ENGLAND NOT TO INTERFERE

UNDER NO OBLIGATION TO ASSIST SIAM.

SHE WILL HAVE SOMETHING TO SAY ON THE BOUNDARY QUESTION, HOWEVER—THE FRENCH DEMANDS—RUSSIAN INTERFERENCE A HOAX.

Bangkok, July 21.—M. Pavie, French Minister Resident, handed the ultimatum of France to Prince Devawongse, Siamese Minister of Foreign Affairs, to-day. At the same time he informed the Siamese Government that, in case the French demands should be refused, he would at once leave Bangkok and go on board the gunboat Forfait. The blockade of the Siamese coast, he added, would be declared at once.

The opinion is general here that Siam will offer to pay in full the indemnity demanded by France. It is doubtful, however, that the French claims to territory will be allowed. Much depends on the response of Great Britain to the efforts that Siam is making to gain her moral or material support.

London, July 21.—Important communications have passed to-day between the Foreign Office and Captain H. M. Jones, British Minister Resident in Bangkok. Vice-Admiral Fremantle, commander-in-chief of the Chinese division of the fleet, is hastening to Singapore, where dispatches from the Admiralty await him. The greater part of the squadron under his command accompanies him.

Great Britain informed Siam yesterday that she could not recognize any obligation to assist her. It is evident, therefore, that the Siamese Government must patch up as best it can most of its differences with France. In the territorial arrangements, however, Great Britain will have a voice. The exact nature of her demands cannot be ascertained before France shall specify more particularly than she has done in her ultimatum the boundaries of the territory to be brought under French control. The ultimatum is notably indefinite in regard to this point. Even Siam is still in the dark, and her efforts to obtain light from M. Pavie bid fair to remain vain for several days. The vital part of the French demand for territory may include the whole left bank of the Me Kong River. This territory Siam will not surrender without a struggle. France has given a month to Siam in which to withdraw from the ports on the lower Me Kong. Siam manifests all willingness to pay to France the indemnity demanded for injuries to French citizens and property, although the amount specified by France is far in excess of the damages.

In response to questions asked in the House of Commons to-day in regard to the Franco-Siamese dispute, Sir Edward Grey, Parliamentary Secretary for the Foreign Office, said that the terms of the ultimatum sent by France to Siam contained in a telegram from Bangkok tallied with those France had communicated to Great Britain, but give the terms in fuller details. They were as follows:

First—A recognition of the rights of Annam and Cambodia on the left or western bank of the Me Kong River.

Second—The evacuation of the forts held there by the Siamese within a month.

Third—Full satisfaction for various aggressions against French ships and French sailors on the Meinam River.

Fourth—The punishment of the culprits and provision for the pecuniary indemnity of the victims.

Fifth—An indemnity of 2,000,000 francs for various damages sustained by French subjects.

Sixth—The immediate deposit of 3,000,000 francs to guarantee the payment of the fourth and fifth claims, or the assignment of the taxes in certain districts in lieu of the deposit of 3,000,000 francs.

Sir Edward Grey stated that he was at present unable to say in what sense or with what geographical limitation the French demand was made. He expected early information from Lord Dufferin, British Ambassador to France, whose leave of absence from Paris had been cancelled and who had been ordered to return to his post.

When asked what steps the Government proposed to take to avert so serious and wanton a calamity as the threatened blockade of the Meinam River would be Sir Edward replied that he could only report that the Government was most desirous of a friendly settlement of the dispute. He could not at present announce that any definite steps had been taken.

Sir Ellis Ashmead Bartlett (Conservative), member for the Ecclesall Division of Sheffield, pressed the Government to obtain an extension of the period granted in the ultimatum.

Sir Edward said that he did not think that such interference would conduce to a friendly settlement of the question. This statement was greeted with cries of "Hear!" "Hear!"

Sir Ellis asked if the ultimatum might not become an accomplished fact before Great Britain received the answer of France.

Sir Edward replied that in regard to the only point really concerning Great Britain—namely, the territorial arrangements, the Government was still in communication with the Government of France. No geographical limitation had yet been laid down.

The Bangkok correspondent of "The Times" says concerning the terms of France's ultimatum:

"Europe, and especially Great Britain, should know that this territorial demand represents 95,000 square miles. It includes the province that Burmah ceded to Siam on the condition that it never should be ceded to any other Power, and 50,000 miles of Northeastern Siam, into which the French have never advanced. These French demands confirm what I stated from the outset—namely, France's attack on Siam is in reality directed against England, although that country has hitherto been loyal and friendly to her in Siamese affairs."

Paris, July 21.—The representative in this city of the United Press has been at pains to discover the truthfulness or untruthfulness of the important statement published yesterday in the "Petit Journal" and the "Nation," to the effect that Baron Mohrenheim, the Russian Ambassador to France, had assured the French Government that Russia would support France on every point in dispute between herself and Siam, and that Russian warships were on their way to the Gulf of Siam to uphold France and protect French citizens. Baron de Korff, an attaché of the Russian Embassy, to-day assured the representative of the United Press that the statement was a hoax.

Baron Mohrenheim went to Royat on Tuesday last, the day he was alleged to have conveyed to M. Develle, the French Foreign Minister, information as to the intentions of Russia. As a matter of fact, sufficient time had not then elapsed for Russia to have conveyed to her representative information as to whether she intended to take any part in the dispute or not. The two newspapers in question stated that Baron Mohrenheim gave the information to M. Develle on Tuesday just before the latter explained the position of France to the Chamber of Deputies. Baron Mohrenheim at that time was on his way to Royat.

A dispatch from Saigon to the "Temps" says that 350 men under the command of a colonel have been sent to reinforce the French garrison on the island of Khong in the Mekong River.

Algiers, July 21.—Five hundred of the Foreign Legion of the French Army have sailed from Oran for Marseilles, whence they will be conveyed to Siam.

Saigon, July 21.—The land telegraph wires between this city and Bangkok have been cut by the Siamese. This will cause some delay in the transmission of dispatches to the French warships at Bangkok, as all messages will have to be sent by way of Singapore, Madras, Calcutta, thence through Burmah and down the Bay of Bengal, and so on over the line that extends northeasterly from Bangkok to Elephant Point.

Berlin, July 21.—The German Government will send several men-of-war to Siam to protect German residents and their interests. This step is taken partly in response to the urgent request of the Hanse cities, which have commercial relations with the Siamese ports.

RUSSIAN OFFICERS DENY THE RUMOR.

NO ORDERS YET FOR THE WARSHIPS IN THIS HARBOR TO GO TO ASIATIC WATERS.

Reports have been published that cable instructions had been received by Admiral Kaznakoff, commanding the Russian warships in this harbor, ordering him to sail as soon as possible for east Asiatic waters. A Tribune reporter went aboard the Dimitri Donskoi, the Admiral's flagship, last night. The Admiral and a few of his officers were ashore, but those aboard laughed when told of the rumors. They declared that no such orders had been received, and said that unless further orders were received the original programme would be carried out. The Russian vessels will await the Nicholas I, which is expected to arrive on Wednesday or Thursday, and then sail for Newport, where they will make a stay of several weeks. The Dimitri Donskoi will then probably sail for home, and the Rynda and Admiral Nachimoff will go to Toulon. All was quiet on board the men-of-war last night, and there were no signs of the preparation and activity usually attendant on orders for sailing.

WOMEN MISSIONARIES TO GO TO SIAM.

A DISPATCH RECEIVED URGING THAT THEY DO NOT DELAY THEIR JOURNEY—TO LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO AUGUST 1.

News of the most reassuring nature, so far as the personal safety of the American missionaries in Siam is concerned, was received yesterday by the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, at No. 53 Fifth-ave. This news came in the form of a dispatch from the Rev. J. B. Dunlap, of the Presbyterian mission in Bangkok, the seat of the present hostilities. A little more than a week ago the Rev. Dr. John Gillespie, secretary of the board, sent a dispatch to Bangkok asking if it would be prudent for the board to permit three women missionaries, who had been assigned to work in that country, to start on their journey. A cable dispatch urging that no delay should intervene in hastening the departure of the missionaries came yesterday. Upon its receipt notice was forwarded to the candidates for work in Siam to prepare to start for the far East at once.

The three young women who will undertake the long journey to the Siamese country are Miss Kate N. Fleeson, of Cornopolis, Penn.; Miss Margaret S. M. Wilson and Miss Anna M. Ricketts, of Delhi, Ind. They will leave San Francisco by the Pacific Mail steamship Oceanic on August 1, and their journey will occupy about thirty-five days.

HOME RULE AND FINANCE.

THE NEW CLAUSE OF THE BILL TAKEN UP IN THE COMMONS.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S OBJECTIONS TO IRELAND'S RECEIVING A SURPLUS—SPEECHES OF MESSRS. FOWLER AND REDMOND.

London, July 21.—In the House of Commons to-day Mr. Gladstone moved consideration of the new financial clause of the Home Rule bill, the only clause to be discussed before the passage of the bill by the House. The motion was adopted, and the House went into Committee of the Whole.

Joseph Chamberlain, the Liberal-Unionist leader, objected to the provision that a certain surplus of money should be given to Ireland. That country, he declared, ought not to receive any surplus. Ireland was called upon to pay too little and Great Britain too much. The estimates, being based upon a year's returns, could not be regarded as equitable. Mr. Chamberlain said that he dreaded a diminution of Ireland's tribute in the future, which, together with a probable increase of the Imperial expenditures, would cast increased burdens on the British taxpayer. The plan proposed by the Government would also alter the Imperial budget by depriving Great Britain of the proper control of her own taxation. It would deprive the Irish of all freedom of action regarding financial matters, and would induce constant conflicts between Ireland and Great Britain. He admitted that the proposal that any special tax—for instance, a war levy—should be imposed on Ireland the same as Great Britain, was a much better one than the proposal on the same subject contained in the Home Rule bill of 1886. But the basis of the whole scheme, he maintained, was indefensible, since under it Ireland would pay £543,000 less than she pays now, and £1,800,000 less than she ought to pay. This amount of money, Mr. Chamberlain declared, was the price that the British were asked to pay for Irish Home Rule.

Henry Fowler, president of the Local Government Board, said that in fixing the future charges to be paid by Ireland it was essential to regard the subject from the point of the common interests of the two countries, since Ireland would not cease to be an integral part of the United Kingdom. Ireland's contribution would amount to one-thirty-seventh of the Imperial expenditures. Suppose the Home Rule bill should be defeated? Great Britain would still have to grant subventions to railways and other public works, which would cost quite as much as the proposed surplus that was to go to Ireland. Ireland was a poor country. He was convinced that the British would deal generously and liberally with her, especially during the first years of the new Government.

John Redmond (Parnellite), Member for Waterford City, said that he regretted that the scheme was not more liberal and more just. It was humiliating to Ireland to be deprived of all control of the collection of taxes for six years. Ireland's contribution in that period ought not to be more than one-quarter of her income. She did not want in the future, as in the past, to be robbed because of her connection with Great Britain. This declaration elicited cheers from the Irish members.

Continuing, Mr. Redmond said that experience would show that the scheme was unjust. A Royal Commission had been promised, and it ought to be appointed forthwith. It would doubtless show that the proposals needed great modifications.

THE "COCARDE'S" EDITOR COMMITTED.

CHARGED WITH COMPLICITY IN FORGERY—LORD DUFFERIN AND THE PARIS PRESS.

Paris, July 21.—M. Ducret, Editor of the "Cocarde," who was arrested on the charge of complicity in the forgery of certain documents alleged to have been stolen from the British Embassy in this city, was to-day committed for trial. Norton, the mulatto who furnished M. Ducret with the documents, was committed for trial on the charge of forging them.

A GREAT STRIKE ALMOST CERTAIN.

REDUCTION OF WAGES OR ARBITRATION REJECTED BY ENGLISH MINERS.

London, July 21.—Action was taken to-day by the representatives of the coal miners that renders a prolonged strike a practical certainty. The conference of the Miners' Federation at Birmingham yesterday appointed a deputation to meet the representatives of the Mine Owners' Association. The meeting was held in the city to-day, but an amicable agreement was not reached.

Benjamin Pickard, member of the House of Commons for the Normanton division of Yorkshire and vice-president of the Miners' National Union, was the principal spokesman for the miners. He refused decisively either to accept a reduction of wages of 25 per cent or of one penny, or to submit the question to arbitration. The mine owners, he said, in giving notice of their intention to make a 25 per cent cut in wages, had thrown down the gauntlet, and war was inevitable. The chairman of the Mine Owners' Association said that he regretted the attitude of the men, and assured the members of the deputation that the offer of arbitration was still open.

It is evident that the mine owners, in proposing a 25 per cent reduction, thought they could effect a compromise on the basis of a lower reduction, and to this end made the offer to arbitrate. They were considerably surprised to find that the men were firm in their determination to accept no reduction whatever. So long as the miners maintain this position arbitration will be useless.

THE VICTORIA COURT-MARTIAL.

TESTIMONY OF THE DREADNAUGHT'S CAPTAIN—THE CAMPERDOWN'S TURN A BAD ONE.

Valetta, Malta, July 21.—At to-day's session on the warship Hibernia of the court-martial which is inquiring into the loss of the battleship Victoria Captain Arthur W. Moore, of the Dreadnaught, was the first witness. He said he thought before the collision that the Camperdown was making a bad turn. The Victoria seemed to be turning quicker than the Camperdown. The circle in which the latter was turning was larger than he should have expected. He thought that the signal from the Victoria ordering that the small boats of the other vessels of the fleet should not be sent to the Victoria was a wise one, as the small boats might have been drawn down in the suction caused by the Victoria when she sank. When the Victoria made the signal for the manœuvre he expected that some novel and interesting evolution was to be performed. Nevertheless, he added, he did not understand the signal.

Other testimony was given showing that Vice-Admiral Tryon had been suffering with an ulcer on the leg for a month before the disaster. His general health, however, had not been affected.

DEATH OF PRINCESS AMELIE OF TECK.

London, July 21.—Princess Amelie, wife of Baron Paul Huegel and youngest sister of the Duke of Teck, died to-day at Gratz, the capital of Styria, Austria. The Duke of Teck started for Gratz immediately upon receiving the news of his sister's death. The Princess was an aunt of Princess May, wife of the Duke of York, who is now spending her honeymoon at Sandringham.

AN INDIAN PRINCE IS HERE.

Continued from First Page.

The area is about 800 square miles, and the population is estimated to be 250,000.

The Kapurthala family originally held possessions on both sides of the Sutlej, and also in the Bari Doab. Owing to the hostility of the chief in the first Sikh war, the possessions were escheated, but the possessions in the Bari Doab were afterward restored in recognition of the loyal services of Raja Randhir Sinh during the mutiny of 1857, when he led a force to Oudh, where they did good service for the British cause. He also received 850 square miles of estates in Oudh, which has a population of 220,000. In these estates he occupied only the position of a large landholder.

WHAT THE PUNJAB IS.

Punjab is the most northern province of British India. It is a triangular tract of country of which the Indus and the Sutlej form two sides, the third side being the lower Himalaya hills between these two rivers. The British province now includes a large extent of country outside these boundaries on all three sides—beyond the Indus to the range of hills running parallel to it on the west; beyond the Sutlej eastward to the Jumna and southward a distance of sixty miles below Delhi; beyond the hills a large highland tract on the east and another on the west, with the Kashmir and Chamba territories between.

The name Punjab signifies "country of five rivers," the five rivers being the great tributaries of the Indus, namely, the Jhelum, Chinab, Ravi, Bias and Sutlej. These are all rivers of large volume, but on account of their changing courses and shifting shoals they are of only moderate value for steam navigation.

While the general name Punjab is applied to the whole country of the five rivers, there are distinct names for each of the doabs, or tracts, between two adjoining rivers. The country between the Sutlej and the Bias is called the Jalandar Doab. The long strip between the Bias-Sutlej and the Ravi is called the Bari Doab. Rechna Doab is the tract between the Ravi and the Chinab. Chaj, or Jach, is the doab between the Chinab and the Jhelum. Sind Sagar is the large doab between the Jhelum and the Indus. The area of the Punjab proper is about 62,000 square miles.

This area is for the most part a great alluvial plain. There are two harvests in a year. In a country so open and so far from the sea there are extremes of heat and cold. In all the district about 56,000 square miles of land are cultivated, 64,263 are uncultivated and 6,614 cannot be tilled.

THE PEOPLE AND THEIR RELIGIONS.

The total population is 22,710,120, of which 33,420 are Christians. Punjabi and Hindustani are the two principal languages. The number of children under instruction in schools is 184,000. The military force is 21,500.

The manufactures of the country are the ordinary cotton fabrics, plain woollen blankets, unglazed pottery, ropes and cord, grass matting, paper, leatherwork, brass vessels, simple agricultural implements, carpets, shawls, silk cloths, jewelry and musical instruments.

The total length of the railways in the province open for traffic is 1,205 miles.

The several bodies of the settlers in the Punjab from the earliest times have formed groups or clans, similar to Indian castes, which have preserved certain characteristics and followed particular classes of occupation. It was during the events which brought Babar, the first of the Mogul dynasty to the throne that the sect of Sikhs arose. Nawak, who was born in 1469, the founder, derived his ideas from a sect of Mahometans who joined themselves to a sect of Hindus and strove to form a new religion free from idolatry. The Sikh religion of the Punjab, founded on this model, was a reformed and monotheistic Hinduism. The Sikhs gradually rose to power and by the end of the 18th century they had greatly increased.

For the first time, about 1800, the protection of the British was called for by one of the warring factions. Under Ranjit Singh, then the ruler, the first real Sikh war began. In 1846 they were defeated with heavy losses by the British. A treaty was made at Lahore with the Sikh chiefs, by which the Jalander Doab and the hill district of Kangra were ceded to the British and also the possessions of the Maharajah, on the left bank of the Sutlej. The Sikh chiefs, unable to pay a large sum of money demanded by the British, ceded further territory. From that time until 1857, conflicts followed and more territory was gradually acquired by the British.

During the mutiny campaign of 1857, the Punjab sent important aid to the force engaged in the siege of Delhi, while also suppressing disorders within its own borders. In 1858 the Delhi territory was transferred to the Punjab, and it rose to the rank of a district, to be governed by a Lieutenant-Governor. The form of government is at present in general similar to that of other British provinces in India.

In the Punjab, in connection with the English Society, there are twenty-four ordained English missionaries, four medical and two lay missionaries and ten native clergy. At Delhi there is a mission of the Society for the Prevention of the Gospel, and the Cambridge University Mission. The number of native Christians in the Punjab is nearly 4,000. In 1879 a new diocese—that of Lahore, was constituted, embracing the province of Punjab and Sind.

ANNIVERSARY DAY AT THE STATE CAMP.

Peekskill, N. Y., July 21.—This was the last day in camp for the 8th and 74th regiments. It was also the anniversary of the first battle of Bull Run, and the old flag which the 8th carried on that eventful day was flying in front of Colonel Scott's headquarters. Every one who went past the flag raised his hat, and the soldiers who went through mimic warfare in extended order this morning looked with a feeling of awe upon the battle-scarred colors. The veterans of the regiment were here to honor the old flag this afternoon. They came up on a special train, arriving in Peekskill about 1 o'clock. The signal corps boys have given up trying to get New-York by heliograph this week. When their corps comes up they will try it again, and even have more extensive plans in mind. Governor Flower will not visit camp this week. The 8th and 74th go home to-morrow—the 74th to Buffalo, the 8th to New-York. They will be relieved by the 22d Regiment of New-York. There will be no other organization in camp with them except the First Brigade Signal Corps and the detail from the Second Battery that is now in camp.

When the 22d Regiment breaks camp at Peekskill, on next Saturday morning, this year's military work at the camp, in so far as the infantry is concerned, will have ended. The batteries will take the place of the infantry on July 31, as the "crack" 22d Regiment is to be the last infantry regiment that will take the field this year, unless something happens to call them out for more serious business than drilling and studying tactics.

The 22d Regiment will go to the State camp to-day. The regiment will leave its armory early in the morning. The members of the regiment have been doing some extra hard work lately to prepare for the duties at the State camp, and the officers expect that excellent reports will be made to the headquarters at Albany.

NOTES OF THE STAGE.

Mr. Kellar will close his series of exhibitions of magic at Daly's Theatre with the performance of this evening. The theatre will remain closed till "The Prodigal Son" is presented, the latter part of August.

Judge Gildersleeve, of the Superior Court, yesterday granted permission to the receivers of the Casino to rent the theatre for operatic performances to W. H. Rosebom for eight weeks from September 25 at $750 a week, with the privilege of renewal for four, eight or twelve weeks.

News was received by the Actors' Fund yesterday of the death of Harry Belmont, a variety actor and manager, from consumption, at Nashville, N. C.

Marcus Mayer, the theatrical manager, arrived here on the Paris yesterday. He has been in Europe for some months engaging artists for the company which is to make a concert tour in this country next season with Mme. Patti, under his management. The tour of Mme. Patti is to be her last in America, it is scarcely necessary to say. Mr. Mayer has spent a large part of his time abroad at her castle, Craig-y-Nos, in Wales, and says that he had a most enjoyable visit.

A report was published yesterday of the marriage of Miss Lillian Fox, the sister of Miss Della Fox, to Nat Roth, a theatrical manager, last week. Mr. Roth explained yesterday that what took place recently was a religious ceremony, a civil one having occurred last December in Louisville.

RUSSIAN EXHIBITS COVERED.

THE CUSTOMS OFFICERS' SEARCH AT THE WORLD'S FAIR CAUSES TROUBLE.

ATTITUDE OF THE IMPERIAL COMMISSION—INCREASING ATTENDANCE AT THE EXPOSITION—THE SWEDISH CELEBRATION—RECEPTION TO COLLEGE FRATERNITIES.

Chicago, July 21.—The Russian officials and exhibitors in the Manufactures Pavilion are still indignant at the action of the United States customs officers who searched the exhibit of P. Luknin, of St. Petersburg, yesterday. The pavilion was officially opened, but over every exhibit and booth except those of the Czar and the Government were spread unsightly cotton sheets, canvas bags and other coverings. Mr. Plarr, who figured conspicuously in the unfortunate affair, acted as spokesman for the offended Russians to-day. "All the exhibits you see covered will remain that way until we get satisfaction for the insult offered us yesterday by the customs officers," said he. "The customs officers had no right to lay their hands on me or order a guard to take me in charge. We are here under the protection of the Russian flag and the Emperor. This is Russian soil as long as the Czar and his Government are represented here."

The charge of selling bonded goods made against Luknin by customs officers was vigorously denied by Mr. Plarr.

Assistant Commissioner C. Ragousa-Soustchovsky, of Russia, addressed a polite but firm note to-day to the Collector of the Port of Chicago, John M. Clark, reciting the circumstances of the incident at the Russian section of the Manufactures Building, and the provocation for the covering of the booths and showcases by the exhibitors. The letter did not say in so many words that the Imperial commission demanded satisfaction for the act of the customs inspectors, but it conveyed the information that the representatives of the Emperor approved the exhibitors' action in covering their displays until they should be assured that the agents of the United States Government would not be allowed to repeat the alleged offence. A copy of the letter was received by the Director-General, but he declined to furnish it to the press, on the ground that it was not addressed to him. Colonel Davis said: "If the customs inspectors were as impolite as it is reported they are, I think they should be at once discharged from the service of the Government. I have no doubt that this unpleasantness will be straightened out in a day or two."

The foreign commissioners remained longer in session to-day than is usual at the regular weekly meetings. The two important subjects discussed were the sale of duplicates of exhibits and the grievance of the Russians. The commissioners finally decided to request the Council of Administration to reply to them as to the articles which are covered by exclusive concessions, and as to the percentage which the concessionaires have contracted to pay on such sales in the Expsition buildings. The action was in the nature of an ultimatum, which will be replied to in a week, and the present situation warrants the belief that an amicable adjustment of the difficulty will be reached before the next meeting of the commissioners. The only way in which the Russian matter came before the commissioners was in a short speech from Commissioner Soustchevsky. He treated the case as an act of impoliteness on the part of the customs officers, which would be settled in a manner satisfactory to the Commission and the exhibitors.

Colonel Davis and Chief Allison, of the Manufactures Department, paid an informal visit to the Russian section to-day, but did not succeed in inducing the exhibitors to remove the coverings.

The action of some of the railroads in reducing their World's Fair rates is beginning to be felt in increased attendance. The average attendance now is larger than it was a week ago. A good many people who used to put off going to the Fair until Sunday have managed to crowd their visits in among the week-days. The attendance for July already nearly equals that of May and June combined.

This was the second day of the Swedish celebration at the Fair. No formal programme had been arranged and the visitors spent a quiet and restful time viewing the exhibits and buildings. At 3 o'clock this afternoon the second of the series of concerts given by the Swedish societies drew a full house at Festival Hall, and this evening the Swedish exhibitors attended a dinner at Windsor Park.

The Japan section in the Art Building, which has been delayed owing to lack of space, was formally opened to the public to-day without ceremony. The collection excites the admiration of all art connoisseurs who visited the section to-day.

The first distinctively social function in the history of the Exposition took place yesterday afternoon and evening in the white and gold banquet hall of the New-York State Building, the use of which had been tendered the visiting representatives of college fraternities, by the Board of General Managers and the State Commission. From 4 until 6 o'clock a largely attended informal reception was held in the banquet hall. The guests were received by Mrs. Solomon Thacher, chaperon to the women guests. She was assisted by Mrs. Frank Little, of Kappa Alpha Theta; Miss Ethel Fraser, of Delta Gamma, and Miss E. Secombe, Miss Coone, Miss Turner, Mrs. Zeublin and Mrs. Blackwelder, presidents of the local societies. At 7 o'clock refreshments were served. At 8 o'clock the grand march sounded for the first ball held in Jackson Park since the opening of the Fair. Dancing lasted until 11 o'clock.

The National Commission this afternoon discussed the legality of the proposition to reduce the quorum of the commission from fifty-five to thirty-five. No action was taken, and the Commission adjourned to Monday.

Superintendent Tucker, of the Bureau of Admissions, is discussing the pass question with various members of the National Commission, and it is probable that sweeping changes will be made in the manner of issuing passes, and that many passes now in use will be called in.

The famous Gilmore Band will play at the World's Fair after the first week of August. The organization is not the one that was conducted by the late Patrick Sarsfield Gilmore, but Mrs. Gilmore has authorized the use of her husband's name. Professor D. W. Reeves is the conductor.

Major Frederick Heming and Captain Cusil Lechtman, of Kansas City, called upon Director-General Davis to-day and arranged for the appearance at the Exposition of the militia from that city. The companies will occupy the camping-ground on Midway Plaisance from August 1 to 10.

The paid admissions at the Fair yesterday were 126,387.

PAPERS AT MANY CONGRESSES.

MEETINGS OF STENOGRAPHERS, EDUCATORS, PHILANTHROPISTS, JEWELLERS AND TAILORS.

Chicago, July 21.—The papers read before the Congress of Stenographers to-day were of a practical character. The session was opened by the reading of a paper on "Man and Woman in the Shorthand World," by Miss Carrie A. Clark, secretary of the Iowa State Stenographers' Association. Other papers read were: "Success and Failure of Amanuenses," by J. R. Price, of Chicago; "Stenography in Italy," by Luigi Ronieri, of Rome; "Stenographic Journalism," by C. H. Rush, of Chicago; "Universal Association," by C. J. Gale Needham, of New-York, and "English Shorthand Organizations," by G. H. Pitman, of London.

On account of the tardy arrival of Mrs. Mary McCulloch, of London, England, who was to deliver the first address on the programme of the Manual and Art Education Congress, Brother Ambrose, of the Christian schools, opened the exercises. He delivered an address in which he upheld the necessity of spiritual training in education. Miss Eliza A. Starr followed with an account of the work of girls exposed in the Catholic Educational Art exhibit at the World's Fair. The session was closed with an interesting address on the "Popular Handicraft Classes of London," by Mrs. Mary McCulloch, of London.

The Congress of Instructors of the Deaf listened to papers by Professor Alexander Graham Bell, of Washington, on statistics of articulation work in America; by A. L. Crouter, Miss Caroline Yale and others on oral work and the development of speech in the deaf, and by D. Smith and Mme. Gabrielle Le Prince, of New-York, on art in the cultivation of the imagination. Resolutions were adopted eulogizing the life and services for the deaf of Miss Emma Garrett, whose tragic death occurred a few days ago at the Briggs House.

The kindergarten forces were out in full force to-day, as usual. The first paper was read by Mrs. Mary Dana Hicks, of Boston, on "The Functions of Art in the Kindergarten." Mrs. Mary H. Peabody followed and pleaded that more respectful consideration be given to the spontaneous manifestation of the art impulse that lives in the heart of each child. Professor John Wood Simpson closed the symposium. He strenuously advocated the cultivation of American Art. The Congress on Social Settlements had an interesting session to-day in the Hall of Columbus. Miss Fannie McLean made an address on the value of settlements in starting co-operative enterprises. Robert A. Woods, head of the Andover House, Boston, spoke on "The Settlement as a Station for Sociological Study." The Rev. W. D. P. Bliss, of the Brotherhood of Carpenters, Boston, and Charles Zublin, of the Chicago University, discussed "The Ideals of Future Society as Evolved in a Settlement."

The Congress of Higher Education was attended by a large number of people. The first paper read was on "The Essential Function of the Teacher," by Miss Sophie Bryant, of London. She was followed by Professors Stephen Waetsoldt, of the University of Berlin, and Dittman Finkler, of the University of Bonn, who delivered addresses in German on German schools and universities. Mr. Kappes, an Indianapolis teacher, discussed the German school as compared with the American. The session closed with the reading of a paper by Frau Koethe Schirmacher, of Danzig, giving the reasons why the German universities are not open to women. The National Jewellers' Association chose Cincinnati as the city in which to hold the next convention. This morning's session was mainly occupied with the appointment of a committee to meet the convention of jobbers in jewelry to be held next February. J. E. Gable read a paper on practical work at the session of the Custom Foreman Tailors' Association. To-night the members attended a dinner in Washington Hall.

OBITUARY.

JULIUS CATLIN.

Julius Catlin, the senior member of the well-known firm of Julius Catlin & Co., commission merchants at No. 216 Church-st., died suddenly on Thursday night from heart disease while attending a reception at the Restigouche Salmon Clubhouse, at Matapedia, Quebec. Mr. Catlin was born in Hartford, Conn., about sixty years ago. He was graduated from Yale College in 1858. Soon afterward he became engaged in the dry-goods commission business. For the last fifteen years he had been the head of the present firm in Church-st. Before that time he belonged to the firm of Hunt, Catlin & Valentine, and to the firm of Catlin, Brundette & Co.

About thirty years ago he married a daughter of Seth B. Hunt, the well-known commission merchant. They had three daughters, one of whom is the wife of Trenor L. Park.

Mr. Catlin was a director in the Greenwich Savings Bank, a member of the Union League Club, the Union Club, the Merchants' club, the Yale Alumni, the New-York Yacht Club, the New-England Society, the Metropolitan Club and the City Club, and was a governor of the Woman's Hospital. He was an attendant at St. George's Church, of which Dr. Rainsford is pastor. To the charitable organizations of this city he was liberal, and gave freely to all deserving causes.

The funeral will take place at Morristown, N. J., on Monday.

THEOPHILUS COOK.

Baltimore, July 21 (Special).—Passed Assistant Engineer Theophilus Cook (retired), U. S. N., died last night of Bright's disease. Mr. Cook was born in 1841, in Dorchester County, Maryland. At an early age he came to Baltimore and entered the late Captain James C. Whedon's sail loft as an apprentice. In 1863 he enlisted in the United States Navy, serving through the war. He went out in the Hunchback, of the Atlantic Squadron, serving later in the Venewski, Iroquois and Powhatan. He was on the latter, which was an old side-wheeler, during her terrible experience in a tornado off Cape Hatteras, not long after the war. It was due to the coolness of Mr. Cook and two other engineers on the vessel that she was saved. He was in active service in the Navy for eleven years, retiring ten years ago. Mr. Cook was twice married, both his wives having been daughters of Captain Whedon. He leaves a widow and two daughters.

DILL'S BODY IDENTIFIED.

Atlantic Highlands, N. J., July 21.—The body of the man which was washed ashore at this place yesterday was identified this morning as that of Joseph A. Dill, of No. 258 West Twenty-second-st., New-York, a salesman. The body was identified by Lester Denung, his uncle, and Edward M. Ayers. The body was taken to New-York. Dill was on board a Pennsylvania annex boat last Saturday night on its way from Brooklyn, and while attempting to get a seat on the railing he fell overboard and was drowned. He was a member of Chancellor Walworth Lodge No. 241, F. and A. M.; Triune Chapter, R. A. M.; Columbia Commandery No. 1, K. T., and Mecca Temple. Dill was twenty-seven years old and unmarried.

HE MET DEATH ON AN ELECTRIC CAR.

Atlanta, Ga., July 21.—An electric car on the line to Eastlake, near here, jumped the track to-night. A number of people was hurt and one was killed—William Wall, of Decatur, fourteen years old.

YET ANOTHER MUSIC HALL PROPOSED.

There is still another report afloat of a new music hall. The site proposed this time is the block of irregular shape bounded by Broadway, Forty-second-st., Seventh-ave. and Forty-first-st. Rumors of music halls and theatres in this immediate neighborhood have been frequent for the last two years, but conditions have never been favorable to the carrying out of any of the plans. Rents are for the most part too high for such a venture just in this place. The projector of the present scheme arrived here yesterday on the Paris, and did not of course know till he reached here of the plan of Koster & Bial to occupy the Manhattan Opera House in Thirty-fourth-st as a variety hall. As there are doubts whether this venture can be made successful, there must be still graver ones whether two could gain prosperity so near together. Of course the plan for the proposed hall in Forty-second-st. is as usual that it shall be first-class in every respect, in accordance with the common meaning of the term first-class as applied to music halls.

W. Q. JUDGE RETURNS FROM EUROPE.

William Q. Judge, general secretary of the American section of the Theosophical Society, returned yesterday from Europe on the American Line steamer Paris. Mr. Judge went abroad to attend the convention of the European theosophical societies.

THE RECENT DENVER BANK FAILURES.

IT SHOULD BE AN OBJECT LESSON.

From The Boston Herald.

We should suppose that the recent bank disasters in Denver would be an object lesson to the people of Colorado and other Western States of the dangers resulting from unwise interferences in the currency system of the country.

REAPING THE WHIRLWIND.

From The Cincinnati Commercial Gazette.

The Populist Governor of Colorado sowed the wind. Now the people of that State, and especially of Denver, are reaping the whirlwind. The blood-curdling declaration of the Governor destroyed the confidence of the people, and they proceeded at once to withdraw deposits from the banks. As a result, most of the latter closed their doors.

THEY CHOSE TO BE EGREGIOUS ASSES.

From The Louisville Commercial.

The Colorado people are learning the same lesson that the Kansas people have had ground into them. If they choose to make egregious asses of themselves about money matters, the rest of the world will leave them to suffer the consequences. Nobody is going to send money to help a community which indulges in such dishonest rant as characterized the recent silver convention in Denver.

THE EFFECT OF INCENDIARY TALK.

From The Springfield Republican.

These failures are the legitimate effect of the incendiary talk about ruin, repudiation and revolution which the silver fanatics have been indulging in from the Governor down. When a community begins to entertain such ideas the streams of credit of course at once dry up, money hastens away to hiding places and industry becomes paralyzed.

THE CONVENTION WAS A BOOMERANG.

From The Terre Haute Express.

The wild and piercing cries of the Colorado silver politicians have struck home, but not where they were expected to strike. They were intended for the East, but instead they have terrified the Colorado people, who have stormed the banks and precipitated a crisis. As for the object lesson, it can be doubted if it will be studied. The disasters at Denver are as likely to be ascribed to the opponents of silver as to silver itself.

TOO MANY EGGS IN ONE BASKET.

From The Burlington Hawk-Eye.

The failures of banks and business houses at Denver are due to local causes, of which the depreciation in value of silver is the foundation. Colorado and the other silver States have so many eggs in one basket that when the basket is dropped the smash is prodigious. That is the difference between a mining country and an agricultural State.

THE EFFECT OF INSANE UTTERANCES.

From The Colorado Springs Gazette.

The first immediate effect of the recent silver convention has been to close up three banks. If it had not been for the insane utterances at that meeting these banks would not have failed. This is an "object lesson" too plain to be mistaken even by a Populist.

DUE TO SPECIAL LOCAL CAUSES.

From The New-Orleans Picayune.

While the panic in Denver was, of course, in a measure due to the financial pressure being felt all over the country, there were special local causes which did much to bring about the crash. In the first place, there have been serious losses suffered from the recent heavy decline in the price of silver, and, secondly, confidence in the future of the white metal has been rudely shaken by the apparent certainty that the United States will be compelled at an early date to abandon its present silver policy.

FIVE FIREMEN OVERCOME.

A LIVELY BLAZE AT GREENPOINT.

HOSEMEN SUCCUMB TO THE DENSE SMOKE—THE FLAMES WELL UNDER WAY BEFORE DISCOVERED—A FURNITURE STORE COMPLETELY BURNED OUT.

The furniture house of John Stevenson, at Nos. 401 and 403 Manhattan-ave., Greenpoint, caught fire about 11 o'clock last night. The alarm was sent as soon as the fire was discovered, but before Engine No. 15 had arrived the flames had spread and burst through the roof. The windows were smashed in by the firemen. This caused a draught and drove the smoke down to the first floor.

Bernard McGuire, Henry Geiger, John Hickey and Henry Dolar, firemen belonging to Engine 15, had entered on the first floor. Before they could get out again all except Dolar were overcome by smoke. Hickey and Geiger were taken home in ambulances. McGuire was taken to the Eastern District Hospital in an unconscious condition.

When Assistant Chief Engineer Terry arrived he sent out two more alarms, as the fire was gaining upon the firemen. Michael Reardon, of Truck 6, was overcome by smoke soon afterward, and was taken home in an ambulance. The building was completely burned out. The firemen had a hard time to keep the First Methodist Episcopal Church, which adjoins the furniture house, from being set on fire.

AN INSPECTION OF EUROPEAN PORTS.

DR. W. A. WHEELER, OF THE MARINE HOSPITAL SERVICE, RETURNS FROM HIS TOUR.

Dr. W. A. Wheeler, of the Marine Hospital