WELL ENTERTAINED.

Some Funny Tales Crop Out About the Big British Naval Review

GIVEN FOR THE KAISER'S BENEFIT.

As Lively a Scene in the House of Commons as Could be Asked For.

BLOODSHED PREVENTED BY COATTAILS

That the Tailor Had Fortunately Fastened to the Garment to Stay.

Some very funny incidents were noted during the naval parade given by Queen Victoria, Monday, for the delectation of her royal grandson, the young Kaiser. The scene a couple of days later in the House of Commons had also some laughable features, but it came near ending more seriously.

[BY CABLE TO THE DISPATCH.]

LONDON, August 10.—The great naval review, which was effectually wet down last Saturday, came off successfully on Monday. The ruler of Germany seemed duly impressed, and made himself very affable. He inspected several of the ships, and talked freely with the officers, examining carefully every novel feature pointed out to him, and especially those improved weapons lately served out to some of the ships.

The electrical appliances also demanded some share of his attention, and so much was he convinced of the great strength of the flotilla that he is reported to have said that the central European powers, allied with England, could defy the world. England, however, does not mean to join in any such alliance at present, though the leaning of this Government is undoubtedly toward the Kaiser.

A NUMBER OF FUNNY TALES.

There many interesting features at the inspection of ships, and some funny tales are told of prominent people. John Morley traveled down in a light sporting suit, meaning to change it for a yachting suit when he arrived, but on getting aboard the new White Star Liner Teutonic he dropped his bag overboard and was consequently rendered uncomfortable for the remainder of the day. To make matters worse, when he went ashore at night his hat blew off and he traveled back to London with a handkerchief tied around his head.

Joe Chamberlain, who was also on board the Teutonic, set out to rule the ship, and was particularly amazed when a newspaperman kept him waiting 20 minutes for his bath.

Baron Alfred de Rothschild, however, was the victim of what might have been

A SERIOUS ACCIDENT.

He was sitting beside the forehatch on one of the Peninsula and Oriental steamers, resting his leg on a ledge. Suddenly some sight caused the passengers to rush to the forepart of the vessel, and in the scramble the covering of the hatch fell, crushing poor Alfred's leg. To make matters worse, two Lascars who rushed up to assist him jumped on the hatch in order to press the covering down, entirely ignoring the fact that His Lordship's leg was what prevented the cover from being rammed home. Eventually they were made to understand the situation, and the man of bullion was rescued, much cut and bleeding profusely, but with no limbs broken. It was particularly hard on Lord Alfred, because it spoiled a fine piece of sport, for he was having a delightful flirtation at the time the accident happened with a pretty girl on a neighboring yacht.

Next to the naval review the military sham fight at Aldershot interested the German Emperor. He rose in the middle of the night in order to be on the field in time, and, favored by brilliant weather, he had as good an experience of England's little army as one could wish.

THE LUDICROUS PART

of the day's business happened, however, just as the fight ended and the march past began. A German Admiral attached to the London Embassy, one of those officers who, having spent their youth at sea, wax fat on shore in age, essayed to make his obeisance to his master from horseback, and came up at a smart canter for that purpose, emulating his military brother who preceded him. He pulled his horse up short, and described a graceful parabola over the animal's head, and sat down on his cocked hat, that had reached the ground before him. There was a roar of laughter from the thousands of spectators which shook the hills. The Emperor tried hard to preserve his gravity, but the sight of the fat sailor sitting on the peak of his own hat was too much, and William finally laughed loudest of all. He made amends, however, by riding up to the displaced horseman and shaking hands, while he expressed the hope that the officer was not hurt. He could not help laughing, however, as he rode away, and the Admiral feels that his career is blighted.

NEARLY CAME TO BLOWS.

The scene in the House of Commons Thursday night, when Harrington made an effort to inflict personal chastisement upon Balfour, was the first event of that nature that has occurred since the memorable occasion when Mr. Plimsoll crossed the floor, shook his fist in the faces of the occupants of the Treasury bench, and defied that august body to combat.

Perhaps Balfour does not realize how narrowly he escaped a thrashing and Parliament a fearful scandal. The wanton and deliberate insult to Harrington had inflamed every Irishman present, and the first blow that was struck would have been the signal for a conflict that might have involved the entire House of Commons.

Sexton had already picked out his man in Colonel Saunderson, whom he bade prepare to defend himself in a voice that was heard above the imploring shouts of the chairman and the din of factions. Healy was on his feet begging somebody to tread on his coat, and the rest of the Parnellites were beginning to

TURN BACK THEIR WRISTBANDS,

when the badly frightened "Clara," as the members of Parliament term the lackadaisical Irish Secretary, hurriedly apologized.

If Harrington's coat tails had been made of less strong material, or had Mahoney, who slid down the aisle holding to them, been a stone or two lighter, the angry Irishman would have had Balfour by the throat before he could have uttered his apology.

So brutal was the affront to Harrington that not one of the journals, even of Balfour's own party, defends his conduct. All the circumstances tended to heighten the insult. Harrington, who is a big, rollicking Irishman, with a kind word for even his party enemies, and not a bit of malice in his moral composition, has only recently finished a six months' term in prison, whither he was sent at Balfour's instance, and his pale, heavily lined face bears witness to the suffering he has undergone.

HOW HARRINGTON WAS TREATED.

Harrington will not talk to even his closest friends of the humiliation he was subjected to in prison, but it is known that the amount of his food was reduced while he was preparing his defense for the Parnell Commission, and that, by Balfour's orders, everything that was possible to break the prisoner's indomitable spirit was done during those terrible six months.

Balfour started the storm that tossed him by asserting, in explaining the refusal of the notorious Roche and Colonel Turner to subscribe to a race meeting because Harrington was one of the committee, that Harrington had written of the police in his newspaper, the Kerry *Sentinel*, as cowards, liars and uniformed bloodhounds.

It was not much of itself, because Irish members do not hesitate to term the police cowards, liars and bloodhounds, as they are, but in this instance as it has been in many others, the statement was a falsehood

INVENTED FOR THE OCCASION,

as the only means whereby Balfour might excuse the ruffianly conduct of his allies. Consequently Harrington arose and demanded to know in what number of his paper the article had appeared. Balfour flippantly responded that he made the statement on the best authority, and went on talking. Harrington interrupted him to demand what that best authority was, and the big Irishman's voice trembled with suppressed passion.

Balfour, without noticing the question, went on with his address, and again Harrington thundered, "What is the authority?" Then Balfour, looking directly into the face of the man he had so recently victimized and humiliated, made a gesture indicative of such utter contempt and scorn that Harrington completely lost control of himself.

It was an insult that cannot be described in words, but that was not the less bitter. The tailor who put in the stitches that attached the skirts of Harrington's coat to the body of that garment is to be credited with having saved the House of Commons from as pretty a row as ever was witnessed in a civilized Legislature.

LATE NEWS IN BRIEF.

—At Piper City, Ill., Mrs. N. Premanan and her 12-year-old daughter were killed by lightning as they were coming to town during a storm. A 7-months-old babe in the mother's arms was not injured.

—North River, Beede House, Schroon Lake, Keene Valley, North Creek and Chestertown, N. Y., report having felt a heavy earthquake shock at 8:24 yesterday morning. The inhabitants were badly frightened.

—The Women's Home Missionary Society, of Cincinnati, has issued a circular, appealing for contributions for the purpose of founding a training school for missionaries, or an industrial school to bear the name of Mrs. Lucy Webb Hayes.

—The Penn Iron Works, of Lancaster, posted notice yesterday of the resumption of operations on August 19 at $3 85 per ton for puddlers. Five months ago 250 men went on strike when the wages were reduced to $3 50 per ton, and since that time the mill has been idle.

—It is learned that the damage to the steel cruiser Boston, by her mishap in Newport harbor, is more serious than was at first supposed. In addition to the great hole knocked in her plates some of the frames have been bent and will probably have to be taken out, and large numbers of rivets are started up.

—Samuel K. Rouan, a Chicago merchant, 70 years old, was "bunkoed" out of $480 at New York in the usual manner. After being hustled into the street, a young man, representing himself as a reporter, led the victim around so many streets that he could not tell where the robbery was committed. Rouan had just returned from Europe with his wife. No arrests have yet been made.

—Henry C. Minor, who was recently nominated for Congress by the Republicans of the Third Louisiana district, telegraphed President Harrison on Wednesday as follows: "Warmoth's appointment as Collector of the Port must be withdrawn, or I will withdraw from the canvass for Congress. Warmoth's appointment would defeat me." Mr. Minor also stated plainly that he would not accept the nomination unless the Federal patronage was placed at his disposal.

—The suit of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company against the Adams Express Company for the recovery of $84,372 42, has been discontinued by the counsel for the Reading Company. The action grew out of the contract for the carrying of express matter which formerly existed between the companies, and which was terminated last February, when the United States Express Company began sending its matter over the Reading's lines. It is thought that the dispute has been adjusted to the satisfaction of all parties.

—At Hammond, Ind., yesterday, the packing house of George A. Hammond & Co. was destroyed by fire. The blaze was caused by the careless striking of a match near a barrel of benzine in the oil house. Within two hours the entire establishment, with the exception of the new killing department, was burned to the ground. The killing and dressing departments, consisting of two large two-story buildings, were saved by the united efforts of the Hammond and Chicago fire departments. The fire throws some 700 men out of employment. The loss is $300,000.

—The farm house of John McLeod at Deadwood, Dak., burned Thursday night, and McLeod perished in the flames. The only person present was John Woods, a young man employed on the ranch. Mrs. McLeod and the children were away on a visit. Suspicions of foul play were entertained by the neighbors, who caused the arrest of Woods and Mrs. McLeod. McLeod, who was a well-to-do rancher, had, since his marriage, been prevailed upon to deed all his property to his wife. If an inquest should strongly point to Woods' guilt he is likely to be lynched.

—At Chicago, yesterday morning about 3 o'clock, a hack driver named Napoleon Perrin was fatally shot by an unknown man. Perrin took two men to a resort on Third avenue, and sat down in the parlor to wait for them. While there two men entered the room, and, going up to Perrin, said that they "had it in for him." One of them then drew a revolver and fired two shots, one entering Perrin's head. The two men then made their escape. Perrin was removed to the County Hospital unconscious, and the physician said that the wound in the head would prove fatal.

—A collision occurred near Forest Lawn, N. Y., on the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad, about 8 o'clock yesterday morning. The night express, bound west for Niagara Falls, ran into the Rochester train, which was backing down, telescoping four cars of the train, killing one person and badly injuring nine others. The engineer and fireman of the Rochester train jumped, and were badly injured. The baggage and first passenger cars were completely demolished, and all the injured passengers were in that car. The wounded were taken to Rochester. The only person killed outright was Miss Emma Perrin, aged 23, of St. Johns, Mich.

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A RIGHT TO TESTIFY

Before a Legal Tribunal Cannot be Denied an Infidel, Says the

SUPREME COURT OF NEW JERSEY.

Citizens Have Certain Civil Rights, Regardless of Their Disbelief in

THE EXISTENCE OF A SUPREME BEING.

An Important Decision on a Grave Constitutional Question.

Judge Dixon, of the Supreme Court of New Jersey, has handed down an opinion deciding that a witness cannot be debarred from testifying because he denies the existence of a future state of rewards and punishment.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

TRENTON, N. J., August 10.—Judge Dixon, of the Supreme Court of this State, has delivered an opinion that is decidedly of national interest. It is probably the first instance of a Supreme Court, or any high court, in this country deciding that a man's civil rights as set forth in the Constitution are more important than the common law rule that no person can be a witness in a judicial proceeding who denies that God will punish perjury. Although Judge Dixon delivered the opinion, it must be remembered that it was the opinion of the entire Supreme Court of New Jersey, with the exception of Judge Depue, of Newark, who dissented from the decision of his associates.

The case came before the court in the shape of an appeal from the Essex County Court of Common Pleas. That minor tribunal, through Judge Kirkpatrick, refused to allow a man to testify on his own behalf in an action for debt, because of his denial of punishment for perjury by the Almighty. He stated that he believed in the existence of a supreme being, and did not deny a future state, but he believed the penalty prescribed by the State would be the only punishment he would receive in case he gave false testimony while under oath. The witness was deemed incompetent, and because he could not give his evidence he lost his suit. It was on the appeal from the decision of the lower court that the Supreme Court rendered the opinion in question and overruled the original decision. The following is what Judge Dixon, speaking for the court, said:

THE SUPREME COURT'S OPINION.

Assuming the common law rule to be that no person can be a witness in a judicial proceeding unless he believes that God will punish perjury, it becomes necessary to consider the effect of that clause in the first article of our State Constitution, which declares that "no person shall be denied the enjoyment of any civil right merely on account of his religious principles." By statute, parties in suits are generally competent witnesses in their own behalf, and when the prosecutor tendered himself as a witness in his own behalf before the Common Pleas his right to testify would have been conceded had he believed that God would punish perjury. His right was denied merely because he did not so believe. It was not that he did not think himself bound to tell the truth according to his oath, but only that he had not an affirmative faith that the Divine Being would inflict some penalty upon him if he violated his obligation. Two questions, therefore, arise—first, is the right of a party to testify in his own behalf a civil right; second, is the belief of a person as to whether God will punish perjury to be ranked among his religious principles. By civil rights I understood those rights which the municipal law will enforce, at the instance of private individuals, for the purpose of securing to them the enjoyment of their means of happiness. They are distinguishable from natural rights, which would exist if there were no municipal law, some of which are abrogated by municipal law, while others lie outside of its scope, and still others are enforceable under it as civil rights. They are also distinguishable from political rights which are directly concerned with the institution and administration of government. Among civil rights is the right to prosecute and defend actions in the courts of the Commonwealth according to the established rules of practice. This proposition is sufficiently vindicated by a reference to the civil rights cases in the Supreme Court of the United States, where it is assumed as true by all the justices of that tribunal.

DEFINING RELIGIOUS BELIEF.

The next question is whether a person's belief as to the punishment of perjury by the Deity is to be classed among his religious principles. This is, I think, equally clear. Religious principles are those sentiments concerning the relations between God and man which may influence human conduct. Of these, perhaps, the most influential hitherto has been the view entertained as to the probability that God would punish vice. A person's sentiments on that subject must be deemed part of his religious principles. It is urged that disbelief cannot be called a religious principle. Perhaps, if one denied the existence of a Supreme Being it might in a proper sense be said that he had no religious principles, because he could not entertain any opinion touching the relations between God and man, unless a denial of any such relations might be so denominated. But to a person who believes in the existence of a Supreme Being there pertain necessarily, or at least probably, some views with regard to the relations between him and us which modify the life of the individual. The mere fact that in those relations he has discovered no Divine purpose of punishment for specific acts does not militate against his possession of religious principles, and among them are his belief, his disbelief, and his doubt concerning those relations. From these premises it seems to follow that when a party claims the statutory right to testify in his own behalf, he cannot be denied on the ground that he does not believe God will punish perjury.

It may be suggested that the civil rights protected by this clause of the Constitution are only those which were recognized when the Constitution was framed, and that, therefore, the right of a litigant to be a witness for himself having been created since that time, it is not among those thus secured. But it would, I think, be unreasonably cramping this provision thus to confine it. One of

THE GREATEST CAUSES

which led to the settlement of the American colonies was the desire of the immigrants that their Government should not make discrimination against them because of their religious tenets. It was not so much that they esteemed any particular privilege denied to them as of value sufficient to warrant their expatriation, but they insisted upon the more general doctrine, that their belief or disbelief on religious topics should not debar them from rights which the laws afforded to other subjects. Even up to the time of the Revolution, this doctrine had not broadened out into the principle which we now consider just; for in the Colonial Constitution of July 2, 1776, equality of rights was claimed for only those of Protestant faith, the language being "that no Protestant inhabitants of this colony shall be denied the enjoyment of any civil right merely on account of his religious principles." But evidently the framers of that instrument were aiming to establish a rule of action which would control the operations of all departments of the government that they were forming, and not merely to guard the rights they had previously possessed. It was because those rights had been inadequate that they had repudiated the Government which refused to enlarge them, and to secure such extension the new government was organized. My conclusion is that the defendant below should have been admitted as a witness, and that consequently the judgment of the Common Pleas must be reversed.

It is said the case will be appealed from the Supreme Court of New Jersey to the United States Supreme Court on the ground that an underlying constitutional question is involved, which the highest tribunal of the nation should determine once and for all.

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SECOND GREAT BARGAIN WEEK
—OF—
KAUFMANNS'
NOW CELEBRATED BUILDING AND ENLARGING SALE

There is no let up. The work goes on. To-morrow the foundation of the proposed new and large addition to our business block will be commenced; next week the workmen will begin the tearing down of the 126 feet long, high eastern wall of our building. This means the temporary relinquishing of a portion of our building to the contractor, consequently crowded quarters for us. But, in the meantime we shan't be idle. All the force and energy at our command will be concentrated in the one effort of disposing of as large a part of our stock as possible. We will leave no stone unturned to accomplish this object. It is no desire, but a positive necessity on our part to get rid of the goods. WE MUST SELL THEM; that's all there is to it. No "if" or "and" about it. We have no choice in the matter, if we want to serve our own interests. True, our loss will be tremendous, but great as it is, it will be worse, if we resort to dilly-dallying and allow the goods to become damaged by the clouds of dust and dirt incidental to building. Now, then, if you want to save your dollars, come in and buy choice and stylish garments

FOR HALF THEIR REGULAR PRICES.

$7.50 FOR MEN'S SUITS, REDUCED FROM $15

As there will undoubtedly be a big rush for these Suits we have taken the precaution of putting them on one counter. This will greatly facilitate matters, and, if you will but ask for the $7 50 Suit counter on entering the store, you need not anticipate the slightest trouble or delay in getting suited. Among these suits are Cassimeres, Cheviots, Worsteds, Whipcords, Corkscrews, Wide Wales, in a handsome variety of patterns, cut in sack and frock styles, and every one fitting to perfection. The cheapest suit in the lot will compare favorably with the best $15 suits ever offered by any house in this city. Come in this week and take your choice for $7 50.

$1.50 FOR MEN'S PANTS, REDUCED FROM $3

We have arranged these goods in the same manner as our $7 50 Suits. They are all put together on one counter and you are welcome to take choice for One Dollar and Fifty Cents. The materials these Pantaloons consist of are Cassimeres, Worsteds, Cheviots, Corkscrews, in plaids, checks, stripes, mixtures and plain shades. They have the fashionable wide cut, are made and trimmed in a first-class manner, and fit faultlessly. Their former price was $3, but all go in our Building and Enlarging Sale at $1 50—just one-half their intrinsic value. Gentlemen, if you are wise, you will secure several pairs of these Pants at the reduced price of $1 50, for you can never again buy them as cheaply.

LADIES, A FEW WORDS WITH YOU.

We are greatly overstocked in Flannel and Silk Blouses and Waists, Jerseys, Children's Dresses and Infants' Slips, and, beginning to-morrow morning we shall sell any one at just one-half the marked price. Simply look at the ticket, and then pay one-half the price marked thereon. That's what we call genuine reductions.

Ladies' Flannel and Silk Stripe Flannel Waists

Marked $ 75, you can buy now for	$ 38.
Marked 89, you can buy now for	45.
Marked 1 00, you can buy now for	50.
Marked 1 25, you can buy now for	63.
Marked 1 49, you can buy now for	75.
Marked 1 75, you can buy now for	88.
Marked 2 25, you can buy now for	1 13.
Marked 2 75, you can buy now for	1 38.
Marked 3 00, you can buy now for	1 50.
Marked 3 50, you can buy now for	1 75.
Marked 4 00, you can buy now for	2 00.

Ladies' Jerseys, All Colors and Styles,

Marked $ 60, you can buy now for	$ 30.
Marked 69, you can buy now for	35.
Marked 75, you can buy now for	38.
Marked 85, you can buy now for	43.
Marked 1 00, you can buy now for	50.
Marked 1 50, you can buy now for	75.
Marked 1 75, you can buy now for	88.
Marked 2 00, you can buy now for	1 00.
Marked 2 25, you can buy now for	1 13.
Marked 3 00, you can buy now for	1 50.
Marked 4 00, you can buy now for	2 00.

Children's Dresses, marked $3, $3 50, $4, $4 50 and $5, now go for $1 50, $1 75, $2, $2 25 and $2 50.

Baby Slips, marked 60c, $1, $1 50, $2, $2 50 and $3, now go for 30c, 50c, 75c, $1, $1 25 and $1 50.

A REVOLUTION OF PRICES OF FINE SHOES.

Even Shoes—the most staple article in the world—have been reduced with the rest. Our Shoe department is located along the wall to be torn down to connect our store with the new addition. This will cause the removal of some of the shelves, and we are at a loss to know where to put the goods, unless we can put them on the feet of our customers. This we propose to do by means of the biggest reductions ever made on good, solid shoe leather. The proposed tearing down of the walls will be nothing compared with the way we have torn down the prices. Shrewd housekeepers, you'll do well to lay in shoe supplies for your entire family for several years. You couldn't make a better paying investment.

∴ KAUFMANNS' ∴

GRAND DEPOT, ∴ FIFTH AVE. AND SMITHFIELD ST.