THE RECORD-UNION

VOLUME 97.—NO. 144. SACRAMENTO, SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 15, 1899.—EIGHT PAGES. WHOLE NO. 18,178.

EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION.

The National Convention Numbered With Events of the Past,

But Will Live in Memory as One of the Most Notable Ever Held.

The Attendance Was the Largest in the History of the Association, There Having Been Over Twelve Thousand Visiting Teachers in Attendance — Interesting Addresses at the Closing Sessions.

LOS ANGELES, July 14.—The National Educational Association convention is numbered with the events that are passed, but will live in memory as one of the most notable ever held, and the one most numerously attended, there having been over 12,000 visiting teachers registered here.

At the general sessions to-day the pavilion was crowded to excess, and while the papers read in the morning were devoted almost exclusively to the educational press, those read at the evening session were sufficiently varied to hold the attention of the vast audience uninterruptedly.

There was a paper, however, read at the morning session by Superintendent A. Gove of Denver, on the "Usurpation of Home by School," that was of vast importance. The growth of paternalism, the speaker urged, reaches over to the schools, and much of the training formerly done at home is now relegated to the school. The severe religious and effective discipline of the early American home is disappearing, and the remedy advocated was more time with the teacher. Rather than idleness at home, ten hours in school, instead of six, and Superintendent Gove argued that the State must assume the new duties being indicated for self-preservation.

"The Usefulness of the University" served as a text in the evening for President David Starr Jordan of Stanford University to deliver an address upon the work being done in American universities in turning out manly and cultured men, and that in the fullest sense of those terms. He said in part:

"Now and then in these days some successful business man raises his eyes from his counter to question the American university's right to exist. 'Does higher education pay?' he asks, and from his own experience of tireless energy and from his own contact with the thin-legged, white faced collegians seeking a job, he gives to this question a qualified negative. He further claims, should he care to pursue the subject at greater length, that opportunities for higher education are too widely diffused, and that the American masses are victims of over education.

"If all this is true, it is time to call a halt and take account of stock. We have invested too much in universities, love and devotion, as well as bonds and gold, for us to be indifferent to their usefulness.

"It is certain that to speak of 'over education' is a misuse of terms. If education is rational and effective there cannot be too much of it. It is not men trained and efficient who enter into destructive competition. It is the ignorant and ineffective who make the struggle for existence so dire a battle. Whatever leaves men weak and ineffective cannot justly be called education. There is nothing more useful than wisdom, nothing more effective than training, nothing more practical than sunshine. Surely no one can claim that the American people are too wise, too skillful, or too enlightened for their own good. Yet to give wisdom, skill and enlightenment is the main function of higher education. It cannot give brains, courage and virtue where these qualities were wanting before. It cannot make a man, but it furnishes the best known means to help a man to make himself.

"The gain through self-building often outweighs in value the original material. It may be more important even than the finished product, as effort is a greater source of strength and happiness to a man than final achievement. What these critics usually mean to attack is misfit education, the training or straining of the memory rather than the acquisition of power to think and act. They mean that the colleges give schooling rather than training. They 'teach young people how to talk rather than how to live.' This is still true to some extent in some places, but the whole tendency of university movement is toward reality and practicality.

"These critics have not watched this movement. They do not draw their idea of a university from the powerful, well-organized institutions of the day, which lay hold of every various power of humanity and seek to draw it into effective, harmonious action. Rather they picture to themselves the starving colleges of their youth, where callow boys were driven against their will over race courses of study, no part of which appealed to their own souls or was related in any direct way to their lives. Such colleges and such ideals of education exist in our time in certain forgotten corners, but they are in no sense typical of the American university of to-day.

"Harvard University, Cornell University, the great and growing State universities of the West, are as firmly and thoroughly devoted to the needs of American democracy as the modern harvester is to the needs of the American wheat fields. No doubt inferior methods, dull, stupid traditions can be found here and there under the name of higher education, as rusty and outworn machinery exists under the name of agricultural implements. It is not by these that the best we have should be judged. No one knows better than our college authorities the misfits and failures of education. No one strives half so hard to prevent them, though in all large enterprises no one can avoid a certain percentage of failure.

"Not all the critics in business life taken together have done one-tenth as much to make education practical as has one of the great university Presidents of our time. Under the hands of Eliot and White and Angell and Tappan, and others like these. The whole face of higher education in America has changed in the last twenty years, and the change has been in every way towards greater usefulness and greater practicality.

"The American college of the past was a feeble copy of the colleges of England. The American university of to-day draws its inspiration from the deeper, stronger currents of German scholarship.

"To know nature, life, art, one must go outside the tripos of the sacred pedestals of learning—Latin, Greek and mathematics—recognized by the conventional college. To the University of Germany he may go, or the University of America, and in these institutions of reality every man in search of wisdom or power will find his efforts strengthened, his success hastened. The ideal of the American University of to-day is expressed in the words, 'Constructive Individuality.' It would build up scholarship and character, but always on the basis of the powers which nature gave the individual. It is no abstract or ideal with which it deals, but real men, just as they are, the individual as created—no two alike, each with his own divine gift of personality, which separates the man that is from all the men that are or were or ever will be.

"The college of the past dealt chiefly with records and tradition. It sought no new truth and coveted no action. The college life was a period of restful growth, to be cherished for its fragrant memories. It was not a time of forceful struggle, for hightened power and deeper wisdom.

"The University of to-day is alert to all the problems of social and political development. The poorhouse, the jail, the caucus, the Legislature, the army, the discordant demands of freedom and order—all these call for closest attention of the university student. There are just as many classical scholars to-day as there ever were, but they no longer bar the way to men of other powers and other tastes. The classics no longer close the door to other forms of culture. He who writes Latin verses still finds his place in the university, provided only that his verses are good enough to be worth writing. But he no longer occupies the sole place of honor or even the front seat in the lecture hall. The man who knows steam engines has an equal place in the university and an equal share in the honors of scholarship. With the advent of realties, spurious honors disappear.

"It is not for the university to decide on the relative values of knowledge. Each man makes his own market, controlled by his own standards. It is for the university to see that all standards are honest, that all work is genuine. To do this it must cast off many of its own shams of the past. Its titles and privileges, its prizes and honors, its distinctions and degrees, its caps and gowns and chaplets of laurel berries—all the playthings and millinery of its youth, it must cast away with its full maturity. These prizes of learning are but baby toys to the man of power. To send forth men of power the university exists.

"To the university we must look for the promotion of true democracy. Its function as a part of public education is to break up the masses that they may be masses no more, but living men and women, to draw forth from the multitude the man. The mass is the real foe of democracy, for the slave in all ages has woven his own lash. Where men are driven or sold like sheep, there the tyrant rules. It matters not whether the tyrant be a King in velvet and satin or a ward boss in slouch hat and striped waistcoat, when individual intelligence does not rule, men are governed by brute force.

"The function of democracy is not good government. Its effect is to stimulate the people to broader outlook, to deeper interest in public affairs. It is not to make good government, but to make good citizens that public affairs are confided to the common man. The feeling of caste is fatal to democracy. The fundamental tenet of civil freedom is equality before the law. In other relations it matters not what inequality develops, the more unlikeness among men the better, because the more varied the power and talents. But unlikeness is not inequality. As 'God is no respector of persons' so the law must not be. The State can show no favoritism. It knows no black nor white, no wise nor simple, no bond or free. If it placed one class above another it is a democracy no longer, and it is not a democracy when any class of man tamely accept any inferior place as theirs by right of birth.

"The old education seemed to accentuate the inequalities among men. This was because it took the traditions from aristocratic England, though its real effect was to promote democracy. The great service of the State University, the cap-sheaf of the public school system, is that it carries the university into democracy without impairing the essential qualities of either. It furnishes a plain way to every student, the highest as well as the lowest, from the commonest schooling to the training that gives the highest power. So long as the grass does not grow in the path from the farm house to the university, to borrow Ian MacLaren's phrase, 'so long is the republic safe.' So long as the people can become enlightened and wise, rich and poor alike, so long shall government of the people, by the people, and for the people endure upon the earth. The need of democracy makes a special demand upon the scholar. 'Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty,' and to the scholar on the watch-tower the people look for this vigilance. It is the scholar's duty everywhere in season and out of season to uphold the sacredness of truth. The university must place as fixed beacons in the swaying tides of democracy those men and women who can never be moved by feeble currents, who know what to do, who have the will to do it and the courage to abide the consequences.

"Wisdom, virtue and religion alike it is the province of the university to cultivate and intensify. It can accept no shams in wisdom, still less in virtue or in religion, but a life without these is the greatest sham of all. The university cannot promote virtue and piety in any machine fashion. If the college stand in loco parentis, with rod in hand and spy glasses on its nose, it will not do much for moral training. It will not make young men moral nor religious by enforced attendance at church or prayer meeting. It will not awaken the spiritual element in their natures by any system of demerit marks. This

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IN THE CAPE NOME COUNTRY.

Opinions Differ as to the Richness of the New Discovery.

Some Prospectors Confident That It Will Prove Very Rich,

While From Another Source the Entire Cape Nome Excitement Is Characterized as Having Been Worked Up by Transportation and Trading Companies for the Purpose of Taking People Up There and Getting Money Out of Them.

SEATTLE, July 14.—The steamer Alliance arrived this morning from St. Michael and Alaska. She is the first vessel to arrive from the mouth of the Yukon this season, and brings advices from the newly discovered gold field of Cape Nome.

When the Alliance left St. Michael the season was not far enough advanced to determine the future of the diggings. Prospectors were very confident that the country would prove very rich. Colors were found almost everywhere throughout the zone, which is thirty-five miles square, and nearly all available ground has been staked. In some instnces there are four or five claimants to one property. As soon as warm weather sets in and material for sluicing is at hand the true value of the ground will be known.

Pans from $2 to $4 are common. Only one clean-up has been made thus far. It was that of Gabe Price and Louis Lane on claim No. 8, above Discovery, on Anvil Creek. With four men shoveling eight days they took out $96,000. Not a shovelful was taken from the bed of the creek. The gold is different from that of the Yukon, in that it is quite black, due to iron. It runs about $18 to the ounce. On a claim adjoining Price and Lane, Dr. Kittelson took $4 to the pan.

There was a great rush of men from St. Michael into the district. Town lots are selling as high as $1,000.

David S. Lane, a former real estate dealer of San Francisco, who was a passenger on the Alliance, brings the latest news from Ophir and Melsing Creeks. A stampede from Cape Nome to these creeks took place last November. Lane says pay dirt was found running from 25 cents to $3 to the pan. Nobody had struck bedrock yet. He declared that the country is no place for a poor man to rush off to. Wages paid the last winter were $5 per day, and the only chance a poor man has is to work for wages, or take a lay.

In a letter written to Lane by his partner from Council City on June 25th last, the latter said: "Yesterday four men on Snow Gulch cleaned up $4,000. Dr. Kittleson took out $42 from one pan of dirt. Many pans running from $10 to $25 have been washed out."

As good a story as any is the finding of a rich claim on Dexter Creek by Leo Lounenburg. He struck good ground on Dutch Creek, in the El Dorado District. He then made a trip to Nome and back, and with an old rickety rocker washed out $23 in two hours' time on his claim on Dexter Creek. With a good rocker he can take out $150 a day, and with sluices $1,000 a day, and everything seems to pay from the grass roots.

Very few claims up to the time Lane left for the outside had been prospected. Unprospected claims, or claims showing pay dirt from the surface down, were already commanding fabulous sums. On Glacier Creek, a tributary of either Ophir or Melsing, offers have been made as high as $25,000 for a claim. On Ophir Creek itself good claims were reckoned at as high as $150,000. All the good ground has been pretty well staked out.

Some of the passengers who came down on the Alliance do not bring encouraging reports from the Cape Nome country. One of these passengers was George Case of Ithaca, New York, who does no hesitate to brand Cape Nome as a fake pure and simple.

"There is no gold at Cape Nome," he said. "The entire Cape Nome excitement has been worked up by transportation and trading companies for the purpose of taking people up there and getting money out of them. I have been in several parts of Alaska, including Dawson City and Birch Creek, and there is plenty of gold there, but there is none at Cape Nome."

Jacob Made of Canton, O., who was a passenger on the Alliance, thinks that the predictions of the richness of the Cape Nome diggings are not to be realized. He said: "On several of the claims I saw gold taken out, but in very small quantities. In no instance that I know of had bedrock been reached. It never will be reached until they can get wood in there. The only wood in the district is the drift wood, which is almost as precious as gold. For six days I investigated the camp and then came away thoroughly convinced that the diggings were by no means as rich as reported. Hundreds, at the time I was there, were flocking in from Dawson. Many will come out this summer thoroughly disgusted."

Among the passengers of the Alliance was a party of ten from Lowell, Mass, who went into Koyukuk district last year. L. R. Farrington, a member of the party, said: "My candid advice is for people to stay away from Koyukuk. The outlook is not encouraging. We took up a party of sixteen and left six of them there to see what this summer's work would pan out. We do not come back disgusted and sore with the the country, but believe that there is not a sufficiency of gold there to warrant a rush into the country."

Captain Walker, in command of the troops at St. Michael, has sent a detail of ten men under Lieutenant Spaulding to Cape Nome to preserve order.

The Alliance had 135 passengers, most of them from Dawson City. Purser Shaw states he only had about $15,000 worth of gold dust turned over to him.

The next steamer to arrive will probably be the Roanoke, which was to have sailed from St. Michael June 9th.

The Alliance brings news of the death of several miners near Cape Nome. Following are the names of six: Joe Fountain, — Maynard, — Groteau, — Carr, Doctor Brigham and Jack Burke.

All of the above, save Burke, were from Holyoke, Mass., and were members of a party known as the Roich party. Dr. Brigham died from natural causes. Carr and Burke froze to death.

Out of a party of 100 miners at Cape Nome, eighteen severe cases of scurvy developed during the winter. The stricken men were mostly loaded on sleds and hauled over the ice to St. Michael for medical treatment.

WEATHER CONDITIONS.

Warmer in the Interior, but Very Cool at San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 14.—Weather conditions and general forecast:

The following are the maximum temperatures reported from stations in California to-day: Eureka 58, Fresno 100, Los Angeles 78, Red Bluff 98, San Luis Obispo 78, San Diego 66, Sacramento 88, Independence 94, Yuma 108.

San Francisco data: Maximum temperature 56 degrees, mimimum 49, mean 52.

The pressure has fallen slowly over the entire country west of the Rocky Mountains. The usual summer low overlies Arizona and Southwestern California. There is a strong indraught of air from the ocean, and fog is reported from San Francisco to Eureka. The fog is heaviest in the vicinity of San Francisco.

The temperature has risen over most of the State, but has fallen from 2 to 4 degrees over the San Francisco bay section and the lower Sacramento Valley. In the interior of California the temperatures are a few degrees warmer than the normal. At San Francisco the temperature is abnormally cool.

Thunderstorms are reported throughout Utah.

A maximum temperature of 80 degrees occurred on Mount Tamalpais, while the maximum temperature at San Francisco was 56 degrees. There is a vertical thermal gradient of 1 degree rise for every 126 feet of elevation.

The Wharf at Catalina Island.

LOS ANGELES, July 14.—A. Sumner to-day filed a petition with the County Supervisors, asking that the wharf of the Banning Company at Avalon, Catalina Island, be declared a public wharf. The Banning Company, which owns and operates a line of steamers, has a monopoly of the carrying trade now, and if a private yacht or launch wishes to land on the island the same amount must be paid for each person landed as if the person had come on a Banning steamer. Sumner, who has a steam launch, wishes to break up the monopoly.

State Board of Normal Schools.

LOS ANGELES, July 14.—A meeting of the State Board of Normal Schools, at which F. D. Ryan of Sacramento presided, and all the Normal Schools of the State were represented, has been held here. It was decided to continue the courses of study now in use in the Normal Schools. A resolution was passed that only graduates of a high school or university shall be eligible to enter the Normal School at San Francisco. Prof. M. L. Seymour was elected temporary principal of the Chico school.

Agricultural College Professors.

SAN JOSE, July 14.—The Eastern Agricultural College men arrived here at noon from Stanford University. They were taken on a drive through the orchard districts. They were lunched at El Quito olive and vineyard ranch. They left at 5 o'clock for Gilroy, where they visited the seed farms, going at 7:30 to Del Monte. At 1 o'clock to-morrow they leave Del Monte for Salinas, and in the late afternoon leave there for San Francisco.

New Line of Railway.

LOS ANGELES, July 14.—President W. L. Woodward of the Randsburg Railway Company has returned from New York and states that he has secured capital for the building of a short line of railway from Flagstaff, Arizona, to the Grand Canyon of the Colorado. The distance is about thirty-five miles. The road for the most part passes through a comparatively level country, but some difficult engineering feats will have to be figured on.

Santa Fe Railway Tax.

LOS ANGELES, July 14.—The meeting of the representatives of various counties in Arizona and representatives of the Santa Fe road, to adjust taxation of the railway, has been concluded. An agreement binding for five years has been signed, the company agreeing to pay taxes to the several counties through which its road runs at the rate of valuation of $2,500 per mile.

Oil Company Incorporated.

FRESNO, July 14.—Articles of incorporation of the San Joaquin Oil Company were filed to-day in the County Clerk's office. The principal place of business of the company will be Hanford. The capital stock is $50,000, divided into 5,000 shares of the par value of $10 a share. The directors are W. J. Garner, George E. Garner, J. E. Garner and J. G. Covert of Hanford, and R. F. Covert of Salida.

Opera Company in Trouble.

SAN JOSE, July 14.—The Lambardi Opera Company is in financial trouble. The box office receipts and the scenery and costumes were attached for $265 alleged to be due Anita Domanius, a member of the company. The officers are in possession of the property.

Burglar Neiman's Sentence.

LOS ANGELES, July 14.—Thomas Neiman was sentenced to three years in San Quentin by Judge Smith this morning for a series of burglaries committed at Pomona. Neiman's specialty was houses left closed and unguarded by people who had gone on summer outings.

Captain Schrieber Starts.

LOS ANGELES, July 14.—Colonel W C. Schrieber of the Seventh California Regiment, N. G. C., who has been appointed a Captain in the new Thirty-fifth Volunteer Regiment, left to-night for Vancouver where the regiment will be assembled.

Educate women for usefulness.—Mrs. I. Graham.

A THRIFTY BANK CASHIER.

Embezzles Funds of an Institution and Sends It to Ruin.

His Shortage Estimated at Over One Hundred Thousand Dollars.

The Failure of the Bank, Which Had Always Been Considered Strong, Causes a Panic Among the Citizens of Perth Amboy, N. J., Where It Was Located—The Defaulting Cashier Now Behind Prison Bars.

NEW YORK, July 14.—George M. Valentine, Cashier of the Middlesex County Bank of Perth Amboy, N. J., which was closed yesterday, has surrendered himself, and is now in jail on account of a shortage in the bank's funds, which has been variously estimated all the way up to $165,000. The affair caused consternation and dismay among the business men of Perth Amboy, where the Middlesex County Bank was considered as strong as the eternal hills. So panic-stricken did the residents of Perth Amboy become when it was learned that the Middlesex Bank had failed to open for business as usual this morning, that crowds surrounded the Perth Amboy savings institution.

What made the run on the savings bank appear all the more serious was the fact that the officers of the Middlesex County Bank and the officers of the Perth Amboy institution are identical, the business of both banks being transacted over the same counter. Though it became necessary to call for the aid of the police for the purpose of maintaining order, U. B. Watson, the President of both banks, says the funds of the Perth Amboy savings institution were not touched; that $500,000 deposited to the account of the savings institution is absolutely safe, and that no matter how badly the Middlesex County Bank has been wrecked, the Savings Bank will be able to meet all demands made upon it by the depositors. These words of assurance from the officers of the savings institution had the effect of checking the run on this bank during the afternoon.

The notice posted on the door of the Middlesex County Bank early in the morning was as follows:

"Bank closed. In the hands of the Banking Department."

On Monday last Cashier George M. Valentine evidently concluded that he could no longer conceal the shortage of the Middlesex County Bank. On that morning he telephoned President Watson that he was detained, but said that he would appear at noon. The bank had then opened for business, and Mr. Watson, who was taking the absent cashier's place, discovered that there should have been some $7,900 in bills on hand to commence operations that morning. These he could not find in the vault. Mr. Watson had been searching for it when Valentine called him up. He asked Valentine where this money was, and was told it had been placed in the cashier's private drawer. Mr. Watson remarked that that was no place for it, but rang off on the telephone and went to get it. A duplicate key to the drawer indicated was obtained and the drawer opened, but no money could be found.

Robert N. Valentine, the cashier's brother, was summoned, and he aided in the search for the missing money. It could not be found, and finally the work of checking was begun. Then it soon became evident that during the last few months the accounts of the bank had been juggled. The other Trustees were summoned, and the Banking Department was notified to send an examiner. Deputy Commissioner of Banking Johnson appeared in response.

On Wednesday Mrs. Valentine, the wife of the cashier, returned from Ocean Grove, and called at the bank and wanted to know where her husband was. This was the first intimation she had that he was not on duty, and showed the officials that Valentine was not at the seashore, as at first appeared.

On Monday the Park National of New York charged the Middlesex County Bank with checks to the amount of $4,000, which are said to have been drawn on it against the account of the Middlesex by Valentine.

A detailed investigation of matters by President Watson and Robert N. Valentine showed that the cashier's checks and stubs did not correspond; that the checks called for more money than the stubs recorded, and that while taking the stubs as the basis of accounting the bank's finances would figure out all right, these checks would show that the bank had been drawing heavily on its New York correspondent, the Park National. The cashier, in fact, carries the accounts on the stubs, and from them to the books correctly, but when the returns from the cashier's checks came, he pocketed the difference between the stub and the check. Four or five months of this method of financiering depleted the bank's reserve moneys, and brought it to the verge of ruin. Then the cashier evidently secured a portion of the ready cash on hand and left Perth Amboy.

Thursday night the determination to close the bank was reached, and Mr. Watson notified Chief of Police Burton, and asked him to locate the missing cashier.

Valentine, who had been in New York City, returned to Perth Amboy from Woodbridge, accompanied by his counsel, Edward Savage of Rahway. He declined to go into the details of the shortage of the bank, except that he was very sorry that he got his friends into trouble, and that he felt very badly about his wife and children.

President Watson is of the opinion that the cashier's defalcation will amount to at least $125,000. Where the money went to is not known, as the cashier is said to have been moderate in his tastes and habits of life.

The Middlesex County Bank was operated under a State charter, and had been in operation many years.

Cashier Valentine was for years a clerk in the Park National Bank of New York. In 1893 he was made cashier of the Middlesex County Bank. His bond was fixed at $50,000. His relatives are wealthy, and it is said they will endeavor to make good his shortage.

DEATH OF AN ARMY OFFICER.

Lieutenant Colonel Smith Passes Away at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS (Mo.), July 14.—Lieutenant Colonel Smith, in charge of the United States Quartermaster's Department here, died at his home late last night. Except his housekeeper, nobody else was in the house, his wife being absent in Arizona, visiting a married daughter.

Yesterday Colonel Smith complained of stomach trouble, but apparently he was not seriously ill.

Mrs. Smith not long ago accompanied her second daughter to the Philippines, where the latter was wedded to an army officer in active service. Returning, Mrs. Smith stopped en route to visit the daughter in Arizona. Besides the widow and these two daughters Colonel Smith leaves three sons.

Colonel Smith, who was born in New York, entered the service at the outbreak of the Civil War as First Sergeant of Company D, Fifth California Infantry. At the close of the war he entered the regular service as Second Lieutenant of the Ninth Infantry. Soon after he was transferred to the Quartermaster's Department, advancing to his present rank.

Colonel Smith has been stationed here for several years, during which time he handled millions of dollars.

Cape Colony Parliament Opened.

CAPE TOWN, July 14.—The Parliament of Cape Colony was opened to-day. A large crowd of people assembled outside the Parliament building and hailed the arrival of Sir Alfred Milner, the British High Commissioner and Governor of Cape Town, with deafening cheers, after which "God Save the Queen" was twice sung by the people. The speech of the Governor did not refer to the political situation, except that he said that relations between Cape Colony and the States, Colonies, and Territories of South Africa were friendly.

Casualties in Philippines.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—The War Department has received the following list of casualties from General Otis:

Wounded: Seventh Infantry, at San Fernando, June 30th, Company K, Corporal Christian Jensen, arm, slight; July 4th, Company E, George W. King, thigh, severe; 11th, First Lieutenant Ira L. Reeves, cheek, hands and foot, moderate; Fourth Cavalry, July 5th, Company C, Frank Bouchard, hand, slight; 11th, Edward Reeves, foot, moderate; Company G, A. Nall, abdomen, severe, Santa Cruz.

Ex-German Consul Rose.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—Herr Rose, the German ex-Consul General to Samoa, who is in the city en route to Germany, presented his respects to the President to-day. He said that the friction alleged to have existed in Samoa between the German and Americans and English was very much exaggerated, but every vestige of friction, he says, disappeared with the appearance of the Commissioners, and the arrangement which they made, he thinks, promises to be perfectly satisfactory.

Murder in the First Degree.

FREDERICK (Md.), July 14.—The jury in the case of John Alfred Brown, jointly accused with Armstead Taylor of the murder of Mr. and Mrs. Rosenstein near Rockville, Montgomery County, Md., to-day found a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree. Taylor has been found guilty, and is to be hanged on August 18th, at which time Brown will also probably suffer the death penalty. Both are negroes.

Duty on Jamaican Coffee.

KINGSTON (Jamaica), July 14.—While the returned Jamaican delegates to Washington maintain reserve regarding the terms of the reciprocity treaty, during an interview one of them inadvertently intimated that coffee would experience a material reduction, if not obtain a preferential duty over Brazilian coffee. They all agree that the treaty will be highly satisfactory, and the pro-American sentiment is consequently intensifying.

Missouri Anti-Trust Law.

JEFFERSON CITY (Mo.), July 14.—Attorney General Crow won the first round in a suit to oust the Continental and other tobacco companies from doing business in the State for the violation of the anti-trust law. The Supreme Court overruled a demurrer to the Attorney General's petition, and ordered new pleadings filed by the respondents.

Three Oaks Wins the Cannon.

NEW YORK, July 14.—The village of Three Oaks, Michigan, has won the cannon which Admiral Dewey sent from Manila for the Maine monument fund. The cannon was to be given to the city or village making the largest contribution in proportion to its people. Three Oaks, with a population from 800 to 1,000 people, raised $1,132.

New Boom for the Shamrock.

SOUTHAMPTON, July 14.—It transpires that a new boom, even larger than the present one, is being made for the cup challenger Shamrock, in the belief that the lighter air in America will enable her to carry a considerably greater expanse of canvas than during her trial race with the Britannia.

Secretary of War Alger.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—Shortly after leaving the Cabinet meeting to-day, Secretary Alger took a train for Long Branch, N. J., where he and Mrs. Alger will remain over Sunday as the guests of Vice President and Mrs. Hobart.

Californian Appointed Lieutenant.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—The President has made a number of additional appointments to the volunteer army, including Charles P. Hirst, Sergeant of Company G, First California, to be Second Lieutenant.

Bombs Exploded at Barcelona.

BARCELONA, July 14.—Four bombs were exploded in different parts of the city this morning. No serious damage was done, but the excitement is intense. The author of the outrages is unknown.

THE FALL OF THE BASTILE.

National Day Celebrated Throughout the French Republic.

Reviews at Various Garrisons Carried Out Without Special Incident.

Enormous Crowds Wend Their Way to Long Champs to Witness the Review of the Troops by President Loubet—A Great Demonstration Among the Spectators When Major Marchand and His Soudanese Soldiers Passed the Reviewing Stand.

PARIS, July 14.—Magnificent weather to-day favored the National Day. The public and many private buildings were decorated with flags. M. De Roulede and Marcel-Habert and several hundred members of the Patriotic League marched to the Place de la Concorde and deposited a wreath at the foot of the Strasburg statue, amid cries of "Vive l'Armee," "Vive De Roulede." M. De Roulede, in turn, shouted "Vive la Republique Francais," "Vive la Nation Francais," Vive la Francais Loraine." He then requested the leaders to disperse. Some of them attempted to make a demonstration, but the police scattered them.

Dispatches from various garrisons, including Rennes, report that the reviews were carried out without incident. Troops were acclaimed with the usual shouts of "Vive l'Armee," "Vive la Republique.'

Enormous crowds wended their way toward Long Champs from early morning to witness the military review. Stringent precautions were taken for the preservation of order. The Cabinet Ministers began to arrive at 3 o'clock. The President of the Chamber of Deputies, M. Deschanel, and the officials of the House were welcomed with shouts of "Vive la Republique" and "Vive l'Armee," but there were isolated cries of a seditious order, which led to some arrests near the Carre Descades.

President Loubet left the Elysee Palace at 2:30 p. m. in a carriage drawn by four horses. He was accompanied by the Minister of War, General De Gallifet and General Bailloud. In a second carriage were the Premier, M. Waldeck-Rousseau, and others. Along the entire route the President was greeted with cries of "Vive Loubet" and "Vive la Republique." When he arrived at Long Champs, the shouts were redoubled.

After receiving the congratulations of the officials, the President turned toward the crowds and bowed repeatedly. General Kermartin handed over the command of the troops to General Brugre, Military Governor of Paris, and the review began forthwith.

General Brugre galloped along the front of the line, and the distribution of decorations followed. Then the General took up a position in front of the President's stand, and the march past occurred. As each regiment passed the Presidential stand its flag was dipped, and the President rose and saluted the colors. Each time he was greeted with cheering of the army.

Suddenly a roar of applause ascended from the distant masses of spectators, and increased in volume as Major Marchand, the African explorer and principal figure on the French side in the Fashoda incident, mounted on a superb black charger and surrounded by the Soudanese soldiers, who had accompanied him across the African continent, appeared in view, and amid excitement defiled in front of the President. The air rang with deafening cries of "Vive Marchand," and "Vive l'Armee," and hats were thrown upward on all sides. As President Loubet arose the cheers were redoubled, and continued until the band of Soudanese disappeared in the distance.

The review concluded at 4:20 p. m.

After the review President Loubet wrote a letter to the Minister of War congratulating him upon the success of the military display, and adding that it had been demonstrated that the training, bearing and discipline of the army left nothing to be desired, and remarking that the hearty cheers of the people testified to France's confidence in her national defenders.

The letter specially referred to the splendid appearance of the new artillery, the organization which had cost much money and labor.

ADMIRAL DEWEY.

Telegraphs Navy Department of His Presence at Port Said.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—Secretary Long has received the following cable message from Admiral Dewey:

"Port Said, July 14.—Secretary of the Navy, Washington: Olympia in voluntary quarantine. As soon as coaled will proceed to Trieste for pratique and recuperation of officers and men.

"DEWEY."

It is said at the Navy Department that the Admiral's reference to pratique simply means that he is going to Trieste to get a clean bill of health that will enable him to continue his voyage through the Mediterranean without delays from the health authorities at the various points.

Postal Affairs.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—At to-day's Cabinet meeting the condition of postal affairs in Cuba and Porto Rico was discussed, and Postmaster General Smith announced that a scheme for the reorganization of the service in those islands had been perfected. It contemplates the return of many of the Americans now connected with the service and the employment of natives in their stead.

Lieutenant Colonel of Thirty-first.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—Webb C. Hayes has been appointed Lieutenant Colonel of the Thirty-first Volunteers. He was Major of the First Ohio, and saw service in Cuba and Porto Rico.