tour of New York, New England and Canada to visit the branches of the Stonecutters' Union. He will be gone about two weeks.

The Rev. Parke P. Flournoy, D.D., pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Bethesda, Md., has received an invitation to become a member of the Victoria Institute or Philosophical Society of Great Britain.

Secretary Francis, with his family, has gone to Old Point Comfort for a few days before returning to St. Louis.

Lieut. Commander Seaton Shroeder of the Massachusetts is at 1816 N street on leave of absence.

Lieut. F. P. Fremont, 3d Infantry, is in this city on his way to his station, Fort Snelling, Minn.

Mr. John Addison Porter, secretary to the President, has leased the residence on K street formerly occupied by ex-Secretary Hoke Smith.

Roland R. Rodrick, who has been bookkeeper for the Columbia Phonograph Company in this city, was this week transferred to the main office in New York city, where he will occupy a similar position.

DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS

Lining Up for the Minority Nomination for Speaker.

Bailey of Texas Appears to Be the Leading Candidate—McMillin and Richardson in the Race.

The House of Representatives was filled today with members belonging to the minority, and the one topic of conversation that occupied groups of the politicians formed in the cloak rooms and in all parts of the House was the democratic caucus nomination for the speakership.

Three candidates, Bailey of Texas, McMillin of Tennessee and Richardson of Tennessee, were the favorites, with Bland of Missouri following with a support that is particularly small because no organized effort has been made for his election. Mr. Bland has not yet arrived in the city, and it is not known among his friends whether he would consent to have his name used before the caucus. Many democratic members feel they should support him because of his long record for silver and the support they gave him at the Chicago convention.

They feel that it would be an unwarranted slight of him as an old war horse in the cause of silver to leave him out of the race altogether. This sentimental support, however, is not strong enough to give Mr. Bland any important following, and it is probable he will receive only the votes of the Missouri delegation and a few others scattered throughout the southern states on the first ballot and that he will be left out of the list of contestants on the second ballot.

Bailey in the Lead.

Of the three leading candidates, Bailey appears to be in the lead, and his friends declare he has enough pledged votes to give him the caucus nomination.

McMillin has also a well-organized movement at his back, but, unlike Mr. Bailey, his state is divided, most of the members of that delegation being for Richardson, who apparently is doing nothing to secure the nomination, looking upon it as a very doubtful advantage for a man who hopes for substantial preferment in his party.

There are many who believe that if Mr. Richardson were to go into the fight for the caucus nomination as energetically as are the two other leading candidates he would probably win with a good majority. Mr. Richardson is regarded as the best presiding officer among the democrats in the House of Representatives, and his friends recall the occasions when he presided over great national conventions with success that showed his familiarity with parliamentary rules and his ability to face a great body of men, calling for recognition and constantly making points of order to be ruled upon, without being in the least disconcerted.

A Carefully Conducted Campaign.

While Bailey's friends claim that he has a majority on the first ballot of the caucus, it is quite generally conceded that on the second ballot he will be the choice of the 121 democrats in the House. His campaign for the caucus nomination has been carried on vigorously and systematically from the first. Those who are familiar with the method his friends have used assert that they have had a delegation at the depots of the city whenever new members were expected to reach Washington, and that these delegations have taken the new arrivals in hand and endeavored to win them over to his standard before any one else has had a chance to influence them.

Mr. McMillin's friends also have pushed a vigorous campaign and have not permitted their indifference to defeat their favorite. But from the first the fact that Mr. Richardson, while expressing indifference regarding the result, has not withdrawn from the fight has operated to alienate much strength that might have gone to Mr. McMillin.

Benefit of the Result.

There is a good deal of doubt regarding the substantial benefit to be derived through a minority caucus nomination. The nominee of the caucus is, of course, looked upon as the leader of his party on the floor of the House of Representatives, and in that capacity is held responsible for mistakes rather more readily than he is credited with success. In the case of a minority becoming a majority party precedent does not show that preferment for the speakership will be continued.

Especially in the case of unfortunate experiences on the part of the minority, whether they were the result of mismanagement on the part of the leader or no, the leader is blamed, and such a party gaining control of the House has always been ready to look about for new leadership. Mr. Bailey's friends, however, express confidence in him as a leader and think if he is placed in charge of the interests of the democrats on the floor of the House he will make a record that will make him a winner should the political tide turn and place them in control of that branch of Congress.

All Are Silver Men.

One important part of the contest for the democratic caucus nomination has been that no man not outspoken for free coinage of silver has even been mentioned as a candidate for that honor, and Mr. Bailey's supporters assert that he will be an uncompromising advocate of the free coinage of silver on the lines laid down by Mr. Bryan.

SET AT LIBERTY.

Frank J. Larrieu, a Naturalized Citizen of the United State.

A cable message was received at the State Department today from Consul General Lee, at Havana, saying that Frank J. Larrieu has been set at liberty by the Spanish authorities. Larrieu, although a native of Cuba, is a naturalized citizen of the United States. He was arrested at Cardenas May 15 for alleged complicity with the insurgents, although the precise charges against him have not been made known. His release is believed to be in line with the present policy of the Spanish government for a general release of all American prisoners, on condition of their leaving Cuba.

THE WASHINGTON CONFERENCE.

Various Officers Appointed by the Gathering.

Special Dispatch to The Evening Star.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., March 13.—The Washington conference of the M. E. Church today appointed the following officers of the Missionary Society: President, W. T. Harris; secretary, S. R. Hughes; treasurer, H. A. Carroll. Secretaries of the districts were appointed as follows: Wheeling, Prof. J. M. Jones; Alexandria, Prof. Geo. C. Stevens; South Baltimore, Huzkiah Brown; Staunton, F. H. Brown; Washington, J. F. Chestnutt; North Baltimore, John. H. Smith. The editor of the Southwestern Christian Advocate made an appeal for his paper. J. Garland, Pennsylvania secretary of the Epworth League, addressed the conference on the work of the league.

Gen. Miles' Aids.

Capt. Francis Michler, 5th Cavalry, and Capt. Marion P. Maus, 1st Infantry, have been appointed aids-de-camp to the major general commanding the army.

LAKE FRONT SCANDAL

Secretary Bliss Severely Reproves Land Commissioner Lamoreux.

IMPROPER CONDUCT CHARGED

An Opinion Given Out Contrary to Orders.

DISMISSAL LIKELY

The Chicago lake front case has culminated in a scandal. Secretary Bliss promulgated today an order annulling Judge Lamoreux's decision of February 20, and directing that a new hearing be had April 13. The order also charges Judge Silas W. Lamoreux, commissioner of the general land office, who is now sick at his home in Wisconsin, with improper conduct in rendering an opinion to which "neither faith nor credit can attach," because it was promulgated by Judge Lamoreux in violation of an order made by Secretary Francis directing judgment in the case to be suspended until further orders.

Judge Lamoreux's connection with the case, it is said, appears from the records of the department to be open to severe criticism. Ex-Fire Marshal Matt Benner of Chicago and Harvey M. Lafollette of Indiana, a cousin of ex-Representative Lafollette of Wisconsin, having bought of the heirs of the McKee estate of Louisville, Ky., what is known as the McKee scrip, filed it upon 160 acres of land on the North Side in the city of Chicago. This land is covered by valuable improvements, worth, according to various estimates, all the way from $15,000,000 to $30,000,000.

Against the Record.

When their attorneys, Dudley and Micherer, sought to have the land office pass on the claim, they received from Judge Lamoreux a lengthy review of the merits of their case, and a decision that their claim would not be entertained.

There was also of record in the office a decision made in 1893, denying the claim of Capt. Geo. Streeter to the same land. This decision was made affirming one by Judge Lamoreux himself. There was also an older decision by Acting Secretary Chandler in 1891, in precisely the same case, when Evan T. Warner tried to file upon the same property with the same McKee scrip, and declaring that "land within the corporate limits of Chicago is not vacant public land, and as such subject to location with McKee scrip." This decision was rendered when Senator Carter of Montana was commissioner of the land office, and it is claimed that it corresponds to the uniform rule of the department.

Notwithstanding the position which he had taken in the matter and the decisions of the department, Judge Lamoreux gave the application of Benner and Lafollette its day in court, and a hearing was had with the commissioner, Judge Emory Best, the assistant commissioner, and Mr. Shaw of the lands and railroads division, sitting together. Judge Best took ground against the claim.

Mr. Lamoreux sustained it and wrote a decision in favor of it.

Secretary Francis Interferes.

Meanwhile, in some manner unknown to the commissioner, Secretary Francis learned that Judge Lamoreux was likely to sustain the claimants, and he addressed an order to the commissioner on the 22d of February suspending all action in the case, on the ground that it was too near the end of the administration to decide a case of so much importance, and that it should be left to his successor in office. But on the 20th Judge Lamoreux had signed the opinion, had a number of copies made, which he directed his subordinates to give to the press on the 23d, and himself, on the 20th, gave a certified copy of the decision to some one, presumably to one of the claimants' attorneys. This put Judge Lamoreux in the position of defying his superior when that superior was legally the higher court to which he was amenable and by whom his acts and decisions were reviewable.

Secretary Bliss' Order.

Secretary Bliss' order today, addressed to Commissioner Lamoreux, is as follows:

"It having been made known to me that there is in your office what purports to be an opinion signed in the matter of the application of Mathias Benner and Harvey M. Lafollette to locate McKee scrip on what is known as the lake front of Chicago, Ill., and that a copy of said paper has been delivered to one of the parties to the controversy before its rendition and promulgation, in flagrant disregard of right and justice, in violation of the express order of my predecessor and the usual and just rules of procedure, now, therefore, in the exercise of the discretion and authority conferred upon me by law I direct you to order a rehearing of such application at such time as you may designate, not later than thirty days from the date hereof, and to immediately notify all parties in interest of this order and of the time fixed for the hearing.

"All orders and acts of your department heretofore made or done in the matter of such application are hereby rescinded, vacated and annulled to the end that said application may be heard de novo, and true and equal justice done between the parties."

Judge Lamoreux's Admission.

The following statement was given out with the order: "The order was prompted by the facts therein referred to. On the 22d day of February Secretary Francis directed that judgment in the case be suspended until the further order of his department. This order has been published. The Secretary was thereafter informed that no decision had been rendered; none was found in the proper office of the land department; none appears in the letter-press book, where all decisions are required to be copied prior to promulgation.

"In response to a telegram from the assistant attorney general, asking Commissioner Lamoreux if he had given out a copy of his opinion in the lake front case, if so, when and to whom, Mr. Lamoreux replied:

"'On the 20th I signed an opinion and had a number of copies made the same day to be given to the press on the 23d, which date I had announced that the decision would be promulgated. One of the copies on the 20th I gave to a party with permission for him to use it after the decision should be promulgated, but in no case to be used until promulgation. This was done on the 20th; on the 22d Secretary suspended promulgation. S. W. LAMOREUX.'

Collusion Suggested.

"Although it does not appear to whom the copy was given, yet as Mr. Lamoreux did not disclose the name of the person, although requested to do so, and reported merely that he gave it to 'a party,' it is to be presumed that such party was not without interest in the controversy. Moreover, before this department was advised that any decision had been signed, counsel for the scrip holders requested that such an opinion be promulgated. Knowledge of the opinion is, therefore, traceable to them.

"The impropriety of giving out a copy of an unrendered, unpromulgated decision to one of the parties to a controversy in advance of the day set for its formal announcement is too obvious to require comment. Mr. Lamoreux states that he gave a copy to a party three days in advance of the time appointed by himself for its promulgation in the usual and proper way.