THE TAMMANY TIGER

A Meeting of the Great Sachems and Fiery Braves in Full War Paint.

REVENGE UPON TOM REED

To be the Issue on Which They Will Go Before the People.

BYNUM THE ORATOR OF THE DAY.

The Federal Election Bill Denounced by All of the Speakers.

LETTERS FROM CLEVELAND AND HILL

The Tammany Society of New York held a great political meeting yesterday. A number of Congressmen were present. The federal election bill was the especial object of denunciation. Bynum and Crisp were the chief speakers

ISPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCE. NEW YORK, July 4 .- Tammany's Fourth was celebrated with glitter and glory, flags and flowers, brass band music and good cheer, and with unanimous recognition of the national issue forced upon the Democratic party by the Republican majority in Congress. The eloquence of orators of national reputation made the crowd and sweltering council chamber attractive to thousands.

Grand Sachem Abram B. Tappan presided, and his address of welcome seemed to be a keypote to the talk of the day. He said that it is now more than ever the patriotic duty of good citizens to remember the Fourth, and its significance, when the partisan majority in the halls of Congress, in temporary ascendancy, seeks to perpetuate its power by outrage and usurpation.

BYNUM THE ORATOR. The orator of the day, the Hon. William D. Bynum, was introduced. Of course, that could not be done without a reference to his having dared to defy the wrath of Speaker Reed and to his pride in having received the censure of the majority for it. Mr. Bynum's hearty reception and the three cheers that accompanied it testified to Tammany's love of a fighter. He smiled with pleasure and said, a ter a Democratic definition of what

the day means: For months the people have witnessed, not, I believe, without indignation, the presiding officer of the House of Representatives assume unwarranted powers, trample upon the rights of Representatives and override the most sacred provisions of the Constitution for the purpose of robbing constituencies of their rightful representation. Practices established and precedents observed and revered from the foundation of the Government have been ignored by the Speaker with a rudeness akin to barbarism, and even his own words and to barbarism, and even his own words and arguments uttered under the solemnity of the most sacred obligation that could be administered to a freeman, that of preserving and defending the Constitution of his country were, when cited in condemnation of his country were, when cited in condemnation of his country to the same as if they were but the idle vaporings of hardbest defendence on the sand less of Sec.

SOME VIGOROUS LANGUAGE. After sketching the course of the major-

ity in Congress he continued: Every one understood that the design of these freebooters was to rob a sufficient rumber of constituencies of Republicans to put in men who could be utilized in the enactment of a federal election law to perpetuate their power in defiance of the action and will of the

Mr. Bynum continued with a review of the bill, of which he said:
What a machine for oppression, intimidation and corruption! The office of chief supervisor is to be made the centre of political information and political advantage. He will be the source of information and power. Our free institutions have weathered many a storm; they have majestically stood the attacks from the alien and sedition laws; they triumphed over Knownothingtism; they have survived the unbridled passions and terrible influences of civil war; they have received many a stab, but never from any source has such a wicked and deadly thrust at the very heart of the nation been made as this. Be not deceived; this measure is not intended for the South alone. It is intended for New York and Indiana in 1882. It is to enable that "original package" of political rascality. Mr. Bynum continued with a review of that "original package" of political rascality, John I. Davenport, to appoint an army of spies to invade your homes and drive you from the

A SOUTHERN STATESMAN.

Hon. Chas. F. Crisp, of Georgia, gave a long review of the work of the House, and the result of the 17 contests for seats, and made a further analysis of the election bill. Two letters of regret were read, and elicited great applause. Mr. Cleveland wrote from

Our fathers, in establishing a new govern-Our fathers, in establishing a new government upon the will of the people and consecrated to their care and just protection, could not prescribe limitations which would deny to political parties its conduct and administration. The opportunities and the temptations thus necessarilly presented to partisanship have brought us to a time when party control is far too arrogant and bitter, and when, in public place, the true interests of the country are too lightly considered. In this predicament those who love their country may well remember with comfort and satisfaction on Independence Day that the disposition of the American with comfort and satisfaction on Independence
Day that the disposition of the American
people to revolt against maladministration still
remains to them and is the badge of their freedom and independence as well as their security
for continued prosperity and happiness. They
will not revolt against their plan of government
for its protection and preservation supply
every inspiration of true Americanism. But,
because they are free and independent American citizens, they will, as long as their love and
veneration for their Government shall last,
revolt against the domination of any political
party which, entrusted with power, sordidly
seeks only its continuance and which faithlessly violating its

PLAIN AND SIMPLE BUTY

PLAIN AND SIMPLE BUTY to the people, insults them with professions of disinterested solicitude, while it eats out their substance. And yet, with all this, we should not in blind security deny the existence of danger. The masses of our countrymen are brave, and therefore generous; they are strong. and therefore confident, and they are hor and therefore confident, and they are hones; and therefore unsuspecting. Our peril lies in the case with which they may be deluded and cajoid by those who would traffic with their interests. No occasion is more opportune than the celebration of the one hundred and four-teenth anniversary of American independence to warn the American people of the present necessity on their part of a vigilant watchfulness of their rights, and a jealous exaction of honest and unselfish performance of public duty. Governor Hill wrote from Albany on

This anniversary day will be dear to irrend of human liberty in every land, but the observation of it ought never to be ignored by genuine Americans. Its celebration ought to be more than usually serious. It ought to represent a reconsecration of the people to the principles upon which their Government was founded. The beginning of the second century of our ederal existence has witnessed a strange de-The beginning of the second century of our oderal existence has witnessed a strange departure from those or actiples. The party in control of the Government is exhibiting in the executive and legislative branches a dangerous tendency toward assurpation and centralization of power, culminating thus far in the passage by the House of Representatives of an election bill which a large part of the people have with instite and propriety emphatically denounced as subsersive of

THE POPULAR RIGHTS revolutionary in purpose and effect. Should such legislation continue unrebuked our constitution will become blank paper, and our country will need a new declaration of independence. Tammany Hall will but echo the best sentiment of the country when it appeals to the patriotic instincts of men of all parties to oppose these tendencies toward containation and Governmental favoritism. It is an organization with an illustrious history. Its inducence is powerful and favoritism in the sentence in powerful and favoritism. an organization with an illustrious history. Its influence is powerful and far reaching. It is to capture.

an important factor in our American civilization. It stretches a protecting arm over the
poor and ignorant who come to our land from
distant shores, and instructs them in the duties
of American citizenship. It has been a steadfast friend to manhood suffrage and has vigorously opposed every attempt, no matter how
carefully concealed or how ingeniously devised, to disfranchise a single honest voter,
humble and unlettered though he may be. It
has bravely stood for individual liberty, local
self government, the rights of the States, equal
privileges for all, and an economical administration of public affairs. With such traditions it should be the first to strike a warning
note and lend its energies again to secure strict
adherence to the fundamental principles of
our constitution. Its voice will be heard and
heeded. Its example will be an inspiration to
thousands of men all over the country who rejoice to 'call themselves Democrats because
Democracy presents these true American ideas.
In employing this glorious anniversary to urge
resistance and rebuke to any encroachment
unon or surrender of these ideas and to revive
devotion to Jeffersonian principles the Tammany Society will be rendering a beneficent
and patriotic service worthy of grateful rethembrance in the minds of the people.

A CALL FOR MASS MEETINGS. an important factor in our American civiliza

A CALL FOR MASS MEETINGS. Resolutions were then passed calling upon citizens all over the country to hold mass meetings to denounce the federal election bill and to protest against its passage by the Senate. Short and interesting talks were given by Governor Biggs, of Delawere given by Governor Biggs, of Delaware, and Congressmen Springer, of Illinois; Caruth, of Kentucky; Wilkinson, of Louisiana; McMillin, of Tennessee; Allen, of Mississippi; Kerr, of Pennsylvania; Enloc, of Tennessee; Yoder, of Ohio, and Mansur, of Missouri.

Mr. Caruth's speech included a paraphrase of the epitaph of his five wives, written his a may who would their remains the children.

Mr. Caruth and Springer, of Illinoide the Western University. He studied law in the office of Hon. Walter Forward, and was admitted to the bar in 1848, since which time he has ranked among the leading legal lights of the city. He was twice married and was the father of five children.

written by a man who moved their remains rom one graveyard to another, and unfortunately mixed them up. "Stranger, pause and drop a tear, Susan Sparks is buried here, mingled in some mysterious manne with Sarah, Mary, Jane and Hannah. Mr Caruth suggested as an epitaph for those whom the roused people will bury and mix up: "Stranger, pause, but drop no tear, for Tommy Reed lies buried here; mingled in some mysterious way, with parts of Wana-maker, Platt and Quay."

There was a reception to the visiting Con-gressmen at the Manhattan Club in the

SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENTS. THE DUTIES AND REQUIREMENTS OF

SUCCESSFUL TEACHER. The National Council of Education in Sea sion at St. Paul-Dr. E. E. White, of Canton, Rends an Interesting Paper, Which

Evekes Much Discussion. ST. PAUL, MINN., July 4 .- The National Council of Education began its four days' session in the Chamber of Commerce Rooms at 9 o'clock this morning, President Selim H. Peabody, of Champaign, Ill., in the chair, and State Superin-tendent Kiehl, of Minnesots, acting as Secretary. The session opened with prayer by Prof. J. T. Pickard, of Iowa, and Chair-man Merrill, of the St. Paul Executive Committee, extended a hearty welcome to the members of the council. President Peady addressed the council in some remarks on patriotism among American young peo-

The regular programme was begun by the presentation of a report on "Schools' Super-ntendents in Cities," by Dr. E. E. White, of Ohio, Chairman of the Committee on City School Systems. The report held that the Board of Education was a village or ganization and that no board had got much beyond the primitive stage, and it is a failure in got much beyond the primitive stage, and it is a failure in cities. The really successful schools are so because of competent superintendents to whom the boards have entrusted the Education is something which cannot be managed by the ignorant, and the best teachers and superintendents are spoiled by the ignorant interierence of Boards of Education. sion of the paper lasted three hours.

Aaron Gove,, Superintendent of the Denver schools, thought no superintendent should be a dictator, that he should plan with his co-workers, and he believed the schools would be more successful if tha. brainless demagogue on the sand lots of San

position were permanen.

Mrs. B. A. Horisdal- of Ann Arbor, believed that the school system should be divided into three departments o accounts and records, of construction and repairs and of instruction and discipline. Dr. W. T. Harris, United States Commissioner of Education, thought an elected superintendent might be advisable if such office could be a teacher, and by being

elected not become too much of a politician.

Dr. White here said there was nothing in the paper to put the Superintendent above the school board; he must have a position of well-defined subordination, responsible, but not above. The County Superintendent is recognized by law, the State Superintendency is defined and is not above the State Roard. The City Superintendent must have the initiatory act, not be independent but coordinate with the boards.

FRANCE AND THE TARIFF.

A Leading Farisian Newspaper Proposes Scheme for Reciprocity.

PARIS, July 4 .- The Temps newspaper resterday devoted a big leader to the Mc-Kinley bill, that says "the United States are laboring under the extraordinary difficulty of an enormous excess of revenue over expenditure and the strong feeling in favor of protection which prevails in that country forbids the simple solution of the difficulty by reducing import duties. Politicians of McKinley's school seem to aim at reducing the surplus both by making the tariff prohibitory, and by frightening away the import trade by threats of confiscation and im-prisonment. The bill in its main outlines has been adopted, and is to come into force on August 1. As the prevention of imports will make things dearer States and make exports difficult, if not impossible, a second bill has been brought for-ward to give subsidies to producers and bounties to exporters."

The Temps concludes: "From the French point of view both of these bills are deplorable. They threaten profound disturb nee of our trade with the United States, which amounts every year to an exchange of 25%,-000,000 of our products for 250,000,000 of theirs. It is evident, therefore, that great interests are at stake. Is it not possible, by consenting to rescind the prohibition on the importation of American pork, to come to some arrangement? Before talking of reprisals, which there is always time for, would it not be better to attempt to bring about some agreement between the two Republics? It seems to us that that is the wisest course of action."

ON A LARGE SCALE.

Horse Thieves in Montana Doing Busine by the Wholesnie.

SPOKANE FALLS, WASH., July 4 .-Horse thieves have made a grand round up in Eastern Washington and Northern Idaho during the past few days. The Governor Hill wrote from Albany on Thursday:

This anniversary day will be dear to friends thursan liberty in every land, but the observation. The standard of rendezvoused near this city and hastened away with 500 head of horses toward the British Columbia line, through the Flat Head Indian country, in Northwesten Montana. A. L. Smith's ranch, near this city, animals were stolen, including a valuable roadster owned by Dr. C. S. Penfield, City

> A Walla Walla farmer reports the loss of 50 head which were traced to within a few miles of Spokane Falls. William Lewis, of Cheney, lost a stallion for which he cently paid \$1,200. A large number of ranchers are here to-day organizing for pursuit of the thieves, but with little hope of success, as the villains have several hundred miles start and doubtless are thoroughly acquainted with the country, which is very rugged and traveled. Some of the thieves are known to the police as desperadoes, who would not halt at the sacrifice of human life rather than submit

ROBERT B. CARNAHAN, THE WELL-KNOWN ATTORNEY PASSES AWAY.

Member of an Old Family and a Prominent Citizen Gone-An Illness of Some Days Terminates Fatally on the Fourth-His Public Career.

Another prominent Pittsburg citizen has

one. Hon. Robert B. Carnahan died last evening. Mr. Carnahan had been ill for some time, but until within the past few days strong hopes of his recovery had been entertained. He was well known throughout the city and county, and his death will be widely mourned. Mr. Carnahan's name has long been familiar in the city, owing to the public positions he has occu-pied. He has been Solicitor for the county, member of the Common Council and served on the school board for 21 years or more. Deceased was the son of one of the early Scotch-Irish settlers and was born near Pittsburg, April 23, 1826. He was reared on a farm and attended school in the city and graduated in 1845 from the Western University. He studied

Mr. Carnahan served nine years United States District Attorney, being appointed in 1861 by President Lincoln, and continuing to hold office under Johnson and Grant. He has taken quite a prominent part in Republican politics for

BRIDGING BEHRING STRAIT.

The Great Project of a Proposed American Railway Company.

NEW YORK, July 4 .- The announce ment made to-day that Charles L. Colby and a party of railroad friends had gone to Aluska for the purpose of considering the question of connecting America and Asia by rail and building a railroad bridge cross Behring Strait, revived interest in the proposed railroad across Siberia, in the interest of which, it is understood, General Butterfield went to St. Petersburg recently.

The General declined to talk about his conference with the Russian Government on the subject, but it is hinted that his proposition to build the proposed road with American capital provided certain valuable concessions were given the company was well received and is being favorably considered. Mr. Colby's party is said to be in-terested in the whole undertaking.

Not Prompter McMichnels The two men arrested on the Southside Thursday night for counterfeiting are still in jail. It was stated that one of the men was named Samuel McMichaels, but his name is Samuel Michaels. Samuel Mo-Michaels, the well-known prompter of the Original Royal Italian Orchestra, was annoved yesterday at the publication, but everybody knows he was not the man ar-

PURELY NEWS.

olled Down and Bricky Told for the Busy Renders of the Dispatch. AUSTRIA'S Kalpoky is better.

DR. PETERS has reached Usugaria. THE French Senate approves a 3 franc duty WINES from raisins must in future pay duty

THE British Queen will open some Southapton docks July 25. GUATEMALA'S Paris Minister denies hostile

relations toward Salvator. Rome advices say England has swapped with Italy-Suakim for Somali. THIRTEEN new cases and five deaths by

FRIEDRICH SPIELHAGEN, the German novelist, has typhus fever in Berlin. PRINCE BISMARCK has declined to contest Kaisers Lantern for the Reichstag. THE French Senate has passed the Deputy bill taxing maize, rice and molasses.

C. A. BLESSING'S building plumbers, Philadel phia burned. Insured. Loss, \$100,000. LEWIS, of Ireland, at London, beat Miller, o New York, at champion tennis singles. WHEN the new order is in effect German, will have but 800 troops in East Africa. THE Sultan refuses to ask the Powers to recognize Ferdinand as Bulgaria's ruler. THE striking miners of Birmingham, Ala., have yielded and will resume work Sunday. THE redemption clauses of the tithes bill THE Presidental sojourn at Cape May had as features an elaborate dinner and a long drive. THREE HUNDRED Austrian and Hungarian shooters have gone to Berlin for the contests. A BULGARIAN officer named Dimroff has been arrested near Nish. He is accused of be-

Ir is stated in London that the Anglo-German business is incomplete and will have to be MARY CONNELLY gave birth to a boy in a

railway car near Newark, N. J., yesterday. FIFTY THOUSAND Russian Poles are in Cracow to see Poet Mickiewicz's body reinterred. Trouble is feared. VON MOLTKE in a letter says he never declared against beer and not against stimulants save to children and the uncivilized.

THE British Charge D'Affairs have protested to the Porte against the danger of allowing the reign of anarchy in Armenia to continue. CONSUL GENERAL NEW, at London, Daniel Chaillu, M. D. Conway, and Commander Cam-eron spoke at a Century Club dinner last night.

JUSTIN McCarthy has been ordered by his physician to go immediately to Royat, in the south of France, to drink the waters at that

THOMAS SITTON, a veteran, Acburn, N. Y., vesterday had his right arm and left hand blown off by a cannon. He was burned and lost NEWS from Mexico says the Voz de Mexico's editor has been thrown into prison and his paper lenounced by the Government. Why is not stated.

DAVE DILLION, a New York bully struck Edward Titterton. A pistol in Titterton's pocket went off and shot Dillion dead. That's what Titterton says.

ONE pistol bullet killed negro Politician Fred Lee and another negro, as Alexandria, Va., last night. Lee tried to rescue a prisoner and was shot by the officer. A SERIOUS conflict between Turks and Mon-

tenegrins has just occurred on the shores of the Lake Scutori. The Turks were the ag-gressors in the affair. THE large warehouse of the M. M. Buck Railway Supply Company, St. Louis, and well filled with railway supply material, was damaged by fire to the extent of about \$20,000. ATTORNEY GENERAL JONES, of Spokane

Falls, Wash., has filed an opinion holding that the right of way of the Northern Pacific Rail-way Company is taxable by the State of Wash-THE corner stone of the new Capitol build. ing was laid at Denver by A. F. and A. M. of Colorado, with most impressive ceremonies. Ex-Congressman Belford made the address on behalf of the State.

THE Queen has presented to Miss Dorothy Tennant, Mr. Stanley's flancee, a miniature of Her Majesty. The portrait is enclosed in a case set with brilliants, which also contains a lock of the Queen's bair.

A TELEGRAM from General Ezeta, the provisional President of San Salvador, ann his taking possession of the Presidency after the death of Menendez, who was killed while defending the Presidency.

Prof. Cabell's reception to the Sons of the Revolution. Senator Sherman, Congressmen Hemphill, Butterworth, Wheeler, Grosvenor and General Breckenridge were speakers.

AN ENDLESS SESSION

Conservative Members of the House Clamoring for an Adjournment.

Rayal Reception and Properly Obser

ANGLO-AMERICAN TRUST FORMED

To Purchase the Gas Works in the Principal American Cities.

the National Heliday.

Considerable dissatisfaction is being manifested by the Conservatives in the House of Commons at the length of the present session of Parliament. A syndicate is being formed o corner the gas plants in American cities The American riflemen are the heroes of the day in Germany. The American students in Paris receive the United States flag.

IBY CABLE TO THE DISPATCE. LONDON, July 4 .- Mr. Smith has again postponed his promised statement of the ourse of business to be adopted in Parliament by the Government for the rest of the session. This has occasioned great disappointment to the Conservative members, who are clamoring about the whips, endeavoring to find out when this interminable session is

likely to end. The dissatisfaction in the Tory ranks is growing more open and positive every day. The Committee on Precedure, appointed to consider the question of the suspension of bills from session to session, will probably present a majority report in favor of the Government scheme of establishing suspension by a standing order, instead of by a regular bill, as the Liberals desire. If this majority be obtained only by the casting vote of the Chairman of the committee, the suspension proposal will be dropped comletely. If there be a majority of more han one the matter will be carried to the House for its decision, and this will result in a further keen, debate on the question and a considerable waste of the time of the

commissioners if a decision is expected. To-day the Standard says that the redemption clause of the tithes bill will be dropped, and the bill carried in the abridged

AN AMERICAN SOCIETY LADY IN A PARIS POLICE COURT. The Young Woman Had Not Paid Her Shoe Bill as Promptly as Desired-The Auneyance Caused by the Impertinence of

A CHANCE FOR BLAINE.

the Dealer. PARIS, July 4.-Miss Allien, a wellknown New York young lady, was sumjustice of the peace at the instance of Hellonly one of the many inconveniences sometimes imposed upon strangers in Paris by various establishments where bills are not paid to the moment. The prominence of Miss Allien in the social world makes this unfortunate experience with French shopkeepers of all the more inter-est to the public, especially Americans abroad. Miss Allien for a month past and perhaps more had bought and promptly paid for boots and shoes from the Hellstern establishment. In this instance, however, the order was for a sister of the lady, who boots had been delivered witness a bill Some days afterward the account was presented during the absence of Miss Allien. Several times during the same day the account was sent in, and finally a note saying that unless a postoffice order was imme-diately forwarded M. Hellstern would send

Miss Allien, naturally frightened at this unwarranted attack, went at once to the bootmaker and asked what he meant by such impertinence. The ungallant boot-maker replied, "You have said I am most impertinent. I want my money." Miss Allien then said: "I will send you a check to-day." On Saturday night Miss Allien mailed a check to Hellstera by post, but on Sunday morning she received a summons to court. She consulted Consul General Rathone, who sent a representative to the court on Tuesday at the appointed hour
—3:30 o'clock. Miss Allien relates a most amusing experience in a court of a Justice till 1:45 in a miscellaneous crowd with my maid, and heard a lot of prominent names called out, from Mme. La Duchesse to Mme. La Comtesse, then M. Papillon, and finally my own was called last, after waiting all this time for my torn. The son Hellstern, who sat near me all the time, came coolly up and said, 'The case i

called off. as you have paid the bill.' I replied: 'I do not wish it cancelled. I want your impertinence settled.' 'Very well,' sneered the young man. Good morning, mademoiselle. It it pleases you to wait, Miss Allien asked the clerk of the court why she had not been notified before that the case was finished and why she had been

kept waiting. The clerk said: "If the young man had been a gentleman he would

have told you at once and you would not have been so inconvenienced.

OUR FLAG IN PARIS. American Art Students in Paris Jollify Over

President Harrison's Gift. PARIS, July 4 .- The American art students to-day received the flag which was sent to the association by President Harrison. Mr. Reid, the United States Minister, made the presentation.

Mr. Anderson, President of the associa-tion, delivered an oration, and Mr. Reid

and General Pouter replied.

There were 650 guests present. Rain prevented the cermony from being held in the gardens so it was transferred to the association's rooms. The rooms were too small and were much overcrowded. Mr. Anderson expressed the students' sense of Mr. Reid's kindness in presenting with his own hands a flag which recalled them to their country, and he charged Mr. Reid to transmit the students' thanks to the generous donor of the flag. Luncheon was served and after-ward a concert was held.

COMPLAINTS OF THE CHRISTIANS. The Armenian Patriarch Petitions the Sultar

for Relief. CONSTANTINOPLE, July 4.- The Arnenian Patriarch has sent to the Sultan a note giving details of the grievances of the Armenian Christians. He says that numerous Armenians have been arrested on the mere suspicion of wrong doing, that their churches have been profaned and other out rages committed against them. sign the Patriarchate unless the grievances complained of are remedied and justice is

Victims of an Agent Provocateur. PARIS. July 4 .- The trial of the Nibilists arrested in this city some time ago was opened to-day. The prisoners maintained that they were solely engaged in the study of chemistry, and that they were the victims of an agent provocateur, who has now dis-

Compensation Granted to France Paris, July 4 .- The Temps says that the British Government has accepted the principle of compensation to France' for the British Protectorate of Zanzibar. The nature of the compensation is not fixed.

THE FOURTH AT BERLIN. THE AMERICAN RIFLEMEN GIVEN A GRAND RECEPTION

United States Minister Phelps Delivers Patriotic Address at the Banquet-Open Air Concert by the Second Regimen Band-Bail Columbia the Favorite.

BERLIN, July 4 .- The Independent New York Shooting Corps gave a concert on the balcony of the Kaiserhof Hotel this morning. The concert began at 9 o'clock and lasted two hours. The corps was assisted by the band of the Second Regiment of THE AMERICAN RIFLEMEN IN BERLIN Guards. Many ladies of the American colony were present. The programme in-cluded "Hail Columbia," "Die Wacht an Rhein" and "Heil dir im Stegerkranz." The American riflemen gave a brilliant banquet at the Kaiserhof. Mr. Weber presided. Among the guests were United States Minister Phelps and wife, Walter Damrosch and wife, ex-Comptroller John Jay Knox, Rev. Dr. Stuckenburg, pastor of the American Church, and wife; the leading American residents, and a number of noted German marksmen.
Mr. Phelps, speaking to the toast to Presi-

dent Ha rison, said: dent Harison, said:

America's great danger arose from her immense material prosperity. President Harrison ruled the richest and strongest nation on the globe. From his lofty station he saw more clearly than any one eise the full sweep of this incredible prosperity. He was neither dazzled nor shaken. He kept his poise, rugged and firm as Washington, shunning the tempting path of popularity, keeping the Puritan simplicity of our fathers' days, and having no aspiration except to show that the man was greater than his surroundings—that character was greater than success.

Referring to estimates that \$250,000,000 was spent by Americans yearly while travelling in spent by Americans yearly while travelling in Europe, he said that although nothing the Custom House can show was a return reward,

Custom House can show was a return reward, yet there was a certain reward in the ampler knowledge and experience gained, which these Americans turn to use. "Any one of them," he said, "Can learn enough in Germany alone to pay his part of these millions."

Next aliming to the American home life as the sweetest and purest on earth, the speaker said he thought, however, that the travelers present would find that the Germans made home life fuller, taking their families into their pleasures and amusements, and many taking them into their business. Americans insisted on amusing themselves expensively, but Gern amusing themselves expensively, but Ger nans, if they could not hear Patti or Strauss were contented with hearing an open air con-cert on the Wilhelmplatz for "funf pfennige." Travelers looking about them learn of econo-mies in pleasure and cheerfulness with small means. They also learn of the life of art and nature, from which a German beggar got nearly as much pleasure as a German prince.

Chief Burgomaster Forekenbeck then made a speech, during which he bestowed an encomium on Mr. Bancroft, the historian, ormerly United States Minister to Ge

There were 500 guests at the banquet, in cluding Herr Barth and other members of

the Reichstag. The banquet hall was decorated with German and American flags. THE GREAT ENGLISH GAS TRUST

Involved in a Dispute With the An

Interested. [BY DUNLAP'S CABLE COMPANY.] LONDON, July 4 .- Asalready announced syndicate of American capitalists and English bankers has been formed here to moned the other day to appear before a buy gas works in the principal American cities. This amounts to the formation of a stern, the well-known bootmaker. This is gigantfe gas trust, with a capital of £2,000,000. The English capitalists and the lately organized American Gas Combination, with a capital of \$50,000,000, will jointly operate this trust It is announced that the shares are about to be offered in London for public subscription. This has led to the disclosure of a previous agreement between the president of one of the leading American gas companies and some of the strongest London houses, and also that the latter charge the Americans

with bad faith and breach of agreement of a serious nature.

If Sir Julian Goldsmit fails to obtain the support of the leading houses for the new combination, the original contracting parties threaten proceedings for damages Cablegrams have been sent to America the advice of a prominent London lega firm requiring an explanation.

A MONSTER PETITION.

Newfoundlanders Ask Parliament to Rem edy Their Fishing Grievances.

LONDON, July 4 .- Mr. Brice presented in the House a petition from 15,000 inhabitants of Newfoundland asking Parliament to remedy the grievances of Newfoundland fishermen. Mr. Verney asked whether the government recognized the alleged treaty rights of the French lobsters and to estab-lish lobster fisheries in Newfoundland. Sir James Fergusson, Under Foreign Secretary, said the government did not recognize such rights.

Replying to Mr. Schwann's question as to

whether the government had received news of Russian troops moving toward the Arenian frontier to compel payment of the Turkish war indemnity, Sir James Fergusson said he could not corroborate the report.

EXCLUDING THE CHINESE.

The Russian Government Taking a Hand in Keeping Out the Mongolians. ST. PETERSBURG, July 4 .- The Russian Government, in order to counteract the plans f China to make Manehuria an outpost against Russia by building railways and fortresses in that territory and by an exten-sive colonization scheme, has decided to hasten the construction of the Siberian

railway and to strengthen the garrisons in the Amur and Usuri provinces.

The Government will also establish colonies throughout these provinces, and no Chinese will be permitted to settle in the territory. A Russian commission, with headquarters at Vladivostock, will watch

PASSED TO ITS SECOND READING.

Confirmation of the Auglo-German Agree m at Concerning Heligoland.

LONDON, July 4.-Lord Salisbury ancounced in the House of Lords to-day that the Anglo-German agreement was signed on Tuesday. He tabled a bill affirming the cession of Heligoland. He said that the agreement made the inhabitants of Heligo-land subject to German laws, a special exeption being made in the case of those now living who would not agree to be subject to conscription. The bill passed its first reading and the second reading was fixed for

HAIL COLUMBIA THE FAVORITE.

New York Shooting Corps Gives Berliners a Great Concrt. BERLIN, July 4 .- The Independent New York Shooting Corps gave a concert on the balcony of the Kaiserhof Hotel this morn ing. The concert began at 9 o'clock and lasted two hours. The corps was assisted by the band of the Second Regiment of Guards. Many ladies of the American colody were present. The programme included "Hail Columbia," "Die Wacht am Rhein" and 'Heil dir im Siegerkranz.'

WILL NOT CARRY BILLS OVER.

The Government Becomes Frightened and Will Dispose of Bills This Session. LONDON, July 4.- The House of Commons Committee on Procedure to-day nega-tived Mr. Gladstone's amendment against the suspension of bills from one session to another. The vote stood 111 to 90. It is reported in Conservative circles that, owing to the narrowness of the majority against Mr. Gladstone's amendment, the Government will abandon the proposal to carry over bills.

British Vessel Sunk. LONDON, July 4.—The British steamer Reginso, bound for London, has been sunk near Calcutta by a collision with a local steamer, the Main. The latter vessel was slightly damaged.

HARRISON'S HOLIDAY

The President Celebrates the Glorious at Cape May Point.

BABY BENNY M'KEE TAKES A BATH

But His August Grandson Seems to Afraid of the Water.

MORE OF PLAGS THAN FIRECRACKERS

of the Land Opposed to a Not

The President and various members of his family, old and young, whiled away the Fourth quietly at Cape May Point, Mrs. Harrison requested that there be no noisy celebration, and her wishes were respected.

PEPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. CAPE MAY POINT, N. J., July 4.-Cape May Point on the Glorious Fourth is not se radically different from Cape May Point on the inglorious 3d or 5th as to cause any alarm in the country at large as to the safety of the President and the various members and departments of his household. Everything went on in its accustomed groove, the only difference being that the groove was widened to admit of the sliding it of one person more, and Mr. Harrison slid with all the grace possible to a little man and with all the dignity properly appertaining to a pater familias and a grandfather, not to mention that of the President of the 43 United States So early as 5 o'clock in the morning the sliding process began in the lower regions of that portion of the house consigned to the care and dictatorship of Ferguson, the butler. Ferguson is an entirely butler. Ferguson is an entirely capable colored youth who has a strict regard to the proprieties, and it was undoubtedly due in a greater or less degree to his influence that the President's chimney was the first in the town to awake to the responsibilities of its position and sent forth the regulation stream of black smoke.

AS AN ORNAMENT. With the day thus barely begun all the rest followed in due order and as a matter of course. Throughout the greater part of the morning the President graced the upper front piazza of the cottage by his august pres-ence, being aided in his arduous task of ornamentation by the ladies of the family and Dr. Scott. The veranda is such a pleasant resting place that it is used as a sort of auxiliary sitting room.

In order that the publicity of the place may be a little less annoying, a wide bamboo shade has been hung directly in front. Al-most behind this the President sat with the old members of the family grouped around him in chairs and hammocks. They sat there not so much to see as to endeavor to find the alleged coolness of the seashore. For the morning was close and warm, so warm that Fourth of July exhibitions were reduced to mildest type and relegated chiefly to the realm presided over by the small boy's

Firecrackers were rife and torpedoes were not unknown. Flags were everywhere and the rockets and candles waited for darkness to show forth their true inwardness. PREVALENCE OF THE FLAG.

By the way, a flag is a safe and convenient way of showing one's patrictism. It hurts no one's throat, it burns no one's silver coinage or the pension arrearage acts and it shows a becoming interest in nation affairs in general. The flag was universally adopted as a sign of Cape May Point's apreciation of the day. Even the small but descended to wear it in his buttonhole

Toward noon the Harrison household went pathing. That is to say, the younger members so indulged themssives. Mrs. McKee, in spite of her apparent delicacy, is a peristent bather and is in the water alm every day. Of course the ubiquitious baby

It takes as a general thing about two people to assist that young gentleman in get-ting a bath entirely to his own satisfaction. He is very particular about his movements and succeeds in making his wishes sufficiently known and obeyed. The President and Mrs. Harrison had not ventured into the surf, but watched the bathers from the boardwalk, the President, looking as meditative as though considering the possible good citizenship of the Mormon brethren. The early part of the afternoon was spent in peace and quiet in the utter seclusion of the house, and not until 4 o'clock did Bill Turner appear on the beach drive with Mrs. Harrison's turnout and take his stand in ront of the cottage.

A HISTORICAL CHARACTER, Bill Turner is getting to be an historical character, but is far from being spoiled by the sudden turn of fortune's wheel which added to his dignity as head stableman o the Cape May Improvement Company the overwhelming honor of holding the reins of the Presidental team. Bill's head is far from being turned, but his back is already bent. Formerly he walked erect, as a free born American citizen. Now his spinal column describes a backward curve in his endervor to walk as becomes the driver of the King in a dress coat. At 4:20 the carriage containing the President, Mrs. Harrison, Mrs. McKee and Benjamin Harrison McKee, started down the beach drive towards Cane May City. The family of General Sewell, in Cape May, received a call from the party, and the ride was continued from that point. Mrs. Dimmick and Dr. Scott remained at home to hold the fort against all the invasions and Dr. Scott entertained some ministerial friends all on his own acis becoming a familiar one on the cottage verandas, on the boardwalk and down the sands near the fishermen. The daily drawing of the nets seems to have an unusual in-

terest for him and the fishermen are glad to converse with the venerable old man. This evening he stood on the piazza steps and watched the neighboring fireworks, which were few in number, out of deference to Mrs. Harrison's understood wishes. Crowds of visitors to the point came from all quarters during the day, the greatest crowd arriving on the Republic. The Presiient's cottage was the center of attraction everyone and was unanimously voted a model in every respect. Altogether the Fourth and the President were both quiet and unobtrusive, though a decided success Mr. Wanamuker is expected to-morrow to

nelp keep the ball moving over Sunday. PAINTING PIKE'S PEAK RED.

ovel Celebration at Colorado Springs of the

Nation's Holiday. COLORADO SPRINGS, COL., July 4. One of the most novel exhibitions ever devised for the celebration of the Fourth of July was put in exhibition this evening. The originator of the idea is George W. Altemus, of Camden, N. J. Two barrels of kerosene and one red fire were taken up t the summit of Pike's Peak with great effo yesterday, together with a large supply of pockets and other fireworks. To-night a 8:30 a bonfire was built on the Oiland Powder and the peak is brilliantly

illuminated. The mountain has all the appearance of an enormous volcano vomiting forth im-mense columns of fire, and rockets shooting in all directions add to the effect. The illumination can be seen for 100 miles in all directions.

Had a Busy Day. The people about the Central station were unusually busy yesterday. From noon to the patrol wagon, and 37 cases of disorderly conduct and drunkenness landed in the station. Some of the unfortunates were from neighboring boroughs, but the majori-ty come from the city, many of them old of-fenders.

THE TRIPLE TRAGEDY. EFFORTS TO FIND THE BODY OF WEND

LAND FRUITLESS. The Sad Story of the Poverty-Stricken Sulcides Evokes Great Sympathy-They Left Berlin in Order to Avoid Social

Ostrncism.

ISPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. NEW YORK, July 4.- The body of Franz Wendlands the young poet and musician who is supposed to have jumped into the North river with his wife and child on Wednesday night, has not been found. The bodies of Mrs. Wendlandt and her child, which were found in the river on Thursday which were found in the river on Thursday morning, were prepared for burial at Crane's morgue. Several men who were touched by the story of the Wendlandts' fight against poverty spent the day going around with subscription lists collecting money to pay the expense of a proper burial for Mrs. Wendlandt and her child. They collected about \$150 and took it to the morgue keeper, Crane, who is an undertaker. He refused to take it. He said he would see that the bodies were buried, and he asked that the money be spent to purchase a tombstone to rest at the

spent to purchase a tombstone to rest at the head of the grave. Some of the letters and papers that were found by Police Sergeant Rathjen in the Wendlandt apartments were examined today and from them it was learned that Wendlandt's father is a manufacturer of cigars in Berlin. He is an officer in a military organization in that city. Wendlandt was an officer in the same or ganization, and he had a two-years' fur-lough which would not expire for several months. All the papers will be examined and translated, and it is expected that they will tell much about the young man and his family connections and whether he came to this country, as is supposed, to avoid social ostracism for having married woman below his social rank. Pastor Freund, who befriended Wendlandt with money several times, and who will have charge of the funeral of the wife and child on Monday, told a reporter to-night that no word whatever had been sent to Wendlandt's parents concerning the suicide. He thought t unnecessary, he said, because they surely would read an account of it in the papers. Landlord Kaiser, in whose house Wen landt spartments were, said that no one had visited the spartments since he locked them up on Thursday, and he did not intend that anybody should until the police told him what he should do with the furniture. He what he should do with the larinture. He has in his possession a lot of papers which Wendlandt, in a letter, asked him to destroy. He refused to allow any one to see them. County Physician Convers will probably view the body of Mrs. Wendlandt and her child this morning and will grant a semii for their havin. It is not likely that permit for their burial. It is not likely that an inquest will be held. The bodies of two

was found. Neither of them bore any resemblance to Wendlandt. HORSEFLESH AS FOOD.

drowned men were taken out of the river to-day near where Mrs. Wendlandt's body

It Resembles Bull Beef and Tastes Son thing Like a Bare.

From the Mineteenth Century.)

Physically horse beef may be distin guished from beef or mutton by its appearance. It is coarser in the grain than beef, In this respect it resembles bull beef more than any other. It is darker in color and looks more moist than beef. It has a peculiar smell and a peculiar sweetness of taste. Its flavor tween the flavors of beef and game. It is something like the flavor of hare. One reason why horseflesh is, as a rule, darker in color than beef, is that horses which are pole-axed or which have died from injury, are old age, are not properly bled and dressed by the slaughterer. It is, how-ever, by its fat that horseflesh is most easily

distinguished.

The lat of horseflesh is not generally It looks more moist than the fat of beef. soon melts and soon becomes rancid. Con-sequently, unless a rapid sale is effected or the fat removed, an advanced price must be charged in order to secure the butcher from loss on unsoiled meat. Lastly, horse-flesh can be distinguished from beef by its chemical characteristics, and it is in this way that it may be recognized when mixed with other substances. Who can tell, except the chemist, what are the componen parts of a sausage, polony or saveloy? Or who can tell by taste what these parts are? We do not judge by taste; we judge by flavor, and in the making of flavor-to use Sam Weller's phrase-"It's the seasoning

PROFITS OF THE RACES.

Big Money Made by the Managers of the Noted Tracks.

New York World.] "The recent meeting at Sheepshead Bay." said John H. Hill, of the St. James, whose opportunities for observing racing phenomena are usually good, "has given any one who thinks on the subject the oppor-tunity to understand why new tracks are established now wherever there is a fair chance of securing satisfactory entries for

"To get at an approximation of the profits of the Coney Island Jockey Club for this meeting take the average daily pay attendance of 9,000 and multiply it by \$1 50—that gives you \$13,500; 80 book-makers at \$100° each nets you \$8,000 more, or a total of \$21,-500 per day, which, multiplied by four-teen days produces of supersons of the superson of the supe teen days, produces a grand total of \$301. 000. But the expenses, you say! Certainly the expenses are supposed to be, and prob ably are, paid for out of the entrance Given a track that can command good entries and it is sure to command a paying at-tendance. No wonder new tracks are popu-

OLD-FASHIONED NEW YORKERS. A Few Aged Men Who Still Cling to the

Styles of Long Ago. lew York World.1 Old-fashioned habits cling to a few New Yorkers. The man with long boots is still to be seen now and then in business or professional circles. Half a dozen well-known New Yorkers still wear low-cut frock coats by daylight. Clarence Seward eschews ele-vators. The late John Fitch, a courtly old gentleman, the descendant of Revolutionary heroes, used to walk down town every morning arrayed in conventional evening dress, and this, too, almost up to his death, which occurred only last year.

Gruff old General Ripley, who fired the

first shot at Sumter, and died not long ago in this city, always wore an antiquated beaver hat shaped like the modern Derby. it was probably the only head-covering ts pattern in town. TURNED THE HOSE ON THE FLAG.

An Insult to Our Banner by the Firemen i Terente. oronto Evening News.] People who walked along King street east in the neighborhood of St. Lawrence Market yesterday were somewhat surprised at the nature of the decorations with which some members of the Emerald Society had adorned the front of their hall in the northeast corner of the market building. Among all the bunting and flags displayed was not one Canadian or British emblem, but the Stars and Stripes played a prominent part. To-day not an American flag is there. As is the custom, some of the firemen turned out this morning to wash out the market, and they also washed down one side and the

-Georgia has plenty of room for immi grants. There are in Pierce county 400,987 acres of land, of which only 12 liss are improved, Ware contains 117,993 acres, of which 10,087 are improved; Wayne 28,000, and 2,997 improved; Appling 337,065, and 13,352 improved. Other counties make a similar showing.

front of the building. They turned the hose on the front of the hall occupied by

the Emeralds, and washed down every

SHARP SPECULATORS

Said to Have Played Successfully a Great Game of Bluff.

THE SITE FOR THE WORLD'S FAIR

Recommended by the Commission Quite Likely to be Changed,

AFTER REAL ESTATE MEN SELL OUT.

atiafaction Over the Plan for Keeping the Exhibits Apart.

The World's Columbian Exposition may se held on the sites recommended by the commission, but there is a strong suspicion that such will not be the case. It is claimed that the apparent selection of Jackson Park is for the benefit of speculators.

INPECTAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATOR ! CHICAGO, July 4 .- It is surprising how much dissatisfaction there is among people who are interested in the Columbian Exposition over the selection of a site. The Lake Front and Jackson Park-separated from each other by about eight miles-have been formally recommended by the local directory, and the National Commission has, in a certain sense, adopted these two parks as the site. Yet, it by no means fol-

lows that the Exposition will be held at either place. There are serious legal obstacles to be overcome before either piece of ground can be appropriated for this use, and there are plenty of citizens ready to go into court in opposition to the erection of buildings on either. Indeed, a bill has already been filed to prevent the use of the Lake Front.

A RAILBOAD ATTITUDE.

Then, assuming that these difficulties are overcome, it will be necessary to make an arrangement with the Illinois Central Railroad Company, whose track runs through the Lake Front Park, by which the limits of the park can be extended by filling in the lake. The shrewd managers of that company have already indicated that they will surrender nothing unless they receive more than an equivalent, and, in the crowded condition of the Chicago courts it will be impossible to force them

In view of all the facts there is still more than a mere possibility that the fair may be held wholly at Jackson Park which contains over 600 acres, or may go to the site of one mile square on the prairie near Pullman, which has been unconditionally offered by George M. Pullman, or that it may go to the West Side, where it will be geographically nearer the centre of the city than as any other point.

SCHEMERS AT WORK.

A gentleman who, though not a commis-sioner, has attended many of the meetings of the commissioners, and who is thoroughly well informed, gave the following interesting explanation of this case. "The directors, many of them, and many of the largest stockholders, are either Southside people or have invested in Southside property, on the supposition that the fair would be located at Jackson Park, and with the expectation of making a big profit on their investments.

I believe that if the real facts were known, it would appear that the action of the commission was designed to allow some of these parties to "nedge" on their investments by selling out and investing in West Side property as soon as they see that Jackson Park and the lake front site are impracticable. If Jackson Park had been rejected, a number of the best friends of the Exposition would have lost money on their

"The apparent selection of Jackson Park will enable them to unload at at least as good figures as they paid and buy else-

SETON-KARR'S EXPEDITION.

estate in that vicinity.

He Discovers a Pass Across the Mountains to the Altsehk River. VICTORIA, B. C., July 4.- The expedition which Lieutenant Seton-Karr took north with him to Chilent in order to discover a pass across the mountain ranges from Chileat to the Altsehk river, has returned to the coast, having successfully car-ried out his plans, and with less delay and shorter space of time than had been antici-pated. After an absence of a little over two

nonths Lieutenant Seton-Karr is now in Vancouver, having come down on the Queen of the Pacific from Sitka. From Kiowan, the last Indian camp, 30 miles up the Chilcat river, Lieutenant Se-ton-Karr ascended in the first instance on foot and subsequently with canoes as far as the Klaheena, or the Wellesly river. Thence partly by cance and partly with sledge he went as far as the national boundary, which was marked approximately. The ascent was continued to the marble glacier, where the party was detained by the weather. Four miles beyond the new pass a creek was found running into the Altsehk. The latter is reported as a large river, running in from the West from behind St. Elias, with a slow, deep current. Another branch comes in from the north. Below the forks is a canyon which canoes cannot pass, and below canyon the river is excessively rapid. As far as the mouth of the river at Dry Bay,

return trip was hazardous.

THE FOURTH IN CAMP. Practical Work of the Irish Military Organ-

Izations at Bloyian. PHILADELPHIA, July 4.—The Irish military organizations at Camp Moylan started in yesterday for their practical work. They began it early in the morning and kept it up until late at night. About 4 o'clock in the morning Company A of the Irish volunteers of New York arrived in command of John Trollope, and the Lafayette Guards, of the same city, in charge of Commander A. Crosse. They are nearly all Frenchmen. Captain William Hynes, a delegate from the Parnell Guards, of Elizabeth, N. J., and Colonel Weldrick, of New York, also reached the camp in the morning. At 6 o'clock there was a company drill and at 8 a guard mount. From an early hour the greatest activity prevailed throughout the

General Kelly and Colonel James Murphy gave orders in the morning that the general orders would have to be carried out under penalty of punishment. At 2 o'clock the Declaration of Independence was read by Inspector James B. Murphy, at the con-clusion of which guards were detailed around the park. At 2 o clock there were a number of orations. The first was that of Justice F. Wilhere, National delegate of the Aucient Order of Hibernians. Mr. Wilhere was followed by P. J. Tynan, of New York. At the close of Mr. Tynan's address John O'Callagan presented the First Regiment, Hibernian Rifles, with two beautiful silk flags. A number of athletic games then took place. At 6 in the evening there was a dress parade. At 8 there was a grand display of fireworks.

DR. WYLIE'S JEWELRY.

Speak Thief Gives it to Sadie Samuels who is Sent to Jail.

Yesterday Magistrate Gripp sent Sadie Samuels to jail in default of \$500 bail, to await a hearing Monday on a charge of receiving stolen goods. She was arrested by Detective Fitzgerald in a house on Second venue, and had in her possession a diamond brooch valued at \$250 and several other pieces of valuable jewelry that had been taken from the residence of Dr. C. C. Wylie, on Penn avenue, near Eighth avenue, a few

days ago,
It is said that the jewelry was given to
the girl by the sneak thief who stole it. He
has not been arrested.