GREETED BY THE GOVERNOR.

LIEDERKRANZ SINGERS HOSPITABLY RECEIVED IN MILWAUKEE.

GOVERNOR PECK MAKES THE SPEECH OF WELCOME—A RESPONSE IN SONG—SNOW FALLS DURING THE AFTERNOON.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Milwaukee, July 9.—The Liederkranz singers of New-York never sang the greeting to their brethren in the West more enthusiastically than to-day when almost voluntary it burst from their throats as an expression of gratitude for the welcome which Milwaukee gave to them. Heretofore the song has always been a set number with which the concerts have been formally opened. To-day it was sung long before the concert hall had been seen, indeed before the singers had had time to rid themselves of the dust and grime of travel. It was sung in the rotunda of the new Pfister Hotel, after the Governor of Wisconsin had in an unaffected and hearty manner bidden the visitors welcome to the city and State.

This graceful act on the part of Governor Peck was keenly appreciated by the New-York excursionists, who evidently felt that the response of Mr. Cillis, happy though it was, had not fully expressed their appreciation of the reception the Musical Society of Milwaukee had provided. Sing they had to and sing they did, with a joyous spontaneity that made the song sound twice as effective as ever it sounded before.

In all this there was small cause for wonder. To emerge from the heat and bustle, dirt and extortion of Chicago hotel and World's Fair life into the peaceful loveliness, cleanliness and generous hospitality of Milwaukee, was one of the most delightful sensations that the excursionists have enjoyed. There was nothing pretentious in the reception on the part of the committee of the Musical Society, which met the party at the station at twenty minutes before 1 but every word and every hand-grasp had a heartiness in it which made a powerful appeal to the emotions, and when Mr. Emmerling, the president of the Milwaukee Musical Society, spoke the first formal words of welcome from a landing of the stairs in the hotel whither the visitors had marched behind a band of music and the reception committee, every one felt that Milwaukee was glad to have such visitors. The entire ceremony, performed without the least stiffness, was delightful in its sincerity and spontaneity.

Mr. Emmerling, on the conclusion of Governor Peck's remarks, called up Mr. Cillis to receive the key of the city, which he handed over to him in the shape of a floral piece showing a musical clef, the play on words being readily understood by the German singers, in whose vocabulary the word clef is known by the vernacular key. Mr. Emmerling spoke in German; Governor Peck and Mr. Cillis in English.

The concert took place this evening in the theatre in Schlitz Park, and after it the singers and other visitors from New-York were entertained at a commers by the Musical Society. A short but fierce storm burst over the city while the party were at dinner, and treated the New-Yorkers to the unusual spectacle of a snow flurry in July. For a while it seemed to threaten the success of the concert, but in less than an hour all was bright and sunshine again, and the concert took place under the happiest auspices. H. E. K.

CADETS MADE SICK BY UNCLEAN MILK.

NEARLY ONE HUNDRED OF THEM SEIZED WITH CRAMPS AND VOMITING.

West Point, N. Y., July 9 (Special).—A genuine scare was felt here when it was discovered a few nights ago that almost half the corps of cadets had been poisoned by something they had eaten in the mess hall. When the boys marched back to camp from supper nearly 100 of them were seized with cramps and vomiting. The post surgeons were hastily summoned and decided at once that something which they had partaken of in the mess hall was responsible for their condition. The violence and suddenness of the attack gave the doctors reason to diagnose the case as one of poisoning. Everything possible was done to relieve them, and within two hours they were out of danger. An investigation was immediately ordered and it was found that the milk used at several of the tables had a suspicious taste. It is thought that some of the cans containing the milk were badly cleaned, which caused the sickness.

TRIBUNE FRESH-AIR FUND.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

Previously acknowledged	$13,168 29
Lowell Circle, C. L. S. C. of Brooklyn, N. Y.	3 00
E. P. S., Trenton	10 00
J. P. S., Trenton	25 00
Mrs. George Blumenthal	25 00
Money earned by the Murray (Idaho) Sunday-school	1 50
Mark Albert Gifford, Dunkirk, N. Y.	3 00
S. H.	50
A. R. D., Tenth Annual Subscription	25 00
N. C. T. H.	2 00
T. C. C., of the D. T. A.	25 00
Sunday-School of the Congregational Church, Flushing, N. Y.	11 65
In Memoriam, J. C. S.	5 00
Hope Church Sunday-school, Springfield, Mass.	25 00
M. A. Halsted	2 00
Junior Endeavor Society, First Congregational Church, Danbury, Conn.	65 00
Marie Rogers	100 00
F. W. Robinson	5 00
Miss Della M. Dewey, Malone, N. Y.	3 00
Collection by Presbyterian Sunday-school, Roslyn, L. I.	3 00
E. F. M., Port Henry, N. Y.	2 00
C. V. T.	1 00
Janett and Elizabeth Storrs	3 00
B. Atwater	2 50
Minnie and Willie	5 00
G. Theron Slade	25 00
E. C.	5 00
W. A. B., Jr.	15 00
Three little boys at the seashore	52
A. C.	5 00
A small Sunday-school at East Scott, N. Y.	1 00
A. C. B.	3 00
"Plainfield"	5 00
"M. H."	4 00
William Alva, Coxsackie, N. Y.	5 00
A garden party held at Fishkill-on-Hudson by the "Brownies' Club," composed of Nellie Davis, Grace Hammond, Emma Brinckerhoff, Elsie Hammond, Grace Halpin, Lottie Jones, treasurer	93 94
Proceeds of a sale at a bazaar held on the lawn at the residence of Mrs. Briggs, Richmond Hill, L. I., June 24, 1893, by members of the "Band of Light," named Ruth Graves, Ida Graves, Florence Willett, Eleanor Willett, Lelia Chapin, Marjorie Chapin, Linda Elmslie, Edna Allen, Ethel Fowler, Edna Fowler, Ann Stokes, Stella Miles, Marjorie Newcomer	37 00
"G. B. G., Jr."	5 00
Total July 8, 1893	$13,745 94

DANCING AFTER TENNIS CONTESTS.

Those members of the Kings County Tennis Club who made the journey to Ridgewood, N. J., on Saturday afternoon to engage in friendly contests with the members of the Hohokus Valley Club, journeyed homeward with pleasant memories of Ridgewood hospitality. Refreshments were served in the afternoon, and a dance was to take place on the lawn in the evening, but the storm put a stop to that. Not to be balked in their hospitable designs, the Hohokus Valley Club promptly engaged the local opera house, and the dancing went on inside while the rain came down without.

The matches played were as follows:

Men's doubles—Frazer and McGrath, Kings County T. C., beat Palmer and Smith, Hohokus Valley T. C., 6–3, 6–2. Medowan and Andrews, K. C. T. C., beat Johnson and Kerker, H. V. T. C., 6–3, 7–9, 6–2. Torrey and Byers, K. C. T. C., beat Worthington and Dennis, H. V. T. C., 6–2, 7–5.

Mixed doubles—Miss Moore and L. C. Johnson, H. V. T. C., beat Miss Atkinson and H. Medowan, 4–6, 6–1, 6–3.

Men's singles—Allen, H. V. T. C., beat McGrath, K. C. T. C., 6–4, 6–1. Willard, H. V. T. C., beat Pendreigh, K. C. T. C., 6–4, 5–7, 6–4. Palmer, H. V. T. C., beat Frazer, K. C. T. C., 6–4, 1–6, 6–4. Smith, H. V. T. C., beat Hopple, K. C. T. C., 6–2, 6–3.

Ladies' doubles—Miss Helwig and Miss Atkinson, K. C. T. C., beat Miss Moore and Miss Houston, H. V. T. C., 6–0, 2–2, unfinished.

CABINET OFFICERS AT GLEN SUMMIT.

Wilkesbarre, Penn., July 9.—Secretary of State Gresham, Postmaster-General Bissell and Mr. Thurber, private secretary of President Cleveland, arrived at the Glen Summit Hotel, a mountain resort near this city, this morning. Mr. Bissell will spend his vacation here with his family. It is probable that Secretary Gresham will also spend some time at Glen Summit.

A COLONEL SUSPENDED FOR INSUBORDINATION.

Lansing, Mich., July 9.—A sensation in military circles has been caused by the action of Governor Rich, who has suspended Colonel Tyrrell, of the 1st Michigan Regiment, for insubordination, pending an investigation, and placed Lieutenant Colonel Shubel, of this city, in command. Colonel Tyrrell's offence consisted in getting angry because the encampment of State troops could not be held in Chicago, and in intimating that he would do little toward making the encampment at Island Lake a success. An investigation will be held.

EX-MINISTER GRANT AT WEST POINT.

West Point, N. Y., July 9 (Special).—Ex-Minister Frederick D. Grant spent a quiet day at Cranston's. In the afternoon he drove with his family and mother to West Point and witnessed the parade. Colonel Grant will go to Cold Spring to-morrow morning to attend the reception tendered the officers of the Russian fleet by General Butterfield. In the evening he will be present at the dinner given by Colonel Ernst, superintendent of the Military Academy, to the same officers. Colonel Grant will go to Washington on Wednesday, and he telegraphed Potter Palmer last night that he would start for Chicago on July 16.

IS THEOSOPHY PRACTICAL?

GEORGE D. AYERS, OF BOSTON, SAYS THAT IT IS AND GIVES HIS REASONS FOR THINKING SO.

George D. Ayers, president of the Boston Theosophical Society, delivered a lecture last night on "Is Theosophy Practical?" before the members of the "H. P. B." Theosophical Society, at No. 142 West One-hundred-and-twenty-fifth st. How well the lecture was appreciated was shown by the applause which Mr. Ayers received when he had finished talking. He said in part:

"Before theosophy can be said to be practical or not, two questions must be answered. We must discover whether theosophy makes us better men and women and whether by making us better it makes us impractical. Since everybody is governed by ideals to some extent, the question is, What effect does theosophy have on our ideals, and do those ideals take us away from practical life? What is the idea men have to-day of future life? They do not believe in eternal hell, and they do not believe in immediate, complete heavenly bliss.

"They either do not think anything about it or else they think that in another life they make progress somehow—they do not know how—apparently without strife with temptation. Theosophy says that one becomes good only by conquering temptation; and the temptations now for us to conquer are those of earth life. Consequently Eve continually comes back to earth, with periods of heavenly rest between each life, until we have perfected ourselves in earth life. This makes a man feel that every evil act and thought will react upon him in some life or other, because he cannot escape the consequences of his actions and thoughts. So theosophy helps to make us better.

"Coming to the second point, Does theosophy take us away from practical life? Theosophists may be roughly divided into three classes. The first consists of those who take the simplest ideas, such as karma and reincarnation, the brotherhood of man, his divine nature and the existence of the masters. We know that theosophy makes this class more practical. The second class is made up of those who study the secret doctrine by the aid of printed publications. Such a student simply finds that self-sacrifice and thoroughness of action are the universal laws of true growth. The third class is composed of the occultists. In theosophy their meditation is a self-examination, and a looking inward for the truth, for the purpose of better enabling them to act rightly toward their fellow men.

"In action a theosophical occultist is taught self-examination, coolness, concentration and thoroughness in everything that he does, and is taught to mind his own business. He is taught that Deity is everywhere; that the simplest act of his life should be done in the light of the Divine, and should be done thoroughly and with a happy face and a loving heart. There is no doubt that theosophy is practical."

A PIGEON MESSAGE FROM THE FALCON.

Fall River, Mass., July 9.—This morning Frederick Bowers, the well known pigeon fancier, found in his loft a bird with the following dispatch underneath its wing:

On Board the Falcon, Portland, Me., July 8, 8:30 a. m.

Last pigeon message from the Arctic ship.

Lieutenant Peary and party will leave port at noon to-day for St. John's, N. F., where the steamer will stop to coal. She will proceed to Labrador for Esquimaux dogs and Arctic supplies, and will finally go into Arctic waters. Yesterday afternoon a large and admiring throng visited the vessel. A banquet was given last night in Lieutenant Peary's honor and was a brilliant affair.

EVELYN B. BALDWIN,
Second Peary North Greenland Expedition.

Portland, Me., July 9.—The following was received at "The Sunday Times" office yesterday afternoon about 5 o'clock, by carrier pigeon, and were the last words from Lieutenant Peary's ship Falcon, off Half Way Rock:

S. S. Falcon, 3:15 p. m.

Lieutenant and Mrs. Peary, Mr. Cross, companion to Mrs. Peary, and Mrs. Hedge, stenographer, came aboard at 1:30 p. m. from the tug Fannie G. All greeted them heartily. Our party is now complete as to numbers. The Falcon will be due at St. John's, N. F., Tuesday, July 11. Farewell, Portland; your hospitality was unbounded and your godspeeds will ever form a pleasant remembrance among us. E. S. BALDWIN,
Second Peary Arctic Expedition.

ARREST OF A BANK CASHIER.

Pine Bluff, Ark., July 9.—C. K. Leslie, the cashier of the Arkansas State Bank, of Stuttgart, and the Farmers and Traders' Bank, of Dewitt, Ark., which failed Friday, was arrested yesterday charged with issuing exchange on St. Louis amounting to $200 after the bank had closed, and knowing that it would not be paid. It is stated that the institutions are wrecked and that the amount of deposits, about $20,000, will be lost. Three thousand five hundred dollars exchange it is alleged, had been issued the day before closing, and the drafts are now coming back protested. Excitement runs high at Stuttgart, and when Cashier Leslie attempted to leave there yesterday he was taken from the train and hundreds of men were muttering threats of violence.

VALUABLE HISTORICAL PAPERS DESTROYED.

San Francisco, July 9 (special).—The burning of the new school building at Monterey late Friday night destroyed many priceless papers relating to the early history of California, including the minutes of the first constitutional convention, and several Spanish archives. These documents belonged to the city of Monterey, and they were recently sought by Adolph Sutro, who wished to place them in the library that he proposes to build near the Cliff House in this city. The school library, which was destroyed, was also one of the best in the country. The school will be transferred to old Colton Hall, where the first state convention met, and where these records remained safely until last year, when they were transferred to the new building. The fire was incendiary, and is thought to have been the work of several old teachers, who had been informed that they were to be discharged. If any proof is secured against the perpetrator he will probably be lynched.

A COMPLAINT FROM DETAINED CHINESE.

Portland, Ore., July 9.—Chinese merchants of this city complained that their countrymen held on the steamer Haytien Republic, pending an examination by the Collector, are not furnished with proper food. Several dispatches have been sent to the Chinese Minister at Washington regarding the matter. The steamer people assert that as the vessel has been seized it is the duty of the Government to feed the Chinese.

SUICIDE OF A PIONEER OF DULUTH.

Duluth, Minn., July 9.—Nels J. Hoff, one of Duluth's pioneer settlers and one of the city's wealthiest citizens, committed suicide this morning by shooting himself through the head with a revolver. Hoff had been a hard drinker, and recently a guardian was appointed at his wife's request for his estate. He was angered by his wife's action, and made frequent threats. This morning he induced her to accompany him to the barn and fired two shots at her, but inflicted no injury. He then turned the revolver on himself and fired the three remaining charges.

THE WESTERN TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

Chicago, July 9.—The annual tournament of the United States National Lawn Tennis Association begins to-morrow morning at 10:30 on the court of the County Club at Evanston. The object of the tournament is to decide the Western championship. The winners of first prizes in singles will play against S. T. Chase for the 1893 medal. The winners of the couples will be the champions of the West in courts for 1893.

THE STATE OF TEXAS UNDER SAIL.

Boothbay Harbor, Me., July 9.—There arrived here last night the fishing schooner Miantonomoh, which reports the steamer State of Texas under sail with her propeller gone ten miles southwest of Matinicus Rock.

PUSHING WORK ON THE MONADNOCK.

San Francisco, July 9 (Special).—At Mare Island Navy Yard work is being pushed on the monitor Monadnock. The triple-expansion engines are being constructed, and in nearly all the shops work on this powerful war vessel is going on. In the boat shops several boatbuilders are modelling and shaping boats of the Monadnock. Here are employed the most skilful boatbuilders to be found, as has been evinced by the record of the boats of San Francisco. A naval officer, commenting upon the Monadnock's qualities as compared with the Monterey, said:

"The Monadnock, when completed, will excel any ship of her class in the world. From stem to stern she is constructed without a fault, and every inch of work has been carefully inspected. We hope to have her in commission long before next Christmas. There is very little work now to do, and if the Government can only get the armor plates here, the trial of the Monadnock will take place by October. Her engines are practically completed, and her boilers, steering gear and much of her auxiliary machinery are in place."

You do not realize the speed, you only know you get there, on the Exposition Flyer of the New-York Central.

THE BIG TENT ATTACKED.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVORERS HAVE FURTHER TROUBLE WITH A MONTREAL MOB.

THE RIOTERS SCATTERED BY THE POLICE AND FIFTY ARRESTS MADE—TWELVE THOUSAND DELEGATES AT THE SUNRISE PRAYER MEETINGS—CITY PULPITS OCCUPIED BY VISITORS—ADDRESSES AT THE DAY'S MEETINGS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Montreal, July 9.—About fifty young ruffians of Montreal unexpectedly watched the daylight come to them through the barred windows of a prison cell this morning. These young fellows and a motley collection of flags and banners are all that is left of a serious disturbance that began about midnight, and that ended as day began to dawn. The bulletins posted through the city called attention this morning to what they term a "riot caused by the Christian Endeavorers." It is undoubtedly true that if the great convention of Christian Endeavor societies had not come to Montreal there would have been no riot, but the disturbers are not in the ranks of Christian Endeavor. The uttered sentiments of the Rev. Mr. Karmarker, of India; Dr. Wayland Hoyt, of Minneapolis, and Dr. D. J. Burrell, of New-York City, had roused the antipathy of the rough and ignorant element of the Catholic population. The advice of the educated classes and of the priests was unavailing, and last night the Chief of Police, with all of his reserves, was obliged to go to the square before the Drill Hall, where he kept the crowd constantly moving. The Royal Scots were held under arms but were not called out.

More than 5,000 members of the roughest classes of the city had gathered in the neighborhood in the evening; but, as the mammoth meeting adjourned, with a great effort the police started the mob down the street away from the doors. The young men and women of the audience had got wind of the disturbance in the street, and many of them hurried directly to their places of accommodation. Others, coming out into the street and seeing that the crowds had disappeared, were reassured and proceeded to walk leisurely to their homes. Many of them, however, encountered bands of the rioters before they had gone five blocks. At first these groups contented themselves with hooting at the passing delegates, but little by little they became bolder and attempted to snatch the badges from the visitors. Several of the persons thus assailed hastily summoned passing cabs and escaped; others were protected by policemen.

About midnight the marauders, having discovered that the Endeavorers were all safely out of their way, sought the great tent. "Pull down the tent! Burn it! We'll teach these visitors to our city to insult us," they cried, and each band fanning the flame in the breasts of the next, the whole mob became frantic. They made a rush for the great tent, with hastily improvised banners, under their own selected leaders. The police sent out the alarm and quickly all reserves were out. The rioters were ordered to disperse, but the command was received with hooting and jeers. Then the police charged the mob, not an instant too soon, for thirty-six of the large guy-ropes had been cut, and in another minute the great tent, with its seating capacity of 8,000, would have come tumbling to the ground. It was quick, sharp work for the police, but all was over in a short time. The prisoners and flags were soon in the lockup, but all night long the police kept up a tireless watch.

With the daylight order was restored, but in view of the disturbance it was deemed advisable to abandon the tent to-night. The priests spoke scarcely to their people to-day, but in spite of this the police had their hands full. They were ready for the crowds, however; and the Christian Endeavor people, while they turned out in as great numbers as ever, were more cautious and went to and from the hall in companies, rather than in bands of two or three. On some of the horse-cars, however, the delegates broke out into song and were immediately greeted with hoots and yells from the sidewalk. There was no serious trouble.

This has been a wonderful day for this city. Never before have the people of Montreal looked upon such a sight as greeted them in the early morning, as fully 12,000 Christian Endeavorers filled the streets on their way to the sunrise prayer-meetings, held in the different churches of the city. A deep and earnest spirit was manifest. Instead of the joyous freedom that has marked the attitude of the hosts on previous days, there was a reverent observance of the day, which had its effect upon the beholders. Visiting clergymen occupied almost all of the Protestant pulpits of the city in the morning, and there was no morning session in the Drill Hall. The appointments for the morning were:

Presbyterian Church, Point St. Charles, the Rev. Dr. E. S. Young, of New-Britain, Conn.; St. Stanley-st. Presbyterian, the Rev. Dr. Swain, of Ohio; Zion Congregational, the Rev. Dr. L. Beverdis, New-Brighton, Penn.; Olivet Baptist, the Rev. J. Q. A. Henry, San Francisco; Taylor Presbyterian, the Rev. Dr. J. L. Campbell, New-York; Olivet Baptist, the Rev. Dr. Wayland Hoyt, Minneapolis; St. James Methodist, the Rev. E. Fay Mills, Lawrence, R. I.; Dominion Square Methodist, the Rev. Charles P. Mills, Newburyport, Douglas Methodist, the Rev. Dr. Martyn Summerbell, Lewiston, Me.; St. Marks Presbyterian, the Rev. J. W. F. Carlisle, Newburg, N. Y.; Dorchester-st. Methodist, the Rev. Dr. Grubb, Philadelphia; Cote St. Antoine Methodist, the Rev. G. W. Kulbach, Stuyvesant, N. Y.; Centenary Methodist, the Rev. U. F. Swengel, York, Penn.; Melville Presbyterian, Cote St. Antoine, the Rev. Dr. James L. Hill, Medford, Mass.; Montreal Junction, Methodist, the Rev. L. S. Keyes, Springfield, Ohio; West End Methodist (Counsel-st.), the Rev. W. H. Gaskwelt, Minneapolis; Mountain-st. Methodist, the Rev. W. F. Richardson, Denver; East End Methodist, the Rev. Thomas S. Weeks, Wolfeboro; American Presbyterian, the Rev. Dr. Wells, Minneapolis; Reformed Episcopal, the Rev. Dr. Tracey, Philadelphia; Calvin Presbyterian, the Rev. J. W. Cowan, Tabor, Ohio; Erskine and Knox, the Rev. Dr. Burrell, New-York; Cote St. Louis Presbyterian, the Rev. J. T. McCrory, Pittsburg; Calvary Congregation, the Rev. W. Boynton, Boston; Presbyterian Church at Atwater-ave., and St. Antoine-st., the Rev. W. H. McMillan, Allegheny City, Penn.; St. Gabriel Presbyterian, the Rev. Dr. M. Rhodes, St. Louis; St. Andrew's Church of Scotland, the Rev. Dr. Howard B. Grose, Chicago; St. Henry, Methodist, the Rev. R. W. Miller, Hammedsburg, Penn.; Point St. Charles, Congregational, the Rev. Dr. J. Z. Tyler, Cleveland; Sherbrooke-st. Methodist, the Rev. C. K. Kephart, Lebanon, Penn.; Emmanuel, Congregational, the Rev. Dr. J. W. Lee, Atlanta; Olivet Baptist Chapel, Point St. Charles, the Rev. Hugh L. Etheridge, Pocomoke, N. Y.; Chalmer's Church, the Rev. M. M. Binford, Carthage, Ind.

Fully 20,000 persons were in attendance at the sessions of the Drill Hall and tent in the afternoon. Bishop Fallows, of Chicago, presided in the Drill Hall, and Dr. F. E. Hall in the tent. "Gospel Temperance" was the subject of Thomas E. Murphy's address in the Drill Hall, and this was followed by "How to Reach the Masses," by A. W. Milbury, of New York City. "The Religious Press: Its Part in Our Work," by the Rev. A. E. Bunning, of Boston, and "Social Purity," by the Rev. G. Douglass, of Montreal, were the other addresses. Dr. Douglass expressed his reluctance to discuss such a topic, but inasmuch as it was suggested by the directors of the convention he accepted their dictum. He said that whoever entered the ranks of the White Cross reform would walk a "Via Dolorosa," would be antagonized by forces in the Church, by the laissez faire class, and by the tainted and damaged; but, on the other hand, a plenitude of voices would encourage him in his mission.

The speaker noted that the sin of England, as well as of America, was not so much intemperance as impurity; that a Nemesis of vengeance stood by the gate of life to guard it. Social evil, he went on, destroys the fundamental elements of character, purity and truth; it eliminates every merciful instinct, and entails a relentless and horrible retribution, as seen in the ruin of girlhood, not by thoughtless youth, but by men political, legal, commercial, fashionable; men in marital condition, who come reeking up from the abodes infernal to their homes of purity. The speaker charged this evil on the drink traffic, on corrupt literature, on the theatre, on divorce, on revilers of the purity of woman. He then noticed the great mission of the Christian Endeavorer, gave a remarkable illustration of poverty in New-York, and urged the rank and file to gird themselves for this great work and emulate Mrs. Josephine Butler, Miss Willard and Miss Barber.

Dr. Dunning's address made a deep impression on all that heard it. He said among other things:

"The idea of the Christian life has greatly changed in our times. Half a century ago it was regarded as largely apart from secular life. Salvation was believed to be the title to enter a kingdom of God as a future and distant realm, and the Gospel was regarded rather as an aid to fortify to endure the ills of this present life than as a power to remove them. But to-day men are coming to be possessed with the conviction that the evils of this life are surmountable, and believers in Christianity are proclaiming that it is able to make sovereigns of the common people and to give them deliverance from oppression, to remove blindness from their eyes, and heal their wounds here and now. This great social evolution has brought the religious newspaper into a new field and given it a new opportunity. It has made present events a means of revealing the Divine will, and given to present life in the whole world a voice calling each Christian to present duty.

"It puts the religious newspaper next to the Bible as interpreting and applying its eternal principles to the world movements, and showing how God through these movements is revealing Himself. In these days the Christian life is recognized as touching every department of human service and duty. The great questions which society is striving to answer are moral problems, and in their last analysis are questions of personal duty depending on Divine sanction.

In the tent Anthony Comstock spoke of "Foes to Society, Church and State"; Miss Belle Kearny, of Flora, Miss., on "Gospel Temperance"; the Rev. N. Boynton, of Boston, on "Our Relationship to the Sunday School," and the Rev. Charles Perry Mills, of Newburyport, Mass., on "Senior Christian Endeavor." Among other things Mr. Mills said:

The note that I now strike at Montreal, '93, will be the keynote at Cleveland, '94. By a senior society we mean simply a senior department; not graduation from Christian Endeavor, but graduation up from the junior and young people's department with the same principles raised to third powers. Dismiss forever the word and the idea of graduate Christian Endeavor. Adopt this maxim: "Once a Christian Endeavorer, always a Christian Endeavorer."

The characteristic feature of Missionary Ridge was that it was a soldier's battle; the army outgeneraled its general. Father Endeavorer Clark has led us to the first line of Christian Endeavor organization; but who have swept on the junior advance, and who are now rising to the summit of achievement, lifting the senior banner? The Christian Endeavorers themselves. There may be some in the valley who are saying that this thing cannot be done, but there is too much of the push and power of Providence in this still rising movement for us to stop; we must on, with orders or without orders, wherever the spirit of God leads. The great Commander-in-Chief has promised that the gates of hell shall not prevail against His Church.

In the evening the consecration meeting was held in the Drill Hall and was led by President F. E. Clark. The consecration service that was to have been held in the tent was abandoned, at the suggestion of the city police. Instead, the Rev. B. F. Mills conducted the service in the St. James Methodist Church, and special services were held in five of the largest churches of the city. This was the closing session.

OBITUARY.

HIRAM CAMP.

New-Haven, July 9 (Special).—Hiram Camp, of this city, died this morning. Mr. Camp was born in Plymouth, April 9, 1811, and at an early age learned the clockmaking business, then a new industry. He worked with his uncle, Chauncey Jerome, the first clock builder in New-England, and in 1851, after the firm had removed to this city, he bought out the business and began the manufacture of clock movements. In 1853 he organized the New-Haven Clock Company, with a capital fixed at $20,000, he being the president. In 1856 the company increased its stock and purchased the plant of the Jerome Clock Company. More clocks have been made under Mr. Camp's supervision than under that of any other man. Mr. Camp was an inventor as well as a manufacturer of clocks. He filled several public offices, such as member of the Court of Common Council, Selectman, Chief Engineer of the Fire Department and member of the State Legislature. He supported two Sunday-school missionaries in Nebraska and a city missionary in another State. He founded the Mount Herman Boys' School at Gill, Mass., which was under the auspices of the evangelist, Dwight L. Moody, and cooperated with the latter in establishing the Northfield Seminary for young women. He is a warm personal friend of Mr. Moody, and about five years ago, wishing to aid the school financially, he wrote his check for $20,000.

A few years ago he built a nice church in a section where there was no building for public worship, and has since provided for holding services there regularly. He has for many years been a deacon of the Church of the Redeemer. Several years ago Mr. Camp was nominated by the Prohibition party for Governor. He has given a fortune to benevolent institutions and died a rich man.

THOMAS H. HASKELL.

Thomas H. Haskell, a paymaster in the Navy during the late war, died suddenly at Hackensack yesterday morning, after a prolonged period of general debility. He was fifty-six years old. Mr. Haskell served on the Tennessee, then commanded by Captain Glerardi (now Admiral), and in one of the engagements in which that vessel took part, he received a wound from which he never fully recovered. After the war he was a bearer of dispatches for the United States Government, and subsequently travelled around the world. He was a member, on his mother's side, of the old and wealthy Hathaway family of New-Bedford, Mass. He was once in the metal business in New-York city, was a member of the Union League and other clubs, and until his removal to Hackensack was well-known in New-York society. Mr. Haskell married the widow of Joseph Trowbridge.

ABRAHAM K. ALLISON.

Jacksonville, Fla., July 9.—Abraham K. Allison, who was Governor of Florida in the sixties, is dead. He was eighty-three years old.

SELECTIONS FROM THE MAIL.

VICTIMS OF OFFICIAL INFALLIBILITY.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Why should England blame Admiral Tryon? He did exactly what England is all the time upholding ex-Home Secretary Matthews and Home Secretary Asquith in doing. Admiral Tryon had given the command for six cables. A subordinate suggested that eight cables would be better. The Admiral admitted it, but having first said six cables, six cables it had to be. So he and his 360 went down to death rather than change an order once given.

Judge Stephen, in the shadow of mental infirmity, had charged an innocent woman to the scaffold. The people rose, a half-million strong, and forbade it. The Home Secretary dared not resist their mandate nor dared he admit that a Judge, of whose mental malady no one then knew, could make an error, so he compromised, and convicted and condemned an innocent woman to imprisonment for life. Now the malady is known the world over, and it is equally well known that Mrs. Maybrick is illegally detained. Mr. Matthews admitted it himself when he proclaimed that there is a "reasonable doubt" of her guilt, just as Admiral Tryon admitted that "eight cables is better," but Admiral Tryon persisted in his order. Because he had said six cables, it must be six cables. Because the institutions of law had said guilty, guilty she must be made—of one thing or another. Because Secretary Matthews has said imprisonment for life, it must be imprisonment for life. No matter if six cables is dangerous. No matter if the Judge is demented and the woman innocent, and Magna Charta violated and England disgraced. Six cables is the order, and 360 men are slaughtered, 360 families are plunged into sharpest grief, and an innocent young mother is kept stretched on the rack, that an English officer may not be supposed capable of changing his mind.

A barbarous crime was committed by the English Government to prevent the admission that an innocent error was made by an English Judge whose mind was impaired. The Home Secretary's weak, stolid, inhuman obstinacy brings wreck only to two American women. Admiral Tryon's obstinacy brings wreck to 360 Englishmen. Yet who shall say that the sum of anguish by the swift horror is greater than the long drawn agony, with its added ignominy of four unspeakable years? I am not glad of any man's sorrow, but if so be it that every drop of blood drawn by the lash must be followed by a drop of blood drawn by the sword; if so be it that England will not wake to the bestial stolidity and brutality of her martinets, without wide and sweeping and sensational disaster, still must it be said that the judgments of the Lord are true and righteous altogether. GAIL HAMILTON.

July 8, 1893.

THE OLD COLLEGE CURRICULUM.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: In a "Memoir of William Ellery Channing," published in Boston in 1848, and now, I believe, out of print, appears an interesting letter written by Judge Story, a friend and classmate of Channing's at Harvard. The course of studies pursued by the two young men at college during the years 1794-98 is given in the letter as follows:

"In Greek we studied Xenophon's 'Cyropædia' and a few books of the 'Iliad'; in Latin, Livy and a few books of Livy; in mathematics, Saunderson's 'Algebra' and a work on arithmetic; in natural philosophy, Enfield's 'Natural Philosophy' and Ferguson's 'Astronomy'; in rhetoric, an abridgement of Blair's 'Lectures' and the article on rhetoric in the 'Preceptor'; in metaphysics, Watt's 'Logic' and 'Locke on the Human Understanding'; in history, Millot's 'Elements'; in theology, Doddridge's 'Lectures'; in grammatical studies, Lowth's 'Grammar.' I believe this is nearly the whole, if not the whole, course of our systematical studies. . . . No modern language was taught except French and that only one day a week by a non-resident instructor."

The above quotation is interesting as showing the primitive state of our university system at the beginning of this century. Except in metaphysics, natural philosophy and theology, the above curriculum does not exceed the present entrance requirements of Yale, Harvard or Columbia. Indeed, it is deficient in history and mathematics, and probably in modern languages. The "boys" of the class of '98 are with us no longer. If they were, it would be well for their alma mater to enter them as freshmen, and give them her present course of instruction, for which she prepared them years ago.

FRANKLIN E. REESE.

Westfield, N. J., June 30, 1893.

ONE CAN RIDE WITHOUT STOOPING.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: The letter from "U." on bicycle riding and the exceedingly ugly "stoop" will be appreciated by many riders and others who object to the "monkey on a stick" position. But it seems to me that his criticism is a little too severe. "I ride a wheel of a favorite make and find it perfectly comfortable and I am under no necessity to stoop over. I have always ridden upright and would, I think, give up the practice of riding regularly if compelled to assume the stooping position more especially since I learn from your valuable paper that it is possible to get a touch of so formidable a complaint as 'Kyphosis bicyclistarum.' The 'bicyclistarum' I might put up with; there's something familiar about that, but the "kyphosis" is too much. I certainly agree with "U." that riders should brace "up," not down.

New-York, June 29, 1893. WESTCHESTER.

FEW PEOPLE AT THE FAIR.

SUNDAY OPENING IS NOT THE BOON THAT WAS EXPECTED.

THE HARVEST OF ADMISSION FEES DOES NOT MATERIALIZE—FOREIGN EXHIBITORS WANT PERMISSION TO SELL FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY—NOTES OF THE EXPOSITION.

Chicago, July 9.—The attendance at the World's Fair to-day was very light—so light as to raise doubt in some minds as to whether the open Sundays are to prove the financial boom to the Fair that was expected. While the Exposition officials express satisfaction over the attendance, it is no secret that concessionaires are generally greatly disappointed at the lack of the bustling multitude that was fondly anticipated for this period of the Fair. As nearly all concessionaires are compelled to pay 25 per cent of their gross receipts into the Exposition coffers, they are, of course, the first to feel the results of light attendance. The Welling Catering Company, and nearly all the other restaurant establishments are cutting down their forces, and the Hygeia Water Company, the most enterprising institution on the ground, has made radical reductions in its working force until the attendance shall become such as to justify previous expectations.

The regular Sunday services were the only special attraction at the park to-day, and the now established fact that many exhibits are entirely closed on Sundays no doubt worked somewhat to diminish the Sunday attendance.

Commissioner-General Palitschek Palmforst, of Austria, says that he is in favor of permitting the sale and immediate delivery of goods by exhibitors. He said he was not asking more than had been granted to previous international expositions, nor more than was allowed certain American exhibitors at the present World's Fair. The latter, as was becoming generally known, he said, were selling goods quite openly, and he had been informed that the guards had been instructed to close their eyes to the practice, at least so far as a certain few were concerned. The Commissioner insisted that it was only right that all exhibitors should be put on the same footing. Mr. Palmforst added that it was an unwritten law, or at least a privilege at all expositions, that restrictions against articles brought in as exhibits should not be enforced. At the Paris Exposition such sales amounted to 10,000,000 francs. There were rules similar to those of the Columbian Exposition, but they had served their purpose when they had shut out those who would have come in with gewgaws and fraudulent wares for the mere sake of traffic. Foreign exhibitors, or many of them, did not care for the doubtful award of medals under the present system of judging; their only hope of compensation for the trouble and expense to which they had been put lay in the direct sales which they could make. There could be no possible harm in these legitimate sales, if all exhibitors had the same privilege. Beyond the negative argument in favor of the removal of the restrictions, there was the positive one that visitors would be grievously disappointed if they could not purchase souvenirs from among foreign goods. Already it had been shown that they were not satisfied to buy for future delivery; nothing short of carrying the articles away with them would suffice.

Commissioner Palitschek Palmforst has written a letter to Chief Allison, of the Manufactures and Liberal Arts Building, complaining of the disorderly conduct of the Columbian Guards on duty at night in the Austrian section of the Manufactures Building. He said the guards made free with all articles on exhibition, using the choice Bohemian glassware to drink beer from and forgetting to replace it. Showcases had been opened by guards, who had crawled inside to find a comfortable place to sleep. Two nights ago one had broken a fan worth $250, apparently by stepping or lying on it. Drawers had been broken open and other depredations committed.

The attendance at the religious exercises at Festival Hall was not large. The Rev. Mr. Jansen Lloyd Jones preached.

The first information made public as to what will be done at the coming big Catholic Congress here is given to-night in a statement issued by the Committee on Organization. The Congress will assemble in the Memorial Art Palace, Michigan-ave. and William-st., September 4, at 11 a. m. Arrangements have also been made for holding in Chicago during the week of the