HONORS FOR LI HUNG CHANG

Continued from First Page.

President, there is still some doubt as to the details. These will not all be arranged until the visitor has been consulted. It is probable, however, that the reception will be held in the ballroom of Mr. Whitney's house. This apartment runs from east to west the full length of the house. The guests will enter by a door leading from the hall at the western end of the ballroom, and pass in front of the dais which will stand in the middle of the room against the southern wall. Here President Cleveland and Li Hung Chang will stand to receive the people fortunate enough to have invitations to meet the Ambassador of the Chinese Emperor. This is the outline of the programme as it stands at present, but it is likely to undergo emendations before to-morrow. The decorations of the ballroom will be extremely simple. The predominating emblem will be, appropriately, the Chinese flag.

It is not known yet just when President Cleveland will arrive. Colonel G. M. B. Harvey, Mr. Whitney's private secretary, who has charge of all the arrangements at the house where the reception is to be held, told a Tribune reporter yesterday that the President might arrive to-day or not until to-morrow morning. The route he will pursue on his journey to this city is also unknown. While he remains in the city he will stay at Mr. Whitney's house, where a suite of rooms has already been prepared for his occupancy. The President's visit in New-York will probably be brief.

PREPARATIONS AT THE WALDORF.

With the arrival of Li Hung Chang and his suite in the city less than a day off, as it was reckoned yesterday, although no one could tell just when the St. Louis would get into port, the preparations for the reception of the Chinese statesman at the Waldorf were carried on actively all day. The presence of the Chinese Minister at Washington, John W. Foster, Secretary Lamont, General Ruger and Edward B. Drew, all of whom are here to meet the party from the Orient, enlivened matters around the hotel, and every one was busy getting things in shape.

Yang Yu, the Chinese Minister at Washington, arrived at the hotel early yesterday morning. He came over from Washington Wednesday night, and went directly to the Chinese Consulate. The Minister, accompanied by the Consul and also the Consul-General of China to Havana, who has been staying in the city for a few days, took a carriage and drove to the Waldorf, and at once went upstairs to the State apartments, which Li Hung Chang is to occupy. The arrival of the silk-robed Orientals caused a great deal of interest at the Waldorf. Yang Yu is a tall, well-built, intellectual-looking Chinaman, and wears glasses with enormous rims. His silk gown, little mandarin cap and peculiar shoes make him an interesting object. Several curious persons crowded around as he entered the hotel, and would have followed him upstairs. The hotel management put a stop to this, however, and while he was in the house he was not disturbed. He arrived there at 9:30 o'clock in the morning, and remained until almost noon. He wandered all through the State apartments, and made several suggestions about changes and additions that would please the eminent visitor. When he came downstairs again a curious crowd surrounded him. He seemed disturbed about this, and asked the manager of the hotel if preparations had been made to protect Li Hung Chang from the insolent gaze of the inquisitive. When told that a whole floor had been set aside for Li Hung Chang and his party, and that no one, unless presenting proper credentials, would be allowed to go upstairs, the Chinese Minister expressed much satisfaction, entered his carriage and drove off.

In the afternoon Yang Yu, accompanied by a single secretary, returned to the hotel. He said that he had been at the Chinese Consulate consulting with General Ruger and Secretary Lamont, and that everything had been satisfactorily arranged. He declared that he was much pleased that it had been decided not to take Li Hung Chang off the steamship at Quarantine and place him aboard the Dolphin, as he was somewhat enfeebled, and such an undertaking might be a strain upon him. The Chinese Minister had little else to say about the arrangements. He engaged two rooms for himself at the Waldorf, to be used while Li Hung Chang and his party are here. He explained to the management of the hotel that he only came to the hotel in order to have a reception room, where he could receive and chat with callers. He will make his home at the Chinese Consulate.

SECRETARY LAMONT'S VISIT.

Secretary Lamont made his stay in the city brief, but while here he consulted with General Ruger about plans for the reception of the party with Li Hung Chang. He said after this conference that everything was provisional as yet. It was impossible to tell at what time the steamer would get here, or what Li Hung Chang's personal wishes in several matters would be. So far as could be definitely arranged, however, he said, the steps had been taken. Outside of reserving the rooms and making preparations for getting Li Hung Chang there, and also the details of the little side trips, there was nothing to say. He added: "Li Hung Chang will be met at the American Line pier with the escort detailed, and will be conducted to the hotel. All other arrangements are provisional and depend upon the wishes of Li Hung Chang."

THE DINNER TO BE GIVEN BY DIPLOMATS.

John W. Foster, who is staying at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, called at the Waldorf to look after some details in relation to Li Hung Chang's personal comfort. Mr. Foster, who negotiated the peace treaty between China and Japan, is a warm personal friend of the Chinese statesman, and for that reason is attending to some details of his visit. He said yesterday that he would call upon Li Hung Chang and talk with him about his plans and advise with him. Mr. Foster will look after the dinner to the eminent visitor which is to be given by former diplomatic representatives of the United States who were at one time stationed in China. This banquet, it is believed, will be given at the Waldorf to-morrow night. Everything is provisional as yet, owing to the fact that Li Hung Chang has to give the stamp of his approval to the plans, and other details are to be considered. It was confidently believed yesterday, however, that this dinner would be given as arranged for. Just how many persons will attend is not known, but it is believed that covers will be laid for 100.

Edward B. Drew, who is a Commissioner of Customs in the Chinese service, and who will act as agent for Li Hung Chang while the visitor is here, said yesterday that he had a most satisfactory interview with both the Chinese Minister at Washington and with the Army officials. He added that the Chinese Minister heartily commended the details that had been arranged for with the Army and Navy officials, and that everything looked favorable for an imposing reception without a hitch.

The final touches to the State apartments were being given at the hotel last evening. A number of Oriental divans and easy-chairs have been taken in to replace the stiff, upright oak chairs that were in the rooms. Several handsome Chinese emblems have also been placed in the rooms. These were supplied by Oriental art merchants in this city. A great Chinese flag has been secured, and will be flung out above the hotel as soon as the famous visitor passes within the front door.

THE PARADE OF A POLICE BATTALION.

Mayor Strong and some of the heads of departments yesterday made arrangements for the civic show in honor of Li Hung Chang. The plans had been maturing for several days, and they were finally agreed on at a meeting in the Mayor's office yesterday afternoon. With the Mayor were Police Commissioners Grant and Andrews, Chief of Police Conlin, Fire Commissioner Sheffield, Deputy Fire Chief Purroy, Captain Gibson, of the Street Cleaning Department, and President Jeroloman of the Board of Aldermen. It was announced that the only time when Li Hung Chang could witness a municipal parade would be on next Tuesday afternoon, when he is to be entertained at luncheon at the Merchants' Club.

The luncheon is expected to end about 3 p. m., and later Li Hung Chang will be escorted up Broadway in company with Mayor Strong, the escort consisting of Troop A and a detachment of police. The Viceroy will be escorted to a reviewing stand at the plaza in Union Square, where he will first witness a parade of a battalion of police, consisting of ten companies of marching men and fifty mounted men. Inspector Cortright probably will lead the police parade on that occasion, and the police will be picked men, the largest and best-looking in the Department.

DRILL OF FIRE COMPANIES.

After the police have passed their reviewing stand Li Hung Chang will be asked to send out a second alarm of fire from a special signal box, which will be placed on the stand. Several companies of firemen will respond to the call just as if they were answering an alarm for a real fire, and the Viceroy will be able to see how quickly the fire engines, hook and ladder trucks, water towers and chiefs can respond to such a call. There will be an exhibition of the work of the firemen, although there will be no fire to extinguish. The firemen will couple their hose at the nearest hydrants and throw streams of water into the air, and when several streams are united in one of the water towers the sight will be worth looking at. Then the scaling ladders will be brought into play and the athletes of the Department show how they rescue people from the windows of burning houses.

STREET SWEEPERS TO BE REVIEWED.

After the fire drill is ended and the firemen have departed, there will be a parade of a battalion of the Street Cleaning Department. About 200 of the street sweepers in their white uniforms will march past the reviewing stand, followed by sixty of the Department carts. That will end the exhibition.

The police arrangements for the period of the Chinese statesman's stay here are most elaborate, and, because of the extra duty thus required of the men, Chief Conlin and Police Commissioner Grant did not wish to compel the men to parade. Commissioner Andrews said they would not have too much to do, and they could well afford to turn out. Chief Conlin pointed out that the sick list was large, that more than 300 men were on vacation, and that the men will be required to do extra work to-morrow and Monday in preserving the police lines while the distinguished guest is seeing the sights. But other counsels prevailed, and the men will have to march.

PRONUNCIATION OF THE VICEROY'S NAME.

There has been so much discussion of the question how properly to pronounce the Chinese Viceroy's name that The Tribune gives the following information to set right those who may have been misled in the matter:

The pronunciation of the name Li Hung Chang can scarcely be indicated by English spelling. The first syllable is pronounced Lee. In the second part of the name the "u" has a sound never given to it in English. It can be expressed only by the double "o," and its phonetic spelling would be Hoong. In the last part of the name the "a" is a cross between double "a" and "ar," and, phonetically spelled, the syllable would be Chaang or Charng.

As the Chinese pronounce the name, they put the accent on the last syllable and conclude it with a sort of guttural drawl or ring on the "g."

HOW HE WAS RECEIVED ABROAD.

A well-known New-York business man who has just returned from Europe said to a reporter yesterday: "I have read with much interest the reports in The Tribune in relation to the arrangements being made for the entertainment of Li Hung Chang on his visit to the United States. The reason advanced in Washington for not receiving the Chinese Bismarck at the White House, that it has been represented that the envoy comes not in an official capacity, but merely as a distinguished visitor, and that for this reason the President is not called upon to extend any unusual civilities, is a very weak excuse. The fact has been stated time and again that Li Hung Chang bears credentials from his Government, and is a bearer of an official communication from the Emperor of China to this Government. At least the usual civilities should be accorded him, certainly to the extent that President Faure, of France, and the Queen of England recognized. I was in Paris on the night of the arrival of Li Hung Chang—on July 13. How was he received? Baron de Raujoux, the Minister of War, representing President Faure, and Commandant d'Amade, the latter a special detail of the President, in view of the fact that he was military attaché of the French Legation at Pekin for many years, and speaks Chinese fluently, were at the Gard du Nord (the northern station) to receive him and to extend a welcome from M. Faure. Then under the escort of a large squadron of the Garde Republique, mounted on beautiful black horses, the Chinese party proceeded to the Grand Hotel, where rooms had been prepared for them.

"Early upon the following morning Li Hung Chang, upon the invitation of President Faure, accompanied by the Minister of War and under the escort of the Garde Republique, proceeded to the Elysée Palace, where he was officially received by the President. That afternoon the Chinese party occupied seats in the tribune near the President to witness the parade in celebration of the fall of the Bastile, and the parade was delayed twenty minutes, by President Faure's order, because the Chinese party were not able to arrive in time. On Thursday evening, the third day after the arrival in France of the 'Iron Man' from China, President Faure honored him with a State dinner at the palace. On the following day he was entertained at luncheon by members of the French Cabinet in the lower part of the Eiffel Tower. This was the manner of entertaining Li Hung Chang in France.

"On Sunday, August 2, the Chinese Envoy bade goodby to France and crossed the channel into England. He was received at Southampton by a representative of the Queen, and on the following day was officially received by the Queen at Osborne House, her summer residence on the Isle of Wight. The manner of entertaining him during the rest of his stay in England is familiar to your readers. No one can say that he did not have the most distinguished attention from the various European Governments."

LORD RUSSELL GOES TO MONTREAL.

Kingston, Ont., Aug. 27.—Lord Russell and party arrived here early this morning from Toronto by special train, and at once boarded the steamer Spartan to make a trip through the Thousand Isles to Montreal.

MR. HERBERT TO SEE THE DOCKYARDS.

London, Aug. 27.—Hilary A. Herbert, United States Secretary of the Navy, dined to-day as the guest of Sir Robert Giffen, Controller-General of the Commercial, Labor and Statistical Department of the Board of Trade. Mr. Herbert will start from London to-morrow for the purpose of visiting and inspecting the Chatham and Portsmouth dockyards.

E. J. PHELPS AT THE WAR COLLEGE.

Newport, R. I., Aug. 27.—E. J. Phelps, ex-Minister to England, delivered a lecture at the Naval War College this forenoon on "The Relations of the Navy to Diplomacy." There were several visitors present outside of the class and officers of the Government stations. Among the visitors was ex-Secretary Whitney, who last night gave a dinner to Mr. Phelps.

M'KINLEY'S LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE.

NOTHING LEFT TO BE SAID.

From The Pittsburg Commercial Gazette.

Major McKinley's formal letter of acceptance, given to the public to-day, leaves nothing to be said upon the issues of the campaign, except in amplification.

CANDID, LUCID AND ILLUMINATING.

From The Hartford Courant.

The voter who is deterred by its length from studying and mastering its contents will make a mistake and suffer a loss. It is a singularly comprehensive and instructive document—candid, lucid and illuminating.

A STATESMANLIKE DOCUMENT.

From The Springfield Union.

William McKinley's letter, accepting the Republican Presidential nomination, is satisfactory in every sense, a statesmanlike document, calm and dignified, dealing with the issues in clear, forcible style, dodging nothing, but meeting every one with the frankness and manly courage that is characteristic of the man.

THE CURRENCY ISSUE RECOGNIZED.

From The Providence Journal.

Major McKinley properly recognizes the supreme importance of the currency issue in this year's campaign by giving it the first place in his letter of acceptance. His discussion of it is sufficiently full and sound.

NO QUESTION EVADED.

From The Wilmington News.

Now that Mr. McKinley has written his letter there will be no possible excuse for a few carping critics to question his honesty and loyalty. The candidate has written fully and freely, and he has in no sense evaded the questions at issue.

MR. BRYAN'S OPPORTUNITY.

From The New-Haven Palladium.

Mr. Bryan will have the opportunity of learning what, perhaps, he does not yet fully understand—the difference between a patriot and a demagogue, between a dignified, mature man, and a noisy, unbalanced boy; between a far-seeing, argumentative statesman and a superficial, assertive politician; between an entertaining, edifying gentleman and a bore.

HE HAS ANSWERED THE CALL.

From The Boston Herald.

The situation imperatively demanded the expression on his part of sound financial views in an unmistakable manner, and he has fully answered the call.

FREE COINAGE A SUBTERFUGE.

From The Worcester Spy.

Major McKinley shows by their own utterances that the logical and deliberate aim of the free-silver leaders is irredeemable paper currency. In silver leaders is irredeemable paper currency. In short, we have now the old greenback inflation fight all over again. Free coinage is only a stepping stone, a subterfuge and a pretence.

CHILDREN OFF FOR PITTSFIELD.

THE LAST FRESH AIR FUND PARTY OF THE SEASON FOR THAT PLACE.

If any one had been hunting last Saturday morning for the happiest child in New-York he should have taken the first car for the Grand Central Station. He would have found fifty-five, instead of one, all in a bunch. The cause was not hard to discern. A Tribune Fresh Air Fund badge on each child proclaimed his identity, and the bundle of tickets in the hands of the attendant read to Pittsfield, Mass. They were the last party of the summer for this place, and they are at this moment revelling in the delights of a spot that is simply ideal for fresh air children. Of course, they do not go to the city of Pittsfield itself. When the little people arrive at the station they are bundled into farm wagons and driven twelve miles over the hills to Windsor, Mass. Here they are received among three or four large farms. Windsor is 1,500 feet above sea level and in the heart of the Berkshires. Purer, clearer air, or more wholesome, beautiful surroundings it would be hard to find. There are hills on every side, covered with forests and grain fields, and in the valleys the orchards and streams are particularly beautiful at this time of the year. The life the children lead is simple in the extreme. Everything here has the flavor of real, old-fashioned country, and the children keep early hours and enjoy outdoor life and hearty food. They are happy children who get a vacation here, and their ten days' visit seems only too short to them.

The Fresh Air work at Pittsfield has been in operation for many years, and has become a regularly organized charity. It is known as the Berkshire Fresh Air Fund, and is managed by a committee from the Pittsfield Union for Home Work. This committee is composed of a representative from each of the churches of Pittsfield. Contributions are entirely voluntary, and are received from all parts of Berkshire County, although more especially from Pittsfield and vicinity. With the funds thus accumulated as large a number of children as possible are entertained at the farms in Windsor. This is the plan of the work, and the results have been exceedingly gratifying. Things have gone smoothly and satisfactorily. This summer six parties, aggregating approximately 300 children, have been benefited. Apart from numbers, each child has been thoroughly helped and strengthened by the outing, and has returned home happy, healthy and wonderfully improved. The arrangements for every part of this summer's work have been admirably put through, and great credit is due to Miss Caroline G. Parker and Miss Isabella T. Redfield, of Pittsfield, who have been in charge.

The people of Pittsfield have been treated to many funny stories about the "Fresh Airs." Their remarks when they first investigate one of the farms are characteristic. One little girl recently let drop an observation which caused her listeners to open their eyes. It was the morning after her arrival, and she was bewildered and pleased by all the lovely things spread out before her. It had rained the night before, and everything was radiant and beautiful.

"Who made all the pretty things?" she asked.

"God made them," was the reply.

"Did God make 'em?"

"Yes."

She pondered a moment, then looked up, with her large brown eyes full of innocent compassion.

"Why, poor God's been up all night washing 'em, then," she said.

AN ODDLY WORDED WILL.

PETER LORENZ'S METHOD OF DISTRIBUTING HIS ESTATE AMONG HIS CHILDREN.

The will of Peter Lorenz, which was drawn in 1862 by the late Charles Dexheimer, an eccentric lawyer of the East Side, was offered for probate in the office of the Surrogate yesterday. It contains some peculiar provisions and is so oddly worded as to be remarkable. It starts out by appointing Peter C. Lorenz and George Herold as executors, and gives $300 to the Greenwood Cemetery Society to keep the graves of his wife and himself in proper order. The will then says: "The plot in Greenwood Cemetery shall be used by all my children in common, but in the case of either of my daughters should die, and their husbands remarry, then such husband or his wife and his children shall be allowed to be buried in the plot."

He then directs that his real estate and all other property be sold, and when it is sold the proceeds are to be divided into seven parts and distributed as follows:

To John Lorenz, a son of me.
To Bertha Sauerber, a daughter of me.
To Emilie Buschman, a daughter of me.
To Anna Jung, a daughter of me.
To Henry Lorenz, a son of me.
To Katy Herold, a daughter of me, and
To Peter C. Lorenz, a son of me.

The will closes with this clause: "It is my hope and wish and pray that my children will honor my name and not disgrace the honor of their departed parents, who endeavored all their lifetime to build a name honored in the society and among the friends of the family." The estate is worth $25,000 in real and $5,500 in personal property.

JOHN M'GLYNN'S DEATH-BED WILL.

John McGlynn died in Bellevue Hospital on December 20, 1895, and on the day of his death he made a will which was offered to the Surrogate for probate yesterday. It is written on a piece of paper torn from a book, and the signature is barely distinguishable. It provides: "I believe that I am going to die. I do hereby leave all my property and money and personal effects, which I leave in charge of Mrs. Mary Connolly, of No. 120 Avenue A, City." The paper is witnessed by two nurses in the Mills Training School and Mrs. Connolly. The testator has relatives in Ireland, who must be served with citations, and the Surrogate will be asked to construe the will. The estate is worth $900.

ADA RICHMOND TAKES AN APPEAL.

Boston, Aug. 27.—Ada Richmond has taken an appeal from the decision of the Court allowing the will of the late John Stetson, jr.

WEDDINGS PAST AND TO COME.

The marriage of Miss Helen Denison White, the only daughter of the late Samuel B. White, to Frederick Augustus Haight, took place at noon yesterday at the home of the bride, No. 88 East Seventy-ninth-st. Because of the recent death of the bride's father, the wedding was a quiet one, only relatives and a few of the most intimate friends being present at the ceremony, which was performed in the drawing-room by the Rev. Albert S. Hull, of Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church, Morrisania. The bride was given away by her only brother, Edwin White. There was an absence of bridesmaids, maid of honor, best man and ushers. A breakfast served by Clark followed the ceremony.

The wedding of Miss Eva Cochran Wilson, the only daughter of the Rev. Dr. Frank L. Wilson, pastor of St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, Middletown, N. Y., to Frank Beeton Paisley, of this city, will be celebrated on Wednesday evening, September 9, in the First Presbyterian Church, Middletown.

Buzzard's Bay, Mass., Aug. 27.—There was an exceedingly pretty wedding here yesterday afternoon, at the home of Charles S. Raleigh, the marine artist, the couple being his eldest daughter, Miss Edith B. Raleigh, and W. C. Hore, of Jacksonville, Fla. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Mr. Smyth, rector of St. Barnabas's Episcopal Church, Falmouth, in the presence of relatives and immediate friends. Walter E. Raleigh, brother of the bride, acted as best man, and the bridesmaids were the Misses Nellie Hayes, Maud and Flora Raleigh. The bride was given away by her father. Mr. and Mrs. Hore will live in Jacksonville.

THE WEATHER REPORT.

YESTERDAY'S RECORD AND TO-DAY'S FORECAST.

Washington, Aug. 27.—The barometer has fallen slowly on the New-England coast and rapidly in the extreme Northwest, and it has risen over the central valleys and lake region. It is highest over the upper lake region and lowest north of Montana. Generally the weather has been slightly cooler east of the Mississippi and much warmer in the Northwest. Light local showers have prevailed along the Atlantic coast and in Texas and New-Mexico, but the weather is generally clear to-night. The indications are that cool and fair weather will prevail in the Northern States east of the Mississippi, and fair and warmer weather in the Mississippi and Missouri valleys. Local showers are likely to continue along the South Atlantic and Gulf Coast, and fair weather in the interior of the Southern States.

DETAILED FORECAST FOR TO-DAY.

For New-England, fair, preceded by showers on the Maine coast in the early morning; westerly winds.

For Eastern New-York, Eastern Pennsylvania, New-Jersey and Delaware, fair and cool weather will continue; northerly winds.

For the District of Columbia and Maryland, fair and continued cool weather, with northerly winds, shifting to easterly.

For Western New-York, Western Pennsylvania and Ohio, fair, light northerly winds, becoming variable.

TRIBUNE LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

In this diagram a continuous white line shows the changes in pressure as indicated by The Tribune's self-recording barometer. The dotted line represents the temperature as recorded at Perry's Pharmacy.

Tribune Office, Aug. 28, 1 a. m.—The weather yesterday was fair and cool. The temperature ranged between 66 and 80 degrees, the average (74½ degrees) being 1½ degrees higher than that of yesterday and 5½ lower than that of the corresponding day of last year.

The weather to-day will probably be fair and cool.

THE PALACE BOMBARDED.

SAID KALID OUSTED BY BRITISH GUNS IN ZANZIBAR.

THE USURPER IS SAID TO HAVE SOUGHT SHELTER IN THE GERMAN CONSULATE—HAMOUD PROCLAIMED SULTAN.

London, Aug. 27.—The Foreign Office has received dispatches from Zanzibar saying that the usurping Sultan, Said Kalid, having refused to surrender this morning in accordance with the terms of the British Consul's ultimatum, the palace was bombarded by the warships in the harbor, and, after the bombardment, was captured by the British sailors and marines, who had been landed by the war vessels. Said Kalid was made a prisoner, and will be deported to India. The dispatches do not mention the loss on either side.

A later dispatch says that Said Kalid and his leading adherents made their escape and took refuge in the German Consulate.

Still later dispatches say that at noon the palace and the old custom-house were a blazing mass of ruins. Sharp firing continues on the outskirts of the city, where a force of British marines, with 400 loyal Zanzibaris, hold the main road. Other sailors and marines are bringing in the prisoners and collecting the dead for burial.

During the bombardment of the palace the steamer Glasgow, which was owned by the late Sultan and carried a number of guns, was fired upon by the British warships and immediately sank.

Other dispatches from Zanzibar say that the bombarding of the palace lasted fifty minutes. The firing was done by the warships Raccoon, Thrush and Sparrow. The followers of Said Kalid were stationed behind barricades and kept up a steady fire upon the British soldiers until their positions were carried.

Later advices from Zanzibar say the loss of Said Kalid's force was heavy, but the exact number of the killed and wounded is not known. The only casualty on the British side was the serious injuring of one seaman. No material damage was sustained by the British war vessels.

Hamoud, a cousin of the late Sultan, has been proclaimed successor to the Sultanate.

Zanzibar, Aug. 27.—Many of the British residents boarded the warships lying in the harbor before the bombardment began, all of the women taking refuge upon the St. George, the flagship of Rear-Admiral Harry H. Rawson, but a large number of Europeans remained on shore. Most of the rebels stood to their guns pluckily and fought well, though after the first broadside was fired from the warships a number of the defenders of the palace fled to the outskirts of the town, where many robberies were committed.

All of the persons on board the steamer Glasgow, which was sunk by the fire of the British vessels, were rescued by boats from the bombarding ships. Among them were a large number who had been wounded.

Several Indian soldiers were killed during the firing. The Thrush was hit sixty-two times and the Raccoon sixteen times by shots from the guns of the rebels.

Washington, Aug. 27.—The Department of State received the following cablegram this morning from Dorsey Mohun, United States Consul at Zanzibar:

Kalid Bin Bargash, refusing to surrender, palace bombarded by English fleet at 9 o'clock this morning and totally destroyed. Many killed. He took refuge at the German Consulate. Afterward Hamond proclaimed Sultan. All Americans safe.

Good luck, spontaneous or studied, has generally favored the expansion of the British Colonial Empire. The latest evidence of it is furnished by the Zanzibar events. France having just now proclaimed that Madagascar was no longer a protectorate country, but a French colony, England was anxious, of course, to charge also her protectorate, established in 1887 over Zanzibar, to the more solid title of a colony. This change will not be effectuated right away; but it cannot be delayed very long. They know at Downing Street that full and absolute English control is necessary in Zanzibar, which is situated on the African side of the Mozambique channel, opposite Madagascar, its future competitor for political and commercial influence in the southeastern coast of the Black Continent. Anyhow, some pretext had to be offered to bring about the proclaiming of Zanzibar a British colony; and it has been furnished, in the nick of time, by the Sultan's death, which some reports attribute to poison, and by the troubles which followed that event. England was not of a mind to tolerate the accession to power of a Sultan who disdained to consult her wishes, and she has not hesitated to suppress by force of arms the new Sultanate of Kalid Bin Bargash.

MORE TROUBLE IN COLOMBIA.

AN AMERICAN RAILROAD LIKELY TO SHUT DOWN BECAUSE OF THE ARREST OF ITS MANAGER.

Panama, Colombia, Aug. 27.—"The Star and Herald" says: "The inhabitants of the city of Carthagena are greatly excited over differences which have arisen in regard to the contract of the Carthagena and Magdalena River Railroad, which is American property, constructed by Boston capitalists and costing $5,000,000. Señor Gerlein, Governor of the Province, has ordered Manager Ford of the Carthagena and Magdalena Railroad to receive and transport freight by weight, threatening to fine and imprison him if he failed to comply with the order. Manager Ford made his reply on August 24, refusing to obey the order, and it is possible that he is under arrest at the present moment and the railroad shut down.

"The Governor may seize and undertake the management of the road, as by the manager's arrest the railroad would have to suspend all operations, since there would be no legal representative nor anybody else to look after the property. Two thousand tons of freight are now awaiting transportation and more is arriving daily. The damages resulting from the suspension of the operation of the road will be very heavy."

THE CZAR AND CZARINA IN VIENNA.

AN AFFECTIONATE GREETING GIVEN THEM BY EMPEROR FRANCIS JOSEPH.

Vienna, Aug. 27.—The Emperor and Empress of Russia arrived here this morning. Their Majesties were met at the station and welcomed by Emperor Francis Joseph, Empress Elizabeth and a number of archdukes and archduchesses. A large crowd of people assembled near the station and cheered the imperial visitors with great enthusiasm. The Czar and Czarina, with the Emperor and Empress, and the other royalties, entered carriages and were driven to the Hofburg palace. The streets were lined with troops, massed behind which were thousands of cheering people. The weather was perfect.

When the Czar and the Emperor met at the station they embraced each other twice. Emperor Francis Joseph, and the Austrian archdukes wore Russian uniforms, while the Czar wore the uniform of the Austrian Army. The Czar looked pale and fatigued. The Czarina wore a pale blue costume, which was in marked contrast to the severe black costume worn by the Austrian Empress.

At a dinner at the Hofburg palace this evening, Emperor Francis Joseph, in proposing a toast to the Czar and Czarina, thanked his imperial visitors for coming to Vienna, which action, His Majesty said, furnished a new proof of the friendship which united Russia and Austria. The Czar replied, and offered a toast to Emperor Francis Joseph and the Empress, thanking them for the charming reception which had been given him and the Czarina. At the end of the dinner the imperial party attended a gala performance at the opera. The toilets and jewels of the men, the women and the uniforms and orders of the many officers present made the scene a most brilliant one.

During the day, the Czar gave audience to the Duke of Orleans, head of the house of Bourbon-Orleans.

THE JERSEY CITY DISABLED AT SEA.

London, Aug. 27.—The steamer Jersey City, of the Bristol Line, which sailed from Bristol August 12 and Swansea 13, for New-York, was spoken August 22 in latitude 51 north, longitude 26 west, with her propeller gone. She was steering east-southeast, making about four miles an hour.

She was spoken again on August 26 in latitude 51 north, longitude 19 west.

AMERICAN EAGLES CHEAPER IN LONDON.

London, Aug. 27.—The Bank of England has reduced the selling price of American eagles another half-penny an ounce.

FRAGMENTS OF FOREIGN NEWS.

Colon, Colombia, Aug. 27.—The German steamer Markomannia, which went ashore on the bank at the mouth of the Magdalena River, near Barranquilla, last February, and was floated a few days ago, arrived at Savanilla yesterday.

Ottawa, Ont., Aug. 27.—At the caucus of Conservative Senators and members of the House of Commons to-day Sir Charles Tupper was re-elected leader.

London, Aug. 27.—The German steamer Furst Bismarck, Captain Albers, which arrived at Plymouth to-day from New-York, reported that she passed a large iceberg on August 23, in latitude 42 north, longitude 47 west.

THE CONSTANTINOPLE RIOT.

DETAILS OF THE ATTACK ON THE OTTOMAN BANK BY THE ARMENIANS.

THE REVOLUTIONISTS SURRENDER AND WILL BE DEPORTED—A FORMIDABLE INSURRECTION EVIDENTLY INTENDED—THE FRENCH MAY LAND AT GALATA.

Constantinople, Aug. 27.—The party of men who yesterday forced their way into the Ottoman Bank, killing the gendarmes who were on guard at the entrances to the building, surrendered this morning and were arrested and lodged in prison. No Europeans were injured during the firing which took place between those who seized the bank and the police, or in the outbreaks which occurred in various parts of Galata. The situation is gradually becoming quiet.

Rioting of a desultory character was renewed in the city this morning, but was speedily suppressed by the police. Nothing was taken by the rioters from the banks which they attacked yesterday.

The persons arrested in connection with the seizure of the bank number twenty-five. They will be banished.

Paris, Aug. 27.—The directors of the Ottoman Bank in Galata, the business centre of Constantinople, have telegraphed the manager of the bank's Paris office that the disturbances which occurred there last evening when the bank was attacked and seized by an armed band of rioters are ended, and that everything is well with the bank and quiet in the city, thanks to the energetic intervention of the Sultan.

London, Aug. 27.—A special dispatch from Constantinople says that yesterday afternoon a party of forty men, armed with revolvers and bombs, forced their way into the Ottoman Bank, killing the gendarmes who were guarding the doors of the institution. The clerks employed in the bank fled and took refuge in the office of the Tobacco Regie, which is next door to the bank. The attacking party posted themselves at the windows and upon the roof of the bank, and kept up a lively exchange of shots with the police. Riotous outbreaks also took place in various parts of Galata, the largest suburb of Constantinople, a number of shops being sacked and many persons killed and wounded.

FOREIGN WARSHIPS BEFORE GALATA.

A bomb was exploded near the guardhouse in Constantinople, killing several soldiers and wounding a number of others. The British warship Dryad and the French and Italian guardships have steamed up to Galata. There is no doubt that the rioting is the work of the Armenian Revolutionary Society.

"The Times" to-morrow will print a dispatch from Constantinople, dated to-day, saying that many hundreds were killed in the rioting which began there yesterday afternoon. The city, the dispatch says, is more quiet, but the excitement is intense and almost a panic prevails. The shops are all closed.

Berlin, Aug. 27.—The "Vossische Zeitung" publishes a special dispatch from Constantinople saying that an attempt was made yesterday afternoon to start a revolution. A body of Armenians made an attack upon the banks and a number of houses in Galata and Constantinople, slaughtering the inhabitants of the dwellings and the occupants of the shops and throwing the bodies into the streets. The police and military made no attempt to interfere with the mob. It is expected, the dispatch says, that French troops will be landed in Galata.

The "Vossische Zeitung's" correspondent in Constantinople represents the outbreak as a general massacre, and says many hundreds of bodies are lying in the streets and that a Turkish mob attacked the houses of Armenian inhabitants. The Porte's official account of the affair alleges that after the capture of the Ottoman Bank the Armenians showered bombs into the streets from the roofs and windows of the bank and other buildings, killing a great many passers-by. Among the persons who were thus killed were four women.

MINISTER TERRELL'S STORY.

Washington, Aug. 27.—Minister Terrell telegraphed the Department of State to-day that yesterday afternoon the Ottoman Bank of Constantinople was seized by a large band of armed revolutionists, who closed the bank, keeping over ninety employes prisoners, and announcing that their purpose was to secure reforms.

They declared that unless these reforms were granted within three days the bank and inmates would be destroyed by bombs. At the same time dynamite bombs were exploded by Armenians in the streets at remote localities, killing about thirty Turkish soldiers. Last night several hundred Armenians were killed and at the time of telegraphing the Minister said that all the houses in the city were closed.

Minister Terrell adds that after negotiations the revolutionists in the bank were placed on board a steamer to be conveyed to a foreign port, and the employes were released.

The riot at Constantinople was probably the outcoming of the resignation of Monsignor Izmirlian, the Patriarch of the Gregorian Armenians. It has been already explained here that, though he was strongly in sympathy with the oppressed fold in Turkey proper and in Asia Minor, and consequently disliked by the Porte, he was at the same time opposed to the violent measures and murderous policy adopted by the Hintchack, or revolutionary secret committee of the Armenian leaders.

The Turkish Government, having finally rendered the members of the Armenian Church Council personally responsible for the disorders which might occur, Monsignor Izmirlian and the councilmen were thus indirectly compelled to give their resignation. They were replaced by more pliant members of the Armenian colony in Constantinople. But the popular element of that colony, which has often signalled itself by violent demonstrations like the recent one at the Church of Com Capou, must have been angered by the enforced resignation of its leaders. The revolutionary committee, taking advantage of that mendacing disposition of the Armenians, and expecting that it would be supported by the majority of them, made their attack upon the Ottoman Bank. But the several murders perpetrated by the agents of the Hintchack Secret Committee upon the more conservative of their coreligionists charged with indifference or treason toward the Christian cause had decreased the influence of that committee. It was abandoned by the Armenians, and the attempted revolution promptly suppressed by the Sultan.

AN ENJOYABLE ARCTIC TRIP.

REMARKABLE EXPERIENCE OF DR. NANSEN'S FRAM WHILE LOCKED IN THE ICE.

London, Aug. 27.—"The Chronicle" this afternoon publishes an account of the voyage of the Arctic exploring vessel Fram after Dr. Nansen left her. The account is given by Captain Sverdrup, commander of the Fram, and was sent to "The Chronicle" from Tromsoe by Dr. Nansen himself. The dispatch is as follows:

The ice pressure was never as severe as upon several occasions before Dr. Nansen left us, during June, 1896. We were regularly exposed, however, to violent pressures, caused by the changing spring tides. The Fram was once or twice daily lifted from six to nine feet. Her bottom became visible as it rested on the ice. So little effect did this have on the Fram's timbers that the men continued their slumberings undisturbed.

An easier Arctic exploring expedition one could hardly imagine. The principal work was to take regular observations, sleep and eat. The health of the men was perfect during the entire expedition. There was not a sign of scurvy apparent among any of the men. When all efforts to advance the boat through the ice by the force of steam or a process of warping failed, it was found that gun-cotton mines proved the best means of shattering the ice.

As a rule, very high icefloes prevailed, so extensive that their termination could not be descried even by the use of telescopes. Often it looked like a hopeless task breaking our way out of the ice foot by foot, but with the liberal use of explosives and owing to the peculiar construction of our boat, we finally succeeded.

RESIGNATIONS IN BRAZIL'S CABINET.

Paris, Aug. 27.—Advices from Rio de Janeiro say a rumor is in circulation there that Dr. Carlos Augusto de Carvalho, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Dr. Antonio Gonçalves Ferreiva, Minister of Justice, have resigned their portfolios in consequence of the troubles between Italy and Brazil.

OBITUARY.

EDWARDS FISKE MERRIAM.

Edwards Fiske Merriam, who died at the home of his sister in Springfield, Mass., on Tuesday, was the third son of George Merriam, senior member of the firm which made Webster's Dictionary famous and successful, and a brother of George V. Merriam, who was the Editor of "The Christian Union" in the early years of that paper.

Mr. Merriam was a graduate of the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute and of Yale College. After a trip to Europe he had some years of business training with Houghton, Mifflin & Co., in Cambridge, Mass. Later, he returned to Springfield, and started "Sunday Afternoon," an interesting magazine with a distinct aim, which had a successful career for a few years, and then was discontinued. Mr. Merriam was a man of independent means, and indulged his tastes by European travel, finally settling in New-York. He pursued no business, however, but interested himself in literature and benevolence, seeking to make himself acquainted with individuals of the poorer classes, to learn their habits and ideas, and to serve them in unostentatious but effective ways. He was a