THE EVENING STAR.
PUBLISHED DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAY.
Business Office, 11th Street and Pennsylvania Avenue.
The Evening Star Newspaper Company.
S. H. KAUFFMANN, President.
New York Office: Tribune Building.
Chicago Office: Tribune Building.

The Evening Star is served to subscribers in the city by carriers, on their own account, at 10 cents per week, or 44 cents per month. Copies at the counter, 2 cents each. By mail—anywhere in the U. S. or Canada—postage prepaid—50 cents per month. Saturday Star, 32 pages, $1 per year; with foreign postage added, $3.60.
(Entered at the Post Office at Washington, D. C., as second-class mail matter.)
All mail subscriptions must be paid in advance. Rates of advertising made known on application.

The Evening Star.

No. 15,961. WASHINGTON, D. C., THURSDAY, APRIL 21, 1904—TWENTY PAGES. TWO CENTS.

An ad. in The Star is a salesman calling at thirty-five thousand homes every day and being given courteous consideration in the parlor or library.

AGAINST AMERICANS

Bitterness in Manchuria Menaces Uncle Sam's Subjects.

NATIVES SUSPICIOUS

BELIEVE YANKEES AND BRITISH TOOK PART IN BOMBARDMENTS.

Russians Practicing System of Persecution—Parties Suspected of Espionage for Japan Are Detained.

BERLIN, April 21.—A correspondent of the Frankfurter Zeitung, writing from Harbin, Manchuria, under date of March 16, says:

"Great bitterness has been aroused throughout Manchuria against Americans and British because it is believed American and British vessels took part in the bombardments of Port Arthur under the Japanese flag.

"This belief apparently is due to the fact that the Japanese fleet was larger than the Russians anticipated and included unknown types of vessels. The feeling is so strong that Americans and British are not safe anywhere in Manchuria. One Railly, an American, and several others, including Davidson, a Canadian, have disappeared. The authorities are looking for them.

"It is reported that an Englishman was arrested in Port Arthur as a spy and was taken to Mukden and hanged.

"The plying of the so-called flower boats on the Liao river, mostly under the American flag and carrying American goods, has been prohibited.

"Southern Manchuria has been scoured for several months for supplies of flour destined for Port Arthur, which is reported to be provisioned for two years."

Hanging Reported at Mukden.

Special Dispatch to The Evening Star.

NEW YORK, April 21.—A cablegram from Berlin says: A New Yorker has been hanged or murdered by Russians at Mukden. Lives of other Americans are reported to be in danger, owing to the bitter feeling of Russians toward Americans. The Frankfurter Zeitung has a dispatch from its Manchurian correspondent declaring that a bitter anti-American feeling is prevalent throughout that section. The Russians are said to be persecuting all Americans who failed to flee before hostilities were thoroughly under way.

Four unarmed Americans are detained at Mukden on a charge of espionage in behalf of Japan. Russians at Mukden ordered the arrest of a Canadian named Davidson, representative of the firm of Clarkson & Co., on a charge of espionage, but when they sent men to take him into custody he could not be found. There is a similar feeling against the English, and one Englishman arrested at Port Arthur on a charge of acting as a spy, has been hanged at Mukden.

SUBJECTED TO HEAVY FIRE.

Criser Bayan Escapes With No Damages—Hail of Shells.

PORT ARTHUR, April 20 (delayed in transmission).—The situation here is unchanged.

A large launch from the Petropavlovsk was brought into the harbor today.

Two German naval officers have arrived here. They will be attached to the Russian headquarters.

The cruiser Bayan suffered no damage from the hail of shells poured upon her from the Japanese warships when the Bayan went to the assistance of the Russian torpedo boat destroyers on April 18 just previous to the sinking of the Petropavlovsk. The Bayan, in driving off the Japanese destroyers which had sunk the Strashni, was subjected to the fire of six Japanese cruisers.

Further details of the action of the cruiser Bayan during the night of April 13 show that in covering the retreat of the Russian torpedo boats she approached within thirty cable lengths of the enemy, in attempting to rescue the Strashni's crew, and stood broadside to the enemy, keeping four cruisers at bay, while she lowered her boats on the other side and picked up five sailors.

In spite of the weight of the enemy's fire not a single man on the Bayan was wounded. One of the Bayan's shells fell between the smokestacks of one of the Japanese cruisers, producing a heavy explosion on board.

Jap Officers Captured.

TIEN TSIN, April 21.—The two Japanese officers who were captured in Manchuria disguised as Lamas, and who had a large quantity of explosive in their possession, have been taken to Port Arthur. An examination is being made in order to discover how they procured Chinese passports. They will be dealt with according to martial law.

The Russians here believe that Viceroy Alexieff's resignation will not be accepted.

Russian Occupation Not Confirmed.

SEOUL, Korea, April 21, noon.—Latest advices do not confirm the reported occupation by Russian troops of Peuk Chyong, a town about seventy miles down from Sung Jin, on the east coast of Korea.

UNCLE SAM RESERVES RIGHTS

No Protest, However, Against Russia's Course on Wireless Telegraph.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 21, 2:25 p.m.—Foreign Minister Lamsdorff has been notified that the United States reserves all the rights she may have under international law in the event of any American citizens being affected by Russia's decision in the case of war correspondents using wireless telegraphy. This notification does not involve a protest against Russia's course, it simply reserving whatever rights may exist in regard to the yet unadjudicated question of the use of wireless telegraphy in time of war.

United States Commercial Agent Greener at Vladivistok has been instructed through Ambassador McCormick to inform the Japanese consul at the Island of Sakhalin that a vessel will be sent to the island to take back to Japan the consular staff and the refugees. The arrangements for sending the ship are to be made by Japan, through the authorities at Washington.

Grand Duke Cyril, who was injured at the time of the Petropavlovsk disaster, is protesting against returning to Russia. He desires, as soon as he has recovered, to go back to Port Arthur, but his mother, the Grand Duchess Vladimir, is insisting on his return.

Marine Minister Avellan has received the following telegram from Gen. Kuropatkin:

"I mentally embrace you, dear Feodor Carlovitch, knowing the grief and anxiety you are suffering. The army finds consolation in the firm conviction that our illustrious seamen will retrieve their loss at the expense of the Japanese fleet."

All the powers were notified simultaneously with the United States, but the latter is the only government that has made any reply. The action of the United States is accepted without criticism.

COST OF THE WAR.

Estimates of the Burden on Russia—May Float Loan.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 21—2:25 p.m.—Russia has made a new issue of $15,000,000 in paper currency against free gold in the state bank. At the ministry of finance it was explained that it was an ordinary issue and in no sense was forced.

Under the law paper is issuable to double the amount of gold, up to $150,000,000 gold, in excess of which paper issued must be covered rouble for rouble. In the state bank there are, in round numbers, $400,000,000 in gold, which would permit of an issue of $350,000,000 of paper, but the paper issue at present only amounts to $350,000,000.

All sorts of figures of the cost of the war are printed abroad. The correspondent of the Associated Press is authoritatively informed that the daily expenses are averaging $750,000, and it is estimated that a year's expenditures for the war will total $250,000,000.

To meet this there existed a free balance of $50,000,000, which was increased to $115,000,000 by reductions of the ordinary budgets, leaving ostensibly $135,000,000 to be found. But a portion of the latter is made up by the increased earnings of the railroads owned by the government. It being in reality a question of bookkeeping, how the balance is to be raised has not yet been determined. No foreign loan has been arranged, and none is desired, if it can be avoided, as practically the total of the war expenditure will be raised at home.

The ministry of finance believes it may be easy to float an internal loan late in the summer or fall.

WAR OFFICE BESEIGED.

Many Applicants at Tokyo to Go to the Front.

TOKYO, April 21, 4 p.m.—The war office is flooded with thousands of applications from men of every age and every condition of life for permission to go to the front. The applications come from time-expired soldiers and boys too young to enlist in the army in the regular manner.

The ages of the applicants range from fourteen to seventy. Many of them, following the Samouri custom, sign their applications with their own blood, and several are wholly written in blood. Volunteers have not yet been accepted, but the officials are much pleased at the desire of the people to assist in the war.

The applications will be filed and if volunteers are needed those who are now applying for active service will be given the first opportunity. The authorities here believe that 500,000 volunteers will easily be obtainable.

Seoul Legation Guard Decreased.

SEOUL, April 21, 5:30 p.m.—Lieut. Douglas C. McDougal, U. S. M. C., with seventy marines from the American legation guard, has been ordered to leave Seoul and sail on the cruiser Raleigh for Manila. The marines heretofore have crowded the small house in the legation compound and the Bostwick office building. The impossibility of properly housing the men during the hot season, the quiet condition of Seoul and the presence of a sufficient Japanese garrison to quell any disturbances are responsible for the decrease in the strength of the American legation guard.

ADMITS TOGO'S CLAIM.

Russian Admiralty Disposed to Accept Story of Disaster.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 21.—4 p.m.—There is a growing disposition at the admiralty to admit Vice Admiral Togo's claim that Japanese mines sank the Petropavlovsk and injured the Pobleda. The failure of the warships to touch the mines while going out to sea is explained by the fact that when starting in pursuit of the enemy's cruiser division the Russian ships passed out north of the mine field and in returning after the appearance of the Japanese battle ship division Vice Admiral Makaroff headed straight for the entrance of the harbor, moving directly into the mines.

While this is the general view, there are those who stoutly resist Togo's claim, insisting on the theory of the explosion of either a magazine or the boilers, and accounting for the injury of the Pobieda, which was in the wake of the Petropavlovsk, by the confusion following the disaster to the flagship, which sheered off on striking a Russian mine laid to protect the entrance against a repetition of the attempts to block the channel.

But the theories held here are really only conjectures, as the Port Arthur authorities have not yet reported the result of their investigation.

No Signs of the Enemy.

PORT ARTHUR, April 21.—All has been quiet here since April 15. There are no signs of the enemy's transports off the coast of the peninsula.

THE BALTIC FLEET.

No Hope Entertained for Recovery of Makaroff's Body.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 21, 6:49 p.m.—The ships of the Baltic fleet here and at Libau will be in commission next week. The naval reserves of the neighboring provinces are arriving for distribution to the ships.

At the Vladimir palace today a requiem mass was celebrated for the repose of the soul of Lieut. von Kube, the Grand Duke Cyril's aid-de-camp, who lost his life at the time of the Petropavlovsk disaster.

All hope is given up of the recovery of the body of Vice Admiral Makaroff. It is believed to be beneath the overturned ship.

The official reports place eighty as the number of persons saved from the Petropavlovsk.

The admiralty denies the statement made by the London Times in its wireless report that the Japanese mine ship Koryo Maru was fired upon while laying mines before Port Arthur. It is said that if she came in and laid mines the Russian searchlights failed to pick her up.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY IN WAR.

Russian Ambassador and Secretary Hay Have a Conference.

Announcement was made at the State Department today that the United States had acknowledged the receipt of the Russian government's note defining the status of correspondents in the far east using wireless telegraphy. In acknowledging the note this government reserves the right to take action which may be necessary if the interests of American citizens are affected. Secretary Hay and Count Cassini, who was at the State Department for a short time today, briefly discussed the wireless telegraphy question, and the fact that the reason for the Russian government's attitude on the subject is appreciated here leads to the belief that when the war is over Russia and the United States may take the lead in calling a world's congress to define once and for all the status of wireless telegraphy.

Rescue of Japanese Non-Combatants.

Mr. McCormick, the United States ambassador at St. Petersburg, has informed the State Department that Russia has informed, through him, the Japanese consul at Korsakoosk that she has given permission for a neutral ship to proceed to that point to take off the consul, his staff and other Japanese non-combatants.

AT THE WHITE HOUSE

Date of Populist Convention Fixed.

TO SIGN ROSELAND BILL

PRESIDENT WILL GIVE HIS APPROVAL TO THE MEASURE.

Gov. Hunt to Return to Porto Rico and Stay Until End of Fiscal Year.

Ex-Senator Marion Butler, chairman of the populist national committee, called on the President today. He said that the national convention of the party had been called to meet in St. Louis, July 4.

"What will the convention do?" he was asked.

"The chances are that it will nominate candidates for President and Vice President," he answered.

"Are you a candidate for either place?" he was asked.

"I am out of politics," he said, "and will not again serve as national chairman."

It is pretty well established that Mr. Butler is not as fully committed to populism as he was a good many years ago. In his own state, North Carolina, where the populist bug deposited bacteria a number of years ago, populism is dead, and the only two parties are the republican and democratic. Mr. Butler has for some time affiliated, in a personal way at least, with the republicans of that state. He has called at the White House a number of times in the last few months in connection with North Carolina appointments and has made some recommendations. Personally Mr. Butler is an admirer of President Roosevelt.

Thomas Watson of Georgia, who was a vice presidential nominee of the populist party when Bryan headed the ticket of that party eight years ago, is talked of for first place this year in case the populists put up a national ticket. Mr. Butler said he did not know how many other men were candidates.

He is Too Young to Marry.

Gen. Joe Wheeler, active and alert as always, paid a brief call at the White House. Gen. Wheeler was asked whether he was interesting himself to any extent in politics this year.

"No," he said, "I'm not bothering much in politics now. I have always gone into any business with my whole soul. When I was in politics I made it my business. When I went into the army I made that my business. So I have laid politics aside. I am fixing to go to Europe for a rest."

"And if you don't mind, general, some one will be reviving that story about your going to be married, so that it can be fitted to your taking a bride with you to Europe."

"I don't suppose anybody will try to spring that about me now. I long ago told some of these people that I did not believe a man should marry when he was so young. It isn't good to marry too young," and Gen. Wheeler laughed to a fellow army officer who complimented him on the agility and youth he exhibited in his movements and manner. Then the two army officers fell to commenting about certain army men who had given up good assignments to marry, when if they had postponed their marriages for short times they would have been at the head and forefront of events that made other men famous and advanced them in the army. "This was the case of men who gained brides and lost opportunities to secure fame and advancement," said Gen. Wheeler. The names they used were not intended for publication.

Will Sign the Rosebud Bill.

It is the impression among the South Dakota members of Congress that the President will sign the bill that has just passed Congress opening a portion of the Rosebud Indian reservation to settlement and fixing $4 per acre as the price for all the land that is taken in the first three months and $3 per acre for the land sold after that. Representative Burke of South Dakota was at the White House today. The price fixed in the bill is considerably above the figures fixed in the bill as originally introduced by the South Dakota members, but is not quite as much as the President thought the Indians ought to get for their lands. For some time it looked as if the difference as to the price would prevent the bill going through at all, as it would have drawn a veto from the President in its original form.

Gen. Fred Grant, who is now in command of the Department of the Lakes, paid his respects to the President this morning. He is in Washington for a few days in connection with the settlement of the estate of his mother.

Representative Foss, chairman of the House committee on naval affairs, had a conference with the President on naval matters, the details of which he did not discuss. Whether the subjects were connected with some of the amendments pending to the naval bill in Congress was not stated.

Attorney General Knox had a conference with the President this morning on a matter he failed to reveal. There was some speculation as to the conference, the theory being that it related to the resolution adopted by the judiciary committee of the House yesterday calling upon the Attorney General for information as to why he has not prosecuted officials of the Northern Securities Company, who were adjudged by the Supreme Court as having violated laws of the United States.

Talk With a German Editor.

Eugene Zabel, editor-in-chief of the National Zeitung, one of the leading papers of Germany, was presented to the President today by Baron Sternburg, the German ambassador. The President spent some time talking with Mr. Zabel, the conversation being in German, although Mr. Zabel speaks English. The German editor was much pleased with the visit and on leaving said: "I regard President Roosevelt as one of the great men of the world, and I am certainly indebted to him for a long and pleasing talk." Mr. Zabel will be in this country several months.

Senators Burrows, Fairbanks and Beveridge had conferences with the President. There were many callers who had no business with the President and simply wanted to shake his hands.

Gov. Hunt Going Back.

Gov. William H. Hunt of Porto Rico had another conference with the President today regarding affairs on the island. The governor has decided to return to San Juan and continue as the chief executive of the Porto Rican government until the end of the present fiscal year, June 30. He will not qualify, therefore, as United States district judge of Montana in succession to Judge Hiram Knowles, until some time after that date. When he retires from the governorship he will have completed four years in the office. It is probable now that Gov. Hunt will sail for San Juan on Saturday, the 30th instant.

The President has not decided yet whom he will appoint as successor to Gov. Hunt. Treasurer Willoughby and Auditor Post, both of the island government, have been mentioned in connection with the appointment, but Mr. Post, at least, is not an active candidate for the office. Secretary Hartzell of Porto Rico is being pressed for the appointment. It is quite likely that an announcement of the appointment will not be made for several weeks.

PROTEST OF CITIZENS

Object to Street Arrangement at Union Station.

PLAZA THE POINT

PUBLIC HEARING BEFORE COMMISSIONERS TODAY.

District Engineer Department Arrangement Disagreed With—Views Presented.

A vigorous protest against the adoption of the District engineer department's plan for the arrangement of streets about the union station plaza was entered by representatives of the Northeast Washington Citizen's Association and property owners near the station at a public hearing before the District Commissioners this morning. The citizens objected to the closing of F street northeast at the terminal station and insisted that the thoroughfare mentioned be deviated so as to open upon the plaza.

The members of the association present at the hearing were President Evan H. Tucker, S. Sowerbutts, W. G. Dang, Joseph Crandall, D. D. Bowen, J. A. Moyer, J. Fleming, A. H. F. Holstein, J. B. Burke, W. J. Frizzell, Dr. Starr Parsons, Dr. L. D. Walter and Harry Boeshe. Messrs. D. D. Thompson, Charles R. Tolbert and Henry C. Stewart, property owners in the vicinity of the station, were also present.

The citizens presented for the consideration of the Commissioners a plan for the arrangement of the streets about the plaza. This plan differs from that proposed by the engineer department, with respect to the arrangement of the street east of the station. As has been previously stated in The Star, the engineer department proposes to close F street at the station and to widen California street on the south. The District officials also propose to continue E street in a straight line, as at present, but opening into Massachusetts avenue just before it reaches the plaza.

The citizens' association proposes to eliminate California street altogether and to extend F street from 2d street obliquely to the plaza, entering the semicircle at the point where California street now opens upon the proposed plaza.

Changes Suggested by Mr. Tucker.

Mr. Tucker, the first speaker, said that the association two years ago took up the subject of the railroad terminal and suggested a number of changes in the legislation on the project. With reference to the plan of the engineer department for the arrangement of streets on the east of the plaza, Mr. Tucker said that the maintenance of California street would be an eyesore and a blotch upon the station and the vicinity. "The question is," he said, "whether you Commissioners decide the matter right now or make a botch of the matter." He contended that traffic from the northeast section will be congested along 2d street, which, he said, is only thirty-one feet wide from curb to curb. Mr. Tucker declared that the proposition of the engineer department is unreasonable, and that it will do the people residing on F street a great injustice.

"I don't know of a greater outrage on the residents of the people of Washington than will be perpetrated on the residents of F street by the plan proposed by the District engineer department," declared Mr. Tucker. He also expressed the opinion that the department's plan will later involve the District in law suits. He said that the members of his association are not interested in the matter from a financial standpoint, but that they are interested solely for the public good.

Col. Biddle's Views.

At the close of Mr. Tucker's argument Colonel Biddle said:

"Every architect in the country would declare that the system proposed by your association, Mr. Tucker, would be absolutely impossible for the most beautiful and artistic treatment of the plaza and station. We have worried over this matter ourselves, and your plan has been discussed with the architects."

Colonel Biddle then pointed out to the citizens the defects in their plan from the standpoint of architectural fitness, showing that the points left by the arrangement of the streets as proposed by the association would interfere with a symmetrical treatment of the plaza. In addition to this he mentioned that the plan proposed by the association would cost from $50,000 to $100,000 more than the plan proposed by the department and approved by the architects.

Mr. Sowerbutts said that there is a unanimous sentiment among the residents and property owners of the section affected in favor of keeping F street a continuous thoroughfare to the plaza. Other members of the association also spoke of the sentiment in favor of continuing F street to the plaza.

Confidence in Col. Biddle.

The members of the association spoke of their confidence in Colonel Biddle's ability in connection with engineering projects and of his desire to be fair and just to the citizens and to all parties concerned.

Mr. Thompson expressed the opinion that the question of convenience ought to be considered as carefully as the question of beauty and symmetry.

It was suggested that the railroad company is making objections to the association's plan for the arrangement of streets. Colonel Biddle stated that the railroad company has had nothing whatever to say about the matter, and that the objections come from the architects, who declare unanimously and emphatically against the plan proposed by the association.

Mr. Crandall presented to the Commissioners a petition signed by 400 owners of property in the northeast section, asking that F street be deviated, so as to extend continuously to the plaza.

Other gentlemen present spoke in favor of the association's proposition in line with the remarks of preceding speakers, and at the close of the hearing the Commissioners advised the members of the delegation that they will give the matter careful consideration, and will later announce their decision as to the plan to be adopted for the arrangement of streets about the plaza.

Personal Mention.

General Manager C. S. Clark of the Mobile and Ohio railroad, with station in St. Louis, Mo., is in conference today with the officials of the Southern railway.

Col. M. Richards Muckle of Philadelphia, who for fifty years was connected with the Public Ledger of Philadelphia, first under Swain, Abell and Simmons, later with George W. Childs and A. J. Drexel, and until four years after Mr. Childs' decease as cashier and business manager, is at present in the city for a few days renewing his friendships with old associates of the newspaper fraternity.

Earthquake in 'Frisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 21.—An earthquake shock was felt in this city today. It was sharp, but not severe, and lasted about three seconds.

A SILVER AMENDMENT

House Republicans Somewhat Anxious About It.

INSERTED IN SENATE

BY AUTHORITY OF THE FINANCE COMMITTEE.

In the Sundry Civil Bill—Representative Hill Shows What May Follow Its Adoption.

A two-line amendment in the sundry civil bill placed there by the authority of the Senate finance committee has aroused the sound-money republicans in the House. It is said that the amendment reopens the silver question and that if it becomes law will commit the government again to the constant purchase of silver bullion to be coined into circulating medium.

The amendment in the sundry civil bill removes all limitations as to the amount of the subsidiary coinage.

"I think it is a remarkable piece of legislation," said Mr. Hill of Connecticut, a recognized financial authority of the House, to a Star reporter today, "that in the closing hours of this Congress and without a word of debate an amendment of two lines should be attached to the sundry civil appropriation bill reopening the unlimited purchase of silver for unlimited subsidiary coinage against the written advice of the Secretary of the Treasury.

"On this question of sound money two presidential elections have been fought and won by the republican party, and for the republican party to embarrass the election of a republican House of Representatives by action of this kind is to me amazing. It not only is contrary to the heretofore announced policy of the republican party, but it is contrary to the practice of the civilized world for ten years. Austria, Russia, Germany, France and Japan have within the last ten years recoined into subsidiary coinage more than $194,000,000 of full tender silver instead of buying bullion.

Silver Now on Hand.

"The United States, with $680,000,000 in silver on hand—a mass of metal that would fill 500 cars, and which it costs $100,000 to recount — now deliberately proposes to forever store this enormous mass and to add to the amount.

"Every dollar so purchased is in effect equivalent to the coinage of full legal tender, for it takes the place of full legal tender in our own currency. The necessary addition will amount to half a million a month, and with the present law with reference to certificates, which permits the changing of one and two-dollar notes into tens, it would be entirely possible for a Secretary of the Treasury so disposed under this simple amendment to purchase and put into circulation $125,000,000 of additional silver.

"With the good business conditions now prevailing, it would seem to be the wisest course to follow the advice of the Secretary of the Treasury and the director of the mint and gradually change over the dollars which will not circulate into a form of money which not only will circulate, but which remains absorbed in the currency of the country.

"We have tried the silver bullion law to our sorrow and confusion. It began under the Bland-Allison act and Senator Allison admitted last summer to the Chicago bankers that it was a mistake. This action of the Senate illustrates Bryan's late statement that the money question is always before Congress. The experience of the past that with the purchase law of 1873 revived it can only with the greatest difficulty be repealed at any future time in the face of the single objection of any member of the Senate.

Time to Retrace Our Steps.

"Unless we are to fix permanently in our currency system the 580,000,000 full legal tender silver dollars it is time to begin to retrace our steps now. The sum and substance of the whole thing is that this two-line amendment will compel the purchase of from five to nine million dollars worth of additional silver bullion every year, with possibility of very largely increased purchases in the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury.

"It is unfortunate that this action should be taken pending a presidential election, and, indeed, from my standpoint as a sound money man, that it should be taken at any other time.

"If the question should be asked whether the removal of limitations will not still leave the Secretary of the Treasury with option to recoin standard dollars or to buy bullion, my answer is that this amendment will compel the secretary to buy bullion. On July 1, next, the bullion of 1890 will be exhausted and we shall have on hand 580,000,000 silver dollars, 54,000,000 of which are in circulation. The highest amount ever in circulation was 79,000,000 in 1902. It is manifest, therefore, that $500,000,000 can only be circulated through means of certificates.

"We have today nearly $20,000,000, besides those in active circulation, against which there are no certificates outstanding. There would be a profit of seven-tenths on each dollar if recoined. Shall we use what we have, or shall we begin again the mistaken policy of buying bullion and making further accessions to silver flat money."

There was a great deal of interest among both democrats and republicans on the House side over the Senate action, and it is evident that there will be political discussions over this amendment when the bill comes back to the House.

What Mr. Aldrich Says.

Senator Aldrich, chairman of the Senate finance committee, said this afternoon that the amendment was placed in the bill by request of the Secretary of the Treasury and the director of the mint, who wanted either to recoin the standard silver dollars, but if that could not be authorized, insisted that certainly the limitations should be removed. Mr. Aldrich thought it would be rather difficult at such a late day in the session to authorize the recoinage of the standard silver dollars, and that in order to accommodate the Treasury Department the committee had simply taken the other alternative and authorized the removal of the limitations.

Senator Aldrich did not see anything serious or menacing in the amendment.

PLANS OF THE DIPLOMATS.

Where the Ambassadors Will Spend the Summer.

The German embassy will be established at Lenox, Mass., for the summer, and the ambassador will raise the embassy flag there early in June. The ambassador expects to remain there until October. He will return to Washington early in that month to complete arrangements for the unveiling of the statue of Frederick the Great at the Army War College here October 20. Baron von dem Bussche, first secretary and counsellor of legation, probably will go on leave of absence in October and will take his family to Germany. With the exception of Mr. Scheller, second secretary, the ambassador and the Baroness Speck-Sternburg will have the entire embassy staff at Lenox this summer.

It is probable that Sir Henry Mortimer Durand, the British ambassador, will establish the British embassy also at Lenox for the summer, but he will not leave Washington until late in June. Mr. Raikes, the first secretary, and Mr. Waterlow, the third secretary, will go on leave shortly, and it is probable that both will be transferred.

The Russian ambassador and the Countess Cassini, with the embassy staff, will transfer the embassy to Bar Harbor, Me., for the entire summer.

The French ambassador and Mme. Jusserand will spend the summer in France, and the embassy will probably be transferred to Manchester-by-the-Sea, with the first secretary in charge.

Private advices recently received at the Italian embassy say that the Italian ambassador and Signora Mayor des Planches will return to this country in June, but the locality of the embassy for the summer has not been settled upon.

STREET EXTENSION BILLS.

Senate Conferees Stoutly Maintain the Rights of the District.

The conferees on the bill to connect Euclid place with Erie street held a meeting today and failed to agree on the House amendment, which places the entire cost of this extension on the District of Columbia. The Senate conferees held out against this proposition, and it became evident that no agreement could be reached. This action will hold up all the street extension bills until the important question as to whether the general government shall pay half the cost of these extensions has been decided.

CONSIDERATION POSTPONED.

Carnegie Institution Bill Called Up in Senate.

Senator Gallinger today called up House bill 14093, to incorporate the Carnegie Institution, and asked that it be put on its passage. The bill had been considered by the District committee and the following inserted in it as an additional provision: "That the objects of the incorporation shall be to encourage in the broadest and most liberal manner investigation, research and discovery and the application of knowledge to the improvement of mankind."

That provision is in lieu of the following, which the committee recommended should be struck from the bill:

"That the particular business and objects of the incorporation shall be to encourage in the broadest and most liberal manner investigation, research and discovery; to provide buildings, laboratories, books and apparatus as required, and afford instruction of an advanced character to students properly qualified to profit there; and in general to increase the facilities for higher education."

The names of Samuel P. Langley and Ethan Allen Hitchcock are added to the list of incorporators.

Senator Lodge objected to the passage of the bill, saying that he had an amendment he wished to offer to it and that he preferred to have it go over in order that he might look over the House bill.

Mr. Gallinger asked that the House bill be substituted on the calendar for the Senate bill for the same purpose, which was done.

AN INVESTIGATION ASKED.

Charge That the Pennsylvania and Other Lines Have Merged.

Representative Gaines of West Virginia has introduced a resolution reciting that "it is a matter of common statement" that the Pennsylvania railroad system, the Baltimore and Ohio company, the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company and the Norfolk and Western Railway Company have plans designed to effect a "community of interest," including ownership of portions of the stock or bonds of some of the companies by the others and changes in the boards of directors, by which common control or direction has been and is being applied to the operation and rates of the lines mentioned.

The resolution closes with provision for an investigation of these allegations by the interstate commerce commission, which is to report its findings to the House on or before December 31, 1904. The resolution was referred to the committee on interstate and foreign commerce.

SOLDIERS' HOME LOANS.

Representative Hay Introduces a Resolution of Inquiry.

Representative Hay of Virginia has introduced a resolution directing the Secretary of War to inform the House of Representatives if a loan was ever made to Howard University by the board of Commissioners of the Soldiers' Home of the District of Columbia. If such a loan has been made the resolution calls for information as to when and by what authority the action was taken and the present status of the loan.

The resolution further inquires as to whether or not any further loan has been made by the commissioners of the home to the Young Men's Christian Association of this city, and if so under what conditions and so forth. The resolutions call for a statement from the Secretary showing the sources from which the annual income of the Soldiers' Home in this city is derived.

The resolution was referred to the committee on military affairs for report.

THE FREDERICK STATUE.

Ambassador Tower Sends a Description and Sample of the Pedestal.

Ambassador Tower has advised the State Department in answer to certain questions put by the War Department as to the statue of Frederick the Great, to be presented to the United States, that the pedestal will be composed of a bluish gray granite, a sample of which he encloses, as well as a drawing to scale of the pedestal itself. He adds that it is the intention to send the statue and pedestal, if desired, from Berlin in time to arrive in Washington during the month of August or early in September.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

The Navy Department has been informed that the Rainbow, which has just been repaired at Hongkong, has left that port for Cavite. Admiral Folger has raised his flag on the Rainbow as commander of the Philippine squadron.

The cruiser Buffalo, which convoyed the torpedo boat flotilla from Hampton Roads to Cavite, has left the last named place for Colombo on her way back to join the Atlantic training squadron.

The cruiser Tacoma has left San Francisco for Tacoma, and the gunboat Marietta has left Colon for San Juan.

The gunboat Concord has arrived at Acapulco.

Distributing the 11th Cavalry.

Acting Adjutant General Hall is informed that the 11th Cavalry, which recently arrived at San Francisco from the Philippines, left there yesterday for stations as follows: Headquarters, band and 2d squadron, 18 officers and 127 men, for Fort Des Moines, Iowa; the 1st Squadron, 5 officers and 78 men, for Fort Riley, Kansas; Troops L and M, 5 officers and 99 men, for Jefferson barracks, Missouri; Troops I and K, 4 officers and 91 men, for Fort Sheridan, Illinois.

BAY STATE FOR OLNEY

Massachusetts Democrats in State Convention Today.

HARMONIOUS SESSION

PRELIMINARY MEETING LAST NIGHT FOR CONCILIATION.

Hearst Forces Are Assured Fair Representation on Important Committees—Strong Resolutions for Olney.

BOSTON, April 21.—Before the democratic state convention, to select delegates-at-large to the national body at St. Louis, assembled today there were indications of a more harmonious session than the leaders previously had expected. The contests between the factions of the party, due to preferences for presidential nominees, were fought out to a considerable extent and disposed of during the night.

The state committee was in session until an early hour today and a spirit manifested in the state committee and the supporters of Mr. Olney in the proceedings to give the Hearst forces what they termed a fair recognition on the various convention committees contributed largely to this end.

But of far greater importance, in the view of Mr. Williams and the Hearst delegates, was the decision of the committee waiving the adoption of the "unit rule" for the Massachusetts delegation, on the contention of the Hearst faction that a clause in the convention call by which the convention would have the right to control the action of delegates elected in the various congressional districts was illegal. This clause was ordered stricken out on the ground that it had been irregularly inserted.

In consequence of these developments in the decision, the Hearst delegates appeared at the Tremont temple before the convention in a more conciliatory attitude than has been apparent in several weeks. On the other hand the Olney men expressed satisfaction at the prospect of controlling the convention. They claimed that at least six hundred of the nine hundred delegates were supporters of Olney.

Mr. Williams, the Hearst leader, said that inasmuch as the state committee had decided that the insertion of the unit rule clause in the convention call was illegal, the passage in the convention of any resolution intended to control the actions of the district convention delegates would be absolutely futile. He added that if such action were taken the Hearst delegates chosen at the various district conventions would disregard it entirely and vote at the national convention according to their inclinations.

The names of those whom the Olney faction expected to present as candidates for delegates-at-large are: Col. William A. Gaston and Mayor Patrick A. Collins of Boston; William L. Douglas of Brockton and Representative John R. Thayer of Worcester. The Hearst ticket consisted of George Fred Williams, George E. McNeil of Cambridge; Joseph A. Smith of Worcester, and Charles A. Dean of Wakefield.

Hearst Men in Evidence.

About 200 of the Hearst men came to Tremont Temple in a body headed by Mr. Williams. There was no demonstration of any sort when they arrived.

The convention was called to order by State Committee Chairman McNary. Temporary organization was quickly effected and several committees were appointed without objection, but when a motion was made that a committee on resolutions be named, to which should be referred all resolutions without reading or debate, there was a stir among the Olney delegates. The motion was carried by about five to one. This was considered the first test of the relative strength of the opposing factions.

Parliamentary Tactics.

This was the beginning of a series of motions and countermotions, which kept the chairman busy. Motions were put and tabled. Others were indefinitely postponed and then efforts were made to consider. Voice votes were doubted with the invariable result that on a standing vote the chair was supported by about five to one. Finally a recess was taken pending a report by the committee on credentials. On each of the committees reported Hearst delegates had been given from two to four places. With the retirement of the committee on resolutions it became understood that a brief platform would be presented.

Flaherty for Chairman.

When the session was resumed the permanent organization was effected and John J. Flaherty of Gloucester was elected chairman. The convention proceeded to the election of delegates-at-large to the national convention.

It was announced that there would be no official ballot. Any ballot bearing any name could be deposited in a ballot box placed on the platform. The delegates were informed that their credentials would be officially punched as they passed the ballot box.

Two Sets of Tickets.

There were two sets of tickets known by name of the respective factions, Olney and Hearst. The former bore these names: William A. Gaston, Boston; Patrick A. Collins, Boston; William L. Douglass, Brockton, and John R. Thayer, Worcester. The Hearst ballots had the following names: George Fred Williams, Dedham; George R. McNeill, Cambridge; Charles A. Dean, Wakefield, and Joseph A. Smith, Worcester. The balloting consumed more than an hour.

Resolutions.

The following resolutions were reported by the committee:

"The democrats of Massachusetts, in convention assembled, herewith record their conviction that to achieve success in the coming national campaign our nominee for President should be some citizen not only acknowledged throughout the Union to be of pre-eminent ability and unquestionable integrity and patriotism, but also one whose proved attachment to the Constitution and laws of the United States is a sure pledge that he will obey their injunctions, submit to all their restrictions upon executive authority and execute them personally.

"To this end we present to the democrats of the United States the name of Richard Olney as one conspicuously qualified for the office of President. We present him not only as a citizen of Massachusetts alone, but of the United States, thoroughly acquainted with the needs of our country. Just and impartial toward all its needs; one who has respect for the law in letter and spirit, whose courage and vigor in maintaining our rights, national and international, at home and abroad, have been put to the test and demonstrated in high public office; one who vigorously enforced the traditional policies of our country by protecting a weak sister republic in South America from the encroachments of a strong European power; one in whom the spirit of justice and of scrupulous regard for the rights of the people, singly and collectively, is inborn.

"We hereby instruct the delegates and alternates chosen to attend the national convention at St. Louis by this convention and by the congressional district conventions, to place in nomination the name of Richard Olney as the choice of Massachusetts for the democratic nomination for