"IF YOU SEE IT IN The Sun IT'S SO."

The Sun.

THE WEATHER PREDICTION
For New York and its Vicinity:
Fair and warm in the morning, showers and cool in the evening; southwesterly winds.

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FRANCE IN PERIL.

The Government Hounded to Insult and Defy England.

GROWING FEELING FOR WAR.

Tremendous Results Depend On To-day's Cabinet Meeting.

It is Believed Both England and China Protested Yesterday Against France's Demands in Siam—Official Notice of the Blockade Has Not Yet Been Sent to the Powers—England and China Are Likely Not to Recognize the Blockade—Carnot and His Cabinet in a Pitiable Position—Siam's Latest Word to the French Minister—Native Pilots Provided to Take the French Gunboats Down the Menam—The British Government Plied With Questions in the House of Commons.

PARIS, July 25.—Tremendous consequences are depending on to-morrow's action of the French Cabinet. The final decision to blockade Siam will in the present aspect of the situation entail greater perils to the peace of the Eastern world than any menace of the last two decades. The element of danger lies almost solely in the sudden insane clamor of the French people for war, and in the fact that the Government is in the hands of men unable to resist or control the storm they themselves raised.

The events of the next seven days, if shaped by the French policy of the past week, will bring a chorus of shrieks from the Paris press and boulevards demanding a declaration of war against England. That desire is now scarcely disguised. The Siamese imbroglio is considered by press and public solely in the anti-English aspect. The Government is being hounded in every possible way to insult and defy Great Britain. England fortunately is meeting the emergency in a most tolerant, dispassionate spirit.

The London despatch to THE SUN four days ago said that both China and England would protest against the enforcement of extreme territorial demands against Siam. There is reason to believe that this has now been done by both countries. China expressed her views to-day through her Chargé d'Affaires to Minister Develle. The terms of the message from Pekin to the French Government are not known, but it is believed it still further delayed the official notification to the powers of the blockade, which has not yet been given in spite of the announcement of an English news agency to the contrary. The attitude of England is not yet fully understood here, but the reserved and rather ominous announcement in the British House of Commons to-day is construed as indicating active intervention, and it has further inflamed popular fury. Diplomatists foresee that England and China will refuse to recognize the blockade if declared. This course is justified by international law, which does not require neutral nations to recognize a blockade unless war is actually declared. War cannot be declared except by vote of Parliament.

Siamese commerce is almost entirely in British ships. If the French blockading force fire on the British flag, which is almost sure to happen, the shots would take a prominent place in the world's history. It is not necessary to say more to emphasize the grave dangers of the attack of midsummer madness with which France is suffering.

The dilemma of President Carnot and his Cabinet is pitiable. They burned the bridges when they rejected Siam's humble concessions as inadequate. They cannot now retreat without sacrificing their political fortunes in the next month's elections. Will they risk incalculable perils for France by persisting in the present policy in obedience to the mad popular behest? To-morrow, probably, the die will be cast.

A Cabinet Council was held to-day at Marly-le-Roi, where President Cardot is temporarily sojourning. M. Carnot presided over the deliberations, which were entirely devoted to the Siamese question.

After the Council rose, a semi-official statement of the proceedings was issued. This statement was, that in conformity with the unanimous vote of the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies the Government had taken such measures to safeguard the interests and dignity of France as were considered from Siam's reply to the French ultimatum to have been rendered necessary.

The Chinese Chargé d'Affaires called to-day on M. Develle, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and explained the Chinese Government's views of the Franco-Siamese dispute.

By United Press.

BANGKOK, July 25.—M. Pavie, French Minister Resident, started down the river this afternoon on the war ship Inconstante, accompanied by the war ships Lutin and Comete. All is quiet in this city.

SAIGON, July 25.—The Division of the Far East of the French fleet, which is commanded by Admiral Humann, sailed to-day for the Gulf of Siam. The merchant vessels lying off Bangkok probably will receive time before the blockade to leave the Menam River and put out to sea.

TIEN-TSIN, July 25.—The Chinese Government has received the news of France's territorial demands upon Siam with amazement and indignation. That France should lay claim to country up to the twenty-third parallel is regarded as an intrusion upon the rights of China; for at Pekin the contention is that both banks of the Mekong, to a point well south of the twenty-third parallel, are Chinese possessions. The Mandarin party, which is bitterly anti-French, is trying to force the Government to interfere.

LONDON, July 25.—The correspondent at Bangkok of the *Times* telegraphs that the Siamese Foreign Minister, in replying to the statement of M. Pavie, the French Minister, that Siam's answer to the French ultimatum was not satisfactory, expresses surprise and regret that the abdication by Siam of her sovereignty not only over that part of the territory in dispute on the left bank of the Mekong River, but also over Stuntreng and Khone, which are indisputably Siamese by treaty, is not considered fully in accordance with the requirements of France. The Siamese Minister, therefore, urges more strenuously than ever that France define exactly what she considers her rights in Annam and Cambodia and on the left bank of the Mekong River.

The correspondent adds that the Siamese Government has offered to provide pilots to take the French gunboats Lutin and Comete down the Menam River from Bangkok. These pilots were asked for by M. Pavie yesterday when he notified the Siamese Government that he would leave the city on Wednesday to go on board the war ship Inconstante. It appears certain now that M. Pavie will hasten his departure. It is said that the French Minister on one of the gunboats, and accompanied by the other, will go down the river this evening.

In the House of Commons to-day Mr. John Leng asked if the Government was aware that British subjects possessed rights over forty square miles of land in the Siamese provinces of Chantaborn, Krat, and Battambang for working ruby and sapphire mines, and whether, in the event of France annexing those provinces, care would be taken to guard British interests.

Sir Edward Grey, Parliamentary Secretary of the Foreign Office, said in reply that the Government was aware of the mining rights held in Siam by British subjects, but he pointed out that the provinces in which these rights are held lie to the west of the Mekong River, and were not, therefore, included in the territorial demands made by France.

The Hon. George N. Curzon, Conservative, member for the Southport Division of Lancashire, asked whether France had notified Great Britain that she had established a blockade of the Siamese coast; whether the establishment of such a blockade would be regarded as an act of belligerency between France and Siam; whether the blockade had been or would be recognized by Great Britain, and what measures the Government proposed to take in regard to the matter.

Sir Edward Grey replied that Great Britain had received from France verbal notice of the intention of the French Government to blockade the Siamese coast. The blockade would certainly be an act of belligerency. The British Government, Sir Edward added, proposed to continue its present protection of the lives of British subjects in Bangkok and of the property of British subjects. The Government thought that the value that attaches to a declaration of blockade must vary with the circumstances of each particular case.

Mr. Curzon then asked:

"Suppose any British vessel, even a ship carrying mails, should ascend the Menam River after Thursday, will it risk being captured or fired upon by the French? If so, what steps will the Government take to mitigate such a state of affairs? And further, when may we expect notification of the proceedings of our Ambassador in Paris?"

Cries of "Hear! Hear!" greeted this question.

Sir Edward said that any further communications he might make to the House must depend upon the communications now passing between Great Britain and France. As to the details of the blockade, he must say that the Government had only just received notice of the fact of the intended blockade. He added that he must ask that due notice be given of other questions the members desired to ask.

Notwithstanding this request Sir Charles Dilke asked:

"Will there be a declaration of war, or merely an implied belligerency? Will not the blockade be established under the pretence of its being what is called "a 'pacific blockade'?"

Sir Edward replied: I cannot add anything to what I have said. I hope to be able to give you further information on Thursday. It would not be advisable nor to the public interest to make any further statement to-day."

Sir Richard Temple asked if the Government was taking steps to secure some equality in the British and French naval forces in Siamese waters.

The question brought forth cries of "Don't answer," but Sir Edward answered, saying: "I assured the House on a previous occasion, and the assurance still holds, that Great Britain has a sufficient force off Bangkok to protect British life and property."

LONDON, July 25.—The Paris correspondent of the *Morning Post* believes that M. Develle personally is in favor of a more conciliatory attitude toward Siam.

The Bangkok correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs under yesterday's date:

"The pilots of the French gunboats state that they will anchor to-night at the Deep Pool Cave, outside the fortifications, and will cross the bar to-morrow. Great uncertainty exists as to what will happen if the blockade begins to-morrow.

"Representatives of neutral powers have received no official notice of the blockade, and neutral vessels expect ample time to leave the river.

"The British residents will meet Capt. Jones (British Minister) to-morrow to complete measures for defence in case the dangerous classes, deprived of their means of employment, attempt to rise and loot the city.

"It has been arranged already that landing parties from gunboats shall occupy strategic positions. The Siamese also will probably station a detachment of troops in the most populous quarters.

"The Government has issued a proclamation warning the populace to behave peaceably and refrain from attacking foreigners."

A late despatch to the *Times*, from a semi-official source, says that at 11 o'clock the French vessels had passed the mouth of the Menam River and had exchanged salutes with the Siamese forts.

The Bangkok correspondent of the *Daily Chronicle* telegraphs: "If anything is to be saved for British influence and commerce with Siam, it is absolutely necessary that British interests here be placed in the hands of a strong man with complete authority from the home Government. The British residents are complaining bitterly of the neglect of their interests.

"The Siamese Cabinet is far from realizing the critical nature of the situation. The Ministers pursue their ordinary amusements as if no crisis existed.

"The royal family is helpless to face the present difficulties. Only energetic measures from Europe can prevent a complete collapse."

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* comments on the vagueness of the official reports of the Cabinet council at M. Carnot's house at Marly-le-Roi. He then quotes at length from the leaders in the Paris dailies.

The *Débats* complains that the French fleet has been condemned to the inactivity of a blockade, anchored at a distance from land and exposed to the storms and maladies peculiar to the climate, instead of storming the forts on the Menam River. Such extreme generosity, says the *Débats*, can only serve to prolong the war and realize the Siamese purpose to gain time.

The *Matin* protests against the Government's attempt to filch the Shan States. "'Colonial empire' has a very fine sound," it says, "but the English and German merchants will pocket all the profits.

"The Conservatives will not grudge sacrifices when the honor of the flag is at stake, but they disclaim all responsibility for the present unsystematic policy of the Government."

The *Courrier du Soir* published yesterday afternoon a curious item to the effect that the blockade will be complete only as regards contraband of war, and that the international side of the questions raised may be settled by evidence as to what interests suffer injury from the blockade.

"The blockade will thus present an excellent basis of negotiations," says this journal, "which it will undoubtedly render necessary, without prejudice to any ulterior guarantee. Blue doubtless will be regarded as contraband."

The Paris correspondent of the *Standard* telegraphs: "It is stated semi-officially that the blockade will not be confined to the estuary of the Menam, but that the rivers east and west also will be blockaded. Rear Admiral Humann will occupy an island eighteen miles from the Menam.

"It is reported that there is no intention to bombard Bangkok, although the batteries on both sides of the river at Paknam and on the island midstream will be destroyed. The royal palace, where 12,000 soldiers are believed to be massed, will be attacked and occupied."

REFUSED THE QUEEN'S REQUEST.

The Presbyterian Mission Won't Send Girls to the Palace.

The Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions of this city has received a letter from one of its missionaries in Siam which says:

"Yesterday a Siamese noble came to ask for a girl to go and teach English to a princess. I told him we had no girls advanced enough except our own teachers. That was not our only reason for refusing such a request, for we have no strength or money to waste in training girls and educating them to send out to the temptations and difficulties of a life in the King's retinue of wives and children. Only last Saturday I refused a request of the Queen for some girls to go and assist at the palace in some ceremonies soon to occur. It is rather hard to say 'No' to royalty in such a trifle. But it seemed best."

THRASHED ON THE SPOT.

Interesting Experience of a Young Man Who Slapped a Woman's Face.

A tall woman dressed in white and wearing a white sailor hat and veil was walking along Twenty-third street from Eighth to Seventh avenue about 8:15 o'clock last night in a leisurely way, as if waiting for some one.

When she had reached about the centre of the block a young man in a light suit, straw hat, and russet shoes accosted her. The young man drew back his hand and slapped the woman in the face.

A man, tall and athletic in appearance and carrying an unusually large walking stick, bounded down the stoop of one of the houses on Twenty-third street, and raising his cane in the air brought it down on the head of the man who had slapped the woman's face.

Then he proceeded in the most improved manner to larrup the young man with his cane. This fellow tried several times to break through the crowd that immediately enclosed them, but was pushed back each time to be pounded again with the cane. He finally broke through and ran toward Sixth avenue.

The young woman, who is a member of the "Black Crook" company, said that she was acquainted with the young man who had slapped her. She says he became angry at her refusal to lend him 25 cents. The man who wielded the cane was her husband.

Half Fare to Chicago, via New York Central.

Special train from Grand Central station, Saturday, July 29, 11 A. M., 1300 st. 11:10 A. M. up the Hudson, through the Mohawk Valley by daylight; vestibuled coaches through without change, arrive Chicago 4 P. M. Other excursions on Aug. 2 & 16. Tickets now on sale.—Adv.

MOBBED A SILVER MEETING.

CRANKS, POPULISTS, AND STRIKERS RIOT AT THE FIFTH AVENUE.

After Mr. Doody had Warned Congress and Anti-Monopoly Boyd had Adjourned the Riot and the Hotel Porters had Turned Off the Gas, Some Delegates to Chicago were Appointed by a Remnant—Mr. Colgate's Letter Hardly Got a Hearing.

A SUN reporter will now attempt to describe what occurred at the meeting of the New York silverites at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last evening. For a week or more there have been notices in the New York newspapers announcing that at this meeting delegates would be appointed to represent New York at the great convention of silver men in Chicago on Aug. 1. At this convention the silver advocates of the West, Northwest, South, and Southwest are to protest against what they call the effort to demonetize silver. THE SUN reporter who attended the meeting in the Fifth Avenue Hotel has been at Anarchists' meetings, been up all night at wakes of hanged Whyos, passed through half a dozen panics in Wall street, attended State conventions of both political parties where guns took the place of handkerchiefs, and seen delegates at national conventions punch each others' heads and use language. With the greatest diffidence, however, he undertakes to describe what occurred in Parlor D F of the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night.

In the first place, it was rather a hot night. The meeting room was but seven feet four inches by actual measurement from the capacious bar of the hotel. The room was fifteen by twenty, and crowded into it were 200 statesmen.

Who were there? Well, first of all, and with vociferous voice, was Richard J. Hinton, known in Anarchist circles as Long-haired Dick. Then there were Dr. J. G. Boyd of anti-monopoly fame, now President of a liquor dealers' protective association; George O. Jones, who is a Greenbacker and a Populist; Cornelius F. Doody, who used to be known to the newspapers as a labor agitator in the day of District Assembly 49; Hardin Weston, who said he represented the great silver banker of Wall street, James B. Colgate, and who subsequently read a letter sent by Mr. Colgate to the other gentlemen there assembled; Richard Lacy, a down-town merchant, full of enthusiasm on the silver question, who says he believes the bank Presidents are humbugs; D. B. Harris, who looks like Santa Claus and has haunted the hotel corridors for months talking up silver; Isaac L. Egbert, whom nobody seemed to know; Thaddeus B. Wakeman of Liberal Club, Woman's rights, and single tax renown; Alexander C. Lassen, who is known for his dreamy soliloquies of Cadmus stock; H. Charles Ulliman, who thinks he looks like Senator Daniels of Virginia; William A. A. Carsey and A. H. Gallahue, inventors and patentees of "labor organizations," principally at election time; Hugh J. Fitch, Henry B. Clifford, John Keogh (he with the stentorian voice and vast experience in labor movements), Delmore Elwell, the Brooklyn financier, who was discovered by the World's Fair Commissioners, and oh! so many more who have been known to the newspaper reporters for oh! so many years and have been quarrelsome oh! so many different kinds of noises all the time. Mr. Lacy, Mr. Colgate, and Mr. A. Foster Higgins, who, like Mr. Colgate, sent a letter, had no idea, of course, what sort of a crowd would come to the meeting.

Somebody in starting the meeting voted ex-Senator Senator Boyd into the chair. Nobody could find out who had done this. There was a little secretary who hadn't time to give his name, and, bless him! nobody can blame him. From the start to the end he was in a fog of motions and resolutions. He had tangled hair and his heart was true, but he was not of much use to the reporters.

As soon as Mr. Boyd confronted his audience he banged on a table with the handle of a bloated umbrella and in rasping tones demanded order. There was no order. There was no attempt at silver order, and not a dozen of the Finest could have got anything like order. All hands wanted to talk from the start. It looked as if some of them wanted to fight. Mr. Boyd attempted to state the object of the meeting. He was interrupted with such remarks as "He's a liar, you bet!" "He's a stuff!" and "Put him out!" Mr. Boyd would bang on the table with the handle of his cotton umbrella in his efforts to be heard. But between the banging and the interruptions Mr. Boyd managed to say in effect that the silver men had rights and that New York silver advocates should be represented at the silver convention in Chicago. He also managed to say that this gathering had met for the purpose of sending delegates to this convention. Then when Mr. Boyd resumed his seat up went shouts of "He's a liar from 'way back," and all that sort of thing, some of the remarks being unprintable.

The Chairman then handed a letter over to the reporters that his name was Cornelius F. Doody and he waved three pages of type-written resolutions. Mr. Doody's resolutions declared that there was not money enough in the country; that the population had increased out of all proportion to the circulating medium, and that Congress cautious Congress that stopping the purchase of silver won't increase the currency, and he demands that Congress and the Executive keep the pledges of the Democratic party to maintain silver and gold dollars at a parity. Mr. Doody had a hard time in getting through the reading of his resolutions. "Who the hell are you?" was shouted at him.

"Give us a rest," cried another auditor. "You're only looking for a job."

"You're name's Doody, is it?" cried another.

"It should be Stuff."

All the time Mr. Boyd solemnly banged his cotton umbrella.

Mr. Doody attempted at last to speak to his resolutions. He is no bigger than a pint of cider, and as Mr. Boyd solemnly rapped his umbrella for order, up jumped long-haired Dick Hinton. Mr. Hinton, who is principally lungs, protested against the resolutions of Mr. Doody. He didn't say why. He talked for five minutes and didn't say a word, except that he wouldn't be a party to any "snap resolutions."

"This is an effort to gag us," he roared. "This is a star chamber; this is worse than the old robber-rye barons, and I for one gentleman to protest."

"Shut up."

"Get off yer perch."

Mr. Hinton had climbed in to a chair in his enthusiasm. He was pelted with all sorts of snappy comments.

Mr. Doody interrupted and wanted to have his say.

"Chuck that little devil out."

"He's no business here."

"I request that Mr. Doody be removed from the room."

These were the sentiments hurled at him. Mr. Hinton was still standing on the chair, panting, and shaking his hair like seven Sutherland sisters.

"I wish to add an amendment," says he.

"Shut up!" says somebody.

"A decision of the Supreme Court gold bugs," began Doody.

"Dry up and take your seat, you little devil!"

"I oppose the resolutions," roared Dick Hinton.

"I want a committee of five appointed; this is star chamber.——"

Mr. Boyd banged with his umbrella until his goggles fell off.

Mr. Ullman—I demand that the resolutions be laid on the table.

"That's the cheese" (from the audience).

"To hell with this gang."

Mr. Hinton—Give us a call, a division.

Mr. Boyd leaned over to THE SUN reporter and said that Senator Stewart and Senator Jones were at the Grand Hotel and the Holland House respectively, and said he didn't think they would come to the meeting. As he imparted the information he mechanically banged with the umbrella. That crowd wouldn't have regarded a trip hammer. The resolutions were declared adopted, then lost, and finally adopted. All the time there was a row of indescribable proportions.

"Let's organize another meeting."

"Star chamber."

"Put up job."

"Move we adjourn."

You could have heard the shouting in the street and far beyond.

Mr. Vilas, one of the proprietors of the hotel, with two porters and three barkeepers, came in. Mr. Vilas had an anxious look. He squeezed through the throng until he got beside Chairman Boyd, and remained there flanked by his reserves until the meeting came to a close. Hinton climbed into a chair again and began to howl, and Boyd thumped him down with the aid of others, who cried:

"Pitch that long-haired rooster out."

Hardin Weston finally got an opportunity to read his letter from James B. Colgate. Amid whoops and howls and the disgruntled comments of Carsey's industrial Alliance men, who were charged with trying to break up the meeting, Mr. Weston read. Among other things Mr. Colgate said:

If, as a country, we should come to a silver basis, and gold be quoted at a premium, this, though deemed by some as a calamity, might prove a great benefit. In 1873 France and Germany, followed by other countries, to subserve their ends changed the unit of value from silver to gold, thereby demonetizing one-half of the metallic currency of the world. Have we not had enough in twenty years of this destructive experiment, and may we not wisely return to silver as the unit of value? This would not be an experiment, for it has served the test of thousands of years without bringing financial calamity upon any nation.

It is argued that a silver basis would destroy our credit abroad and foreigners would not purchase our securities. Have we, as a nation, come to this? Must we destroy one of our largest and productive industries, merely to sustain our credit abroad? Moses said, over three thousand years since (see Deut. xxvii, verses 43 and 44), that among the calamities which would fall upon the Jews, that, "The stranger which is within thee, he shall lend to thee, and thou shalt not lend to him. He shall be the head and thou shalt be the tail." Happily deliverance waits our country when we shall cease to be "the under dog."

Isaac L. Egbert then wanted delegates appointed. He yelled, "We've had talk and resolutions enough. We are met to appoint delegates. Stop the talking until we get to Chicago."

"Am I not to be heard?" roared back Richard Lacy. "I have had as much as anybody to do in getting up this meeting, and am I not to be heard? I've given my speech to the newspapers."

"Move that we adjourn," shouted a malcontent.

"No, sir; I have prepared a speech," yelled Mr. Lacy, "and I mean to be heard. I have done enough to be heard.

"You're sweating, old man; take off your coat," was Mr. Lacy's next greeting.

"I'll do it," and Mr. Lacy threw off his coat. He weighs 280 pounds, and it was rather hot in that room. He insisted on reading his speech, and at every interval came shouts of:

"Keep quiet, you sons o' guns!"

"I move we adjourn!"

"Put him out!"

"Git out!"

Chairman Boyd (Mr. Lacy resting)—I presume we are a body of gentlemen.

Mr. Lacy—Why don't you get out (to his critics in the audience); who wants you here?

A Voice—I renew my motion to adjourn.

Another Voice—Why don't you adjourn yourself? You only came here for a five-dollar bill, and didn't get it.

Mr. Boyd—Before going any further I would state that this meeting has no power to pay the expenses of delegates to Chicago.

A horrible stillness. Then a voice:

"I protest against Robert Bilsert as a delegate. The labor union men don't want him."

Mr. Lacy all the time was waiting to continue. He had taken off his coat and a voice roared out:

"You'd better be careful of your coat in this crowd."

"You might lose it."

"The People's party's here."

"Yes, and so are good Democrats here, too."

Mr. Lacy appeared discouraged. He turned to the reporters and said: "Shall I go on, boys?" They advised him to cut it short, and he did, and resumed his chat with the water running from his face in rivulets.

Then Lassen spoke. He got no better treatment than the others.

Then came the finale, with Mr. Vilas looking very nervous. Somebody shouted "Adjourn," and Chairman Boyd declared the "motion" carried. Mr. Boyd clinched his umbrella and slapped his straw hat over his eyes and started to leave the room amid such interesting comments as "You damned rascal!"

"You're a stuff."

"We'll have another meeting right here."

But just then Mr. Vilas's men turned out the lights, and there was black darkness and infinite swearing.

Mr. Boyd, Mr. Harris, and Mr. Henry Nichols got out into the barroom, got the reporters around them, and then named these "delegates" to represent the riot at the convention in Chicago: Richard Lacy, John G. Boyd, Hugh J. Fitch, Henry Nichols, Amasa Thornton, Harvey A. Spencer, Hardin Weston, Henry B. Clifford, Alexander C. Lassen, D. B. Harris, James W. Murphy, John M. Drake, A. A. Hill, Adolph Luhrs, and James H. Monroe.

Mr. Boyd and his friends said that the Carsey-Gallahue element and the political and industrial fakirs were responsible for the ruction during the evening. These men, they added, wanted to be sent as delegates, but Boyd and others were "on to them."

THE REV. MR. PUTNAM EXPELLED.

He No Longer Has the Right to Preach From a Baptist Pulpit.

The Rev. James W. Putnam, co-pastor with the Rev. Dr. D. C. Potter of the Baptist Tabernacle at Tenth street and Second avenue, was expelled from the church at a special meeting of the church held last night. This means that Mr. Putnam cannot join any other Baptist church or preach from any other Baptist pulpit unless he is received back into the Baptist Tabernacle.

The congregation met at 8 o'clock sharp, and it took them just eleven minutes to expel Mr. Putnam and adjourn. The Rev. Dr. Potter called the meeting to order. Gen. Nicholas W. Day was chosen Moderator, and A. G. Vanderpool, Chairman of the Investigating Committee, at once got up and made the report for the committee, finding Mr. Putnam guilty as follows:

1. The violation of the rules of our Manual, particularly those clauses under "First step," "Second step," and note 2, about making the matter "public."

2. We find him guilty of violating rule 2, page 44, "bringing a private grievance before the church, or otherwise making it public before pursuing the course prescribed in Matthew xviii."

3. We find him guilty of violating rule 4, page 44, in that the difficulty which he publicly assumed the responsibility for in the press and elsewhere was not left to the church to settle, nor did he abide the decision of the church, and he revived and prosecuted the difficulty beyond the decision of the church.

4. He was also guilty of having made slanderous statements to the press, and of distributing a slanderous letter before the church doors on Sunday, July 2.

5. We find him guilty in that he failed and refused to provide copies of explicit charges or give the names of the accusers and witnesses, as required in rule 5, page 45, in our Manual in the matter of his charges against Dr. Potter.

6. We find also that he was contumacious witness, and has treated your committee from the beginning with insolence and contempt.

We therefore recommend that you adopt the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Tabernacle Baptist Church withdraws the hand of fellowship from the Rev. James W. Putnam, and that he be and is hereby cut off from the church, the same to take effect immediately.

Mr. John P. Dallimore moved that the report be adopted. The motion was seconded from all over the room. The women especially exercised their right to be heard. Daniel Harding, the suspended member, alone voted in the negative, and the meeting adjourned at once.

Mr. Putnam did not go into the meeting. Later, in his rooms he was very emphatic.

"This is not the end," he said. "It is but the beginning. Soon like a thunderclap the crash will come and Potter will be nowhere."

The trustees of the church will at once take action to get Mr. Putnam out of his rooms. Some of the members suggested that his furniture be dumped into the street forthwith. Detective Long of the East Fifth street station, who was on duty at the church by request of Dr. Potter, put a damper on the scheme.

GIRL USHERS IN A CHURCH.

The Rev. Mr. Fray's Plan to Get Young Men to Attend His Mission.

The Rev. John E. Fray, the new pastor of the Duryea Presbyterian Mission in Clermont avenue, near Atlantic avenue, in Brooklyn, has devised a plan to stir up more interest in the affairs of the church among the young men of the congregation.

A dozen or more young women have been selected by the pastor to act as ushers, and they are to make their first appearance in that capacity at a rally of the Christian Endeavorers at the church to-night. It is understood that they are all pretty as well as youthful and that each has already distinguished herself for devotion to church work.

The Rev. Mr. Fray said: "We are going to try this experiment at the meeting to-morrow night. Our young men do not seem to take the interest in church work that they should, and I am trying to devise some method that will increase their attendance. My suggestion that some of our young woman should act as ushers has met with much favor. We will give the idea a trial at all events. If nothing satisfactory is accomplished we will try something else."

A White Plains Real Estate Dealer Missing.

The Police Department of this city and Brooklyn have been asked to look out for W. Nichols, a well-to-do real estate dealer, who disappeared from his home in White Plains last Thursday. He had been engaged in the manufacture of paint at Bound Brook, N. J., and had become pecuniarily involved. He had been despondent for some days. He lived in a handsome residence on Mamaroneck avenue, where he recently built, and owned considerable property at White Plains.

It is generally believed that he has committed suicide or become demented over his financial straits. He was a man of good habits and never drank or gambled, according to Mrs. Nichols, who is nearly distracted at his disappearance.

$17.00 to Chicago and Return

via New York, Ontario and Western Railway on Monday, July 31; Saturday, Aug. 12; Wednesday, Aug. 16. Leave Franklin St. Ferry at 8 A. M., West 42d st. at 8:15; arrive Chicago 4:30 P. M. following day. Both ways via Niagara Falls. Tickets good ten days. Full information at 871 Broadway, New York.—Adv.

Coney Island 25c. Excursion.

Regular 25c. popular excursion to-day to Coney Island via 86th st South Brooklyn Ferry at Whitehall st and West End R. R. Take children to the sea.—Adv.

WALL STREET IS VERY BLUE.

MANY STOCKS SELL AT THE LOWEST PRICES YET RECORDED.

The Milwaukee Bank Failure Precipitates a Break in the Shares of the Granger Trunk Lines—The Remainder of the List Follows Them—Philadelphia Causes New York Bankers a Good Deal of Trouble—London Continues to Buy Stocks.

The question most frequently asked in Wall street just now is, "When will the decline in prices stop?" It was more pertinent than ever yesterday, for, in a number of the leading stocks a further sharp break carried prices to the lowest figures that have been recorded in the present downward movement. When the stock market opened, a large number of those interested in it cherished timid hopes of some improvement in the tone; for London quotations for American railway shares were generally above the final figures of Monday here, and, besides, banking houses that do the bulk of the buying and selling for Europe were fairly liberal purchasers of stocks for which there is an international market.

The hopes referred to soon disappeared, for the local selling at once outweighed foreign buying. The principal bear operators, ignoring London, proceeded to offer stocks down all round the room, and, as usual, with the result of bringing out more or less long stock. At the decline thus brought about they covered some of their ventures, but as soon as the market began to rally in response to their purchases they turned sellers again. They had much in their favor. First, a report that the good offices of the Clearing House had been resorted to by one of the city banks for assistance. It was said that compliance with this request would result in an issue of at least a million more Clearing House loan certificates.

This report was soon disposed of by an issue of only $50,000 loan certificates, and a statement from the Clearing House Committee that the amount issued was all that had been applied for. There was enough actual news of an unfavorable character to prevent the disposal of the report referred to from exerting any influence upon the speculation. The gross earnings of the St. Paul and of the Atchison railroad companies for the third week of the current month, which were reported about midday, were in both cases considerably less than for the corresponding week of last year. Though comparison was made with unusually heavy returns a year ago, the figures were pretty generally regarded as cumulative evidence of the effect of the times upon railway traffic returns.

Next it became known that the banks were shipping large amounts of currency to the interior on top of a heavy outward movement on Monday. The final and hardest blow to the market was the news of the suspension of the Wisconsin Marine and Fire Insurance Bank at Milwaukee. Despatches from that city state that the embarrassment of the institution had been known to the banking community of Milwaukee and of Chicago for several days. It is intimated, too, that certain of the bears on the stock market had been informed of the impending crash, and also of the necessities of the largest stockholder in the bank, United States Senator John L. Mitchell.

Wall street was quick to realize the magnitude and importance of the failure. Years ago it was accustomed to hear a great deal about the institution, when, under the management of Alexander Mitchell, one of its founders, it was the source of financial supplies and basis of operations for the projectors of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad system. The fact that the bank was one of the oldest in the country, and one of the largest outside of New York and Chicago, having deposits of about $8,000,000, imparted to its suspension an importance that has not been felt respecting any other institution that has failed. Indeed, Mitchell's Bank, as it has generally been called, is the largest one that has gone down in the present panic.

Before the close of business news was received of the suspension of three more banks in Louisville, two in Indianapolis, and a number of others in smaller towns throughout the country. The cumulative force of this bad news woke the stock market from its comparative sluggishness, and the sagging of prices became more rapid, until shortly before the delivery hour it culminated in a sharp break. For a few minutes the market was completely demoralized, and for good reasons, since Northwestern dropped to 89, St. Paul to 48¾, Chicago, Burlington and Quincy to 70, and Rock Island to 55¾. A number of other stocks not closely allied to the Granger group suffered fully as severely, among them Chicago Gas, which sold 5½ below Monday, National Lead, Lake Shore, New York Central at 95, and Western Union at 72¾. In the low price stocks the greatest declines were in Atchison, C., C., C. and St. Louis, Omaha common, Missouri Pacific, Northern Pacific preferred, and Union Pacific.

Just at the close a rally consisting partly of the list rallied a little, and a few stocks recovered 1 ⅜ cent. or more from the lowest figures. Notwithstanding this improvement Northwest closed 5¾ lower than on Monday, C., B. and Quincy 3 ⅜ cent., Chicago Gas 2¼, New York Central and Manhattan Railway 2½, and C., C., C., and St. L. 2 ⅜ cent. Throughout the remainder of the list the net declines averaged about 1¼ ⅜ cent.

The market enjoyed no support except the little given it by London and the covering of shorts in one stock after another whenever the market for them became especially weak. The bears, who are absolutely in control of the market now, work with great energy and rapidity, selling one stock that may be fairly steady, while buying in at the same time another that has broken.

In this way they keep a constant pressure upon the market. One of them, Mr. A. H. Comstock, was busy yesterday on the side called to borrow a hundred shares of Chicago, Burlington and Quincy for delivery, and it was bought in for his account "under the rule" to the great satisfaction of many of his fellow brokers. The borrowing demand for stocks yesterday afternoon was so great that it would not be surprising if a number of the bears found it difficult to make all their deliveries in the near future.

The correspondents in this city of the suspended Wisconsin Marine and Fire Insurance Bank were the American Exchange National and the Hanover National. Officers of these banks said that the Milwaukee bank had not made especial demands upon them of late for accommodation or for currency. So far as can be learned none of the city banks have been hit hard by their out-of-town correspondents. The President of one bank, which has an unusually large number of country banks among its customers, remarked the other day that the most it could possibly lose by the failure of twenty-three banks that had been doing their business with him was about $3,000. This is the more remarkable considering the great liberality of the New York banks in dealing with their country correspondents.

The movement of money to the interior yesterday was heavy, being generally estimated at $1,000,000, as against about $1,250,000 on Monday. Within the last three or four days shipments of currency to various interior points have been fully as heavy as they were during the run on the Chicago banks. Owing to the policy of the Treasury Department in paying the debit balances out of the Sub-Treasury at the Clearing House in gold coin, the banks are using freely the gold thus received to make shipments to the country.

Some of the banks are still experiencing difficulty in obtaining the proceeds of drafts and other items sent to Philadelphia for collection, and in consequence one or two of them have declined to accept those items at all, while others take them simply for collection. Two or three of the largest down-town banks state, however, that they experience no difficulty in getting remittances from Philadelphia against their collections. As previously stated in THE SUN, the trouble seems to be with three or four banks which have undertaken to do a larger part of the New York business than their resources entitle them to handle.

That the present level of prices is attracting some actual purchases of securities is shown by the transfer books of a number of the larger railway corporations. The New York Central, the St. Paul, the Lake Shore, and Delaware and Hudson officials all tell the same story as to the large amounts of stock they are transferring into small amounts for delivery to investors. It is learned from a trustworthy source that within the last three months the amount of Western Union stock in the names of brokers has been reduced from 200,000 to 100,000 shares. During the same time thirty-eight investors appear to have sold their stock, while 250 names have been added to the investors' list.

Some apprehension was expressed in Wall street yesterday as to the outcome of the fortnightly settlement on the London Stock Exchange, which begins to-day. Foreign banking houses said that their cable advices indicated no uneasiness about the matter at London, and they were inclined to the opinion that the settlement would go through all right, because London bought stocks to-day right up to the close of business.

20 hours, New York to the World's Fair, by the Exposition Flyer of the New York Central.—Adv.

TERRIFIC EXPLOSION IN CANTON.

A Powder Magazine Blows Up—Hundreds of Victims.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 25.—Hong Kong newspapers which arrived to-day, give details of a terrific powder explosion at the Government powder magazine at Canton on June 24, which killed many, injured over 300 people, and wrecked 400 houses. About 5 P. M. the inhabitants of the Sam Unit district, in which the magazine stands, were startled by a tremendous report, which was heard over a large area and was followed by an enormous volume of smoke, quite darkening the sky. Very quickly it was known far and wide that a terrible calamity had occurred, and although the extent has not yet been ascertained, it is feared that the loss is very serious.

Every village in the neighborhood was completely wrecked and in a village on the opposite side of the stream which divided it from the factory several hundred houses were shattered. The total number of houses destroyed is approximated at 400, and although no idea has been formed of the loss of life it must be considerable.

The catastrophe originated from a cookhouse near the magazine, which caught fire and rapidly spread to the powder house. On hearing the explosion the inhabitants rushed out in great alarm, and further proclaimed the disaster by the beating of gongs and drums, urging the villagers to run into the fields for their lives. The mandarins were quickly informed, and troops were sent for A number of Chinese doctors and one European were speedily on the scene of the explosion, rendering assistance to the wounded.

A REPORT THAT UNCLE SAM WINS.

Behring Sea Arbitrators Said to Have Decided Against England.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—A rumor reached Washington to-night that the arbitrators in the Behring Sea controversy between the United States and Great Britain, who have been in session at Paris since March listening to arguments in the case, had decided in favor of the United States.

No confirmation or denial of the report could be had here to-night, as Second Assistant Secretary Adee, who is in charge of the State Department in the absence of Secretary Gresham, is at his country place in Maryland.

It was learned, however, that some of the officials of the department did not leave the building until 7 o'clock this evening, which may or may not be of significance.

SHOT HER HUSBAND THREE TIMES.

They Had Quarrelled at a Picnic—She Jumped from the Train and Escaped.

ST. LOUIS, July 25.—Louis Valle was shot and seriously wounded by his wife Pearl last night while they were returning from a country picnic at Desoto, Mo. The woman made her escape by jumping from a moving train. She fired four shots, one striking him in the left leg, one in the