of the charm of her voice, but the incredible skill with which she uses it, for instance, when she took one G sharp, how she increased it, how she kept it, few people will understand. EDMUND YATES.

GEN. HARRISON AND THE CHINESE.

A CLEAR AND CONSISTENT RECORD.

IN PERFECT ACCORD WITH THE SENATORS AND REPRESENTATIVES FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

Congressman William W. Morrow, of San Francisco, was in New-York yesterday, and meeting a Tribune reporter, took the occasion to express his views of the political situation, and in particular to state the precise record of General Harrison on the Chinese question. As a strenuous opponent of Chinese immigration, and the author of the Morrow bill, the Representative of the IVth California District is particularly qualified to say how the Republican candidate stands on this subject and how his votes and opinions are regarded on the Pacific coast. Mr. Morrow said:

"I notice that THE TRIBUNE has several times said that Senator Harrison voted for the Page bill. This is a mistake as you will readily see on examining 'The Record.' The Page bill was considered in the Senate in the early part of 1882 and Senator Harrison voted against it. The bill, however, failed as a law to keep out Chinese immigration and was amended in 1884. There is no record as to Senator Harrison's position on the amended bill, but it is known that he favored the additional legislation; but even the law as amended proved ineffectual, and in the XLIXth Congress I introduced a bill which became known as the Morrow bill. It was drawn with considerable care, as I was familiar with the subject, having been Assistant United States Attorney at San Francisco and familiar with the Federal jurisdiction. The bill was approved by the Collector of the Port, the United States Judges and the United States Attorney, and it was supposed that it would accomplish everything that legislation could do under the treaty. The bill was introduced in the Senate by Senator Fair, the Democratic Senator from Nevada, and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, of which Senator Harrison was then a member. I had occasion to meet with members of that committee several times while the bill was pending before the committee, and among others with Senator Harrison, and I know that he was in favor of excluding Chinese immigration, either by suitable legislation under the treaty, or a new treaty that could make exclusion absolute. I remember he and I were members of a small party that went to Philadelphia in the early part of 1886 to attend a dinner given by the Clover Club. During the trip I had quite a talk with Senator Harrison on the subject of Chinese immigration, and I was gratified to find that he was not only in favor of further legislation in restraint of such immigration, but he was in favor of a new treaty that would provide for absolute exclusion.

"The bill introduced by Senator Fair was considered by the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate, and passed the committee unanimously. It was reported to the Senate by Senator Sherman, who said: 'The bill has been carefully examined in the Committee on Foreign Relations, and as far as I know every provision was assented to with entire unanimity.' This statement will be found on page 4,958 of 'The Congressional Record' of the first session of the XLIXth Congress. It is well known that Senator Mitchell, of Oregon, is extremely radical against Chinese immigration. In discussing this bill (which Harrison voted for in the committee, as I have just stated), Senator Mitchell said: 'This bill is a great improvement, permit me to say, in my judgment, upon any bill that has ever heretofore at any time been reported by any committee of either branch of Congress upon this question.' The Senator's speech will be found on page 5,109 of 'The Congressional Record' of the first session of the XLIXth Congress. The bill passed the Senate unanimously, but was smothered in the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, of which Mr. Perry Belmont was chairman, and the only action the Democratic House took in furtherance of the action of the Senate on the Chinese question was to pass the Chinese Indemnity bill, providing for the payment of $147,000 to the Chinese for the Rock Springs outrage.

"But it is said that Senator Harrison, in 1882, opposed legislation against Chinese immigration, and that he voted against an amendment to the bill then pending, offered by Senator Farley, providing that hereafter no State Court or Court of the United States shall admit Chinese to citizenship; and repealing all laws in conflict with the act. Senator Edmunds opposed this form of amendment, saying that the naturalization laws did not authorize naturalization of Chinese. The Senator was correct. Four years before, in 1878, Judge Sawyer, the United States Circuit Judge for California, Oregon and Nevada, had decided on the application of Ah Yup that a native of China of the Mongolian race was not entitled to become a citizen of the United States. On the authority of this decision, Senator Edmunds proposed an amendment in these words: 'Nothing in the act shall be construed to change the existing naturalization laws so as to admit Chinese persons to citizenship.' Senator Harrison voted for this amendment in preference to the one proposed by Senator Farley. This is all there is in this vote.

"Senator Harrison was undoubtedly opposed to the abrogation of a treaty by indirect legislation. He was in favor of a clear-cut proposition for abrogating the existing treaty, with its annoying limitations, and excluding the Chinaman absolutely, and it is an interesting fact that this is precisely the position occupied by the Senators and Representatives from the Pacific Coast. We have favored an abrogation of the present treaty, because of its limitations on the power of Congress to legislate in defence of the country. Senator Harrison has occupied precisely this position, and his votes on the amendments to the 'Page' bill prove this fact beyond a doubt. Furthermore, Senator Harrison's position has been justified by the fact that a new treaty has been negotiated with the approval of both parties, under which Chinese immigration will be stopped. The bill introduced by Senator Fair in the Senate is the bill which Senator Harrison voted for in committee, and it is worthy of note that this bill is the framework of the new treaty just negotiated with China.

"Senator Harrison is all right. He will enforce the treaty and whatever legislation may be had under it. The great question is protection to American industries, in which the Chinese question is only a part. If, under a Democratic policy, the tariff is to be reduced so as to destroy protection to our home labor, of what consequence is it that the Chinaman is excluded? The policy of excluding cheap labor of the Chinaman is based upon the principle of protection, but if the principle of protection fails, the exclusion will cease to be of any value."

CORRESPONDENT AND CONGRESSMAN AT ODDS.

Washington, July 2.—Just before the House was called to order this morning, a personal encounter attracted a good deal of attention. Congressman Lagan, of Louisiana, angered at an article which appeared lately in "The New-Orleans City Item," took advantage of the presence of the correspondent of that paper, William B. Lynch, to express his feelings. Some angry words ensued, and the Congressman, seizing the correspondent by the lapel of his coat, pushed him out of the east door. Mr. Lynch offered no resistance and walked quietly away, while Mr. Lagan was much excited, threatening to follow up the attack.

SHERIDAN SAILS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Fortress Monroe, Va., July 2.—The Swatara, with General Sheridan and party, sailed at daylight. There was a fresh easterly breeze; thermometer 70.

WHERE IS THE MURDERED MAN'S BROTHER?

The Chief of Police at El Paso, Texas, sent the following telegram to Superintendent Murray yesterday:

"James Elliott, who has a brother in New-York City in the saloon business, was murdered here last night. Notify him."

The only Elliott given in the Directory as a "saloon-keeper" is Isidor Elliott, No. 972 Second-ave. On inquiry there last night a Tribune reporter was informed that the liquor-store had changed hands, but that the wife of the former proprietor could be seen upstairs, he being at Coney Island. Mrs. Elliott was seen, and declared in broken English that her husband had no brother and that Elliott was not his name before he left Germany.

A NORWEGIAN GIRL DIES FROM MALPRACTICE.

Bertha Fresland, the Norwegian girl who died from the effects of malpractice at Long Island City, was buried at Woodlawn yesterday. The autopsy was made by Drs. Burnett and Fitch, but Dr. Z. P. Dennier, who had attended her, had already ascertained the cause of her sickness. Mr. Ellingsen, with whom she had been intimate, was arrested by order of the coroner.

ACTING LIKE A TRUE ANARCHIST.

Once more has Justus Schwab, well-known in Anarchistic circles, gotten himself into trouble, or in other words, into court. He was arraigned yesterday for assault in the Essex Market Court on a warrant obtained by Martin Kokai, of No. 50 First-st., who brought three witnesses to prove that Schwab had slapped his face while he was trying to close a gate between his yard and his Anarchist neighbor's. Mr. Schwab was held in $300 bail, Daniel Volkel, of No. 134 East Third-st., becoming his bondsman.

ALL READY FOR THE FOURTH

MANY KINDS OF SPORT TO CHOOSE FROM.

HORSE RACING, YACHTING, GAMES, EXCURSIONS AND FIREWORKS.

Many and varied will be the methods of celebrating the Fourth to-morrow. Erratic bachelors and maiden ladies of uncertain ages, nervous mammas with their families of little folk, will hasten to the wilds of country farm-houses where, far from the sputtering squibs and bursting crackers they may fight mosquitoes and watch with anxious eyes the appearance of snakes and spiders. Others, however, will take any one of the many delightful trips to neighboring resorts, the multiplicity of which allows one to select to his or her taste. Of course the beaches from Bay Ridge to Shelter Island will have the usual quota of pleasure seekers. Excursions almost without number have been provided by steamboat, railway and transportation companies generally.

To-day the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad start excursion trains to Niagara Falls, and the Central Railroad of New-Jersey advertises excursions to Mauch Chunk, Glen Onoko and the Switch Back for to-morrow. Harlem will again keep up old-time memories with music, speeches, noise and fun. The Judson Kilpatrick Post is taking charge of the celebration there this year, and that and many other organizations will take part in the parade and exercises. The Harlem Democratic Club will also celebrate, and Henry Watterson and State Senator Linson are slated to speak. The Tammany Society has also got a jollification on hand, and from the number of baskets of champagne that have been stowed inside the building, the "hungry and thirsty" will probably have a happy time.

FIREWORKS AT THE POLO GROUNDS.

The Giants will not be in town, and the Polo Grounds will be given up to the boys and noise, the grounds being excepted yesterday by the Board of Aldermen from the city ordinance relative to the burning of combustibles. A large portion of New-York's population will take part in or watch some kind of sports. Prominent among the contests of the day worthy of attention are the races at Monmouth Park. There the big summer meeting begins to-morrow with eight races, during which the best horses in training in the country will meet. Among them well be The Bard, whose admirers number thousands. He will start in the Ocean Stakes. Many thousand square yards of canvas will catch the breezes, for hundreds of graceful schooners, sloops, cutters and yawls will be about. That well-known and popular organization, the Larchmont Yacht Club, will have its annual regatta, and under its auspices yachts from the New-York, Eastern, Seawanhaka-Corinthian, Atlantic, New-Haven, New-Rochelle and New-Bedford Clubs will vie with one another in the many manoeuvres that make yachts and yachting attractive. For superiority in these, prizes aggregating $1,400 have been offered. The Knickerbocker Club has also settled upon to-morrow for its regatta. This is a plucky club, and, though small, has many good boats, and its races will be worth looking at.

Next in importance, although hardly within the line of sports, will be the celebration by the Post Office employes of the reduction of their hours of labor. A large parade of the gray-coats, followed by speeches at the Academy of Music, will be their part of the day's entertainment. Jay Gould Warner, son of the veteran of 1812, will hoist the flag in Central Park at sunrise. Heretofore, this has been performed by him with only the birds and squirrels as witnesses, but this year he advertises for company, and it is to be hoped that he gets it.

SOME MINOR SPORTS.

Minor sports, exercises, games and events almost numberless will attract thousands of people. The Nassau Athletic Club has its third midsummer games at Washington Park, Brooklyn. An interesting programme of sports has been gotten up. A bicycle tournament in the morning and a baseball game in the afternoon will satisfy the athletic souls of the members of the New-Jersey Athletic Club. The races will take place on the quarter-mile cinder track at Bergen Point. Lawn tennis for prizes and glory will be played at the grounds of the Englewood, New-Jersey, Field Club. Philadelphia will be the centre of interest for oarsmen, for the largest meeting of the season of boats and boatsmen, beginning with to-day and lasting through to-morrow, will be on the Schuylkill River. Several crews from this city will take part.

The Palisade Club, of Yonkers, enjoys its annual regatta, with races of various kinds for attractions. This will be in the morning and in the afternoon the boats of the Piermont Rowing Association will cut the waters of the Hudson. An all day run will celebrate the day for the Citizens' Bicycle Club, the members of which will start from the Twenty-third-st. ferry in Brooklyn and ride to Coney Island. Bicycle races will attract the friends of the Queens Athletic Club at Queens, L. I. The 9th Regiment, which is now in Gettysburg, will be back to-morrow morning and will be met at Desbrosses ferry by the 71st and the 8th Regiments and escorted to the armory in Twenty-ninth-st. The 60th Regiment celebrates the day at Jones's Woods. The city employes get their pay to-night and the school teachers will be made happy with two months' advance salary.

THE DAY IN BROOKLYN.

Independence Day will be ushered in by the firing of 100 guns in Fort Greene, in Brooklyn. There will be no formal exercises in honor of the day, or speechmaking in public, but athletic games, excursions and private picnics will fill up the hours. In the evening the customary displays of fireworks, at the public expense, will take place. The points of exhibition will be the plaza of Fort Greene Park, the Washington Park ball grounds in the Eastern District, at North Tenth and Bedford-ave., and in the Twenty-sixth Ward. The fireworks cost $3,000.

The outing club of the Young Men's Christian Association will spend the Fourth of July at the Highlands of the Navesink, leaving Franklin-st. on the Sea Bird at 9 o'clock in the morning. The young men will picnic in the grove and then enjoy baseball, surf and still-water swimming, bicycle races and boating on the Shrewsbury River. At night the Association will provide a fine display of fireworks before the homeward trip.

THE REV. DR. WARREN'S AMERICANISM.

The Rev. E. Walpole Warren, who sailed for Europe a few days ago, just before his departure sent his assistant the following note:

My Dear Freeman: Before leaving for England to-morrow, it has occurred to me that the 4th of July will be here before I can communicate with you, and as I particularly wish to show every respect to the country of my adoption, I shall be obliged if you will see that the American flag is hoisted over the Church of the Holy Trinity on that day, if the trustees are agreeable. Perhaps even a "contract laborer" may be allowed to exhibit his regard for a Nation that has received him so kindly, though with some qualms of conscience as to their right to receive him at all. Yours very sincerely,

E. WALPOLE WARREN.

MURDERER BROOKS VISITED BY HIS MOTHER.

St. Louis, July 2 (Special).—Mrs. S. N. Brooks and Miss Brooks, of Hyde, England, mother and sister of the condemned Southern Hotel murderer, arrived to-day and had a long talk with the prisoner. The meeting was a tearful one and Maxwell was deeply moved by the sight of his mother. She will be present at the Governor's mansion July 9, when the plea for a commutation of the sentence will be made. She does not believe her son is guilty and says the condemnation is due to popular prejudice. She and her daughter will make their home while here with P. W. Fauntleroy, one of Maxwell's attorneys.

TWO LAWN TENNIS TOURNAMENTS.

The grounds of the Montclair, N. J., Lawn Tennis Club held another fashionable gathering when the open tennis tourney was started again yesterday. The score is as follows:

Gentlemen's Singles—Second Round—J. W. Raymond Brooklyn Heights, beat Gladwin, 6—0, 6—5; C. Hobart, New-York Tennis Club, beat E. Tomes, 6—5, 6—4; A. W. Post, Columbia College, beat A. B. Hall, 6—3, 6—0; R. V. Beach, New-Haven Tennis Club, beat Brown, 6—5, 6—4. Third Round—C. Hobart, New-York Tennis Club, beat J. W. Raymond, Brooklyn Heights, 6—2, 6—2; R. V. Beach beat A. W. Post 3—6, 6—4, 6—5. Finals—Hobart beat Beach 4—6, 6—3, 6—4, 7—5.

Gentlemen's Doubles—First Round—J. Prosser, New-York Tennis Club, and R. Mackay, Orange Tennis Club, beat E. Boyd, Montclair Tennis Club, and F. Carter, 6—4, 4—6, 6—5; J. Wright and R. V. Beach beat See and Bogert, 6—1, 6—4. Brown and Colgate beat Graham and Bogert, 6—4, 6—4.

The contest in the opening tournament of the Brooklyn Hill Tennis Club was finished yesterday for gentlemen's singles. The game began on Saturday and the score is as follows:

First Round—J. C. Powers beat G. Lord, 6—3, 6—1; D. Hotchkiss beat T. W. Weston, 6—0, 6—5; W. F. Tomes beat F. B. Hull, 6—1, 6—2; W. Powell beat M. Snedeker, 4—0, 6—1, 6—4; Duncan Curry beat J. C. Gatum, 1—6, 6—2, 6—3. Second Round—W. F. Tomes beat W. Powell, 6—3, 6—5; D. Curry beat J. C. Powers, 6—1, 6—5; D. Hotchkiss a bye. Third Round—D. Hotchkiss beat D. Curry, 3—6, 6—1, 6—4; W. A. Tomes a bye. Final—W. A. Tomes beat D. Hotchkiss, 6—1, 6—4, 6—3.

MR. PHELPS ON THE CONVENTION'S WORK.

HARRISON'S NOMINATION THE BEST POSSIBLE OUTCOME—MORTON'S STRONG QUALITIES.

Washington, July 2.—Congressman William Walter Phelps, who returned last night from Chicago, expressed himself to-day as well satisfied with the Convention's work. Among other things he said:

The eight hundred delegates went to Chicago with honest views, but all shaded with local coloring; so they went to work to get a clear view. There were several noticeable steps in the process. The Convention, which was composed largely of Mr. Blaine's friends, had first to convince itself that it would not do to nominate Mr. Blaine against his will. There were men who wanted to nominate him at any cost, and there were men who wanted to nominate him only when it could be done without harm to his honor and without danger to the Republican success at the polls. Their differences were compromised by the recognition of the fact that it would not do to nominate Mr. Blaine, until his friendly rivals, whom he had invited into the contest, were ready to unite in asking him to take the nomination. That required the assent of Senator Sherman, but this he was not expected to give.

The next duty was to discover if the paramount and solid qualities of Mr. Depew were strong enough in the Granger States to overcome the panic which strikes all the Western politicians at the mention of a railway or a railway official. The most sagacious politicians recognized the existence and the importance of the Grangers' prejudice, but whether, that being admitted, it was not well to brave it with a candidate whose personal popularity would bring the thirty-six electoral votes of New-York—this was a question which only the united wisdom of the Convention could decide. The Convention decided it on the side of prudence. It risked no certain States in the effort, however gallant and exciting, to capture a doubtful one.

There was still left the task of discovering which of the many remaining candidates was the best. In deciding the superiority, where all were good, the only question was which could get the most votes. The Allison delegates had to learn that there were prejudices against their candidate which affected his merits as a vote-getter. The earnest advocacy of Judge Gresham's claims by Mugwump journals, which had no intention to support his candidacy at the polls, was generally recognized as a danger-signal not to be disregarded, and those who found a peculiar attraction in the lofty character and splendid record of Judge Gresham were checked by the admission on his own part that he had once been a Know-Nothing. The foreign vote in New-York and New-Jersey, upon hearing that fact, would never wait or listen to any excuse. The defeat of Senator Sherman was practically settled by the almost unanimous declaration of New-York's delegation that this great leader could not carry that State. The Convention leaned longer and more heavily on Alger than the ballots indicated. Had Michigan been a doubtful State or had his grateful friends been more reticent in exploiting his kind efforts in direct connection with the Convention and its necessary expenditures, he might have secured the nomination. What really destroyed the hope of Allison's friends was the conviction that since the extreme granger sentiment had taken New-York's candidate out of the run, it was not policy to select a granger candidate.

So after five days of incessant discussion and voting, eliminating all the other candidates and having established the correct principles of choice, the Convention chose General Harrison with surprising unanimity. They wanted a doubtful State; Harrison lived in Indiana. They wanted a Western candidate; Harrison was in the West and not far enough from the East to be out of knowledge and sympathy with Eastern thought. He was neither Granger nor anti-Granger. He had good running qualities of another kind. He had a home and cherished it. He had all the homely qualities which are the best gift to an American who seeks for office by the popular vote. He had a good record and not too much of it. He had ancestry, but did not depend upon it. It was the best possible outcome. He was the one candidate that I had personally urged for many months as the one easiest to elect.

About the Vice-Presidency? O, I am afraid I am an interested witness there. I can say this, though, I heartily approve of Mr. Morton's selection and will loyally work for him. I ought to. He has been my friend from boyhood. I am proud of his business career and still prouder of his political career. Mr. Morton makes the ticket very strong in New-York, and when New-York for the first time in the history of conventions united its vote and asked his nomination he was entitled to it and the convention would have done wrong to refuse the request of the Imperial State.

My chance for the nomination and my only claim to it was in the event that New-York did not agree upon a candidate. In that case New-Jersey's plea was as New-York cannot be carried without perfect harmony, give the Vice-Presidency to us. We will carry our State—Indiana and New-Jersey will elect the ticket. I don't mean to say we shall not carry New-Jersey without having a Jerseyman on the ticket, but it will be harder, for the Jersey people are clannish and love their folk. It would not be hard in any case except for Fisk, and he ought to be ashamed of himself, for he used to be a good Republican and as anxious for the prosperity of his State as any of us. He knows that the tariff is all that keeps half of our people from starvation, and how he is going to get his followers to throw away their votes and their livelihood at the same time, and how he dare ask them to do it, I can't understand. If they refuse to do so, and the indications are strong in that direction, we shall carry the State. If Miller and Morton should not carry New-York after all, and Sewell and Phelps should carry New-Jersey and save the Republican ticket, what could the Convention say then? So you see we are not discouraged, and have a new motive to urge us to carry New-Jersey for Harrison and Morton.

A BOARD OF TRUSTEES SECURED AT LAST.

A SUCCESSFUL ELECTION AT THE EIGHTEENTH STREET M. E. CHURCH.

Another election was held last night at the Eighteenth Street M. E. Church to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of ten of the trustees. It was the second held for the purpose, twelve out of the fifteen trustees having resigned last April as a protest against the action of Bishop Andrews in reappointing the Rev. Charles R. North as their pastor for a second year, although they wished to secure the Rev. Oscar R. Brown, of New-Jersey. The twelve who resigned were promptly re-elected, but only two consented to serve.

At the election last night fifty-three ballots were cast, and the following were elected: Henry Goodwin, Isaac M. Cheabrough, William H. Robeson, and John A. Chumar for the remaining portion of one year; Orin H. Drew, Dr. Lawrence Johnson, Dr. William J. Stewart and Robert L. Smith for two years; and Carson L. Archibald and Police Sergeant Daniel Polhemus for three. H. Abbott who at first resigned, will sit with the new board, as will also Egbert Rhinehart, Earnest B. Stavey and R. O. Jones, of the old board.

There were no unpleasant features at the meeting last night. The pastor was at the church leading a meeting of probationers, but he did not enter the lecture-room where the election was held.

COLORED VOTERS PLEASED WITH THE TICKET.

Pittsburg, July 2 (Special).—A plan which originated in Pittsburg, and had for its object the organization for a negro party which should either nominate a Presidential candidate or dicker with the old organization, has fallen through. A conference at Washington City on July 4 was suggested and favorable responses were received from John R. Trotter, of Washington, Robert B. Downing, of Newport, and other prominent negroes, but the rank and file refused to have anything to do with the plan. Secretary Walter Brown, of the Pittsburg committee which proposed the conference, said to-day:

"The Republican party has in nomination such good candidates that the colored people will have little necessity of a candidate, and I feel certain that General Harrison will diligently look after their rights everywhere."

THE PENINSULA PEACH CROP.

Dover, Del., June 2.—The official estimate of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company of the number of baskets of peaches to be shipped over the several Pennsylvania divisions of that road is 6,782,555. This does not include the thousands of baskets to be used by the canners or those to be shipped by rail, which will foot at least 2,500,000 more. Leading growers all along the line predict the largest crop ever grown on the Peninsula. The "June drop" is now over and estimates can safely be made.

HIS DEFENCE PROVED TO BE FALSE.

The story of Frank Brouty, who murdered Policeman Wood at Mount Vernon on Saturday, that he fired in self-defence after the officer had fired at him, is proved to be false by the finding of the dead man's pistol in his hip pocket with every chamber loaded. The funeral will take place to-day.

GENERAL HARRISON GOING TO CAPE MAY.

Philadelphia, July 2 (Special).—General Harrison will occupy the "President's rooms" at the Stockton House, Cape May, during the latter part of this month or early in August. Word has been received at the hotel to this effect.

INSURANCE IN RECENT FIRES.

The insurance on the property of the American Graphic Company, Nos. 39 and 41 Park place, fire, July 1, is as follows: On stock and machinery: Liverpool and London and Globe, England, $5,000; Alliance, N. Y., $2,500; Union, Cal., $2,000; Western, Can., $1,500; Lancashire, England, $1,500; Pacific, N. Y., $1,500; Empire City, N. Y., $1,500; Anglo-Nevada, Cal., $2,500; Merchants', Providence, $2,500; Equitable, Providence, $2,500; American Central, $2,500; American, Boston, $1,500; Commercial, Cal., $1,500; Boatmen's, Pittsburg, $1,500; People's, Pittsburg, $1,250; People's, N. Y., $1,250; Mercantile, Boston, $1,250; Packers' and Provision Dealers', $1,250; North River, N. Y., $1,250; Phenix, Brooklyn, $1,250; Phoenix, London, $1,250; Newark, N. J., $2,500; Merchants', Newark, $2,500; Citizens', St. Louis, $1,000; Reading, Penn., $1,000; Western and Southern Protective Association, $5,000; total, $53,250. Building: Scottish Union and National, England, $10,000; Etna, Hartford, $5,000; Greenwich, N.Y., $5,000; Westchester, N. Y., $5,000; American and Firemen's, Newark, $10,000; American, N. Y., $5,000; Connecticut, $5,000; Providence-Washington, $5,000; German-American, $5,000; Hanover, $5,000; total, $35,000.

THE ACTS OF THE OHIO DELEGATES.

GOVERNOR FORAKER MAKES A PUBLIC DEFENCE OF HIS CONDUCT IN CHICAGO.

Springfield, Ohio, July 2 (Special).—At the Republican ratification meeting here to-night there was an immense throng to listen to Governor Foraker. He took occasion to make some remarks about the Ohio delegation at Chicago. He reviewed the situation of the delegation from the first, and told how he had been unanimously instructed to cast the solid vote up to the fifth ballot. After the fifth ballot, some of the delegates from Ohio said that it was understood that by the time Ohio was reached Blaine would in reality be nominated, and if that was so there were those in the delegation who wanted to vote for him. As their chairman, he could not object. Instead of the ballot and the anticipated break, adjournment ensued. It was after this, on Sunday morning, when every one thought Blaine would be nominated that he received a dispatch from John Sherman as follows:

"I approve your position. I think it best for Ohio to stand united. I have declined the request of McKinley's friends. There should be a test vote on Blaine before I withdraw. His nomination should be assured before Ohio breaks."

"Will you take 'Vice' with Blaine?"

To this Foraker replied: "I have refused to allow my name mentioned by anybody for anything, and don't think it will be in the Convention. But if it should be, it will be without my consent or approval and, should I be nominated for either place it will be declined unless you request me to accept."

AN IMMENSE FACTORY BURNED.

THE READING HARDWARE WORKS COMPLETELY DESTROYED—LOSS, $350,000.

Reading, Penn., June 2.—This city was visited to-night by the largest conflagration in its history. While the watchman employed in the Reading Hardware Works was making his rounds early this evening he discovered fire in the polishing department in the central part of the immense plant. His efforts to put out the flames proved unavailing. They spread rapidly and in about five minutes the great five-story building, covering several acres of ground, was one mass of roaring flame. In two hours the entire works except one foundry were completely burned out, leaving nothing remaining but the bare walls. The flames were observed for a distance of forty and fifty miles from this city. The buildings are virtually a total loss. Hundreds of tons of finished and unfinished small hardware, such as is used in the building trade, is lying in the ruins. Valuable papers were burned, besides all the workmen's materials. The Reading Hardware Works were among the largest of the kind for the manufacture of general hardware in the country. They were operated by Matthan Harbster, president of the company, the estate of his brother William Harbster, Henry C. England and William M. Griscom. The fire throws 700 hands out of employment. The loss is estimated at fully $350,000, with an insurance of several hundred thousand dollars. The fire is attributed to spontaneous combustion.

MARRIED TO A SCORE OF WOMEN.

THE ROMANTIC ADVENTURES OF AN ACCOMPLISHED BIGAMIST—ARRESTED AT LAST.

Chicago, July 2.—The mystery surrounding the bigamist James Wellington Aldrich Brown has been practically cleared up. He to-day announced his willingness to go to Detroit without a requisition. His decision was brought about by a visit from wife No. 21, May Burnell, whose conversation convinced Mr. Brown that no prosecution in Detroit would be more vigorous than in Chicago. "I know nothing," he said, "of half the women they talk of and whatever my relations with the other half may have been I can truly say that they will not be recognized by the law. Still I have enemies there. One man will probably shoot me on sight. If I escape him I will stand my trial. Should I be acquitted, well and good. Should I be convicted they can never make me work in the penitentiary. I will always have a last recourse and you may be sure I will avail myself of it. I will commit suicide, for I would rather die a hundred times than be sent to prison for no crime."

The first known of Brown's bigamous tendencies was in 1885, when, already possessed of at least one living wife, he married Miss Ida Kelly, a pretty young woman living on Jefferson-ave., Detroit. A few months later he deserted her, and went to Muskegon, Mich., where he was married in January, 1886, to a woman of that town whose name cannot be ascertained. Miss Kelly then caused his arrest, and he was sent to the penitentiary at Jackson, where he served nine months and during his term of imprisonment made an unsuccessful attempt to kill himself with a razor. He was released in November, 1886, and all trace of him was lost until January 15, 1887, when he appeared in Pontiac, Mich., and five days later married Miss Annie M. Hazel, of that town. From there he fled to Detroit, closely followed by Miss Hazel's friends, including a brother who is the man who threatened to shoot Brown on sight and the fear of whom made the prisoner unwilling to go back to Michigan.

TO CAMP ON FISHER'S ISLAND.

REGULAR TROOPS TO HAVE DRILL AND RIFLE PRACTICE FOR A FEW WEEKS.

About 175 soldiers from the New-York Harbor defences will embark this morning on the war ships Galena, Commander Colby M. Chester, and Ossipee, Commander William Bainbridge Hoff, to be conveyed to Fisher's Island, Long Island Sound, where they will form an encampment for drill and rifle practice. The detachment will be composed of Beck's Battery A, Fort Columbus; Crabb's Battery I, Fort Hamilton; Day's Battery M, Fort Schuyler; Zalinski's Battery B, Fort Wadsworth, and Company B, 11th Infantry, from Bedlow's Island, and will be the first of three instalments of the Regular Army which will make a stay of about twenty days each at the island.

The Fisher Island encampment is to serve as a substitute for Creedmoor, the latter having become too much monopolized by the National Guard to answer the requirements of regular troops. Butts will have to be constructed and the range put in order, but when this has been done the place is expected to prove thoroughly satisfactory. The camp will be under the command of Major Marcus P. Miller, of the 5th Artillery, and Second Lieutenant Herbert S. Whipple, of the 10th Cavalry, will be adjutant. Major Wallace F. Randolph, of the 3d Artillery, will superintend the rifle practice.

Other officers detailed for service at the encampment are Assistant-Surgeon Richard W. Johnson, U. S. A., Fort Adams, R. I., as chief medical officer; First Lieutenant Frank Thorp, 5th Artillery, quartermaster and commissary; Sergeant S. L. Stanley, post quartermaster sergeant, and Private Edward J. Fitzgibbon, of the Army Hospital Corps, Fort Adams, R. I., to duty in the medical department.

OBITUARY.

COLONEL "DAVE" TAGGART.

Sunbury, Penn., July 2.—Colonel "Dave" Taggart, age sixty-seven, died at Northumberland on Saturday night. He was elected to the State Senate from this district in 1855 and was president of that body. At the commencement of the war he was appointed paymaster in the regular army with the rank of colonel He served until 1874, when he resigned. He was a prominent Republican politician and was the candidate for the nomination of Governor in 1863 against Curtin.

BARON WOLVERTON.

London, July 2.—Henry Richard Glyn, Baron Wolverton, is dead, age twenty-seven. He succeeded his uncle the late Baron Wolverton, who died on November 6, 1887.

THE WEATHER REPORT.

GOVERNMENT INDICATIONS—FOR 36 HOURS.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—8 p. m.—For New-England and Eastern New-York, warmer, fair weather, southerly winds.

For Eastern Pennsylvania, Delaware, New-Jersey and Maryland, warmer, fair weather, variable winds, becoming northerly.

For Virginia, North Carolina and South Carolina, warmer, fair weather.

For Georgia, Florida and Alabama, slightly warmer, fair weather, preceded by rain on the coast.

For Mississippi, Louisiana, Eastern Texas and Arkansas, slightly warmer, fair weather.

For Tennessee, Kentucky, Indiana and Illinois, slightly cooler, preceded by warmer in Tennessee, fair weather.

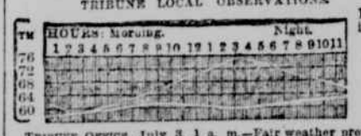
For Western New-York, Western Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Ohio, warmer, fair weather.

For Michigan and Wisconsin, cooler, fair weather, except rain in Upper Michigan and Northern Wisconsin.

For Minnesota, Eastern and Southwestern Dakota, cooler rain, followed by fair weather.

For Iowa, Missouri, Kansas Nebraska and Colorado, slightly cooler, fair weather.

TRIBUNE LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.



TRIBUNE OFFICE, July 3, 1 a. m.—Fair weather prevailed yesterday, with a mean humidity of only .65. The temperature ranged between 59° and 76°, the average (67¼°) being 1¾° lower than on the corresponding day last year, 1⅞° higher than on Sunday, and 6° below the normal.

In and near this city to-day there will probably be warmer, fair weather.

THE NEW CHIEF JUSTICE.

THE CONFIRMATION OF MELVILLE W. FULLER LIKELY WITHIN TWO WEEKS.

THE NOMINATION REPORTED TO THE SENATE WITHOUT RECOMMENDATION—MR. FULLER'S WAR RECORD THE SERIOUS OBSTACLE.

Washington, July 2 (Special).—The Judiciary Committee of the Senate reported to-day the nomination of Melville W. Fuller to be Chief Justice of the United States, "without recommendation."

This proved somewhat of a surprise to the friends of Mr. Fuller who were confidently looking forward to a favorable report since the return from Chicago of Senator Hoar who had, it is understood, spent part of his time while attending the Republican Convention as a delegate from Massachusetts in making inquiries regarding Mr. Fuller's legal and personal standing. The reports which Mr. Hoar gathered are known to have been the most favorable. Indeed, he expressed himself while in Chicago as altogether satisfied with the result of his investigation. A prompt report on the part of the Judiciary Committee favoring the confirmation of Mr. Fuller was therefore expected by everybody.

It seems, however, that the Senators composing the Judiciary Committee, who practice before the Supreme Court and earn large fees in doing so, are still in doubt as to whether Mr. Fuller's legal qualifications are such as to entitle him to preside over the deliberations of the highest tribunal in the country. The doubts about Mr. Fuller's honesty seem to have been dispelled entirely. There still remains, however, the feeling that Mr. Fuller was during the war, as already shown in these dispatches, a rank Copperhead, and it is this feeling, more than anything else (the doubts regarding his legal qualifications not even excepted) which makes Republican Senators on the committee hesitate to recommend his confirmation. They do not seem to have the courage, however, to say so formally in a report, knowing well that Mr. Fuller is almost certain to be confirmed. Senators Farwell and Cullom are already committed to vote for his confirmation; others, it is known, feel equally friendly to him. That a Democrat will vote to reject Mr. Fuller is altogether unlikely.

It is reasonable, therefore, to expect the confirmation of Mr. Fuller in the course of the next two weeks. The report of the Judiciary Committee took its place on the calendar along with other reports to-day, but as the calendar is not heavy, and an objection to its consideration by any one Senator carries it over only one day, it is altogether probable that the matter will soon be reached.

Of the doings in the Judiciary Committee to-day little can be learned. All that is known is that there was a long and animated debate, and that at its close the Republican Senators admitted that there were no charges against Mr. Fuller but they were unwilling to approve his confirmation on the ground that it would not, from their point of view, be safe to intrust him with the great power of Chief Justice in interpreting legislation. The Democrats attempted to get a favorable report in view of the fact that there were no charges against Mr. Fuller, but in this they failed. Finally after several propositions had been discussed both sides consented to report without recommending either confirmation or rejection.

THE RIVER AND HARBOR BILL PASSED.

THE LARGEST BILL OF THE KIND EVER CONSIDERED BY CONGRESS.

Washington, July 2 (Special).—The River and Harbor Appropriation bill passed the Senate this afternoon. It is the largest bill of its kind ever considered by Congress. As originally reported from the Senate Committee on Commerce, the bill appropriated $21,592,783 77. As it finally passed the Senate to-day it appropriates $22,474,783 77. As it passed the House the bill appropriated $19,902,783 13. The amendments proposed by the committee increased that amount by $1,660,000 64. Those who defend this gigantic bill point to the facts that no appropriation for rivers and harbors was made last year, and that in the short session following a Presidential election it is hardly probable that any appropriation will be made for the succeeding fiscal year. The bill, in their opinion, therefore, practically represents a period of three years on a basis of about $7,000,000 a year—considerably less than the average expenditure of recent years for river and harbor improvements. On the other hand, it may be said that from 1822, when the first general appropriation for rivers and harbors was made in a bill footing up $22,000, to the present time, the entire amount devoted by Congress to the object of improving rivers and harbors aggregated only $161,375,014, or, at the rate of about $2,445,000 a year.

The friends of the bill assert that France expends about $20,000,000 annually on her harbors alone, and that England, with 1,200 miles of sea coast, expends a like sum. They point to the fact that the present bill appropriates $4,299,200 for 23,000 miles of stormy and dangerous sea coast. They forget, however, to state that while England expends nearly one-half her annual appropriation in improving four of the principal harbors of the Kingdom, this bill distributes $20,000,000 among a few hundred creeks and inlets in the South, while to the harbor of New-York, in which is annually collected from customs dues six times $20,000,000 and more, and which needs deepening and dredging, not more than $350,000 is given.

Another argument made use of by the friends of the bill is the old one that inland waterways act as a check upon railways in fixing their charges of transportation. They figure out that a diminution in the freight rates of one mill a mile per ton on the railroads of this country makes a saving to the people of $75,000,000 annually. It is a