BRYAN CAMPAIGN OPENED

SPEECHES BY DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CANDIDATES AT LINCOLN.

BRYAN, STEVENSON, TOWNE, WEAVER AND OTHERS ON THE ISSUES OF THE CONTEST AT THE POLLS.

Lincoln, Neb., July 10.—The informal opening of the Democratic Presidential campaign took place in Lincoln to-day. In two ratification meetings, one in the afternoon, conducted by the Populists and Silver Republicans of Nebraska, and one this evening, conducted by the Democrats, William J. Bryan, Charles A. Towne, General James B. Weaver and other leaders of the parties, outlined the work of the campaign in the interest of Bryan and Stevenson. Many thousand persons, a good proportion from distant points in the State, listened to the speeches and paid homage to the leaders of the parties to which they owe allegiance. Nearly three thousand persons packed the Auditorium in the afternoon, while ten thousand gathered in the Capitol grounds in the evening.

Mr. Bryan and Mr. Towne spoke at both meetings, although it was their intention to deliver addresses only at the evening meeting, and their remarks, forecasting as they did the fusion of the three parties on the Democratic National ticket, were received with enthusiasm. Mr. Stevenson, who is Mr. Bryan's guest, was somewhat indisposed, and did not appear at the afternoon meeting. He was present in the evening, however.

At the afternoon meeting the speakers were Mr. Bryan, Congressman Shafroth, of Colorado; "Cyclone" Davis, of Texas; Webster Davis, Charles A. Towne and General James B. Weaver. Mr. Bryan spoke last, and only in response to repeated calls. He was wildly cheered as Chairman Edmiston introduced him as "Mr. Bryan, of North America."

BRYAN WELCOMES CONVERTS.

"I feel almost as if I ought to apologize for not being able to call myself a former Republican," said Mr. Bryan, amid laughter. Mr. Bryan then paid tributes to General Weaver, Charles A. Towne and Webster Davis, former Republicans, saying that he "wondered how the Republican who is not tied to his party by office could refuse to leave the party and cast his lot with those who believe in the Declaration of Independence here and in South Africa also. I simply want to say now that the campaign is begun, so far as the tickets and the platforms are concerned." Mr. Bryan continued:

And from now until Election Day it will be the duty of every citizen to take these issues before the country and weigh them. It will be the duty of every citizen to see where his duty lies. There is a privilege in being an American citizen, and there is a responsibility commensurate with the privilege. If we lived in a land where a king thought for us we would feel no responsibility for the action of that king. But we live in a land where the people determine the policy. We live in a land where the citizen impresses his own opinion upon the Government, where the policy of the Government may be determined by the vote of one citizen. And I want to leave a thought with those who are to vote this fall. I want every citizen to so vote as he would vote if he knew that his vote would determine this next election. (Applause.) Remember what it means. You vote in Nebraska and your vote may determine the vote of this State on the Presidential ticket, and your State may determine the result. (Applause.)

When you go to the polls to vote remember that you are an American citizen. (Applause.) Remember that your vote may determine this Nation's position, and that this Nation will, in a large measure, determine the public opinion of the world on the doctrine that Governments come up from the people. (Great applause.) For one hundred and twenty-four years this Nation has held before the world the light of liberty. For more than a century it has been an example to all the world. You tell me that we can now be indifferent to what is going on? You tell me that a man who lifts his voice against the doctrine of imperialism is pleading the cause of the Filipino?

I tell you he is pleading the cause of seventy millions of American citizens; aye, he is championing the rights of the struggling masses of the world, who look to America for example. (Great applause.) If every Filipino were to die the world would go on, but this Nation, the greatest Republic of the world's history, puts out its light. If this Republic turns back to the doctrine which we loved a century and a quarter ago, then to what nation of the world can the people look for hope and inspiration? So you ought to be proud that you are an American citizen and are able to say, "If the Republic goes down I am not to blame for its downfall!" (Great applause.)

TOWNE'S CAMPAIGN ARGUMENTS.

At the evening meeting Mr. Bryan and Mr. Stevenson had a warm greeting by the crowds. Both were cheered again and again as they appeared on the platform. Mr. Towne delivered the most extended speech of the evening meeting, outlining the campaign arguments on which the Democratic party will fight the campaign of 1900. Mr. Towne gave his first attention to the monetary question, admitting that the issue had changed in importance since 1896, but insisting that it was still a live issue; that the principles of bimetallism are as true now as they were in 1896. Trusts were denounced as an inherent part of the Republican Administration. Accumulated wealth, he said, had already begun a period of National decay, and that to the "reform forces" of the country must the people look for relief. Continuing, Mr. Towne said:

We stand upon the threshold of the campaign of 1900, wherein the allied reform forces of the country hope and intend to restore the action of the Federal Government to the principles of Washington and Jefferson—to re-establish by the spirit of 1896 the doctrines of 1776—the principles of Washington and Jefferson; no alliances or entanglements abroad, and at home equal rights for all, special privileges to none.

The man who sees in the campaign of 1896 only an ordinary political contest has little insight. That campaign was the beginning of a life and death struggle between opposing forces of a fundamental character, and between which in the very nature of things there can be no truce of party until victory shall have crowned the one or the other. It was the first real clash of arms between those who would transform this Government from an oligarchy of wealth and privilege and those who would arrest our present progress in that direction and retrace our steps to the safety and glory of the ancient ways. The Republic is already in danger. In the midst of social questions of gravest complexion, to whose solution are requisite the best intellect and loftiest patriotism of this country, the vigilance of the peiple is retaxed by the occurrence of a war whose noble inception has disguised its consequences, until within the little space of two years we have travelled further from our old ideals than would even so short a time ago have seemed to be the possible accomplishment of a century, if indeed at all possible.

SHADOW OF EMPIRE.

Already we are in the very shadow of the empire.

My friends, if the citizens of this country at the forthcoming election shall ratify and confirm the presumptuous stretches of authority that have characterized the conduct of this Administration, then we shall not be in danger of establishing an empire; the empire will have been already established.

Mr. Towne criticised the attitude of the Government toward the people of Porto Rico and the Philippines, saying:

We walked across Porto Rico on a carpet of flowers spread by the confident enthusiasm of the inhabitants, and we have compelled them to walk upon thorns in return. We are piling up expenditures by the hundred of millions on land and sea in order to make commercial returns in thousands. We are adding to the strength of the Republic by sacrificing thousands of her stalwart sons to disease, insanity and death. We have quitted our own to stand upon foreign ground.

We have formed a partnership with England wherein we assume all the danger and she reaps all the benefit. We have ceased to quote the Declaration of Independence. We have grown contemptuous of the Constitution. We have rechristened slaughter and named it civilization. We are putting men to the sword by the thousand and dare to call ourselves the agents of Him about whose lowly cradle nineteen centuries ago the angels of heaven sang "Peace on earth, goodwill to man."

BRYAN PRAISES PLATFORM.

Mr. Towne was followed by Mr. Bryan, who was introduced amid tremendous applause. He spoke as follows:

I am deeply grateful to the good people of this city and State for their very cordial approval of my nomination. Four years ago, the State gave me about 13,000 plurality, and on three occasions since that time the people of Nebraska declared their adherence to the political principles for which I have been contending. I am not vain enough to believe that their support is meant as a personal compliment. I accept it as an evidence of their steadfast devotion to the principles to which I have been wedded. We enter this campaign under conditions far more favorable to success than those which surrounded us in 1896. But whether we win this year or not, the fight must be continued until organized wealth ceases to control the affairs of the Nation, and it becomes again a Nation of the people.

I do not care to enter at the present time upon a discussion of the issues presented by the platform adopted at Kansas City. I can say, however, that it is, in my judgment, the greatest platform adopted in recent years, if not in the history of the country. It is a greater platform than the Chicago platform, for it indorses the principles set forth in that platform, and in addition thereto presents the party's position upon several new and vital questions. There is no evasion about the platform, no ambiguity and no double dealing. It is as clear as the tones of a bell—as clear as the tones of a liberty bell. It deals honestly with the American people. Its candidates are pledged to its maintenance.

TRIBUTE TO STEVENSON.

When the Convention came to the selection of a candidate for Vice-President there was diversity of opinion. Some preferred an Eastern candidate, believing that he would strengthen the ticket in the East. Some preferred Mr. Towne, knowing of the sacrifice he made for principle and of his devotion to the principles set forth in the Chicago platform. But the choice fell upon a distinguished Illinois Democrat who once discharged with great credit the duties of the office. In the campaign of 1896, when plutocracy and Democracy met face to face, Adlai E. Stevenson was an able and courageous defender of the cause of Democracy. During the campaign he spoke in seven of the close States. When I visited Bloomington, near the close of the campaign, he was chairman of the meeting. In beginning my speech I referred to him as follows:

"We, who have been keepers of the Democratic faith, love Adlai Stevenson, not only for what he is, but we love him also because he is all we have left of the last National Democratic ticket. The Bible tells you of the father who loved the prodigal son when he returned. I tell you of the Democratic father who loved the son who went not astray."

I know some of our allies felt grieved that to them was not given the second place upon the ticket, but I am sure that they cannot feel unkindly toward one who, like Mr. Stevenson, was loyal to the ticket nominated at Chicago, and who is able to defend the magnificent party creed set forth at Kansas City.

In this campaign issues are greater than men. I shall not ask any one to vote our ticket merely because it is the ticket of the party. It deserves support because it stands for the Declaration of Independence in dealing with the Philippines and for the doctrine of equal rights for all and special privileges for none in all domestic questions.

General James B. Weaver also spoke at some length, outlining the work to be done by the Democratic, Silver Republican and Populist parties, and appealing for harmony for the common cause. He also paid tribute to Mr. Stevenson's record in Congress.

COLORED DEMOCRATS FOR BRYAN.

A RATIFICATION MEETING FOR ALL THE BOROUGHS FOR TO-NIGHT.

Edward E. Lee, chief of the United Colored Democracy of the Greater New-York, has called a meeting of all the borough organizations to meet at general headquarters, No. 152 West Fifty-third-st., to-night to ratify the nominations of the Kansas City Convention. Mr. Lee said last night that this will be the first meeting of organized colored Democrats in a National campaign in the history of the Republic. Mr. Langston, chairman of the United Colored Democracy, said the colored men were all on the other side four years ago, but that they will fight as hard against McKinley in 1900 as they did for him in 1896. Mr. Lee expects the meeting to be the largest ever held by colored Democrats. He is president of the Negro National Democratic League, and is soon to have a conference with the members of that organization as to plans for the campaign. He said he had told the district leaders that while 16 to 1 was of little interest to the colored people, every thinking colored man is unalterably opposed to the imperialistic policy of President McKinley. Mr. Lee and other colored men will speak at the meeting.

WEST VIRGINIA CONVENTIONS.

REPUBLICANS TO NOMINATE CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR TO-DAY.

Charleston, W. Va., July 10 (Special).—The Republicans held two conventions here to-day, one to nominate State Senator and the other to name a Congressman from the IIId District. A. J. Horan, of Nicholas County, was named for State Senator in the IXth District, and J. S. Gaines, of Kanawha County, for Congress. Mr. Gaines is at present United States District Attorney for the District of West Virginia. His nomination was made by acclamation, on motion of C. W. Smith, an opponent from Mercer County.

The Republican State Convention will not meet in this city until 1 o'clock to-morrow afternoon, as all the delegates will not reach here before that hour, and many details are to be finished before they meet. The temporary chairman will be Stephen B. Elkins, senior Senator from West Virginia. The committee which named Mr. Elkins for temporary chairman also discussed the platform, but with closed doors. It is believed that the platform will be, with a few slight changes to suit the State, almost the counterpart of the Philadelphia document.

It is to-night pretty well understood that Congressman Romeo H. Freer, of the IVth District, will be made permanent chairman. The nomination of A. B. White, of Wood County, for Governor will follow the reports of committees, and as no opposition candidate has sprung up he will be nominated by acclamation. It is rumored to-night that after White is named as the head of the Republican ticket there will be an adjournment until Thursday before naming other candidates. There is a spirited contest in sight for the control of the Committee on Order of Business, since much is supposed to depend on the order in which the candidates are named. This contest applies to the minor offices only, since it is conceded that the Governor will be named first, and after him the Auditor. When the Auditor has been named it will be in order to begin to make slates and combinations for the rest of the ticket.

DOSCHER SAID TO HAVE RETIRED.

REPORT GENERALLY BELIEVED THAT HE HAS WITHDRAWN FROM THE NATIONAL SUGAR REFINING COMPANY.

Wall Street was interested yesterday in a report that Claus Doscher had withdrawn from the National Sugar Refining Company of New-Jersey, of which he has been a director and a large stockholder, and had retired permanently from the sugar business. The report was accepted as true, although Mr. Doscher could not be found when an effort was made to secure a confirmation from him. One of his fellow-directors was quoted, however, as declaring that Mr. Doscher's retirement was not the result of any disagreement in the Board. The National Sugar Refining Company of New-Jersey was incorporated on June 2 at Trenton with $20,000,000 capital, one-half being preferred stock and one-half common. It was a consolidation of three so-called "independent" companies—the National Sugar Refining Company, capitalized at $1,000,000 in stock; the Mollenhauer Sugar Refining Company, capital stock, $1,000,000, and the New-York Sugar Refining Company, with a capitalization of $600,000 stock and $2,400,000 bonds. The National and the Mollenhauer had all along been on friendly terms with the American Sugar Refining Company—the Trust—while the New-York, controlled by Mr. Doscher, had been a strenuous competitor of the Trust. It was therefore taken by the Street as an indication that the sugar war was over when the Doscher refinery was consolidated with the National and the Mollenhauer; and, in fact, the raising of the price of refined sugar, which has been going on so rapidly during the last few weeks, began at just about the time of the new company's organization, the Trust announcing each advance and the Arbuckles and the new National company promptly making the new rate.

GAS STOVE INDUCEMENT WITHDRAWN.

One of the incidental advantages of the gas war to the general public while the war lasted was the possibility of getting free of cost a gas stove from the company patronized. Now that all the companies are under one control, however, not only has the price of gas been advanced from 65 cents to $1 05 a 1,000 cubic feet, but also the free stove inducement for attracting business has been withdrawn, and no household now obtains a gas stove without paying for it.

RECIPROCITY WITH GERMANY

AN AGREEMENT SIGNED—NEW DUTIES SOON TO GO INTO EFFECT.

Washington, July 10.—The long expected reciprocity arrangement between the United States and Germany has been effected. Secretary Hay and the German Ambassador have signed the agreement, and the President will issue a proclamation putting the new duties in force in the course of a few days.

The arrangement is generally similar in terms to the first arrangement made with France, and abates duties on still wines, argols, paintings and statuary from Germany entering the United States. It does not require ratification by the Senate, being drawn under section 4 of the Dingley Tariff law.

STOLEN PAPERS RECOVERED.

COUNT STEINICH'S HEIRLOOMS RESTORED, AND A MAN ALLEGED TO BE HOLDING THEM FOR RANSOM ARRESTED.

Deputy Sheriff Philip Kuss, of Yonkers, yesterday afternoon arrested a man who was alleged to be holding for a ransom valuable documents stolen five years ago from Count A. R. Steinich in White Plains. The man placed under arrest was W. A. Benjamin, living with his wife and three children at the Sturtevant House, this city. He was arrested at that hotel and taken to White Plains.

The disappearance of the papers occurred five years ago, when a friend of the Count visited White Plains and engaged quarters at the Standard House, in that village. He was a medical man and a student of genealogy. Becoming interested in the Count's history, he persuaded the aged nobleman to lend him the family record. Some time later, shortly before the departure of the doctor, the Count asked him to return the documents. A search was made, but it was impossible to locate them.

The Count and his medical friend used every endeavor to trace the missing property, but were unable to secure any clew as to its whereabouts until three weeks ago. The Count refused to divulge the name of the medical man, saying that he felt sure that his friend was in no wise responsible for the disappearance of the papers. Three weeks ago a letter signed "W. A. Benjamin" was received by the Count, and it contained the demand for $10,000 ransom, the writer saying that he knew the whereabouts of the man who had the documents and that only on the payment of that sum of money would they be returned. An animated correspondence resulted between the Count and the stranger, terminating in a visit to the Sturtevant House by the Count's son, Stephen.

A conference was held with Benjamin. He refused absolutely to give young Steinich any information concerning the disappearance of the heirlooms, but finally, under persuasion, agreed to take $1,000 for their return. The young man promised to pay the price demanded at a later date. Returning on the date set, young Steinich met the man as agreed, but the latter was unable to produce the documents at that time, for reasons which he refused to divulge. Another date was set, Benjamin again making a positive statement that $1,000 would have to be paid to him at that meeting.

Upon learning the facts from his son the Count placed the matter in the hands of the New-York police. Detectives learned that Benjamin formerly lived in North Adams, Mass. Inquiry showed that he was well known there, but did not seem to have any business, although he lived well.

On Monday, at White Plains, Justice Capron issued a warrant for the arrest of Benjamin. The warrant was placed in the hands of Deputy Sheriff Kuss, who, in company with Stephen Steinich, came to New-York yesterday. They found Benjamin at the Sturtevant House. Benjamin invited Steinich into a parlor for a private conference, and there demanded the money for the papers.

Kuss then entered the parlor on a signal from Steinich. Benjamin was indignant at the officer's intrusion, and at first refused to accompany him. Kuss, however, hustled his man out of the hotel to the Grand Central Station. Tickets were purchased, and the party boarded a Harlem train for White Plains. Before it started Benjamin weakened, and confessed that he knew the whereabouts of the property, and offered to lead the officer to where it was. Kuss agreed, and the three men left the train and went to a saloon in Spring-st., near the Bowery. There they met John Kick, a professional safe opener. The latter admitted that he had the heirlooms, and delivered them over to the deputy. Kuss then took his prisoner to White Plains. Kick explained that he had found the documents in an abandoned safe that he was hired by Benjamin to open one year ago. The men offered no explanation as to why they retained possession of the missing articles for such a long period without acquainting the owner, whose name and address appeared thereon.

The documents stolen included papers which showed the standing of the Steinich family, and various valuable heirlooms.

The Count has been a resident of White Plains for forty-nine years, and for over a quarter of a century has acted in the capacity of county and Supreme Court interpreter.

Stephen Steinich said last night that the doctor to whom his father had lent the heirlooms was a former resident of North Adams, Mass., where Benjamin used to live. The prisoner says he is a real estate broker, with offices at No. 180 Broadway.

CROKER FLIRTING WITH HILL.

HE INSISTS THAT THE EX-SENATOR AND HIMSELF ARE LIKE TWO DOVES, AND THAT THE LATTER WOULD SAY SO.

Richard Croker said last night that he had stopped talking until after election. This decision Mr. Croker said he had reached because whenever he speaks his words are misconstrued. He repudiated vigorously the report that war existed between Tammany Hall and David B. Hill. He said that the ex-Senator and himself were on "most harmonious terms," and added: "We are going to pull together. I have no animosity toward Senaotr Hill, nor do I believe that he has any against me. I believe that if he was asked if he was a friend of mine and on the best of terms with me he would say 'Yes.'

"Now, it is too early to talk about the campaign, and in reference to the 16 to 1 plank of the Democratic platform, which is being so much talked about, I want to say that Congress ought to have the right to change the ratio of coinage every four years.

"I am here now, and in the harness," he continued. "I shall be at the Democratic Club and Tammany Hall every day in cool weather, and when it's hot I may go out on Lewis Nixon's yacht to escape the reporters, or run up to Saratoga or to Elberon, or some other place where it is cool. But I am going to work, and Tammany is going to win."

GENERAL LUDLOW ORDERED TO EUROPE.

TO VISIT GREAT TECHNICAL SCHOOLS IN THE INTEREST OF THE WAR COLLEGE.

Washington, July 10.—Brigadier-General Ludlow, president of the board charged with the preparation of a scheme for the establishment of a War College for the Army, has been ordered to visit the great technical schools of Europe, with a view to gathering information as to the practice there that may be of use in founding the new institution in this country.

RUPRECHT OF BAVARIA MARRIED.

Munich, July 10.—Prince Ruprecht, Heir Apparent to the Bavarian Throne, was married here to-day to the Duchess Marie Gabrielle, of Bavaria. Emperor William was represented at the ceremony by Prince Joachim Albrecht of Prussia.

OBITUARY.

JAMES D. DECKER.

Middletown, N. Y., July 10.—James D. Decker, a former member of Assembly from Sullivan County, died at Pond Eddy to-day. He was prominent in affairs of the county at the time of his death.

HERMAN F. MANGELS.

Herman F. Mangels, aged sixty-nine, a member of the produce house of Green & Mangels up to two years ago, when it failed, died at his home, No. 387 Thirty-seventh-st., South Brooklyn, on Monday, from pneumonia and heart trouble.

Mr. Mangels was born in Hanover, Germany, and came to this country in boyhood. He invented many useful articles, and for years lived in the lower part of New-York. Seventeen years ago he moved into the house in which he died. He was a Mason and a member of the South Brooklyn German Church and of the South Brooklyn Singing Society. He leaves a widow and two sons. The burial will be in Greenwood Cemetery this afternoon.

IN THE WORLD OF LABOR.

THE HALL OF RECORDS STRIKE.

The strike of workmen on the new Hall of Records continued yesterday, only the bricklayers being at work. The latter do not enter on sympathetic strikes, but they will be unable to do much on the structure without the assistance of the other trades.

John Pierce, the general contractor, against whom the strike is aimed, declared yesterday that he paid the prevailing rate of wages and observed all other legal conditions in connection with the contract. He added that the strike was the result of trouble stirred up by the Granite Cutters' Union of Chicago, with which he recently had much difficulty. He had the contract on the new Chicago Postoffice, and the granite cutters asserted that he was having the stone used in the construction of the building cut by firms employing non-union men. The Granite Cutters' Union here makes the same charge in relation to the Hall of Records. Mr. Pierce intimated that the strike wouldn't last long.

EAST SIDE TAILORS MAY GO OUT.

It looked yesterday as if the usual summer strike of the East Side tailors would arrive on schedule time. They have been getting extremely uneasy for several days, and yesterday Harris Filer, the business agent, as he is termed, of the United Brotherhood of Tailors, announced that the strike would almost surely be ordered. Notices were sent to all the manufacturers that the present agreement between them and the tailors expires on July 21, and unless a new one is made, more advantageous to the tailors, a general strike will follow. The notices were sent out from the tailors' headquarters, No. 374½ Grand-st.

Filer declared that operators were making only $13 a week by working from 5 a. m. to 8 p. m., whereas the union wage was $18 a week, with a ten-hour workday. He said that in many shops the daily task of each tailor had been increased from five to ten coats, and that the present situation demanded a strike.

DOCK BUILDERS' INCREASED DEMANDS.

The Dock Builders' Protective Association has informed employers that on and after July 16 it will demand 37½ cents an hour wages for its members, with a 50 per cent increase for overtime ordinarily and double pay for overtime on Sundays and holidays. Eight hours is to constitute a day's work.

Secretary Corcoran, of the association, said yesterday that no trouble was expected over the demands, as the city was already paying the wages asked and consequently all contractors doing city work would be compelled to do likewise under the prevailing rate of wages law. He added that the notices were served for the purpose of reaching the private contractors, and that many of them had already promised to accept.

TROUBLE AT DELAVERGNE WORKS.

George Cameron, business agent of the International Association of Machinists, announced yesterday that one hundred machinists had gone on strike in the works of the Delavergne Refrigerating Company at Port Morris.

The strike was ordered, it was declared, because the company gave notice that it was going to abandon the weekly wage system and put the men on piece work.

CIGARMAKERS' FIGHT STILL ON.

Many of the striking cigarmakers in this city expected to receive dispossess notices yesterday because they are behind in their rent, but none were served. In many cases, however, the landlords gave notice that the men would have to vacate their apartments or pay up. Most of the strikers live in East Side tenement houses in the neighborhood of Seventieth-st.

The Strike Committee announced yesterday that it had engaged Vernon M. Davis to defend the strikers against eviction proceedings, and also to press the conspiracy charges against the manufacturers. The fight is being bitterly waged on both sides, with no prospect of settlement.

C. R. R. OF N. J. OFFICIALS DENY STRIKE TALK.

At the offices of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey the following statement was given out yesterday:

No official information, direct or indirect, has been received by the directors or superintendents of any proposed strike. The rumors of a strike have been started at Mauch Chunk by a few disgruntled trainmen who were laid off because their services were not required. Altogether about twenty brakemen have been laid off, but this action has in no way hampered the service or added to the burdens of the other men.

To show the harmonious relations existing between the company and the employees it is only necessary to say that last Saturday, in view of the heat, an order was voluntarily issued putting an extra fireman on all the large Brooks twelve-wheel locomotives so as to lighten the work of the firemen in charge of the furnaces of these big locomotives.

THE SEASON AT NEWPORT.

SPECIAL MESSENGER BRINGS A WEDDING GIFT TO MR. HAVEMEYER—NAVY BOARD TESTS.

Newport, R. I., July 10 (Special).—American District Telegraph Messenger No. 834, from No. 599 Broadway, New-York, arrived here this afternoon and returned home to-night. He brought a gift from Nikola Tesla for Henry O. Havemeyer, jr., who is to be married to-morrow to Miss Charlotte Whiting. He went first to Swanhurst, the summer home of Mrs. Rives, aunt of Miss Whiting, but, being under instructions to deliver his package to Mr. Havemeyer in person, was directed to the New Cliffs Hotel, where he executed his commission. Many guests have already arrived for the wedding.

Social entertainments to-day were rather quiet, including luncheons by Mrs. James Hude Beekman, Ogden Mills, jr., and Mrs. Edward S. Willing.

Commodore Lewis Cass Ledyard of the New-York Yacht Club, who recently purchased the Sessions property, on Brenton's Cove, at the lower end of the harbor, has now bought an additional tract of land adjoining, containing about 207,000 square feet. This, with the original purchase, will give an extensive and unique site for the new villa which Mr. Ledyard contemplates erecting at an early date.

A special naval board, consisting of Lieutenant Bronough, Lieutenant Gibbs and Ensign Hallighan, has been making tests of the new McGray electric log, having the assistance of the inventor, A. N. McGray. The torpedo boat Porter was employed, being run at from ten to twenty-four knots speed, and it is understood that the trials were entirely satisfactory.

The log is an ordinary rotator, on whose shaft a carriage travels back and forth, completing an electric circuit at every twentieth of a knot, and registering on a dial placed at any point on board ship. A battery of twelve dry cells will run the log fifteen thousand miles. At ordinary speed 150 feet of cable is required, and at 24 knots 250 feet of cable. One of these logs is now in use on the flagship New-York of the North Atlantic Squadron, and the invention may be adopted by the Government.

JOINT PALISADES COMMISSION MEETS.

MEN FROM BOTH STATES TO WORK IN CONCERT TO PRESERVE THE CLIFFS.

The Palisades Interstate Park Commission met yesterday at 3 p. m. in the office of George W. Perkins, No. 346 Broadway. Colonel Edwin A. Stevens tendered the use of his office, in Hoboken, as a place of meeting for the New-Jersey Commission, and Mr. Perkins tendered his office as a place of meeting for the New-York Commission, and it was decided to accept the offers. As no member of the Commission receives compensation of any kind for his services, this leaves the funds appropriated by the State for the use of the Commission to be spent in the more important work of devising ways and means for the actual preservation of the Palisades. The New-Jersey Commission will organize next Friday, and then the Commissions from both States will work in concert, and regular meetings will be held. Colonel Stevens will in all probability be made president of the New-Jersey Commission.

The members of the Commission present at the meeting yesterday afternoon were George W. Perkins and J. Dupratt White, of New-York, and Abram S. Hewett, Edwin A. Stevens, Franklin W. Hopkins, William A. Linn and Abram Deronde, of New-Jersey. About an hour was spent in looking over maps and surveys of previous commissions.

WORK ON BURNED STEAMSHIPS.

STERN OF THE SAALE MOVED—THE MAIN STILL SINKING—MORE BODIES RECOVERED.

Three bodies were recovered yesterday from the steamship Saale. Coroner Hoffman, of Hoboken, took charge of them. A body was also found floating opposite the burned piers. Divers have reported that no bodies remain near the first two piers, but until the piles have been removed it cannot be positively known.

Gustav H. Schwab, agent of the North German Lloyd Line, and Captain M. Moller, superintendent of the Bremen Line, went aboard the Saale about noon, and took a survey of the preparations made for pumping the water from the ship. Six tugs began pumping the water out, and other leaks were found. These were plugged up. The stern of the vessel finally moved to a position that gave her a more even keel. Mr. Schwab said that pumping to raise the Saale would begin to-day. The Bremen, he thought, would be ready for pumping on Thursday. She will be worked into a better position, so that temporary repairs can be made.

The Main is steadily sinking, despite the fact that much of her cargo has been taken out. She went down about a foot yesterday. A big steam pump is taking the grain out of her hold. The Main's sides are weak, and it is feared that when she floats, if she does, she will break under the strain of her weight. All her lifeboats and upper works have been removed.

At a meeting of the Board of Health Commissioners of North Bergen yesterday afternoon, complaint was made against the Flower Hill Cemetery Company, that the ordinances have been violated by the way the victims of the fire have been buried, and that the health of the people living in that neighborhood is being menaced. A police patrol has been established at the cemetery, with instructions to see that the ordinances are complied with.

The Hoboken Board of Health met yesterday and received a complaint of the stench that arises from the ruins of the Campbell Company's warehouse. Last night great quantities of disinfectant were strewn about the place.

As the result of the big fire nine more libels for salvage were filed in the United States District Court yesterday.

DOCK BOARD RULE FOR GREATER SAFETY.

The Dock Board, at a recent meeting, amended Rule 18 of the Rules and Regulations relating to inflammable materials on piers. The rule now reads in part:

No person shall load, discharge or keep on any wharf, pier or bulkhead, or allow to remain on any lighter, barge, or other craft moored to the wharves, piers or bulkheads of the city, any cotton, turpentine, rosin, hay, straw, excelsior, hemp, palm, fibre, sea moss, oil, or other inflammable merchandise, under penalty of not exceeding $50 for each day or fraction of a day.

SIRE TO FIGHT THE JUDGMENT.

SAYS MISS TEMPLETON OWES HIM MONEY, AND THAT HE WILL PROSECUTE DEPUTIES CRIMINALLY.

The unceremonious removal of several hundred dollars from the box office of the New-York Theatre by deputy sheriffs on Monday night has put the managers of that playhouse on their mettle. They say that they are going to fight, and it won't be a French duel such as Mark Twain once figured in either.

According to the statement made by Max Gross, one of the deputy sheriffs who took part in the attachment, he took $650 out of the box office till to satisfy a judgment in favor of Miss Fay Templeton. He said that according to the decision of the court the New-York Amusement Company owed the actress $500 for one week's wages.

H. B. Sire, one of the managers of the New-York Theatre, gave out a statement last night, in which he said:

It is true that we owe Miss Templeton $500 for wages, but it is also true, although not understood, that she owes us $2,500 for money lent her. We have papers to prove this. For this reason we had withheld the payment of the $500. Of this $2,500, $2,000 was owed to me and $500 to my brother.

The judgment upon which the attachment depended was the snap judgment of a lower court. We did not even have an opportunity to appeal it. I shall therefore take steps to appeal the case for the ultimate purpose of compelling Miss Templeton to pay back the money. I intend to bring criminal action against the deputy sheriffs. The money that they took, I understand, amounted to $1,260, instead of $635.

Roland Curtis, the cashier at the box office, said last night that the money removed belonged to him.

Mr. Barnes, the treasurer of the New-York Theatre, declared that Miss Templeton had paid back $1,000 out of $2,500. Other conflicting stories are told by other employes of the theatre.

A member of the firm of Howe & Hummel, attorneys for the actress, said that the deputies had acted in perfect accordance with the law, and that $110, the balance over the amount named in the judgment, plus the costs, would be paid back to Mr. Sire to-day.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY'S STRENGTH.

The ninety-fourth semi-annual statement of the Home Insurance Company of New-York, which has just been issued, will undoubtedly prove extremely gratifying both to those who are concerned in the solidity of the company and those who are interested in its dividends. The statement shows that the assets of the company amount to $12,882,086 07, while there is a net surplus over liabilities of $4,797,816 54. The company has a reserve premium fund of $4,419,734. The surplus as regards policy holders reaches the sum of $7,797,816 54. The character of the company's investments may be gathered from the following samples of bonds which it holds:

	Per cent.
District of Columbia of 1924	3-65
United States (1904)	5
United States (1925)	4
State of Georgia, registered, 1920	3½
New-York City, registered	3
West Chicago Park Commissioners special assessment warrants	6
City of Richmond, Va., 1922	5
Topeka City, Kan., internal improvement	6
New-York, Chicago and St. Louis Railroad Company first mortgage, 1937	4
Ohio and West Virginia Railway Company first mortgage, 1910	7
Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis Railroad first consolidated mortgage, 1914	7
Louisville, New-Albany and Chicago Railway Company first mortgage, 1910	6
West Shore Railway first mortgage guaranteed, registered	4
Jeffersonville, Madison and Indianapolis Railroad Company first mortgage, sinking fund, 1906	7
Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha Railway Company consolidated mortgage, 1930	6
Virginia Midland Railway Company general mortgage, guaranteed, stamped, 1936	5
Cleveland Terminal and Valley Railroad Company, 1995	4
Louisville, Henderson and St. Louis Railway Company first mortgage, 1946	5
Standard Gas Light Company first mortgage, 1930	5
Des Moines Water Works Company first consolidated mortgage, 1917	4
Denver Union Water Company first mortgage, 1914	5

Here are specimens of the stocks owned:

		Each.
10,000	shares Pennsylvania Railroad Company	$50
5,000	shares Morris and Essex Railroad Company guaranteed	50
2,650	shares United New-Jersey Railroad and Canal Company guaranteed	100
2,500	shares Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company, guaranteed	100
2,500	shares Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company preferred	100
2,500	shares Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company common	100
2,500	shares Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company	100
2,000	shares Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company preferred	100
1,500	shares Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad Company guaranteed	50
1,000	shares Fort Wayne and Jackson Railroad Company preferred	100
1,000	shares Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha Railway Company preferred	100
1,000	shares Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad	100
1,000	shares Connecticut River Railroad Company	100
1,000	shares Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company preferred	100
1,000	shares Northern Railroad of New-Jersey	100
1,000	shares Valley Railroad	100
500	shares New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad	100
428	shares New-York and Harlem Railroad guaranteed	50

A semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent has been declared, payable on demand. Daniel A. Heald is the president of the company, and among its directors are Levi P. Morton, Oliver S. Carter, Daniel A. Heald, David H. McAlpin, Cornelius N. Bliss, John H. Washburn, Walter H. Lewis, Francis H. Leggett, Benjamin Perkins, Elbridge G. Snow, George H. Hartford, Henry F. Noyes, Lucien C. Warner, Warner Van Norden, Dumont Clarke and James B. Van Woert.

FOUR DAYS' CHURCH FESTIVAL BEGINS.

A four days' festival in honor of the opening of the Roman Catholic Church of St. Jerome, at One-hundred-and-thirty-eighth-st. and Alexander-ave., was begun last evening in the church. The building is not completed, but it is expected that the dedication will take place on St. Jerome's day. Last night the Rev. Father P. W. Tandy, pastor of the church; James I. Wells, president of the North Side Board of Trade, and Francis V. S. Oliver delivered addresses. There was instrumental and vocal music. The attendance was large. Refreshments were served.

THE CITY OF TIEN-TSIN

ITS IMPORTANCE TO THE COMMERCE OF NORTHERN CHINA.

H. W. Lawson, in The London Telegraph.

Tien-Tsin is the commercial capital of Northern China, the port of Peking, and the great exchange and mart of Mongolia and Tartary proper. Situate on the flat, alluvial plain that runs up from the mudbanks of the coast to the foothills of the Mongolian plateau, there is nothing in the site or plan of the native city to distinguish it from any other collection of squat, tile roofed, ramshackle buildings intersected with filth laden ditches to be seen, with slight variations for soil and climate, from one end of China to the other. The ferocity and turbulence of the Tien-Tsin mob have been notorious since the lamentable massacre of 1870, which began with the murder of the French Consul and his wife and culminated in unspeakable outrages upon the wretched Sisters of the religious orders. Unfortunately, those were the days of imperial forgetfulness, and but little was done to bring the responsible authors and abettors of the crime to account. It was about the time when the Foreign Office is said to have remonstrated with our Minister in China because no dispatch had been received for six months on any single subject. "Write anything you like, but write something," was the direction given.

A waterside population, in China, as elsewhere, embraces the roughest classes of the community, and the character of the people is not improved by the presence of the great army of Yamen runners and parasites, the small fry of the official world, who hang on to the viceregal Yamen of Chi-Li, of which Tien-Tsin is the seat of government. The city is said, according to the rough tests of calculation which serve for the Chinese census, to contain over a million inhabitants. Packed and compressed into the stone boxes that serve for houses, it is impossible for a stranger to make any estimate of the number of those who dwell in them, but as one passes through the foul and narrow streets and slimy alleys they seem literally to swarm and fester with coolies, beggars and parti-colored soldiers. Like all other Chinese cities, Tien-Tsin has its miles of encircling walls, with the inevitable four gates and the regular succession of towers and bastions. Strongly built of mud, with a facing of gray stone, these walls may have served their purpose against bows and arrows in the days of chronic rebellion and civil tumult, but they will prove useless to resist the smallest gun of a modern armament.

WRETCHED RAILWAY SERVICE.

The railway to Peking, although constructed according to English plans and under English direction, belongs to the Chinese, and is miserably managed, so far as its finance goes, by Chinese officials of the normal type, corrupt, wrong headed and full of self-importance. In the trains which run to Peking the only carriage decently sweet or clean is that of the Imperial Maritime Customs, in which Europeans are usually allowed to travel. The railway station at Tien-Tsin is not in the European settlement, but lies on the further side of the great wooden pontoon bridge which separates it from the native quarters. In the attack made by the Boxers the other day on the Russian force, it seems that the river formed the dividing line between the two, and it must have been in the attempt to cross the bridge that the Chinese marauders lost so heavily. The European settlement is second to none in China in the breadth and cleanliness of its streets and in the solidity and comfort of its houses. Like all the other "Bunds," it is an "imperium in imperio," with its own municipal arrangements and its own police. In no part of the empire is local government better understood or administered than in these so-called concessions of Chinese territory. Each has its own city council, with officers and staff, regularly appointed and adequately paid, on the exact model of an English municipal borough of the first class. In fact, a town clerk of Birmingham would find himself perfectly at home in the town hall of far away European China.

The severity of the climate, which cuts off Tien-Tsin from the sea for four months of the year, has made the merchants put heavier weight of stone into the construction of their houses here than further south, and the general appearance resembles nothing so much as an important Scotch town, even in the character of its architecture, which the great Scotch firms who farm out the Far East have brought with them from their native land. The police force is composed of Sikhs and Pathans—the "black devils" the Chinese call them—who look funny enough in the thick blue clothing and white woollen gloves of a London "bobby," but do their work to perfection. It will be a shocking catastrophe in the East, quite apart from the horrid probability of massacre and outrage, if the Boxers, or their protectors the Chinese soldiery, are able to lay their hands on this admirable oasis of Western civilization, which strikes the eye so curiously in the midst of the decadent corruption of the Manchus. Tien-Tsin trades in all the products of the northern provinces and of Mongolia, and a prominent feature in the streets of the Chinese city is the fur and skin shop, which supplies the natives with every sort of coat, from costly sable, sewn and put together from a hundred scraps and pieces, to the humble sheepskin for coolie wear.

The Tartar travels with his family and his followers. Wives riding straddle legged and children in baskets are mounted on camel back, and only the actual leaders go afoot, with the long string of their charges following in single file, tied together in line. Warmly clad in heavy wadded underclothes, topped by enormous sheepskins, their heads covered with long eared fur caps, in addition to which they put on fur earbags, and on their legs "Mongol socks," that is, soft, high boots of sheepskin, under felt overshoes, thickly studded with iron nails, these people look to the life the Tartar of the children's book of types. Beyond Kalgan the plateau rises to an elevation of four thousand feet, and the icy blast that sweeps across it cuts into the skin and pierces through the stoutest cloth. The Tartar differs considerably from the Chinaman, or even from his kinsman the Manchu, in the ruddy yellow of his face and the pleasant frankness of his glance. He seems to favor bright colors, and on the top of his fur hood he often sticks the gold buttoned cap of Chinese official rank, while his women's jackets are of yellow and scarlet, as well as of Chinese blue.

Mongolia is the great stud farm of the empire, and droves of ponies are thence brought down to Tien-Tsin and the northern ports, to be shipped to the settlements of the south or sold for commercial purposes to the Chinese merchant. Just outside the north gate of Peking is a large market where these ponies—griffins they are called—are sold by auction, as they come to hand from their Tartar breeders. In shape and make they are not attractive to the Western eye, and they look, as they are, coarse and underbred. Their heads, in particular, are square and clumsy, but they have great qualities of sturdiness and hard condition, and it is found in practice that their legs will stand any amount of rattling over the hard ground and the stony roads. It is almost needless to say that they are wonderfully sure of foot and clever in avoiding the holes and drops of a "trappy" country. In and near the capital twenty or thirty taels go a long way toward buying the best that are brought to the hammer, and their keep does not come to more than about five China dollars a month. All they have for food is chopped straw and millet, with plenty of hot water, making up a sort of gruel, which they eat at odd times by night and day. Their natural pace, agreeable to the Chinese taste, is a slow jog trot, but under European hands they soon learn to gallop at a respectable rate. Unluckily, the breaking is of the roughest; their mouths are as hard as iron, and accustomed to be tight held by the head, the reins must be taken short to make them go at all. Moreover, when owned by Chinamen they are ill-kempt and scraggy, almost mangy in their coats. Nothing is done to improve the stamp, and, unlike the native princes of India, the high officials do nothing to help the farmers and carriers by introducing better strains of blood.

EFFICIENCY OF LABOR.

Labor in China varies in its efficiency according to place, and, curiously unlike Europe, seems to vary inversely with the temperatures of the climate. At Tien-Tsin and the northern ports it takes much longer to load and unload cargo than at the ports of the Yang-Tse, and the husbandry of the soil shows less care in the northern provinces than it does lower down. In fact, the northerners seem inclined to hibernate, and allow the rigor of the winter to unman them instead of spurring them to activity. Still, after watching gangs of coolies working in many places, it may safely be asserted that the average zest and genuineness of their labor are superior to those of any nation, with, perhaps, the exception of our own. From this it does not follow that the Chinaman, like the London "docker," does not know how to play "ca' canny" when he chooses. I had the experience of being aboard one of the last of the China merchants' steamships to leave Tongku before the Pei-ho was closed by ice to water traffic, and the coolies employed happened to be in receipt of monthly wages. It was neither their object nor their desire to shut down for the winter too quickly, so they resolved to take full time and something more in getting the cargo aboard, both from the wharf and at Tongku and outside the Taku bar from lighters.

It chanced that this cargo mainly consisted of peanuts for Canton, packed in matted bags of the roughest make. Each bag was passed to the comprador's clerk, who stuck a tally into the sack, and it was then hooked on by a row of coolies into the ship's hold. Not only was it possible to make all this a very slow process, but the lingering could be turned to a practical purpose. The hook, if judiciously inserted, caused a constant stream of peanuts to fall out, and these were instantly stored in handkerchiefs and taken as "perks" by the hungry workmen. It may be imagined how easily twenty-four hours were consumed in this pleasant pastime. When, however, it is a question of piecework, either directly or indirectly through the labor contractor or gang master, who plays so large a part in the industrial organization of the Celestial Empire, the hours are miraculously shortened, and the ships seldom exhaust the given time in port before they are ready to go to sea or up-river, as the case may be.

REPORT OF AN OUTRAGE BY BOXERS.

A letter was received in this city yesterday by the Rev. Dr. Creegan, of the American Board of Foreign Missions, from Mrs. Horace T. Pitkin, who is in Troy, Ohio, inclosing a letter from her husband, dated at Pao-Ting-Fu, one hundred miles southwest of Peking, May 28. Mr. Pitkin is a missionary, and in his letter gives in the form of a diary accounts of various outrages in China. Under date of March 16 he writes of a fight in a nearby village as follows:

It seems that in the moonlight of Saturday night the Boxers came down to the village, surrounded the houses of the Roman Catholics as they were pointed out to them and then robbed them, allowing no one to escape. Finally, they fired the house and as the people rushed out from the flames they were killed and thrown back into the fire. Only one man escaped, and they pursued him. He jumped into a well, and so they fired their guns into the well and threw down bricks, until, thinking him dead, they left. He managed to get out and started for Pao-Ting-Fu, told the Roman Catholics and they waited all day for other survivors to come. As none came, on Monday they saw the Provincial Judge and he sent soldiers, but they could find nothing. The Roman Catholics were absolutely wiped out, thirty or more.

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