The National Republican.

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THE FOURTH OF JULY.

Celebration of the Anniversary Here and Elsewhere.

An Old-Fashioned Independence-Day Meeting Held by the Oldest Inhabitants—Oration by Mr. Lewis F. Tasistro—Half the Town on Excursions—Fires and Accidents, &c., &c., &c.

The Day We Celebrated.

A blistering sun shone over the city, sending the mercury up into the nineties early in the day, and keeping it there without let-up until six o'clock in the evening, when a slight shower cooled the atmosphere very much. At least one-half of the people able to travel left the city early in the morning on pleasure excursions. The railroad depots and steamboat wharfs were crowded with excursionists and picnic parties, who had no baggage except baskets crammed with provisions. The woods skirting the city had their share of patronage, as they were explored by picnic parties in all directions. Mount Vernon, Glymont, Marshall Hall, Mount Vernon Springs, and all the resorts along the river were visited by thousands of people.

In the city it was very dull, and the streets were almost entirely deserted. All Government offices and nearly all private business places were closed. Flags were flying from all public buildings and many private house. The salute fired at sunrise by Major Hahnemann, on Kalorama Heights, was re-echoed on a smaller scale all day long by the pop of fire-crackers and small artillery. At ten o'clock the District Commissioners issued an order directing the police to stop the discharge of fireworks in the streets, but the edict had no perceptible effect. The only formal celebration was that held by the Oldest Inhabitants, but many people took advantage of the Schuetzenfest, the Brightwood races, the rifle match, the Caledonian games, and other events to celebrate the day according to their peculiar tastes. The Workingmen's Assembly made use of the holiday by holding an eight-hour meeting.

The Oldest Inhabitants' Celebration.

The Oldest Inhabitants' Association held their Fourth of July celebration in Willard Hall yesterday, at eleven o'clock. There were many present, including ladies, who are not yet old enough to claim membership in the organization, but took advantage of the invitation of the members to join them in celebrating the day in an old-fashioned way. There were present about forty members, and it was noticeable that this number was composed almost entirely of the most venerable members of the society—men of bowed and shrunken forms, feeble steps, and scanty locks. There were others of the younger members of the society, over whom scarcely more than half a century has passed, who seemed quite out of place among the oldest inhabitants when placed side by side with the fathers of the association. As usual the proceedings of the day were characterized by the greatest of good feeling among members.

Dr. John B. Blake presided, and Horatio N. Easby, esq., occupied his post as secretary. Those who were seated on the stage, besides the president and secretary, were Mr. Lewis F. Tasistro, the orator of the day; Messrs. J. G. Bruff, Nicholas Callan, S. Masi, and Edward Semmes. Among the members present were Major-General George C. Thomas, of the District militia, wearing full uniform in honor of the day; General Peter F. Bacon, Messrs. Robert Ball, L. A. Gobright, Mr. Bohrer, and other well-known old citizens. An instrumental trio, composed of Messrs. McLaughlin, violin; Alexander, flute, and Lawrence, piano, during the exercises rendered several appropriate selections, which were well appreciated by the patriotic audience.

After the president had called the association to order Mr. Easby announced that, according to their constitution, the annual election of officers was in order on that day, and he moved that the association proceed to the election. After some debate the motion was withdrawn, with the understanding that the election be held after the programme arranged for the celebration had been carried out.

Dr. Blake remarked that as it was an excessively hot day, he had not expected to see many of the older members present, but he was surprised to find more of them than of the junior members. He supposed that the many excursions and the general desire to go out of the city had offered irresistible attractions to the younger members. By direction of the president, Dr. Blake, the secretary read from THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN a paragraph commending the Oldest Inhabitants' Association as the only body possessing sufficient patriotism to celebrate Independence Day in an old-fashioned way. The reading was received with applause. Mr. J. G. Bruff was introduced and read the Declaration of Independence, which was applauded as enthusiastically as though it had then been uttered for the first time.

THE ORATION.

The orator of the day was then introduced and delivered an oration, which, being characterized by eloquence of a lofty style, and reminiscence of a most appropriate and interesting nature, closely held the attention of his hearers until the close.

At no period in our national history, he said, had there been a time when the celebration of this eventful day was more calculated to produce beneficial results than on this particular occasion, because the struggle between despotism and freedom has never been so fierce as now. When, after an existence of one hundred years, the day found us occupying the front rank in the family of Nations, all allusions to the Revolution and our previous existence should have ceased. Though it may be in bad taste to fan the dying embers of international rancor, yet we cannot look with indifference to the effort toward the re-enslavement of man in Europe. It became the duty of Americans when assembled on such a day to speak out a word of encouragement to the struggling Nations around us by reminding them of the heroic deeds of our ancestors, who achieved that independence which has been so admirably preserved.

If the doctrine of the divine right of kings has experienced a new vitality in consequence of the renewal of the bondage of men, it is our duty to send forth a sound, hearing which myriads of patriots will begin anew the race of freedom. As the master spirits of the Revolution succeeded through stubborn persistency in overcoming obstacles deemed insurmountable, so in the cause of liberty others may live to achieve emancipation and to see the funeral rites of despotism over the dishonored graves of their oppressors. The speaker said that if he were to select two lines of history bearing most on the destiny of mankind he would cite the record of the Patriarchal day, with its effect in the development of the Jewish and Christian religions, and the history of America from its discovery. The call of Abraham to a new land has an echo in the call of Columbus; the leading of Israel through the Red Sea has a counterpart in the division of the waves to let the little May flower sail safely through the winter storms. Everything in American history is incitive of patriotism, and where that patriotism is not deeply seated in the heart virtue is absent. The American who could not that day thank God that he was born in America was utterly unworthy of the high privilege of American citizenship.

All that former years achieved against the oppression of despotism, all that history has preserved of past devotion to liberty, had contributed to our success in the construction of the most glorious temple ever erected for the worship of a free people. This country has an ideal character. Its glory cannot depend on its vast extent, its populousness, or its wealth. If we are to be one it depends alone on one idea—union and liberty. That must be the marriage vow. Its attitude must be respect for liberty and the spread of its domain must be for the cause of liberty.

As we are approaching the close of the nineteenth century, said the speaker, we become more and more sensible of the astonishing profusion of eminent persons and public servants, in every path of human effort, during the six decades previous to the late war—men who have seldom been equalled in any country for patriotism, knowledge of government, and in the loftiest gifts and purposes. When he first came to this city the relicts of James Madison and Alexander Hamilton were members of Washington society and formed a nucleus of a society which, for dignity of deportment and brilliancy of wit, was never excelled. If the standard of worth is deteriorated among public men now, the cause of the decadence can be traced to the greed which has become a ruling passion of Americans. Statesmen may originate and digest commercial plans that will bring wealth and competence to thousands; they may declare and perpetuate war, may declare peace, open the channels of commerce, but he gains for himself only injurious accusations while living, and in death, at best, only a doubtful eulogy.

Nor is this mental decadence peculiar to this country. The same decline in the highest gifts of the mind is perceptible in Europe. In Germany, he said, there was to-day no writer in imaginative literature who was known throughout Europe. Their philosophy was reduced to grovelling materialism. All they can boast of now is a prodigious standing army, and a scheming worker for the suppression of human liberties in the person of a Bismarck. There was one branch of knowledge in which the present age outstrips all its predecessors. It is in that science which unravels the secrets of nature. The domains of philosophy have been invaded, and the term itself so twisted that in 1879 it has come to mean a very different thing than when Newton worshipped at its shrine. Now it means, not wisdom sought, but wisdom gained. The scientists of to-day have taken nature by the throat and forced her to disgorge the arcana, and she, like the rest of her sex, is unable to keep a secret.

The concluding portion of the address consisted of some most interesting sketches and personal reminiscences of several distinguished statesmen of the past. He said that it seemed to him but yesterday that he stood in the corner of the gallery of the Senate Chamber and listened to the rounded periods of Webster—to the roll of his voice, striking the ear in deep melodious cadences like waves upon the shore of the sea. After giving a brief sketch of Webster, he alluded to Jackson, saying that history afforded few such instances of adamantine will and courage of purpose. The great secret of his power was his fidelity in friendship. His qualities were all clearly and boldly defined, but without exaggeration and deformity. His haughty spirit kept him above vulgar strife. To oppose him was to oppose destiny. Such will needed but direction to accomplish great good. That direction would have been found in Daniel Webster. Daniel Webster, Henry Clay, and John C. Calhoun then occupied the public mind almost exclusively.

Calhoun's character has been alike the subject of earnest praise and obloquy. Whatever was the diversity of opinion regarding his character no man would deny that he possessed wonderful intellectual faculties. Tall, gaunt, and somewhat stooping in figure, with a brow full but receding, hair starting from his head like a Gorgon, an eye that watched everything and revealed nothing, a voice subdued but emphatic, to an audience already embittered he seemed to realize the *beau ideal* of a conspirator. The most popular man in the the triumvirate was decidedly Henry Clay. The secret of his great and unbounded popularity was that he had cultivated to perfection what our public men too often neglect—the philosophy of manners.

The most remarkable man of his day and generation was Thomas H. Benton, who was characterized more by intense individuality than intellectual power. His oratory was remarkable for the discharge of all sorts of missiles at the head of his adversary, like a catapult. He bristled with passion and animal courage. He would have made an excellent military commander.

As an instance of Benton's egotism the speaker remarked that after his son-in-law, General Fremont, became the Republican nominee for President in 1856, many said that Benton's opposition was inspired by his fealty to the Democratic party. The truth was that he looked upon the selection of a subordinate member of his family as simply a great piece of impertinence, whichever political party did it. To a question which the speaker put to him at that time as to what he thought of the nomination, Benton replied: "Think, sir? I think this, sir. This nomination was undoubtedly made because it was thought that it would be gratifying to me—to me personally—and undoubtedly he will be elected; but if, sir, I merely give expression to the simple monosyllable, 'No,' they will drop him, sir; drop him as a dog would a hot potato, sir—a hot potato."

UPON THE CONCLUSION

of the address resolutions were passed thanking Mr. Tasistro for his oration, Mr. Bruff for reading the Declaration, the gentlemen who furnished the music, and the proprietor of the hall. A paper written by Hon. Horatio King on the last moments of Washington's life was submitted by Mr. Semmes, but as the session had already been protracted it was decided to postpone the reading until the 22d of February, 1880, it being more appropriate for that day. It was also decided to postpone the election of officers until the August meeting, upon which the association adjourned.

Along the Baltimore and Ohio Road.

Friendship Lodge, I. O. M., gave an excursion to Laurel on the Baltimore and Ohio road, which was largely attended.

A large party of picnickers from the Methodist churches of this city visited Gaithersburg and had an orthodox frolic on the camp-meeting grounds. A picked nine from the Star and old Astoria base-ball clubs accompanied the party and played a match with the Rockville nine at Rockville. The picked nine was victorious by a score of 31 to 4.

All the early trains took out parties bound for Irving Park. A large excursion from Baltimore visited that point, the chief event of the day being a tournament of athletic sports.

A large number of Washingtonians visited Bladensburg and witnessed the tournament of the Maryland Knights.

It is estimated that the trains that left the city early in the morning took out from 1,500 to 2,000 people.

OTHER EXCURSIONS.

A longtrain full of excursionists bound for Pen-Mar, in the Blue Ridge Mountains, left the Baltimore and Potomac depot at half-past seven o'clock yesterday and returned about ten o'clock last night. The party had a delightful time on the mountains.

The steamers W. W. Corcoran, Jane Moseley, John W. Thompson, Mary Washington, and other boats made trips down the river to different points, crowded with passengers.

The Alexandria boats carried large crowds out of the city.

Accidents in the City.

About nine o'clock yesterday morning Charles Anderson, son of C. C. Anderson, residing at 1307 Maryland avenue, was seriously burned about the face by the premature discharge of a small cannon which he was playing with. Dr. C. V. Boarman rendered medical assistance.

The rear building of house No. 319 Twelfth street northwest, owned by Mrs. Jane Taylor and occupied by Mr. S. D. Harriman and family, was found to be on fire about half-past three o'clock yesterday, but the flames were extinguished without turning in an alarm. It is supposed that the fire originated from fire-crackers fired in the yard by children. The damage amounts to about $20.

The Day in the South.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., July 4.—Five thousand people assembled at the fair grounds to-day. A procession of ex-Confederate soldiers was a conspicuous feature of the day. The Declaration of Independence was read by ex-Governor Watts. Rev. Father Ryan, the poet priest, delivered the address, which abounded in tributes to the wisdom and patriotism of the men of '76. He especially claimed that the people of the South should ever cherish the principles for which their forefathers contended. General Joseph Wheeler and ex-Attorney-General Sanford made speeches. Many letters were read, among them one from Jefferson Davis, General Hancock, General Hooker, General Beauregard, General G. W. Morgan, and General McClellan. After the speaking there was an old-fashioned Fourth of July barbecue.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 4.—The celebration was begun by the firing of a national salute at sunrise by the Lafayette Artillery, a crack white militia company, being the first time such a salute by any such company since 1860, before which time it was the custom. There was a large and creditable parade of colored militia during the day, and business was generally suspended. The colored people in Sunday attire filled the streets, and gave the city a holiday appearance. There were sailing and rowing races by white and colored clubs, and trotting and running races at the Washington course. No accident or disturbance of any kind is reported.

RICHMOND, VA., July 4.—The observance of the Fourth here has been the most general since before the war. There was no public demonstration, but business was entirely suspended, and an almost Sunday quiet prevailed. Numerous excursions left the city, taking away thousands of people, while the "can't-get-aways" enjoyed themselves quietly at home. The weather was clear and hot, the thermometer for several hours indicating 98° in the shade.

MEMPHIS, July 4.—The day was generally observed. The streets were crowded with visitors, flags were flying, and the city presented a gay appearance. At ten o'clock this morning the fire department paraded the principal streets. A grand pyrotechnic display will be given to-night.

HARRISONBURG, VA., July 4.—The largest and most enthusiastic celebration of the Fourth ever known here was held to-day. There was an immense outpouring of military and citizens of the Shenandoah Valley, from Harper's Ferry to Staunton. The town was ablaze with excitement. No accidents are reported.

Competitive Drill at Chattanooga.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., July 4.—The Chickasaw Guards, of Memphis, beat the Bluff City Greys in a competitive drill to-day.

DEATH OF A PEDESTRIAN.

John Kleeson, one of the contestants in a walking match, fell on the track from sunstroke.

The Woodstock Celebration.

WOODSTOCK, CONN., July 4.—A large number of persons attended the celebration here to-day. Hon. John T. Wait made the welcome address and introduced the orator of the day, Senator O. H. Platt, who spoke at great length, and was warmly applauded. Governor Andrews made an address on "Rural Life." A poem by R. H. Stoddard was read. Hon. G. B. Loring, of Massachusetts, spoke on "New England," and Hon. Stanley Matthews, of Ohio, on "Political Progress." A number of after-dinner speeches were made by prominent gentlemen.

But a Remnant Left.

PHILADELPHIA, July 4.—The soldiers of the war of 1812 met this morning in the old court-house. There were but fourteen present, the oldest being Peter Hay, the president, aged ninety-two years. The Declaration of Independence was read and a number of suitable toasts adopted. Officers were chosen for the ensuing year, after which the veterans partook of a collation.

The Fourth in London.

LONDON, July 4.—The banquet in celebration of Independence Day was given at Westminster Palace Hotel to-night. About one hundred ladies and gentlemen were present. Mr. Curtis Guild, of Boston, occupied the chair in place of Mr. Welsh, the United States Minister, who was unable to attend in consequence of the death of his sister. Mr. Isaac H. Bailey, of New York, was vice-chairman, and H. F. Gillig treasurer. The chairman, proposing the first toast, "The Day We Celebrate," said Americans could congratulate themselves that another year found them still further advanced as a great Republic. General Stewart L. Woodford, of New York, responded in an eloquent speech.

Toasts then followed to "The President of the United States," to "The Queen of England," "The American Republic," and "Our Mother Country," to which appropriate responses were made. The toast, "The Parliament of England and the Congress of the United States," was replied to by Mr. Puleston, member of Parliament for Devenport, who closed his speech with the following sentiment:

"The policy of the Republic—the maintenance of peace with all the world at every sacrifice save honor."

Miss Emma C. Thursby was among the guests and sang, to the great delight of the company. The celebrated band of the Coldstream Guards, under Fred Godfrey, played the American and British patriotic airs during the dinner. The presence of a regimental band on such an occasion is regarded as a mark of good-will, as permission has to be obtained from the officers of the regiment, and in this case it was graciously conceded.

At Constantinople Mr. Maynard, the Minister, and Mr. Heap, the Consul-General of the United States, gave a reception to-day in honor of the anniversary of American Independence. All the principal American residents and visitors were present.

In the evening Commander Farquchar and the officers of the United States steamer Quinnebaug entertained the Turkish Ministers, the members of the Diplomatic Corps, and a brilliant party of native and foreign residents of Constantinople on board their ship. There were private theatricals, which were followed by a ball. The festivities lasted until a late hour.

The South African War.

LONDON, July 4.—In the House of Lords to-night Earl Codogan said, so far as could be judged from telegrams received, Cetywayo had made no overtures containing definite terms of peace.

The government's latest information was contained in a telegram from Lord Chelmsford to Sir Bartle Frere, dated June 6, stating that Cetywayo's messenger had been sent back with a message that Cetywayo must give proofs of his sincerity, such as the surrendering of the two cannon captured at Isandula and the giving of hostages, and also by sending a Zulu regiment to the British camp to lay down their arms as a proof of submission.

Lord Chelmsford informed Sir Bartle Frere that pending Cetywayo's answer there would be no military operations. When Cetywayo had given the proofs required a cessation of hostilities would be ordered pending the discussion of final terms of peace. The government on the 20th of March sent a dispatch to Lord Chelmsford and Sir Bartle Frere setting forth the basis on which peace must be negotiated.

TORNADO IN THE WEST.

Three States Visited on Wednesday Night.

Terrible Loss of Life and Property—Houses Swept Away Like Chaff—Trees Uprooted and Carried Long Distances—A Minnesota Town Destroyed—Partial List of Casualties, &c.

Fearful Effects of Wind and Rain.

SIOUX CITY, IOWA, July 4.—A special dispatch to the *Journal* from Lemars, Plymouth County, says: "A terrible wind storm passed over the northern part of this county Wednesday evening, between six and seven o'clock, destroying houses, barns, &c. Ten miles northeast of here two young men named Kass were killed. They saw the storm coming and ran into a barn for shelter, when the wind struck the building with terrific force, completely demolishing it and crushing them to death in its ruins. Parties who saw the storm from a distance say it was terrible to look at. It could be distinctly seen from Lemars. At first the storm cloud presented the appearance of an hour glass, after which it assumed the shape of a straight column, and then seemed to break into fragments and drift away. It appeared to move slowly, and was in sight about half an hour. The wind blew strong in Sioux City, but no damage worth mentioning was done."

MILWAUKEE, July 4.—Reports from over 100 different points in Iowa, Minnesota, and Wisconsin say the late storm did no damage to the crops. Some wheat was blown down, but it is all coming up again.

ST. PAUL, MINN., July 4.—The storm Wednesday night was the heaviest ever known in Minnesota. Five inches of rain fell here in fifteen hours, the greatest amount since the Signal Service Office was established. The damage in the city is considerable, but is confined to flooded streets and cellars, bursted sewers, and one or two buildings undermined. Trains are delayed on all the railroads by washouts, and none arrived at or left the city until last night. The most serious damage is on the railroad near Red Wing, where a washout will stop travel for a day or two. The storm extended all over this State and Northwestern Wisconsin, in which regions there was a great fall of rain and hail, accompanied by thunder and lightning. The details come in slowly, but indicate that great damage has been done.

MANY PERSONS KILLED AND INJURED.

At Vasa, Goodhue County, Minn., seven persons were killed and thirty injured by lightning and the falling of buildings. No particulars have been received from there yet. At Winnebago the wife of Nathaniel Stevens was killed by lightning. At Mountain Lake Lawrence Lawles was killed by lightning. Red Wing reports $100,000 damage to property in that city. Every town in the southern and eastern portion of the State suffered heavily, but details are still wanting. The crops suffered from rain and hail. At Marshall hailstones as large as hen eggs fell, causing great destruction. At Menomonee, Wis., a house was carried away by the flood which followed, and two persons who were in the house have not since been heard from. The telegraph lines eastward were down all day yesterday.

DETAILS OF THE TERRIBLE DISASTER.

ST. PAUL, MINN., July 4.—The first complete account of the terrible loss of life in Goodhue County by the storm of Wednesday night and yesterday morning reached here early this morning. The storm assumed the character of a cyclone near Red Wing, the point of great violence being at Vosa, a small village some ten miles west of the Mississippi River.

A special dispatch to the *Pioneer Press* from Redwing says: In the town of Vasa the fury of the storm was at its height, making fearful havoc. It seemed to start four miles beyond Vasa, and traveled in a southwesterly direction. Vasa Church and the orphanage, which is under the care of the church, were completely demolished. The orphanage contained twenty-four inmates, and out of this number three were killed outright and seventeen injured—three, it is thought, fatally.

The house of Erich Stevenson, close by, was blown down, and he was killed and his wife seriously injured. G. H. Holme and wife, an elderly couple, were killed; also a baby of Mr. and Mrs. Linsed and another party unknown, making nine persons in all killed, and four more are not expected to live. The number of wounded is thirty. The roof was blown from the parsonage, a little in the rear of the church, and set down in a field, where it flattened out like a fan. The barn of August Peterson was blown down and his house badly injured. The houses of all mentioned as killed were blown down, and many other houses injured.

The storm raged through Belle Creek, where it blew down the house of Anthony Pettel and completely destroyed the barn of Walter Doyle. The blacksmith shop at Black Oak post-office was scattered to the winds, and in different places in the town trees were uprooted and carried forward and set down without the breaking of a limb.

At Warrentown, on the lake shore, three houses were torn down and a man, his wife, and daughter were killed in one of them. At Maiden Rock two frame houses were demolished and the top of the watch-house was taken off, but no lives were lost.

The storm crossed from this side to Trenton, where it unroofed Mr. Hemelgreen's house, barn, and granary, and broke down large trees on his timber land. The roof of Andrew Nelson's barn was blown away and completely smashed to pieces, and the barn of John Taggart was struck by lightning and burned to the ground. These houses are all in the southeastern part of the town. The damage to crops is considerable, but not so bad as would have resulted had the storm occurred later in the season.

ST. PAUL, July 4.—In Havana several barns were blown down or struck by lightning, yet no loss of life is reported. The following is a list of the casualties at Lake Emily: The residence and barn of Abe Valk were totally destroyed, and himself, wife, and daughter injured. Albert Valk's barn was demolished and his four horses killed. The barn and granary of Harlow Pettit were blown into the lake, and his daughter had her collar-bone broken. The residence of Mr. Peterson was scattered over the fields and himself and wife badly hurt. The barn of Bradley Carpenter was wrecked and the windows and doors were blown out of his residence. He was cut about the head. The residence and barn of William O. Jones were demolished. Mr. Jones is seriously cut and bruised. The school-house was blown into the lake.

The storm crossed the river from Redwing to Pierce County, Wis. At Warrenton, in that county, the residence of William Rust was carried away, and with it the family, including Mr. Rust, his wife and daughter, a young lady about twenty years old, all being drowned in attempting to get out of the house, which was flooded with water to the depth of several feet.

A Cyclone in Dakota Territory.

SIOUX CITY, IOWA, July 4.—A tornado struck the southeastern part of Elkhorn, D. T., at half-past five o'clock last evening, blowing down three dwellings, which were rendered total wrecks. Many barns were overturned and chimneys blown down. Sheaf's storehouse was blown down and badly wrecked. The only person injured, as far as known, was Mrs. Wood, whose head and limbs were badly bruised by the turning over of her house. Mrs. Morton was sitting in her house, and when the cyclone struck it the floor opened under her and she fell into the cellar, the house being carried away several rods. She was not hurt. A great number of trees some feet in diameter were blown down and a number of buildings moved from their foundations. The cloud came up from the southwest and went southeast, but its course was circular. Reports from the surrounding country show great damage done to houses, barns, fences, and crops. In the night there was another severe storm, but it has done no serious damage, as far as heard from.

SOUTH CAROLINA ELECTION.

Judge Mackey and the Teller Committee.

Pending the investigation by the Teller Committee Judge Mackey, of South Carolina, testified in relation to the management of the election in that State in 1876, a report of which found its way into the newspapers and fell under the notice of United States Marshal R. W. Wallace. He has written Senator Teller a letter in reference to the singular testimony of Mackey, in which he charges that the statements made by the Judge have very little foundation outside his own vivid imagination; and further that, while his romancing on political affairs is so well understood in South Carolina that it needs no explanation, the committee may not be well informed as to his versatile manner, and hence Marshal Wallace reviews some of the inaccuracies of his recollection of the facts, after a lapse of two years and a half.

Marshal Wallace says it would appear from Mackey's evidence that an indefinite number of deputy marshals were floating around the polling precincts, intimidating Democratic voters, but it was all in his imagination, for only fourteen deputy marshals were appointed or held commissions in that county at the time of that election—one deputy for each polling precinct in the county, and some of these did not qualify.

At Carmel Hill, where he represents that a crowd of deputies assaulted voters, only one deputy was present, and he was arrested by the State officials and carried to jail because he attempted to interfere with the bull-dozing processes of Mackey's Democratic friends; and after his arrest they had the voting all on their own side.

It was represented at the time, through the newspapers and by general report, that Judge Mackey had boasted in several of his speeches for the Democratic party that if any deputy marshal attempted to interfere with the election in any way he would at once order his arrest and commit him to jail. The State authorities had asked to have a detachment of troops, under a lieutenant, stationed at Chester Court-House to preserve the peace. It was anticipated that Mackey would create a disturbance by attempting to arrest and commit the marshal to jail the moment he made an attempt to interfere with the officers in the discharge of their lawful duty.

About the middle of the afternoon Mackey went to the polls and objected to the manner in which the voters were required to approach the ballot-box, and soon became boisterous, when the deputy detailed to take care of him suggested that he was disturbing the election and advised him to retire. He at once ordered the sheriff to arrest the deputy and a riot seemed imminent, but the deputy ordered the squad of soldiers into the court-house yard, the polling precinct being in the court-house, and Mackey was told that he must cease his disturbance or go to jail. His rage cooled down and he withdrew to one side and indulged in a vituperative harangue, when the election proceeded quietly. No effort was made to arrest Lieutenant Hinton, who did not take his men inside the building where the box was, but kept them in line on the side of the yard. No voter found it necessary to pass near the soldiers in going into the house to vote, and no charge was made that any effort was made by any deputy to influence a voter.

Each deputy marshal had a commission signed by Marshal Wallace, and the statement of Mackey that the commissions were headed, "Stand by Your Party," is a deliberate falsehood. All the commissions were mailed to the deputies by the marshal, and no such words, or any words of a like purport, appeared on them.

The statement that the deputies had a circular from Attorney-General Taft addressed to the United States marshals, instructing them to disregard the process of the State courts, is characterized by the marshal as a flight of imagination. The circular referred to was one from the Attorney-General's office giving the different sections of the Revised Statutes bearing on the election and explaining the duties and authority of United States marshals under those sections, and it contained no such instructions as Judge Mackey represents.

Marshal Wallace says he has the names of the fourteen deputies who were appointed in that county, and the deputy (Jas. Canton), now of New York city, who was appointed to take care of Mackey, can easily be found to substantiate his official report made at that time. He further expresses a desire to have an opportunity of placing his own testimony before the public, to show something of the true inwardness of the wayward judge.

There is good authority for saying that Marshal Wallace will have a chance next winter to develop Judge Mackey in his true character. This will be all that is necessary to place the statements of the Judge under discredit.

CASUALTIES OF THE FOURTH.

Shocking Steamboat Accident—Seven Persons Known to be Killed.

WORCESTER, MASS., July 4.—At Lake Quenegamond this afternoon the steamer Isaac Davis, loaded with passengers, careened. Her hurricane deck broke off and scores of the passengers were thrown into the lake. Colonel Davis had been running round trips of the lake since six o'clock in the morning, and the boat was crowded each trip, the lake having been resorted to by thousands. The boat had just come up to the wharf on the seventh trip, landing at a quarter past two. As she came to the wharf there were 1,000 people on and near the landing, all struggling to get on the Davis before the gang-plank had been run out. Mr. J. J. Coburn, the former owner of the vessel, and Mr. Jesse Barker, endeavored to keep the crowd back and let the passengers off; but no attention was paid to them. There were about 200 passengers on the boat, 100 of whom were on the hurricane deck, and no opportunity was afforded them to get off, as others rushed up on the deck.

When the crowd came on the deck the boat careened away from the wharf, causing the crowd to rush to that side and throwing the struggling mass of people into the water. When the boat gave way the roof of the upper deck came crashing down on the engine, breaking off the safety valve and the steam rushed out with a loud noise, thus adding another terror to the situation. The boat then rolled over further, and, catching her gunwale on a spile, became fast. The great weight caused the supports of the hurricane-deck to give way and the whole structure, down to the water line, fell into the water, which at this point is over ten feet deep. Many swam to the shore or to the wharf, twenty feet distant, others got hold of the wrecked hull, and some took to the floating roof.

Prominent citizens, among them Mayor Pratt and wife, and many physicians, were soon at hand to render assistance. The bodies were soon recovered. The following were killed: John Cahill, aged fifty, and a daughter two and a half years old; Louis Lachapelle, aged thirty; Nellie Shackrow, aged eighteen, and three others, not identified. Emma Hemmenway, a young man named McKenna, Jeremiah Dean and wife, and Samuel L. Gilbert received slight bruises. The missing are Edward Coture, L. D. Sholl, and Lewis Powers, of Clinton. The boat was new, having been launched on May day. She was built at the lake. Her length was sixty-three feet and she was twenty-two feet over the guards. She was built quite flat on the bottom, drawing less than three feet when loaded. She had two passenger decks, and could carry 400 persons. The upper deck was raised on supports, about ten feet above the main deck, and came out even with the gunwale. Her steam machinery was rated at twenty-five horse-power.

EXPLOSION OF A CANNON.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, July 4.—By the explosion of a cannon this afternoon in a crowd two men, Munroe Brown and William Bamburg, were dangerously wounded. Portions of the gun were thrown several squares into the crowded streets, but without hurting any one excepting in the immediate vicinity of the explosion.

FATAL PREMATURE DISCHARGE.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., July 4.—As a national salute was being fired at sunrise this morning from a six-pounder Samuel Hasbrouck and Theodore Jarvis, colored, were fatally injured by a premature discharge of the gun while they were in the act of ramming home a charge.

TRENTON, N. J., July 4.—Morris Island, an excursion resort, one mile below Trenton, was the scene of a disaster this afternoon. As the excursion boat was approaching the wharf hundreds of people on the island rushed toward it to get on when it landed. The wharf suddenly gave way, and about seventy-five persons were thrown into the river. Several were taken out injured. Mrs. Andrew Johnson, her little son (five years old), and a little girl named Nellie were drowned. Their bodies were recovered. It is feared there are others who have not been recovered. There is a terrible excitement over the affair, as the wharf was but a small and weak structure.

NEW YORK, July 4.—Lawrence Condon, of No. 317 West Forty-first street, and John Levy, of No. 313 West Forty-third street, two boys, were shooting at a target today, when Levy's pistol went off by accident, the ball striking Condon in the breast and killing him instantly. Levy was arrested.

Elvira J. Buckridge, a little girl twenty-five months old, was playing in front of her home, No. 718 Tenth avenue, to-day, when some unknown person fired a pistol, and the ball struck in her heart, killing her instantly.

David Joseph, an actor known as Howard, was being shown a revolver by William Sklarz, an acquaintance, to-day, when the weapon exploded, wounding Joseph in the abdomen, from the effects of which he shortly afterward died.

THE PRESIDENTIAL EXCURSION.

Arrival and Entertainment of the Party at Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, VA., July 4.—The President and Mrs. Hayes, Mr. Webb C. and Burchard Hayes, accompanied by Hon. John Sherman, Hon. George W. McCrary, Hon. Charles Devens, and Hon. Richard W. Thompson, with a party of ladies and gentlemen, arrived here on the Tallapoosa this morning. They were met by General Getty and staff, and the command, headed by the band, paraded on the wharf to receive the distinguished visitors. They proceeded to General Getty's quarters, where the officers were presented, after which they repaired to the ramparts and witnessed some target practice with 15-inch guns. At one o'clock the party re-embarked on the Tallapoosa and sailed for the capes, returning at eight p. m. to witness the fireworks. They leave for Washington tomorrow morning. A national salute was fired from the fort at noon, and a brilliant display of fireworks from the fort and Soldiers' Home was witnessed by about 1,000 people.

THE SCHUETZEN-VEREIN.

Close of the Annual Fest—Prizes Awarded to Successful Marksmen.

The Schuetzenfest, after five days of good weather, closed at midnight last night, amid thunders of artillery and a blaze of fire-works. The crowd last evening was larger than at any time during the fest, and comprised all the couldn't-go-on-an-excursionists left in the city. During the evening a delegation of the Caledonia Club visited the park and were received in the most cordial manner. Mr. William Helmus delivered a short speech of welcome, to which an appropriate response was made by Mr. William Smith, of the visitors. The Caledonians were tendered the freedom of the grounds and heartily enjoyed their trip.

The awards for the week's shooting showed the following to have been the fortunate ones: Shooting with rest—J. C. Kaiser, Georgetown, $50 and $3 for 76 bull's-eyes; Dr. John Schwartz, Baltimore, $40 and $3 for 67 bull's-eyes; Mr. George Schilling, Baltimore, $30 and $1 for 35 bull's-eyes; William Flammer, Newark, N. J., $25 and $1 for 31 bulls-eyes; John Lippold, Washington, $20 and $3 for sixty-two bull's-eyes; F. Kramer, Baltimore, $18, and for making the most bull's eyes during the week (101), $10 in gold additional; L. Beyer, Washington, $16; George Wassman, Washington, $15 and $1 for twenty-three bull's-eyes; J. Seiler, Washington, $14; William Fendner, Washington, $13, and $2 for forty-one bull's-eyes; C. Ebal, Washington, $13 and $3 for 69 bull's-eyes; O. Fisher, Baltimore, $11 and $1 for 21 bull's-eyes; A. F. Gibson, Baltimore, $10 and $1 for 34 bull's-eyes; R. Stolp, Washington, $9 and $1 for 32 bull's-eyes; G. Leitz, Baltimore, $8 and $4 for 83 bull's-eyes; G. Killian, Washington, $7; J. T. Morris, Baltimore, $6 and $2 for 40 bull's-eyes; G. J. Seufferle, Washington, $5 and $1 for 37 bull's-eyes; C. Strutt, Baltimore, $5 and $2 for 40 bull's-eyes; F. Hasselhurst, Baltimore, $5; William Schilling, Washington, a box of wine and $1 for 21 bull's-eyes; William Schwartz, Washington, a box of wine, and Henry Mickle, Washington, $2 for 40 bull's-eyes.

Off-hand shooting—A. F. Gibson, Baltimore, $15; F. Hasselhurst, Baltimore, $10; J. T. Norris, Baltimore, $8; Dr. Scott, Sandy Springs, Md., $7; Dr. J. Schwartz, Baltimore, $6; George Leitz, Baltimore, $5; H. H. Miller, Washington, $4, and George Schilling, Baltimore, $3.

A medal of honor was awarded E. Stolpe, for shooting at the King's target.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION.

Three Thousand Picknickers at Gales' Woods.

The Sabbath-School Union celebrated the day yesterday by holding a picnic at Gales' Woods. There were about 3,000 persons present, including the representatives of the several schools and their friends. The grounds were opened at six o'clock a. m., and each school as it arrived, under its superintendent, was formed into line and marched into the grounds. There were scholars present from Asbury Church school, numbering about 300; Shiloah Baptist Church school, about 150; Galbraith's Chapel school, about 100; Ebenezer school, 200; Second Baptist Church school, about 130; John Wesley school, about 110; Union Bethel school, about 150; East Washington Mission school, about 140; Asbury Mission school, about 75.

Besides these schools there were scholars present from various other schools who did not come in a body. All seemed to be possessed of the single idea of enjoying themselves to the fullest extent, and to judge from the shouts of mirth that went up from every throat they succeeded in the attempt. The boys and girls took possession of the pavilion, which they immediately transformed into a play-house. Croquet, swinging, target-shooting, jumping rope, and other amusements peculiar to picknickers were the order of the day. There were refreshment stands in abundance, well supplied with choice delicacies. Good order prevailed and a good time was the result.

Death of an Army Officer.

GALVESTON, TEXAS, July 4.—A dispatch to the *News* from Fort McKavett says Captain Thomas Fisher, who had just been promoted to the command of Company C, Twenty-second Infantry, died to-day.

HOLIDAY PASTIMES.

Pigeon-Shooting, Horse-Racing, and Athletic Contests.

The Anacostia Gun Club at Eagle Park—Trotting Race at Brightwood—Rifle Match for the Adee Badge at Benning's—Colonel Burnside Wins the Prize—Caledonian Sports, &c., &c.

The Anacostia Gun Club's Annual Contest.

Quite a large number of interested spectators assembled at Eagle Park yesterday and witnessed the first annual shooting contest of the Anacostia Gun Club. A spacious tent was stretched near where the firing took place to protect the participants, the lookers-on, and the birds from the rays of the sun. Refreshments were served upon the grounds, and the quantity of lemons used in compounding that refrigerant known as lemonade was enough to make the heart of the "lamonds" man leap with joy and his bosom swell with pride.

There were six regular matches at twenty-one yards rise, the ties being shot off at twenty-six yards. The following is the record of the day's sport: The first match was at five birds, and the following is the score: Rothwell, 2; Case, 5; Wilson, 4; Engle, 4; Kell, 5; Ball, 1; Mills, 4, and Wimsatt, 4. Wilson, Engle, Mills, and Wimsatt, having tied for the second prize, it was shot off with the following result: Engle, 2; Kell, 1; Mills, 3, and Wimsatt, 0. Kell won the first prize and Mills the second.

Second match, ten birds, six entries—Wagner