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The Evening Star.

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THE STAR BY MAIL.

Persons leaving the city for any period can have The Star mailed to them to any address in the United States or Canada, by ordering it at this office, in person or by letter. Terms: 13 cents per week; 25 cents for two weeks, or 50 cents per month. Invariably in advance. The address may be changed as frequently as desired. Always give the last address, as well as the new one.

HIGHER AND HIGHER

Temperature in Big Cities Destroying Lives by Wholesale.

NEW YORK LEADS IN CASUALTIES

Pittsburg a Close Second—Other Cities Sweltering.

LITTLE RELIEF IN SIGHT

NEW YORK, July 2.—At 8 o'clock this morning the temperature as shown by the weather bureau thermometer was 88 degrees. At the same hour yesterday it was 83 degrees. On the street thermometers registered 94 at 8 o'clock. The air was almost perfectly still this morning, and there was no sign of a breeze. To add to the suffering, the humidity was 59 per cent, as compared with 48 per cent yesterday.

Between 2 and 8 a.m. fourteen adults died of the heat on Manhattan Island. The prostrations were so numerous that it was impossibble to keep a complete record of them.

In the interior cities of this state the heat was generally but little abated. At Troy the temperature at 8 a.m. was 88 degrees, three degrees warmer than at the same hour yesterday. Deaths at Troy since the hot spell began numbered six. At Rochester at 9 o'clock the temperature was 84 degrees and the humidity 62. At Buffalo the temperature was 76 degrees at 9 o'clock.

Six Degrees Hotter Than Yesterday.

The weather bureau thermometer was at the 95 mark at 10 a.m. in this city—six degrees higher than at 10 o'clock yesterday.

So many horses have been killed or disabled by the heat that deliveries of provisions and ice were much retarded today, thus adding to the discomfort and suffering.

In Brooklyn thirty sudden deaths were reported to the coroner's office between midnight and 9 a.m., and of these, seventeen were directly due to the heat.

At 11 o'clock the police department lists showed that from midnight to that time a total of fifty-two deaths from the heat had been reported in Greater New York. Nearly all the dead were adults.

Prostrations in Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, Pa., July 2.—Twelve deaths and sixty prostrations from the heat were reported between midnight last night and 11 o'clock this morning, making the number of fatalities forty in twenty-four hours.

While last night was not as close as the previous night, thousands of persons in the tenement districts slept in hallways on stone steps and brick pavements.

A walk up Webster avenue last night was difficult. Not only the sidewalks, but even the roadway was full of people trying to sleep. Many poor mothers sat up all night watching their slumbering children, that harm might not come to them as they lay on the pavements.

At 8 o'clock this morning the mercury stood at 78, six degrees cooler than at the same hour yesterday, and at 11 o'clock it had risen to 86. The indications are for thunder showers and lower temperature tomorrow.

Fifty-two men were prostrated with the heat while at work in finishing mills Nos. 28 and 32 and open-hearth mill No. 3 of the Homestead steel works during the night. This morning the mills were compelled to close down on account of the heat.

Moderate in Southwest.

ST. LOUIS, July 2.—There were many prostrations from heat during the night, but no additional deaths had been reported up to 8 a.m., when the temperature was 86. There was no breeze and the heat was extremely oppressive.

MIDDLEBORO, Ky., July 2.—Half a dozen farm houses and many large barns were destroyed last night by a storm of great violence, which swept through Cumberland Gap, in Powell's valley. Several persons are said to have been killed, but only one name, that of Perry Smith, has been reported. Crops were badly damaged.

CINCINNATI, July 2.—Only one death was reported during the night from heat. The temperature, which was lowered last night by a storm, got up to 84 on the street by 8:30 a.m. today.

KANSAS CITY, July 2.—At 8 a.m. the mercury registered 84, three degrees above that of the same hour yesterday. The air was calm, and it appeared likely that yesterday's record of 99 degrees would be broken.

No prostrations have occurred in the past twenty-four hours.

LOUISVILLE, July 2.—At 8 a.m. the temperature here was 79, with the humidity high. Indications are that yesterday's maximum will be passed. No fatal prostrations were reported during the night, though suffering among children is intense and probably will result in many deaths.

Men Quit Work in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, July 2.—The hot weather continued today with unabated intensity. The temperature at 8 o'clock was 91 degrees, 5 degrees higher than at the same hour yesterday. The minimum temperature during the night was 85 degrees, at 4 o'clock this morning. The local forecast official says there are no indications of immediate relief. Since 1:30 o'clock this morning twelve deaths and about fifty prostrations have been reported.

This is the largest number of deaths and prostrations that have occurred in any one day of the present hot spell. All records for July were broken by the temperature this morning.

At 11 o'clock the government thermometer on top of the post office building registered 95 degrees, while those on the street varied from 99 to 102. Sixteen deaths had occurred and over 100 prostrations had been reported up to that time.

Factories Compelled to Close.

Manufacturing establishments in all sections of the city were compelled to close. Cramps' ship yard began operations at 4 o'clock this morning and closed at noon. Before 10 o'clock a dozen ambulance calls had been sent from the plant and many of the employes were compelled to leave their work.

The Pencoyd iron works was one of the first of the big plants to shut down. Work on building operations was almost entirely suspended today. Men were not allowed to go to the tops of buildings in course of erection, as it was feared they would be overcome and fall to their death.

Hospitals all over the city are crowded with heat patients, and in some cases the facilities are inadequate for the treatment of the sufferers, owing to lack of tents.

At 12 o'clock the official thermometer recorded 98 degrees, one degree less than at the same hour yesterday.

During the morning the Baldwin locomotive works closed three departments—the flange, machine and hammer shops. The men in the other departments were told that they could go home whenever they felt that the heat was too oppressive. John and James Dobson's big carpet mills also closed down, the 1,200 employes being sent home.

No Relief in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, July 2.—This city is today again sweltering under intense heat conditions with no signs of abatement. The official thermometer at the weather bureau at 8 o'clock this morning recorded a temperature of 92 degrees, 4 degrees higher than at the same time yesterday. At 9 o'clock the mercury had risen to 95 degrees and was steadily climbing. The indications are that today's heat record will at least equal that of yesterday, when the maximum temperature was 103 degrees at 3 p.m.

But one death and twelve cases of prostrations had been reported to the police at noon, but it is probable that this list will swell considerably before nightfall.

Hot Wave in Chicago.

CHICAGO, July 2.—Notwithstanding the storm which diminished the heat somewhat last evening and made the night more bearable, the thermometer on the street at 8 a.m. registered 86 degrees, only 2 degrees lower than at the same hour yesterday. The hot wave is not yet broken, and from present indications it is uncertain when it will be. Forecaster Walz said:

"It will be cloudy today and there may be showers. If the sun keeps out of sight all day the heat may be endured in spite of the humidity, but if the sun gets out the day will be a scorching one."

At 10 a.m. the temperature on the Auditorium tower, where the weather bureau is located, was 85.

But one prostration had been reported—that of Attorney John Leidler, whose condition was reported serious.

Hot Even in New England.

BOSTON, July 2.—Weather conditions here were improved, though in a very slight degree, early today, the thermometer standing at 84, four degress below the record of the last five days at 8 a.m. There was a breath of wind from the eastward.

Reports from New England points received early today indicated no abatement in the hot wave and several places are found to have in prospect "the hottest yet." Among these were Lynn, Mass.; Newport, R. I.; New Bedford, Mass.; Fall River, Mass.; Concord, N. H., and Woonsocket, R. I., with temperatures reported at from 84 to 90 degrees. At Lynn several factories have been closed on account of the heat. The thermometer at Fall River stood at 90 almost all night.

Portland, Maine, was expecting "a very warm day," with the thermometer at 9 a.m. recording 72 degrees.

The weather bureau officials today repeated yesterday's declaration that they could see no signs of cooler weather.

Cool Out in St. Paul.

ST. PAUL, July 2.—With the mercury at 67 indications for a continuation of yesterday's comfortable weather were favorable at 8:30 a.m.

DES MOINES, Iowa, July 2.—Reports of tornadoes yesterday afternoon at Cambridge, Madrid, Perry and other towns in Iowa are not confirmed. A severe storm visited all the places named, but damage was confined to small outbuildings. The losses were nominal.

OMAHA, Neb., July 2.—Moderate weather prevailed during the morning, and at 7 a.m. the mercury registered 72 degrees.

Fears of drouth were completely dispelled by the rains of last night, which were general in the state.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 2.—No deaths or serious prostrations have been reported today from the heat. There were no indications during the morning of lower temperature.

MILWAUKEE, July 2.—A moderate breeze from off Lake Michigan tempered the atmosphere slightly during the morning, and cooler weather is expected during the afternoon.

DETROIT, Mich., July 2.—A fierce rain storm during the night, lasting an hour and a half, cooled the temperature so that at 8 o'clock today the weather bureau thermometer registered but 75 degrees. The prospect is for considerably cooler weather today over the lake region, according to Forecaster Conger. There was one death last night from the heat, Albert Richter, a teamster, who was overcome on the street and died at Emergency Hospital. Six other prostrations occurred yesterday afternoon and evening.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 2.—The mercury early today registered 78. The sky was overcast and the local weather bureau predicted showers, with lower temperature. No deaths or prostrations from heat were reported during the night.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, July 2.—A storm during the night brought much cooler weather this morning, but at 11:30 the mercury had reached 86.

SPANISH CLAIMS COMMISSION.

It Will Be Constructively in Session Throughout the Summer.

The Spanish treaty claims commission, in the contemplation of the law, is still in session, although Judge Chambers will be the only member present during the month that is to follow. President Chandler is now taking his vacation and other members of the commission will follow in rotation.

It is the idea of the commission not to take recesses for stated times, as it would be impossible to meet if occasion demanded during the period of the recess. So, instead of following that course, the commission will remain continually in session, ostensibly, and ready to meet any time, in fact, if emergency requires.

Petitions will be received and filed as presented, but it is not likely that action will be taken upon any cases during this summer, nor that testimony will be called for in the near future.

BEYOND HOPE OF RECOVERY.

Death of Mr. John W. Thompson Momentarily Expected.

Mr. John W. Thompson was reported to be in a hopeless condition this afternoon, and his death was regarded as only a question of a brief time. He has been confined to his bed five weeks by a complication of ailments affecting his stomach and his system generally, and at times has been in a critical state. His great vitality, however, supported him through several of these crises until the present hot spell weakened him beyond power to recuperate. It was stated at the residence this afternoon that the end might come at any moment.

C. H. Boynton Promoted.

Mr. Chas. H. Boynton, who represented the Associated Press at Paris with such signal success for several years, has just been appointed superintendent of the Associated Press for the eastern division, which comprises Maine, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New Hampshire, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey and Delaware.

Although a young man he received such careful newspaper training and showed so much tact and ability that the Associated Press management had no hesitancy in appointing him to this responsible position. Mr. Boynton is a Washington boy and began newspaper work on the local papers. He was on the staff of The Evening Star when he was made assistant to his father, Mr. C. A. Boynton, the Washington agent, several years ago. He has a large circle of friends who will gladly learn of his promotion.

Col. Maus Reports.

Lieut. Col. M. P. Maus, who has been stationed at San Francisco as an inspector general of volunteers for several months past, reported at the War Department this morning for duty as aid-de-camp to Lieut. Gen. Miles.

Acting as Quartermaster General.

Col. Amos S. Kimball assumed the duties of acting quartermaster general at the War Department today. Quartermaster General Ludington left here last night for San Francisco, where he will embark on the transport Grant on the 16th instant for Manila, P. I., to investigate the affairs of the quartermaster's department in that quarter.

AT THE WHITE HOUSE

Nothing of Importance Discussed by the Cabinet.

MAXIMUM AGE FOR LETTER CARRIERS

Senator Proctor's Experience With a Big Buck Moose.

TODAY'S APPOINTMENTS

All the members of the cabinet were attired in light-weight garments when they assembled at the White House for the regular meeting today. The session developed nothing of importance. The civil service commission and Postmaster General Smith have been discussing the advisability of modifying the age limits that are applied to applicants for clerkships and letter carriers' positions in the post offices of the United States. Under the present regulations a man who is over forty years of age cannot be employed as a letter carrier, and the minimum age varies, twenty-one years being the rule in the majority of cases. As to clerks the minimum has been eighteen, and no maximum has obtained. The civil service commission recommended that a maximum of forty years and a minimum of eighteen be applied to both letter carriers and clerks, but the Postmaster General and cabinet agreed that forty years was too young to cut a man off from a position and so forty-five years was agreed upon. With this change, the President will issue an order making the modifications suggested.

Senator Proctor's Experience With a Moose.

Senator Proctor called on the President this morning in regard to matters in which Vermont constituents are interested. Until he came to Washington last week Senator Proctor had spent some time on the St. John's river fishing for salmon. A fortnight ago there was a freeze where the senator and his party were staying and ice formed freely in buckets.

Senator Proctor had no unusual experiences with salmon or other fish, but he did have a peculiar experience with a big buck moose. The senator and his party were on their way in canoes down the St. John's river, their destination being the railroad station, where they were to take trains. "Between the two good sized towns of Andover and Perth, N. B.," said Senator Proctor, "we were informed by Indians on the river bank that a big buck moose was in the river several miles below, and that the people from both of the towns and all the surrounding country were on the banks watching the animal. It is needless to say that those canoes made fast time to where the moose was. When we got there we found the moose swimming wildly around afraid to attempt a landing on either bank because of the people. As it is against the law to kill a moose we concluded to drive the animal to shore and let him get back to the haunts from which he had strayed. We drove him to shore in front of our canoes several times, but each time he would become frightened and jump back into the water. One time the animal came near getting into a suction of logs, where he would have been crushed. We succeeded at last in getting the moose ashore where he had a clear field for a run. He made a great run, too. The people of Andover and Perth were so interested that all the schools turned out to let the children see what was going on. The moose had evidently strayed out of his accustomed run and found himself in a bad dilemma."

Batch of Army Appointments.

The following appointments were made by the President today:

War—Arthur L. Wagner, to be assistant adjutant general, with rank of colonel; Henry P. McCain, to be assistant adjutant general, with rank of lieutenant colonel; Nathan S. Jarvis, to be assistant surgeon, with rank of captain.

Cavalry—To be first lieutenants, James M. Burroughs, William L. Luhn, William P. Moffet, Charles W. Van Way; to be second lieutenants, James S. Butler, Edward R. Coppock, Thomas H. Jennings, Louis H. Kilbourne, Robert W. Lesher, E. R. Warner McCabe, Arthur N. Pickel, Basil N. Rittenhouse.

Infantry—To be first lieutenants, Claude S. Fries, Joseph H. Griffiths, Edward A. Kreger, Ernest Van D. Murphy, Edward Y. Miller, Edward W. Terry; to be second lieutenants, Frank D. Buckingham, John R. Brewer, Charles H. Danforth, Nolan V. Ellis, Walter E. Gunster, Harry W. Gregg, Edwin S. Hartshorn, John McE. Pruyn, Brady G. Ruttencutter, Fred H. Hurner, Richard W. Walker.

Forty-third Regiment of Infantry, United States Volunteers—To be lieutenant colonel, Henry T. Allen; to be major, William R. Beaversfi to be captain, Lozenzo D. Gasser, Robert Le Masurier; to be first lieutenants, Charles F. Andrews, Fred W. Mills, jr.; to be second lieutenants, Frank W. Cannaday, Frank H. Grant.

Forty-seventh Regiment of Infantry, United States Volunteers—To be first lieutenants, Henry F. Egle, Charles L. Chidester, Pierre B. Pie; to be surgeon of volunteers, with rank of major, Edward A. Romig; to be assistant surgeon of volunteers, with rank of captain, Allen J. Black, William J. Boyd; to be assistant surgeon, with rank of first lieutenant, in the Porto Rico Provisional Regiment of Infantry, Simon Moret, jr.; to be second lieutenant in the Porto Rico Provisional Regiment of Infantry, George C. Broome.

Artillery Corps—Norton E. Wood, to be second lieutenant.

Volunteers—Clarence A. McIntosh, to be captain in the 41st Regiment of Infantry; Russell Beall, to be first lieutenant in the 41st Regiment of Infantry; Consuelo A. Sooane, to be first lieutenant in the 41st Regiment of Infantry; Thomas C. Grandfield, to be second lieutenant in the 41st Regiment of Infantry; Thomas K. Owings, to be second lieutenant in the 41st Regiment of Infantry.

Militia of the District of Columbia—William Thodoe Shane, to be first lieutenant, Company B, 4th Battalion; Wayne Smith, to be captain, Company B, 5th Battalion; William Carl Eckstein, to be first lieutenant, Company D, 5th Battalion; Harry Elliott Burton, to be first lieutenant, 5th Battalion.

Presidential Postmasters.

The President has appointed the following postmasters:

Arkansas—Prescott, John Grayson.

Connecticut—East Hampton, Delos D. Brown.

Indiana—Hope, Herman Miller.

Maryland—Havre de Grace, Joseph Kelly.

New York—Buffalo, Fred Greiner.

Pennsylvania—Galeton, W. F. Hamilton; Gettysburg, William B. McIlhenny.

South Carolina—Greenville, Jefferson F. Richardson.

Washington—Ballard, Frank E. Pells.

City Post Office Changes.

Several changes were made today in the personnel of the clerical force of the local post office. In accordance with an order issued by Postmaster Merritt, Messrs. Chas. A. Fisher, M. J. Sullivan, William M. Wagner, R. M. Thomas and William Blackstock, substitute clerks in the post office, have been appointed regular clerks at a salary of $600 each per annum, to fill the places of H. F. Clark, E. C. Roots, H. S. Burbank and Miss D. R. Peachy, clerks of the office who have been transferred to the rolls of the Post Office Department proper.

HIS LIFE CRUSHED OUT

PETER A. SMITH THE VICTIM OF HORRIBLE ACCIDENT.

Head Caught Between Two Electric Cars—Death Believed to Have Been Instantaneous.

A white man, whose name was ascertained to be Peter A. Smith, and who resided at Fort Reno, Tenleytown, was almost instantly killed last evening about 9:35 o'clock on 32d street, just north of Prospect avenue, his head being crushed between two cars of the Georgetown and Tenleytown electric railroad, going in opposite directions. He was picked up shortly after the accident and removed to the sidewalk in front of Clements' undertaking establishment, and later to O'Donnell's drug store, corner of 32d and M streets. Although life was evidently extinct, the unfortunate man was taken to the Georgetown University Hospital, where an examination revealed the fact that death was practically instantaneous.

Up to this time the identity of the man was unknown. In searching his pockets a piece of envelope was found on which the name "A. Smith" was deciphered, and by this means the full name was disclosed. The dead wagon removed the body to the morgue at the sixth police precinct, where an autopsy will be held by Coroner Nevitt.

Smith, who was a carpenter by trade, boarded car 1505, which left 32d and M streets a minute or so before the accident for Tenleytown. There were a number of other passengers in the car. While rounding the curve between Prospect avenue and N street a south-bound car, 1504, came into sight. The man was seated on the west side of the car, partly leaning out, and his head was caught, as stated. The space between the two passing cars is less than six inches. The man's body was pulled between the two cars, and after the passage of the southbound car the body was thrown across the rails just traversed by the car.

The examination at the hospital, when the body was brought to the institution, showed that death was directly the result of a crushed skull, and the physician in charge announced that the man never knew what hurt him after the accident.

Trainmen in Charge.

Car 1505, on which Smith was a passenger, was in charge of Milton Green, conductor, and Jalen Burrows, motorman. Car 1504, which struck the man, was in charge of Woody R. Jones, conductor, and Charles Harding, motorman. It is stated that neither of the two could be blamed for the accident, though the railroad was censured for having the tracks so close together as to make riding so dangerous.

A Star reporter secured an interview with one of the passengers in the car who was seated directly in front of Smith. He said that when he entered the car he noticed a man, plainly dressed, about fifty years of age, who was sitting in a rear seat, with his arm resting on a brass rail, and one hand against the wooden upright. When just above Prospect avenue he heard the conductor of the car ask the passengers to take in their arms and heads. Several people responded immediately to the call of the conductor.

"The next thing I remember," continued the gentleman, "was hearing something striking against the uprights of the south-bound car, a summer car. The hand of the man behind me struck me on the back and later his foot also struck me. The south-bound car had struck him about the center of the forearm and pulled him over. His head struck three or four of the uprights, and then became wedged between the ones following. A horrible crunching sound followed that was sickening to hear. I suppose the head of the man struck every upright post in the other car, leaving a trail of blood and hair matted on portions of the posts. When the iron bar at the end of the car was struck it seemed to whirl the body around, and it fell across the track, face downward, with the head to the west. I hastened out and was the first to pick the man up. An employe of the road, with some inscription on his cap, assisted me in carrying the man to the curb, and later to the drug store. No pulse could be felt, though I applied my ear and heard a faint pulsation of the heart, which was very weak and finally ceased altogether."

Story of Another Eye-Witness.

Another passenger, who was seated with the same gentleman, stated to a Star reporter that he heard the sound when the head was caught between the cars, and it reminded him of the breaking of a number of windows, he having heard a similar sound when the tongue of a heavy express wagon ripped out half the windows of a closed car in front of his place of business. Seeing that the man was badly injured he immediately telephoned for the police patrol wagon.

The stories of several passengers corroborate the testimony of these two gentlemen. The last quoted one stated that his arm was resting on the rail, and when he heard the conductor's warning he immediately withdrew it, thanking the conductor for his admonition, which came just in time. The man behind him evidently did not comprehend the warning in time to avail himself of it.

The street at the place where the accident occurred is narrow, and the cars now operated are said to be too wide for the tracks. At some points on the thoroughfare it is said to be impossible for two cars to pass, and at other places, where passage is permissible, there is but two to six inches of space between the two heavy conveyances.

THEIR BEHAVIOR COMMENDED.

Coolness and Bravery of the Force at Mare Island Navy Yard.

Acting Secretary Hackett has addressed a letter to the commandant of the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., commending the conduct of the officers and enlisted men of that yard on the occasion of the recent explosion. The text of the letter is as follows:

"On the 5th of June last a magazine at Mare Island, together with a large quantity of smokeless and brown powder, was destroyed. A board convened to investigate the cause of the disaster and to report upon the same has concluded its labors.

"The circumstances of the loss of this magazine were unusual. The occasion was attended, as may well be imagined, with what threatened to be a cause of death and great destruction of property. It called for prompt and courageous efforts.

"The department is highly gratified to learn that officers, marines and others attached to the station displayed at this trying moment courage, ability and perfect coolness. In a word, the behavior of all concerned was admirable.

"It is most gratifying to the department to have the opportunity, as it now does, heartily to thank yourself and each of the officers and marines and men who did their duty in the premises. Such an exhibition of quiet efficiency under trying circumstances reflects the highest credit upon all who took part. You will cause this expression of the department's gratitude to be read in the presence of the officers and men and employes of the station."

Death of Capt. Bates.

Captain George T. Bates, United States marine corps, retired, died at Annapolis Sunday night from paralysis. Captain Bates entered the service February 1, 1873, and though only fifty-one years old had been on the retired list for some years, owing to ill health. He was born in the District of Columbia and received his appointment from this place. Captain Bates was formerly stationed at the Naval Academy in command of the marine guard, and since retiring from the service spent most of his time in Annapolis. The interment will be in the naval cemetery.

COMING OF GOMEZ

Statement Given Out in New York Today.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION IN CUBA

Will Call on President McKinley and Secretary Root.

GRATEFUL TO AMERICA

NEW YORK, July 2.—General Maximo Gomez gave out the following statement today:

"In response to the request of the press for me to make a statement in regard to Cuba, all I have to say is that the acceptance of the Platt amendment by the Cuban constitutional convention has already defined the political situation of Cuba, and as the Cubans are all anxious to establish self-government they are all working toward this end. There is not one who does not desire to see the flag float free, a flag which represents so much suffering and so many sacrifices for freedom's sake. The whole world has known this for many years.

"The sole object of my visit has been my great desire to embrace my old, true and loyal friend, Mr. Tomas Estrada Palma, whom I have not been able to see since peace was established, and, of course, to pay a visit to President McKinley, to whom we Cubans owe so much, and also to pay my respects to Secretary Root.

"This is not my first visit to this city, of which I have many pleasant and also sad recollections, for I have once silently and unknown trod the thoroughfares of a free country with the only ardent hope of helping to break the chains that enslaved Cuba. Today everything is changed. On again setting foot in this free land I feel happy, for in every American I see a friend, who, having shed his blood side by side with us for freedom, has earned our eternal gratitude and established the mutual obligation between the two peoples to maintain the peace and independence of the Island of Cuba.

"(Signed) M. GOMEZ."

General Gomez will in all probability return to this city from Washington tomorrow, and will remain here until Saturday, when he will sail for Cuba.

PRESENTATION OF CLAIMS.

When the Government Will Not Support Demands of Citizens.

The Department of State has declined to prosecute the claim of Charles S. Allen, an American, against the government of Mexico. This is one of many such claims preferred by American citizens which the State Department has declined to countenance, although the impression prevails that nearly every claim is sanctioned by this government. Most careful inquiries are made into the facts in each case, and only a small proportion of really meritorious claims are adjudged worthy of prosecution by the State Department.

The department's view is set out as follows:

"The gist of the complaint is that Mr. Allen was arrested for working on a street in the town of Ensenada in repairing a broken water pipe without permit of the municipality. The result of the judicial proceedings had was a final discharge by the superior court of the City of Mexico. The claimant asks damages for his imprisonment.

"In cases of this nature the right to diplomatic intervention does not exist without showing that there has been a denial of justice. Precisely the contrary appears from the showing made by the claimant, since it appears that as the result of the judicial proceedings and by the decision of the superior court the claimant was absolutely set at liberty. It follows, therefore, that the government of the United States is unable to entertain the claim.

"It not infrequently happens that in the United States wrongs are committed by way of malicious prosecution and false imprisonment. The most that could be said, if that much could be said in this case, is that Mr. Allen has been subjected to false imprisonment or malicious prosecution. In both countries ample remedies are afforded before the local tribunals for the redress of such grievances, and the rule of international law is well settled that diplomatic intervention does not lie in such cases until all ordinary remedies which are afforded by the local laws have been exhausted."

TO REPRESENT CONGRESS.

Committees Appointed to Attend Senator Kyle's Funeral.

Late this afternoon Sergeant-at-arms Ransdell of the Senate selected the following named senators as a committee representing the Senate to attend the funeral of the late Senator Kyle Thursday: Messrs. Gamble, Hansbrough, McCumber, Nelson, Clapp, Clark of Montana, Gibson, Penrose, Mallory, Daniel, Bard, Dolliver, Harris and Heidfelt.

The sergeant-at-arms of the House of Representatives selected the following named gentlemen to represent that body: Messrs. Tawney, McCleary, Heatwole, Stevens, Fletcher, Morris and Eddy, all of Minnesota; Edwards of Montana, Marshall of North Dakota and Martin and Burke of South Dakota.

ISTHMIAN CANAL REPORT.

Admiral Walker, Chairman of the Commission, Explains Delay.

Admiral Walker, chairman of the insular canal commission, said today concerning the reports of delay in completing the report of the commission that there were only two things interfering with satisfactory progress—first, the lack of draughtsmen to complete the maps, and, second, the rearrangement of estimates on certain branches of the work, due to new data brought by the last party which arrived from Central America. It is not anticipated, however, that these causes of delay will operate very long, and the members of the commission are hopeful that the report can be completed within the present month.

In other quarters it is stated that present negotiations are going on with a view to learning how far the government of Colombia will allow the United States to exercise police power and maintain peace and order along the route of the canal while work is under way.

It is the general view that this police power should extend over a zone about twelve miles wide, and as a zone of this width would include the cities of Panama on the Atlantic side and Colon on the Pacific side, some importance has been given to the inquiry concerning the police powers to be exercised by the United States. Officials familiar with the matter say that the inquiry does not involve any question of American political sovereignty over the zone, but simply the exercise of sufficient police power to keep the turbulent element within bounds. As from 20,000 to 25,000 persons will be employed on the canal work, it is held to be of importance to determine how they and their following of disorderly characters can be held in check. Thus far the views of the Colombian government have not been made known on these points, and they are understood to be under consideration at Bogota. Members of the commission say, however, that they are prepared to report without reference to such questions, which pertain chiefly to the political branch of the subject.

ACTIVITY AT THE NAVY YARDS.

Nearly $8,000,000 Available for Repairs to Naval Vessels.

The beginning of the fiscal year is being marked with renewed activity at the various navy yards and stations. Nearly $8,000,000 for the repair of warships became available yesterday. There is considerable work of this character to be done, and plans have been made for work at the various navy yards, involving expenditures at the rate of nearly a million dollars a month. Owing to the lack of available funds the navy yards have been comparatively idle for several weeks past and the large appropriations for the current year are to be utilized at once. The current appropriations aggregate two million dollars more than those for last year and are greater than for many years past.

Orders have been issued to the commandants of all the navy yards, directing the employment of the maximum working forces, and that repair work is to expedited as much as possible. There are several vessels under repair which it is desired to put into commission to replace others reported to be in need of repairs. Considerable work of this kind will be required in the cases of vessels ordered home from the Philippines and Chinese stations. Owing to the fact that the Mare Island (California) navy yard is already taxed to its utmost capacity, it has been deemed expedient to send some of the vessels of the Asiatic station to the Norfolk and Boston navy yards for repairs. The Boston yard has been revived as a repair station to all classes of warships. Admiral Dewey's flagship Olympia, which is undergoing repairs at that yard, will be placed in commission by the last of August, and it is expected that the cruiser San Francisco, being repaired at Norfolk, will be put in commission about the same time.

MUST GIVE ALL THEIR TIME.

Rural Free Delivery Carriers Cannot Engage in Other Business.

Superintendent of Free Delivery Machen will shortly issue an order prohibiting all carriers of rural free delivery mail in the United States from engaging in any other business while performing their regular duties as such carriers. Complaints have recently been received at the department stating that many rural free delivery carriers in different sections of the country have been making it a practice of delivering or selling goods along their mail routes furnished by grocery and liquor men, who evidently have readily perceived the advantage of reaching rural customers by means of the mail man. It is said that the carriers in some instances became so industrious in attending to this incidental business that they soon began to neglect their regular duties. Recently the department informed carriers that they might deliver and carry packages for persons living along their mail routes, but this proposition never contemplated such a wholesale scale of business which in some cases the carriers have been engaging in. Mr. Machen is determined to put an end to the practice.

QUARTERS FOR ARTILLERYMEN.

The Quartermaster's Department Preparing to Spend $1,000,000.

The quartermaster's department of the army has completed arrangements for the expenditure of $1,000,000 for quarters and barracks for men of the Coast Artillery. These buildings are to be erected at fortifications that have already been constructed or are now in course of construction. The last army appropriation bill provided $3,000,000 for quarters and barracks and necessary buildings at army posts, and this is the first allotment of that sum. The buildings are to be constructed at the following-named points: Fort Williams, Fort Preble and Great Diamond Island, Maine; Fort Foster, Portsmouth, N. H.; Forts Warren, Heath and Andrews, Boston harbor, Mass.; Fort Rodman, New Bedford, Mass.; Fort Wright, Long Island sound; Fort Totten, Willett's Point; Fort Wadsworth, New York harbor; Fort Howard, Baltimore; Fort Washington, on the Potomac river near Washington; Fort Monroe, Virginia; Fort Caswell, North Carolina; Sullivan's Island, Charleston, S. C.; Fort Morgan, Mobile, Ala. Quarters and barracks for from one to four companies are to be constructed at these points, except at Fort Monroe, where seven or eight companies are to be accommodated.

As soon as the land can be acquired, projects for buildings at Forts Worden and Casey on Puget sound will be prepared. Plans have also been made for the construction of additional buildings at Spokane, Wash.; Fort D. A. Russell, Wyoming; Fort Meade, South Dakota; Fort MacKenzie, Wyoming, and Fort Lincoln, North Dakota.

PROMOTION OF OFFICERS.

Decision of the Controller in Capt. McCalla's Case.

The controller of the treasury has decided in the case of Captain Bowman H. McCalla that the promotion of an officer of the navy nominated by the President for advancement in numbers and promotion pursuant to section 1506, Revised Statutes, does not take effect until the nomination is approved by the Senate.

The controller holds that where an officer of the navy is nominated for promotion and confirmed by the Senate, vice another officer above him stated in the nomination and confirmation as advanced and promoted, and who was, in fact, nominated for advancement in numbers and promotion, the Senate thereby consents by implication to such advancement and promotion, and renders it complete.

Navy Department Promotions.

Promotions have been made in the Navy Department as follows:

Secretary's office—Chief Clerk B. F. Peters, $2,500 to $3,000; N. O. Foust, clerk, $2.80 to $3.28; C. W. Rider, clerk, $2.80 to $3.04; R. Brown, laborer, $660 to $720, assistant messenger.

Hydrographic office—J. S. Latimer, draftsman, $1,200 to $1,400; R. W. Johnson, plate printer, $1,000 to $1,200; H. D. Ruddiman, assistant, $1,000 to $1,200; F. H. Baltimore, copyist, $720, to copyist, $900; Wendell Whiting, draftsman under instruction, $500 to $600; Albert P. Blair, apprentice engraver, $400 to $500; Maurice M. Cleeves, apprentice engraver, $200 to $300.

Naval War Records office—R. G. Skerrett, draftsman, $5.52 to $6.

Bureau of yards and docks—Geo. P. Wood, draftsman, $5.04, to draftsman and clerk at $1,800; S. F. Holtzman, draftsman, $4.48, to $5.04; E. P. Lincoln, draftsman, $4, to $4.48.

Bureau of equipment—Felix Freyhold, draftsman and clerk at $1,800 to draftsman at $2,000; W. W. Wilkinson, clerk at $3.04 to $3.28.

Bureau of ordnance—J. K. Frederici, clerk, $2.80, to $3.04; Thos. S. Scrivener, clerk, $2.80, to $3.04.

Bureau of supplies and accounts—J. C. McKillen, clerk, $2.48, to $2.80.

Persona Mention.

Mr. Charles D. Evans has gone to Durango, Mexico, where he will be the guest during the next two months of Mr. Harrison J. Benson, proprietor of the Hotel Richelieu, situated in the mountains near that city.

Mr. Charles A. Conrard, secretary to the fourth assistant postmaster general, and who is well known in Cincinnati and northern Kentucky, has been promoted from $1,600 to $1,800.

STRIKERS ARE QUIET

No Exciting Developments in Steel Workers' Strike at Pittsburg.

REAL STRUGGLE MAY BEGIN SOON

Both Sides Waiting and Watching for Developments.

STRIKE FUND BEING RAISED

PITTSBURG, Pa., July 2.—The second day of the strike of the sheet steel and steel hoop workers of the Amalgamated Association opened without interesting or exciting features. It was evident that neither side anticipated early developments, as there was no unusual activity about the combine offices and the utmost quiet prevailed at the headquarters of the workers. As President Shaffer remarked, the conditions of the present strike were peculiar and no decided results were expected for ten days or two weeks. By that time the manufacturers, having all necessary repairs at their mills completed, would be anxious to resume operations. The struggle would then begin in earnest.

The belief is quite general, however, that the real test will not come until the close of the hot weather and the general resumption of business in the early fall, and in the meantime it is thought that the conflicting interests will see their way clear to recede from the present positions.

Preparing for Long Struggle.

That President Shaffer of the Amalgamated Association is preparing for the rainy day which may come if the strike is prolonged indefinitely is evident from the circular mailed to the association lodges today.

The circular directs the lodges to lay assessments upon their members, the money to be used for the relief of such members of the association as might be out of work. The money collected by these assessments of the lodges will be forwarded to Pittsburg, where it will be placed in the general fund of the association. The latter has for years been creating a strike fund, systematically and methodically. This fund is said now to amount to between $200,000 and $300,000.

The combine officials do not appear to be worrying over the situation, and say they do not recognize a condition of a strike as yet. Some of the officers intimate that there may be a renewal of negotiations at any time and a settlement effected. In outside circles the belief is growing that the strike will be called off before it gets fairly well under way.

Outside the combine plants there is little apprehension over the situation. Among the independent companies in Pittsburg who have closed down, but who are ready to sign, are: Zug & Co., limited, will sign; the Pittsburg Forge and Iron Company, who are satisfied to grant the men's demands; A. M. Byers & Co. of the South Side, at present closed for repairs, but ready to sign the scale whenever the committee waits upon them, and Brown & Co., who are closed for repairs.

Surprise for Strikers.

The announcement today that the sheet combination had cut prices occasioned surprise, as it is known that all the mills have been busy and many orders remain unfilled. The heaviest cut is on No. 28, the standard gauge, which is reduced from $3.35 per 100 pounds to $3.10. The lighter gauges have been cut in prices from $1 to $3 a ton. The move puzzled the Amalgamated officials, and President Shaffer said: "It has been done merely for the purpose of having an effect on the independent sheet manufacturers who have signed our scale."

The advisory board of the Amalgamated Association has not yet been called to meet to consider the situation, but a meeting will be held soon if the American Sheet Steel Company shows no disposition to reopen negotiations. President Shaffer says the call for another conference will not come from the Amalgamated Association, as the ultimatum of