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THE STAR BY MAIL.

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MUCH WORK AHEAD

Virginia Constitutional Convention's Sitting Likely to Be Long.

SOME CHANGES WHICH MAY BE MADE

Mr. R. Walton Moore Discusses the General Plan.

THE PROCEEDINGS TODAY

Special From a Staff Correspondent.

RICHMOND, Va., June 22.—Mr. R. Walton Moore of Fairfax, a member of the committee to finally revise the constitution, who has been giving thought and attention to the plan and scope of work of the convention, in an interview with The Star correspondent said:

"It is not likely that the convention will sit so long as the one which assembled in October, 1850, and did not finally adjourn until August, 1851. I think, however, it will be in session several months. Public attention has been largely directed to a few subjects, which have come to be regarded as of paramount importance, but the prospect is that a multitude of questions independent of those which relate to restrictions upon the suffrage and the apportionment of the school fund will demand consideration.

"The number and variety of these questions is to some extent indicated by the many ordinances and resolutions which were introduced Friday immediately after the appointment of the standing committees. Every member will advance propositions, the result of study and observation. The convention calendar from this time on will show in what varied lines its members have been pursuing their investigations.

"The existing constitution, from a business point of view, is by no means an up-to-date instrument, and will assuredly receive a very thorough overhauling. The debates on comparatively immaterial matters that have already taken place are some indication of the rigid scrutiny and discussion to which every suggestion presented will be subjected.

Many Changes Expected.

"When the convention is through with its work the organic law of the state will probably wear a very different aspect. All sorts of amendments are being talked about by the members of the convention and the public. Without undertaking to offer any personal views, I may mention some features of the existing constitution that may be amended if the talk which one hears should materialize.

"The venerable bill of rights which has not been materially altered since it came from the pen of George Mason of Gunston, in 1776, except in some particulars by the Underwood convention, will not escape challenge. It provides for the old-fashioned common law jury system which involves the service of twelve men in every case. Many members of the convention have already signified their approval of so arranging the jury system as to give every person charged with crime the right to elect to be tried by the judge alone or by a jury; to dispense with the services of the jury in trivial cases and to reduce the number of jurors in all cases.

"Virginians are apparently less fond of politics than in days gone by, judging from the general expression in favor of curtailing the number of elections. It is urged that their number should be materially reduced; that there is no sufficient reason for the annual May election, and that a biennial election in November would suffice.

Officials Not Elected by the People.

"At this time many Virginia officials are not elected by the people. The legislature elects the auditor, treasurer, secretary of the commonwealth, superintendent of public instruction, judges of all the courts and many others. County school superintendents, and some other officials are appointed by boards or by the governor. There is an inclination to make all officers elective, though doubtless there will be the most active opposition to including judges in this program.

"This inclination is perhaps accelerated by the prevalent criticism of what is termed machine rule. Men are saying that the surest preventive of control and domination by a few is to trust the people with the choice of those who are to serve and rule them. They say this without regard to the side they take in the gubernatorial contest. Others hope that the office of justice of the peace, which in the country is one of the most important to the people, will be surrounded with something of its ancient dignity by being made appointive.

"A century and a half ago, in my own county, the governor of the colony and afterward the state governor, appointed the justices upon the recommendation of the local court, and the services of the most eminent men were secured. Some members of the convention believe it would be well to restore to the governor the appointment of justices, allowing some local authority to nominate the individuals.

For a Uniform Primary Plan.

"In the estimation of many the pending campaign for the governorship nomination has shown to an extent beyond any previous campaign the desirability of a uniform party primary plan, and they contend that a mandate should be laid on the legislature to formulate and put in operation such a plan. There are some, too, who think it might be possible to provide for United States senatorial primaries along the line suggested by Senator Burrows of Michigan, and printed in The Star a few days ago. It will be remembered that the senatorial primary principle caused a vigorous fight in the Roanoke democratic convention four years ago, and that it will be promulgated subsequently in the platform of the May conference, which was presided over by Mr. Goode, now president of the constitutional convention.

"It may be urged that the membership of the general assembly should be enlarged or that it might very properly be cut down; that the sessions should begin after the holidays instead of in December; that the opportunity for passing bills without due deliberation should be diminished; that special legislation, such as granting railroad charters, should be forbidden; that members of the legislature should be ineligible for other offices during the period for which they are elected, and that relieved of many of its present functions the legislature should be required to devote itself to business in which the entire public is interested.

Too Much Law Making.

"In former times, and no so very far back, a thin volume sufficed to contain the the result of a session of legislative work. Now, the biennial volume turned out by the Virginia general assembly not uncommonly runs up toward 1,000 pages.

"It is asserted that the changes in the judicial system will be of the most radical nature. Some leading lawyers in the convention are convinced that the county and circuit courts should be abolished and the district court substituted, with full criminal and civil jurisdiction, and without any courts intermediate between it and the supreme court of appeals.

"The government of cities, towns and counties in all of its details will be debated and marked alterations are not improbable. There is a strong and earnest desire to retrench expenditures.

"The homestead exemption will be attacked by those who believe it a detriment and burden to the state rather than an advantage.

"One of the largest and strongest committees appointed today will consider the subject of taxation in all of its aspects. Our constitution now contains the equality and uniformity provision which has disappeared from the organic laws of many of the states.

"There will be a strenuous effort to create boards of equalization in order to distribute among the counties and cities more evenly than now the burdens to government.

The Question of the Trusts.

"The trust question will engage attention. An effort will be made to require the general assembly to enact a measure which will substitute a new rule for the 'fellow-servant' doctrine which obtains in Virginia. This is an issue that has entered into the gubernatorial fight, and I believe Mr. Montague is committed in favor of action that will afford greater protection to the employes of transportation companies. I do not know that he would advise a constitutional declaration on the subject.

"Sentiment on the suffrage question does not seem to have crystallized. It will be observed that several resolutions in regard to it were introduced yesterday. None of them seem to be at all novel. I do not think any of them go as far as the suffrage clauses recently adopted in some of the southern states.

"The question of apportioning the school fund between the races according to the racial payment of taxes lost its strongest advocate when Mr. Massey of Albermarle died, just after his nomination to the convention. So far, I have not heard it much discussed. The chairman of the committee, which will have charge of that and other questions relating to the educational system of the state, is Dr. McIlwaine, president of the Hampden-Sydney College."

Negroes' Memorial to Convention.

In the memorial presented to the constitutional convention by the Negro Business League there occurs this sentence: "There are those among your petitioners who have urged the negro to learn to trust his future with his southern white neighbor, and when the supreme test came he would receive justice at his hands. This is a crucial hour for those who have thus advised our race, but we do not believe that our faith in you will be misplaced."

Delegate Thom of Norfolk, a member of the committee on suffrage, and the author of the resolution suggesting the repeal of the fifteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States, makes a statement which is one answer to this childlike reposing of confidence. "I want the amendment repealed so that we can disfranchise all the negroes," he says. "No one contemplates passing an unconstitutional suffrage clause in this convention. It will at best have to be only a partial solution of the negro problem in politics. I want all we can get now, and if the fifteenth amendment is repealed, take the balance."

But it is only fair to say that this is an extreme view, and it would be unsafe to assume it as the sense of a majority of the delegates. The public press of Richmond counsels moderation in dealing with the suffrage question. While admitting that a certain class of negroes are unfitted for suffrage and should be deprived of it, the newspapers, influential in the state, admonish the convention against wholesale disfranchisement.

Work upon a suffrage clause will commence in the committee next week. There is reason to believe that none of the resolutions thus far introduced will form the basis of action, but that the committee will start with a property and poll tax qualification and build upon that a structure modified to conform to political necessities.

Next week will be a busy season in committees, and it is expected that the work of the convention will get a fair start.

N. O. M.

FRANCHISE QUESTION UP.

Republican Member of the Convention Offers Resolution.

Special From a Staff Correspondent.

RICHMOND, Va., June 22.—When the constitutional convention assembled today Delegate Summers of Washington county, one of the twelve republicans in the body, introduced the following suffrage resolutions: "That universal manhood suffrage as now existing continue as to all electors now permitted to vote, both white and black, and the new voter, after the period of two years, be required to read intelligently the Declaration of Independence, the bill of rights, the decalogue and the Lord's prayer; and after a period of five years every new voter shall own in his own right $300, unincumbered, thus giving the incentive to education and wealth without infringing on the inherent rights of the present voter.

"That we, as freemen, rejoice that the fourteenth and 15th amendments to the Constitution of the United States exist, and pray for their continuance, protection and enforcement. And we would bewail the repeal of either as a national calamity, the beginning of a despotism unbearable by a free people.

"That the requirement of payment of an excessive poll tax as a prerequisite to voting is an oppression on the poor white man and negro, destitute of every principle and of right, devoid of equity and good conscience.

"That we deplore with alarm the resolutions of Virginians to rob their fellow men of citizenship for political ends only.

"That representation should be apportioned and reapportioned in accordance with the vote cast.

"That a poll tax of 50 cents be the maximum tax on an elector owning no property, and that the poll tax on an elector owning property be increased from 50 cents as other levies in proportion to property, real and personal, owned by said elector."

Mr. Keezell's Resolution.

Mr. Keezell of Rockingham presented the following: "That the committee on taxation and finance be instructed to report such ordinances as will provide a better, more just and certain system of reaching the invisible wealth of the state and of subjecting it to its proper share of the burdens of taxation.

Delegate Meredith of Richmond, one of the influential men of the convention, introduced a resolution providing a poll tax of $3, and stipulating that "No person shall be entitled to vote at any election unless he shall be able to read any section of the constitution of this state, or unless he shall have honorably served in the army or navy of the confederate states at some time, or unless he shall have served in the army or navy of the United States in time of war and honorably discharged."

A flood of resolutions poured into the convention today, covering nearly every subject likely to come up for consideration hereafter.

Mr. Moore of Fairfax offered a resolution providing for the appointment of a special committee of eleven members to devise means for reducing the expenses of the state and local government.

Mr. O'Flaherty of Warren offered a resolution, inviting William Jennings Bryan to address the convention when he visits Richmond. As the resolution was read there were loud murmurs of disapproval from the delegates.

Mr. O'Flaherty asked immediate consideration of the resolution. By an overwhelming vote the convention refused to consider the resolution.

The convention then adjourned until next Tuesday.

N. O. M.

Disastrous Fire at Scott, Ohio.

VAN WERT, Ohio, June 22.—The business portion of Scott, a village eight miles north of here, was destroyed by fire early today. Van Wert was asked for assistance, but before an engine could be sent, the fire was under control. The loss is not yet known.

Rev. Socrates Henkel Dead.

Special Dispatch to The Evening Star.

STRASBURG, Va., June 22.—Rev. Socrates Henkel, a prominent divine and editor of the Tennessee synod of the Lutheran Church, is dead in New Market.

AT THE WHITE HOUSE

The President Will Make a Western Tour Next Year.

THE PENSION COMMISSIONERSHIP

Mrs. Saunders' Vigorous Fight for a Post Office.

TODAY'S APPOINTMENTS

The President this morning told ex-Senator Carter of Montana that he will visit the northwest and northern Pacific coast next year. The President's intention is to complete the itinerary which was abandoned because of the illness of Mrs. McKinley in San Francisco. Among the states which were to have been visited by the President on his recent trip were Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Montana, Wyoming, Utah, Colorado, Kansas, Missouri and Iowa. Except for passing through on the return trip to Washington, none of the states were touched. As near as possible all the points to have been visited on the tour that was abandoned will be included in the new tour. The chief point of interest missed on the last trip was the Yellowstone National Park. This is one of the very few places in the United States that the President himself has not visited.

The President feels that there was keen disappointment in the cities and towns which were scheduled to be visited in the west, and he thinks that it is nothing but fair that the people should finally realize their expectations. If it is within his power he will do so.

The Pension Commissionership.

Representative Sulloway of New Hampshire was with the President this morning. It is understood that he told the President that if a change was to be made in the pension office the commissionership should go to James L. Davenport, the present deputy commissioner. Mr. Sulloway is now serving his fourth term as a member of the House, having broken the two-term tradition that has prevailed in New Hampshire for so long. He is a candidate for re-election.

Regarding the pension commissionership it is said that the President is not ready for a change. Unless Mr. Evans resigns for business reasons there will be no change until the President finds a position to which he wants to transfer Mr. Evans. How long this will be depends on the President, and no pressure will induce him to hurry in the matter. As a personal and political friend of Mr. Evans the President will not desire that Mr. Evans should resign. He does not intend to sacrifice Mr. Evans or allow him to sacrifice himself, and it is his intention to find a better place for Mr. Evans just as soon as there is an opening.

Woman Wants Reappointment.

Representative Clayton of Alabama presented Mrs. Gertrude Saunders to the President today. Mrs. Saunders is the postmistress at New Castle, Ky., having held the position eight years, and came on here because a few days ago Senator Deboe saw the President and recommended the appointment of Dr. J. P. Gray as postmaster at New Castle. Dr. Gray is a dentist and qualified for the place, but the people of New Castle want Mrs. Saunders retained, and are doing all they can for her, despite the fact that the republican county machine is against her. Mrs. Saunders is a widow, with two children, and her fight has won her many friends here. Among them are some of the prominent officials of the Post Office Department. At the White House, too, she has influential friends. If Senator Deboe continues to oppose her appointment she will have difficult work to remain unless the President interferes, as he sometimes does.

New York Post Offices.

Senator Platt of New York saw the President today regarding the New York and Buffalo post offices. Senator Platt has recommended the reappointment of Postmaster Van Cott in New York. The postmaster at Buffalo died some time ago and Fred Greiner is recommended to succeed him. Mr. Greiner is generally indorsed by Buffalo republicans.

Representatives Richardson, Brownlow and Gibson of Tennessee and Ex-Senator Thurston were among the President's visitors.

Today's Appointments.

The President today made the following appointments:

State—Horace N. Allen of Ohio to be minister of the United States to Corea.

Justice—Addison D. James of Kentucky to be marshal for the western district of Kentucky, Walter H. Johnson of Georgia to be marshal for the northern district of Georgia, John M. Barnes of Georgia to be marshal for the southern district of Georgia, Nathan V. Harlan of Nebraska to be United States attorney for the district of Nebraska, Division No. 3.

President Commutes Sentences.

The President commuted two sentences today. James Maness, who was convicted in western North Carolina, October 2, 1900, of illicit distilling, and was sentenced to one year in the Tennessee penitentiary, receives a commutation which releases him from prison at once. His family is in a destitute condition.

Will Jenkins, serving five years for stealing a horse in the Indian territory, had his sentence commuted so that his term will expire June 25. Jenkins has served over three years and was in jail eleven months before his trial.

Cyrus Leland a Visitor.

Cyrus Leland, pension agent for the district of Kansas, which includes Kansas, Colorado, Missouri and Oklahoma, had a conference with the President today. Mr. Leland went for a walk with the President in the White House grounds. It has been reported recently that Senator Burton is after Mr. Leland's scalp, because Mr. Leland supported ex-Senator Baker for re-election against Mr. Burton. It is doubtful whether the President will agree to the removal, even if it is true that Senator Burton wants a change. Mr. Leland has been one of the President's friends and supporters for many years, and for more than thirty years has been the republican national committeeman from Kansas. A suggestion has been made that the President may bring Mr. Leland here and make him commissioner of pensions and give the vacancy in Kansas to either ex-Representative Peters or ex-Representative Blue. Mr. Leland and his friends take the position that the Kansas position does not belong in the list that ought to be controlled by Senator Burton.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

The cruiser Philadelphia has left San Francisco for Samoa, with a crew of enlisted men to relieve those now on board the station ship Alberenda at Tutuila. The Nashville has arrived at Manila and the Glacier at Brisbane.

Government Receipts.

Government receipts from internal revenue today were $1,178,324; customs, $477,061; miscellaneous, $2,155,317. Expenditures, $1,240,000.

THIRTEEN BODIES FOUND

VICTIMS OF THE EXPLOSION IN PATERSON, N. J.

Awful Holocaust Followed the Bursting of the Fireworks—Terrible Scenes Witnessed.

PATERSON, N. J., June 22.—Gangs of men worked all night and today searching for bodies in the ruins of the building in Main street which was destroyed by fire yesterday after an explosion of fireworks in the store of A. M. Rittenburg. Up to 11 a.m. today thirteen bodies and the head of another had been taken from the ruins. The bodies recovered today are those of Mrs. Annie Lannigan, Mrs. Annie Fenteman and Jos. Elvin, two months old, whose mother's head was found last evening.

The store was on the ground floor of a tenement building. The cause of the explosion is not known, and the property loss will not exceed $35,000.

The bodies of L. Schulman of Brooklyn, N. Y., and Mrs. Simon, the mother-in-law of Rittenberg, were found later in the day. This makes the known fatalities sixteen.

The firemen while digging in the ruins of the cellar beneath Rittenberg's store found a quantity of dynamite torpedoes, and the police and fire officials are of the opinion that the explosion and fire resulted from the bursting of a torpedo of this kind.

Following is a list of the victims whose bodies were recovered last night: Mrs. Lucinda Adamson; Mrs. Charles Williams, burned while trying to rescue husband; Charles Williams, helpless cripple, unable to leave bed; Harold Rittenburg, ten months, child of the keeper of the fireworks store; Willie Elsasser, six weeks old, mother kept baker shop; Mrs. Bert Bamber, whose husband is in hospital; —— Bamber, six months old; Mrs. Andrew Elvin, head only found, trunk missing; Mrs. Ann Burns; Clarence Burns, six years old, found clasped in his mother's arms; Mrs. Annie Lanigan; Mrs. Mary Duffy.

The missing: Joseph Elvin, two weeks old, mother's head found; Mrs. Ann Fenteman; two nephews of Mrs. Lannigan, whose body has been found; Mrs. Mary Elsasser, kept baker shop, child's body found.

The injured: Mr. J. Jessup, bruised about the head and body and burned about head; Mrs. J. Jessup, bruised and burned about body; I. Bamber, head and face burned; George Soder, head severely cut; Nicholas Hillman, cut on head; Fireman Edward Slingman, injured by falling wall; Mr. and Mrs. John McGlone, burned about faces and bodies.

A number of people received minor injuries, but went to their homes.

The explosion occurred shortly after noon, and many of the occupants of the building were out at dinner. The building in which the explosion occurred was a frame tenement, four stories high, with stores on the ground floor. The middle store was occupied by Rittenburg. Ten families occupied flats in the building.

So great was the force of the explosion that a boy playing in the street half a block away was lifted from his feet and hurled against an iron fence. One of his legs was broken. A trolley car was directly in front of the building when the explosion occurred. The burst of flame blown out into the street scorched the sides of the car and singed the hair of the passengers.

A number of those who were on the upper floors of the building when the explosion took place were either stunned and then burned to death or found escape cut off and were suffocated. After the first explosion there were a series of smaller ones, and then came a second big explosion, which was muffled and deadened and probably occurred in the cellar.

Every window seemed to be emitting flame within a minute after the first explosion. A woman, her clothing on fire, leaped out of one of the windows and fell to the yard below. Her dead body was dragged out of reach of the flames, but the flesh was roasted and dropping from the bones. She proved to be Mrs. Williams. Her husband was a cripple, and the wife is supposed to have remained longer than she could with safety in an effort to save him. He was found burned to a crisp on his bed.

Some of the occupants of the rooms dropped from the windows and were bruised; others hung from the windows until the firemen came, and twenty persons were taken down in this way through the fire and smoke by the firemen, while others dropped into life nets. Rittenburg will probably be arrested pending an investigation.

A STATEMENT TO RUSSIA

EFFORT MADE TO REMOVE THE FRICTION ON THE TARIFF.

Trying to Show That Increased Duties on American Goods Should Be Remitted.

The State Department has addressed to the Russian government, as represented by Count Cassini, its ambassador, such representations respecting the sugar and petroleum tariff controversy as are deemed necessary to meet the Russian action. The purpose of the letter is to smooth away, if possible, the friction that has been already engendered between the two governments in the handling of these two subjects, and in particular to divest the exchanges of any personal character. To that end, as set out in Secretary Gage's statement issued yesterday, the effort is made to show that what has been done by the United States government was in a manner brought about by the automatic operation of the American tariff laws. To that end the facts set out by the treasury statement as to the provisions of the countervailing duty section of the Dingley law were recited, together with the circulars and instructions of the Treasury Department issued thereunder.

As the Russian government has been especially irritated over the proceedings as to Russia's sugar imports into the United States, particular attention is given to that subject, and reasons are adduced to bring the Russian government to believe it should remit the increased duties on American goods.

REMAINS IN REGULAR SERVICE.

Capt. Pruden Assigned to Temporary Duty in War Department.

An order has been issued at the War Department honorably discharging Captain Octavius L. Pruden, paymaster, as a major and additional paymaster of volunteers, to take effect June 30. Captain Pruden will continue as a paymaster in the regular establishment, and will be assigned to temporary duty in the War Department. He has been for many years assistant secretary to the President.

Testimony Sent to the Printer.

The clerk of the House of Representatives has sent to the printer the testimony, in the contest cases of Fowler agt. Thomas, third North Carolina district, and Dantzler agt. Stokes, seventh South Carolina district, the contestant and contestee in both cases being present. In the North Carolina case the allegation of Mr. Fowler is that Mr. Thomas' election was secured by fraudulent votes. In the South Carolina contest the constitutionality of the suffrage provision of the new constitution of that state is involved.

MANILA'S NEW RULE

Preparing for the Coming Civil Government.

CHAFFEE MADE MILITARY GOVERNOR

Will Relieve MacArthur on the 4th of July.

THE PRESIDENT'S ORDER

Following the order issued yesterday making Judge Taft civil governor of the Philippines, orders have been issued making some changes relative to the military establishments there of considerable importance. The miliaary authorities have been directed to vacate the Ayuntamiento, the large public building which was erected out of the municipal funds of Manila for governmental purposes. This will be occupied by the civil officers in the Philippines. The Palace of Malacayan, heretofore occupied as headquarters for Generals Otis and MacArthur, has also been ordered vacated by the military authorities, and will be occupied by Governor Taft. Malacayan was always the headquarters of the Spanish captains general when they were in command of the Philippines, and the natives of the island have come to regard it as the headquarters or seat of government. The Estada Mayo, another large public building, is to be the military headquarters, and will be occupied by General Chaffee when he assumes command.

Another order has been issued making General Chaffee military governor, and assigning him to the command of the military forces in the Philippines, in accordance with the executive order issued by the President today, giving the military governor supreme jurisdiction in all districts where the insurrection still prevails. General Chaffee will relieve General MacArthur on the 4th of July, the date of the inauguration of the new civil government, and General MacArthur will leave for the United States soon thereafter. All of these orders, including the order issued by the President yesterday, appointing Judge Taft civil governor of the Philippines, have been cabled to Manila.

Judge Taft's commission was signed by the President several days ago, and is being taken to the Philippines by Adjutant General Corbin, who will deliver it personally to the civil governor.

The President's Order.

The President's order establishing a form of civil government in the Philippines is as follows:

"On and after the 4th day of July, 1901, until it shall be otherwise ordered, the president of the Philippine commission will exercise the exxecutive authority in all civil affairs in the government of the Philippine Islands heretofore exercised in such affairs by the military governor of the Philippines, and to that end the Hon. William H. Taft, president of the said commission, is hereby appointed civil governor of the Philippine Islands. Such executive authority will be exercised under, and in conformity to the instructions to the Philippine commissioners, dated April 7, 1900, and subject to the approval and control of the Secretary of War of the United States. The municipal and provisional civil governments, which have been, or shall hereafter be established in said islands, and all persons performing duties appertaining to the offices of civil government in said islands, will, in respect of such duties, report to the said civil governor.

"The power to appoint civil officers, heretofore vested in the Philippine commission or in the military governor, will be exercised by the civil governor, with the advice and consent of the commission.

"The military governor of the Philippines is hereby relieved from the performance, on and after the said 4th of July, of the civil duties hereinbefore described, but his authority will continue to be exercised as heretofore in those districts in which insurrection against the authority of the United States continues to exist, or in which public order is not sufficiently restored to enable provincial civil governments to be established under the instructions to the commission, dated April 7, 1900."

ASSIGNED TO REGIMENTS.

Location of Army Lieutenants Recently Appointed.

Officers recently appointed have been assigned to regiments as folows:

First Lieuts. David H. Biddle, to the 6th Cavalry; F. H. Cameron, jr., to the 15th Cavalry; Lewis Foerster, to the 5th Cavalry; Russell T. Hazzard, to the 1st Cavalry; Dennis P. Quinlan, to the 9th Cavalry; Edward A. Sturges, to the 5th Cavalry; George W. Brandle, to the 1st Infantry; Lawrence P. Butler, to the 2d Infantry; Harry J. Collins, to the 9th Infantry; Geo. A. Densmore, to the 10th Infantry; Albert W. Foreman, to the 12th Infantry; Edgar A. Fry, to the 13th Infantry; Frederick Goedecke, to the 15th Infantry; Winfield Harper, to the 17th Infantry; Harry A. Hegeman, to the 19th Infantry; James J. Mayes, to the 24th Infantry; Clarence S. Nettles, to the 20th Infantry; Fred E. Smith, to the 3d Infantry; Samuel W. Widdifield, to the 8th Infantry. Second Lieuts. Robert L. Collins, to the 2d Cavalry; O. P. M. Hazzard, to the 3d Cavalry; Ben Lear, jr., to the 15th Cavalry; Alvin S. Perkins, to the 10th Cavalry; Arthur Poillon, to the 3d Cavalry; Emory S. West, to the 6th Cavalry; Clyde B. Crusan, to the 4th Infantry; Allen T. Crockett, to the 21st Infantry; Chas. E. Carpenter, to the 8th Infantry; John T. Dunn, to the 11th Infantry; Albert U. Faulkner, to the 3d Infantry; William B. Graham, to the 15th Infantry; Walter Harvey, to the 16th Infantry; De Witt C. Lyles, to the 12th Infantry; Burton J. Mitchell, to the 22d Infantry; Edwin J. Nowlen, to the 1st Infantry; James G. Taylor, to the 30th Infantry; Joseph C. Wilson, to the 6th Infantry.

FEW REQUESTS FOR VESSELS.

Only the Maine Naval Militia Will Be Given Practice Cruise.

The Dolphin will leave here next Monday for Portland, Me., where Captain Southerland will take aboard one company of the Maine naval militia for a practice cruise at sea, which will probably last about four days. This is the only arrangement so far made by the Navy Department this season for the drilling of the naval militia. The applications to the department for the use of the naval ships for this purpose have been few, and owing to the extensive program projected for the North Atlantic squadron, it has not been found possible to spare any of the vessels usually assigned to this work for the drilling of the militia.

PEOPLE'S CHURCH OF AMERICA.

Unknown Benefactor Gives $1,000,000 for Its Propaganda.

CHICAGO, June 22.—The Record-Herald today says:

On the Rockefeller and Carnegie plan of endowing colleges and libraries, a western benefactor, whose name for the present is withheld, has placed in escrow in a Denver bank $1,000,000 in securities for the purpose of establishing People's churches throughout the country, following the lines laid down by Dr. H. W. Thomas of this city.

The administration of this fund has been confided to Dr. Thomas and men active in promoting the liberal church movement. The legal formalities incident to the assumption of the trust were completed yesterday, and the organization of the People's Church of America was made by the election of a board of directors, as follows: President, Dr. H. W. Thomas; vice president and treasurer, Prof. John F. L. Eberhart; secretary, Percival Hunter; directors, John P. Altgeld, George W. Bowman, W. W. Ormsbee, Jenkin Lloyd Jones.

The anonymous benefactor is said formerly to have been a resident of Chicago and a devoted parishioner of Dr. Thomas. Of late years he has resided in the west, where he is said to have accumulated a vast fortune.

Over the signature of Secretary Hunter the following statement was given out last night:

"Work will commence actively in September in establishing People's churches throughout the country, a benefactor having made this possible by depositing with the Miners' Aid and Trust Company of Denver securities amounting to $1,000,000, to be drawn by the People's Church for that purpose. The plan is to double the amount of money any community may raise toward establishing a People's church."

TO PROTECT PRICES ON DRUGS.

Manufacturers and Retail Druggists Form a Compact.

CHICAGO, June 22.—The Chronicle says: Out of negotiations now pending between members of the National Retail Druggists' Association and manufacturers of patent medicines may come an agreement which will result in a deathblow to the cut-rate drug business. Officers of the Retail Druggists' Association and manufacturers have held several conferences in Chicago, New York and Detroit lately, and terms of agreement between the two interests have been practically decided upon. It is expected that the formal announcement of a pact will be made within a few days.

Under the terms manufacturers will name a price at which their drugs are to be sold, and in case any dealers should sell below this stipulated sum they agree to refuse to sell another bill of goods to the firm breaking the agreement. The practice of selling goods to cutters indirectly through a second party is also to cease.

ENGLAND'S HEIR PRESUMPTIVE.

Public Already Begins to Manifest Interest in Prince Edward.

LONDON, June 22.—The British public is only just beginning to look upon little Prince Edward, the seventh anniversary of whose birth occurs tomorrow, in the light of the future king. The importance of his place in the machine of state is somewhat magnified by the absence of his father. According to present plans, Prince Edward will be a sailor, going upon the training ship Britannia in a few years. His present education consists of a few short daily lessons given by Mademoiselle Bricka, for many years companion to the late Duchess of Teck. The king is said to be strongly opposed to "stuffing" children with too much knowledge. His recollection is keen of how unpleasant it was to be a "walking dictionary" at twenty.

A story is going the rounds of young Prince Edward's precociousness. At a juvenile party, in the presence of the Duke of Cornwall, he was given toys of wood, for which he solemnly thanked his playmates with old-fashioned expression, whereupon the Duke of Cornwall exclaimed, "The little wretch, he speaks better than I do," which is not far wrong, for the Duke of Cornwall is notoriously nervous and unfitted for public speaking.

MAD MULLAH ROUTED.

Falls in With Main British Force With Disaster.

ADEN, June 22.—The Mad Mullah, after the recent repulse by Captain MacNeill of his attack upon the British Zareba, accidentally encountered the main British mounted force, which immediately attacked and routed him. The pursuit was continued throughout the night. A hundred of the enemy were killed and the Mullah and the Sultan of Nur narrowly escaped capture. The British force lost seven killed and wounded.

Personal Mention.

The following Washingtonians are booked to sail for Europe on the St. Louis, which will leave New York next Wednesday: Count Conrad de Buisseret, Senator Chauncey M. Depew and Chauncey M. Depew, jr., Miss Durkin, Mrs. Florence Evans, Mrs. Glennon, the Misses Patten, Mrs. J. C. Nourse, George Odell, Mr. W. J. Walters and Mr. G. W. Ryder.

These are booked on the Vaderland, which will leave on the same day: Annie Boers, Dr. H. B. Deale, Margaret E. Forbes, Rev. and Mrs. M. W. Hamma, Dr. A. L. Stavely and Mary E. Stockett.

Mr. William Sinkler Darby of this city, who has been traveling for the last month in the southern part of Germany, left Frankfort on his return to Berlin. From there he will go direct to St. Petersburg.

Rev. Dr. and Mrs. M. W. Hamma will sail Wednesday on the Vaderland of the Red Star Line for Antwerp. They will be away until the middle of October, and most of the time will be spent at Carlsbad Springs, where Mrs. Hamma, who has been ill for some time, will undergo treatment.

Prof. Charles E. Aaron of Philadelphia is visiting his son, Dr. Eugene Murray-Aaron, at the latter's residence in Lanier Heights.

Mr. Conrad H. Syme sailed from New York Wednesday for Berlin, Lucerne and Rome. He expects to return about August 15, by way of Paris and London.

Harry G. Montgomery, formerly of this city, but who has been in New York with the New York Life Insurance Company, has been ordered here as cashier in charge of the local branch of that company.

Mr. Stevens Dana Streeter has resigned his position as superintendent of substations for the Washington Traction Company, and will represent the Westinghouse Company in Boston, Mass.

Col. R. F. Eskridge, 27th Infantry, who was recently ordered for examination for retirement, is on a visit to this city. He is staying with friends at Fort Myer.

Dr. L. O. Howard, chief of the division of entomology, Department of Agriculture, is absent on his annual vacation, which he is spending in northern New York.

Departure of Mr. Cruz.

Mr. Anibal Cruz, agent and counsel for the Chilean government before the United States and Chilean claims commission, will leave Washington tomorrow and will sail for Europe Tuesday next. Mr. Cruz has, since the closing up of the work of the commission, been recipient of many congratulations on the part of members of the diplomatic corps and others on the marked ability with which he conducted the work intrusted to him. As a result, the Chilean government will have to pay only eighty-five one hundredth per cent of the amount claimed. After a short stay on the continent Mr. Cruz will return to Chile. His departure will be much regretted in society owing to his pleasing personality and popularity.

Death of a Noted Life-Saver.

General Superintendent Kimball of the life-saving service has received word of the death of Benjamin S. Rich, superintendent of the sixth life-saving district, coast from Delaware bay to Chesapeake bay. Mr. Rich had an exceptional record in the service and was a noted life-saver. He died at Baltimore yesterday from the effects of an accident received in line of duty. When twenty years old he received a medal from the Massachusetts Humane Society for saving twenty-one persons from the wrecked ship Franklin in 1849.

AT WORK ON TREATY

British Cabinet Leisurely Considering the Nicarauguan Matter.

LORD PAUNCEFOTE IN THE COUNCIL

No Disposition to Abrogate the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty,

EXCEPT FOR QUID PRO QUO

LONDON, June 22.—In a tentative, easy-going sort of way the cabinet has begun to consider the Nicaragua treaty matter. Lord Pauncefote has explained many things to Lord Lansdowne, the foreign secretary, and the latter is once more grappling the problem. It is needless to say that the foreign office has no intention of hurrying, and in the course of a month or so it may come to a decision. This will take the form of instructions to Lord Pauncefote, who will return to the United States. These instructions will probably not be officially communicated to the State Department until Congress shall convene or the attitude of the Senate in the matter shall be definitely known.

Lord Pauncefote will probably be permitted to interpret his instructions pretty broadly, and they show signs of being elastic enough to provide for any contingency except a direct refusal on the part of the Senate to recognize the validity of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. Lord Lansdowne is as persistent as ever on this point, and, however willing he may be to abrogate it, he will vigorously maintain the potentiality of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty until such time as both signatories shall have agreed to its abrogation.

Views of an Official.

A high official, in the course of conversation with a representative of the Associated Press, said:

"Americans seem to think we are trying to delay the construction of the canal, but this is entirely wrong. We are just as anxious as are they to see it completed, and are willing to do almost anything to further that end, but we do not want to see a treaty we made in good faith torn up like a piece of waste paper, and we still consider that we are entitled to some quid pro quo for the relinquishment of our treaty rights."

A recent special cable dispatch, announcing that the Nicaragua matter had been practically settled and that Lord Pauncefote, in consequence, would not return to the United States, caused much amusement. It is utterly unfounded. On the highest authority the Associated Press is able to state that Lord Pauncefote will remain ambassador to the United States for the rest of his days, or as long as he cares to retain the position.

THE STRIKE AT READING, PA.

Probability That It Will Extend to All Departments.

READING, Pa., June 22.—The strike of employes of the Reading railway shops, which was begun yesterday noon, has not spread to any of the other departments in this city, and they are working as usual today.

Large numbers of people gathered about the car and machine shops last evening for the purpose of counting the number of men who had not gone out. At the former place the crowd included many who had quit work yesterday, and at the latter some of the 1,000 machinists frankly told their friends that they were going out in a day or two. About 350 of these are union men, but the leaders say all the men but a few laborers will go out when they are asked, and that the request will probably be made on Monday. The molders, who are 200 strong, went to work as usual today, but the men said they were simply waiting for the call from their national organization.

The number on strike in the company's shops now is nearly 1,000. Early next week 1,500 men may go out in addition to 2,600 Reading Iron Company workers, who went on strike several weeks ago and are now locked out.

REPAIR SHOPMEN STRIKE.

Demand a Nine-Hour Day and Other Concessions.

PHILADELPHIA, June 22.—The force of the Reading repair shops at Nicetown, a suburb of this city, are on strike. More than 200 men are idle. They presented their demands to the superintendent two weeks ago, and, receiving no reply, they decided to quit work.

The men ask for a nine-hour day, with the same pay they are now getting, $2.20 per day; that the shops be heated in the winter time; that monthly passes be given all employes who ask for them instead of one pass in three months, as now; time and a half for overtime and double time for Sunday and holiday work, and workmen's organizations to be recognized by the company.

THE NIAGARA FALLS TRUST.

All Power Plants Within 100 Miles in New Combination.

TORONTO, Ont., June 22.—A deal having for its object the amalgamation of all gas, electric light, street railway and power concerns within 100 miles of Niagara Falls is said to be nearly closed. The deal was engineered by New York, Toronto and Montreal capitalists, and will be a Canadian copy of the International Traction Company of Buffalo, Tonawanda and Niagara Falls, and will likely