The Washington Times.

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CELEBRATIONS IN LONDON.

The Day Observed by a Reception and a Banquet.

Americans Flock to the Home of Mr. Choate—A Dinner at the Hotel Cecil—The Ambassador Speaks on Higher Progress of His Country.

LONDON, July 4.—The largest banquet hall of the Hotel Cecil was unable to accommodate many of those who desired to participate in the celebration of Independence Day. About 500 sat down to the banquet. Morgan Richards, President of the American Society, occupied the chair. Among the guests were Joseph H. Choate, the American Ambassador; the Rt. Hon. George J. Goschen, Lord Strathcona, Gen. Ian Hamilton, the Bishop of Calcutta, the agents general of several British colonies, and many visiting Americans.

The Rev. Joseph Parker, who proposed the health of President McKinley, aroused an enthusiastic demonstration by saying he firmly believed that if Mr. McKinley would consent to serve for a third term it would be received with enthusiasm by the great body of the American people.

Mr. Choate, who spoke in his best vein, despite the fatigue of shaking hands with more than 2,000 Americans in the afternoon, congratulated the company on the fact that the Fourth of July was becoming more and more an international, but strictly Anglo-American, festival. He rejoiced also in the unexampled prosperity, matchless in the history of the United States or any other land, which during the past year had crowned the country from the Atlantic to the Pacific. It was due not only to Providence and the wise fathers who devised the system of government, but to a long line of ancestors who taught the gospel of hard work to their children.

Mr. Choate forcibly discussed the criticism implied in Frederick Harrison's recent query whether America, amid her marvelous material achievements, was building up those nobler things for which society should exist. Mr. Choate said he believed that when a people were devoted above all to the education of their children and insisted upon peace, this was a strong reason for taking an optimistic view. He added: "So long as the owners of vast fortunes continue to devote their superfluous wealth to libraries, universities, and hospitals, so long as they are willing to regard themselves as trustees for the public welfare, we are sure to see the highest and noblest aims of society raised as a beautiful superstructure upon the foundation of material things."

The effect of the present prosperity which he most desired to see was the creation of a class of young men who would not need to work for a livelihood, but who would devote themselves to the public service without hope of reward except such good as they would do their fellow men. The example of Adelbert S. Hay was worth more to America in this direction, if it is followed, than all he could have accomplished had he lived four score years.

J. M. Beck, Assistant Attorney General, proposed the toast of the evening in an eloquent speech. He told an anecdote about the Prince of Wales finding the Liberty Bell among the rubbish in the belfry of Independence Hall, and his suggestion that it be treated with greater honor. Hence it was rescued and properly preserved. The speaker urged that the Fourth of July stood for more than the supremacy of Carnegie, steel, and American pies.

Chancellor MacCracken, of the New York University, advocated America's following Great Britain's colonial example in deciding the form of government in the Philippines and Porto Rico.

The Bishop of Calcutta and Lord Strathcona discussed the community of English speaking peoples.

Gen. Ian Hamilton said he was rather glad Washington and his men had "not been duffers," because if they had the British House of Lords and London's Lord Mayor would probably be located in New York, and London had been quite warm enough during the last few days without adding New York's torridity.

The display of American flags in London was greater today than ever before.

The streets about the opera house might easily be mistaken for New York. Crowds of Americans journeyed to the American Embassy this afternoon to attend General Porter's reception. Many of them wore red, white and blue streamers on their coats.

FRANCE GREETS AMERICA.

The Paris Chamber of Commerce Gives a Notable Banquet.

PARIS, July 4.—The Chamber of Commerce banquet at the Hotel d'Orsai was largely attended this evening. It was the most successful banquet in the history of the Chamber. President Francis Kimbel occupied the chair. The speeches were made alternately in English and French and were marked by grace and eloquence.

Numerous ladies were present. Among the guests were General Porter, Mr. Vignaud, Secretary of the American Embassy; M. Millerand, Secretary of Commerce; M. Bompard, representing M. Delcasse; Chauncey M. Depew, Consul General Gowdy, Senor Garcia Merou, Argentine Minister to the United States; the Presidents of the Chambers of Commerce of Austria, Belgium, Italy, and Paris, and numerous other distinguished gentlemen.

General Porter's speech was in perfect taste. After the usual amusing stories he became serious and dealt with the development of American trade. He said he was glad on this occasion to bear witness to the zealous work done by the Chamber of Commerce in promoting trade and good relations. He added:

"We are living in a commercial age. This century is a commercial one. Politics today is government commerce and nothing else. The French and American flags are entwined in love and friendship. May the ruthless hand of discord never rend them asunder."

M. Millerand said he rejoiced to be present for the third time at the Chamber's banquet. The treaty between France and America had never been broken through the century, whose end had witnessed the marvelous apotheosis of the exposition, to which America had largely contributed. Both nations advanced together proclaiming liberty, which assures to each nation the right of self-government, but scarcely is a political problem solved when others arise of an infinitely more important complexion, including the social questions, which have nothing to do with nations and races, but affect humanity.

The twentieth century dawns full of problems and hopes. It is the noble mission of the two sister Republics to endeavor to peacefully and orderly resolve the problems and realize the hopes inspiring themselves with a common ideal of love, fraternity, and justice.

"Washington's sons," he said, "unite with us to fight new enemies of injustice and to direct the progress of the social evolution of mankind. Being sure that victory will remain with the right together, we shall march to triumph. I drink to the Chamber, to America, and to President McKinley."

Senator Depew delivered a speech which at first consisted of jokes and spread-eagleism. Finally, becoming serious, he gave an interesting outline of American development, declaring that four men had guided and saved America—Washington, John Marshall, Daniel Webster, and Lincoln. He proceeded to deal with the commercial question, declaring that it was not Krupp, Creuzot, or Armstrong who would in the future rule the world, but industrial trusts. Americans could form trusts against the world, but the world was unable to respond against America. Ergo, America would soon boss the globe. The taste of the speech was questionable, but it was applauded.

The President of the Chamber made the wittiest speech of the evening, eliciting continuous laughter.

M. Deschamps finished the intellectual treat by recounting, as only an educated Frenchman can, pleasing impressions of America and Americans formed by him during his recent visit to the United States.

AN AGREEMENT IN SHANSI.

The Local Foreign Bureau's Compact With General Bailloud.

PEKIN, July 4.—The foreign bureau recently instituted at Taiuen-fu to act in matters concerning the province of Shansi has concluded the following agreement with General Bailloud, the commander of the French forces at Paotingfu:

First, all troops in Shansi who do not regard the welfare of their country and hate foreigners will leave the province, so that foreigners can pursue their avocations in peace. Second, officials with the rank of taotai will be appointed to attend to all matters affecting foreigners and church affairs. These will act in connection with local officials. They must have ability and prove their determination to protect foreigners. Third, the destruction of churches and the murder of converts will be settled immediately, according to a plan outlined by the Governor. Fourth, the cavalry recently recruited will be drilled by foreign officers and disciplined for the purpose of protecting foreigners, and will be stationed at Chenteng-fu, Swailu, Ching-hsing, Paiching, Pingtingshon, Shouyang, Shihtienchen, and Taiyuen-fu. Foreigners entering Shansi will register at Chenteng-fu, and will be provided immediately with from two to four cavalry escorts and relays to their destination. Soldiers are prohibited from making demands upon travelers for any reason. Their uniforms will be numbered, and they will be subject to report for misconduct. Fifth, cavalry will be despatched immediately to every prefecture in Shansi, and seven posts in Mongolia, that are threatened by bandits or mobs. Sixth, a postal service every three days, by means of cavalry, will be established between Taiyuen-fu and Chengteng-fu. Seventh, the telegraph from Chenteng-fu to Swailu and thence to Ching-hsing and Kukwan will be repaired.

A STAY FOR EARL RUSSELL.

Granted Until August 6 to Prepare His Defence.

LONDON, July 4.—In the House of Lords today William Snowdon Robson, K. C., requested that the trial of Earl Russell for bigamy be postponed until the next session of Parliament, on the ground that the Earl otherwise would not have sufficient time in which to prepare his defence. Essential evidence would have to be procured in the United States as to the law of domicile and the validity of the Nevada divorce.

The Attorney General stated that he had no objection to a reasonable adjournment of the case, but he said he would not consent to a long postponement, because Judge Curler, who came here to testify for the prosecution, could not remain beyond the end of August. The House agreed to postpone the trial until August 6.

Earl Russell's solicitor has written to the public prosecutor, saying that the adjournment is inadequate for the preparation of the defence. The adjournment was conditional upon Earl Russell filing affidavits, and he will be unable to get his evidence within the time set. As a result of the solicitor's letter, it is possible that the original date set for the trial, July 18, will be retained.

A CLAIM AGAINST ENGLAND.

Charles White, Who Was Arrested Last Fall, Asks Compensation.

LONDON, July 4.—Charles Lilly White, a naturalized American, who was arrested in Australia last fall on a charge of being Arthur Blatch, a fugitive Colchester murderer, since his release last week, has had an interview with Mr. Choate, with whom he left a claim on the British Government for compensation.

If he cannot obtain satisfaction he says he will file a claim at Washington, where he intends visiting on his way back to Auckland.

NEW FRENCH CABLES.

The West African Company May Also Be Purchased.

PARIS, July 4.—The Chamber of Deputies has adopted a scheme for new submarine cables and for the purchase of the lines of the West African Cable Company.

GERMANY GETS FERNANDO PO.

Spain Reported to Have Ceded the the Right of Pre-emption.

BERLIN, July 4.—It is reported that Spain has accorded Germany the right of pre-emption to the island of Fernando Po, off the west coast of Africa. An arrangement of this kind was much discussed during the Spanish-American war, but a report that it had been effected was contradicted.

It is now rumored that Spain's lack of money has made her more complaisant.

SANTIAGO'S POLICE DISMISSED.

The Mayor of the City Makes a Political Move.

HAVANA, July 4.—The new Mayor of Santiago dismissed all the police today on the pretext that an order had been issued to reform the police corps. The move is really a political one, the native police belonging to the party opposing the mayor, whose action is contrary to the new police regulations.

Assistant Adjutant General Scott ordered the mayor to reform the police, but instructed him to select men from the old body.

FIELD SPORTS AT LA VEDADO.

The Day Observed by the Americans in Havana.

HAVANA, July 4.—The day was observed as a holiday here after 10 o'clock. The Americans held field sports at La Vedado and also at Camp Columbia, in which the troops took part.

B. & O. Week End Country Trips.
Tickets sold Saturdays and Sundays, for return until following Monday, at reduced rates, from Washington to Charlestown, Frederick, Annapolis Junction, and intermediate points.

$1.25 to Baltimore and Return via B. & O. Saturday and Sunday.
July 6 and 7, tickets good for return until following Monday. Good on all trains except Royal Limited.

Best Lumber always at 6 & N. Y. ave. nw. Frank Libbey & Co.

Flooring, $1.25 per 100 sq. ft., and all one width at 6th and N. Y. ave. nw.

KRUGER URGES ON THE WAR

Cables Botha He Will Accept Nothing But Independence.

Secretary Brodrick Tells Parliament the Result of the Cipher Messages Permitted by Kitchener—The Government to Continue Unyielding.

LONDON, July 4.—In the course of a discussion today in the House of Commons, relative to the continuance of the war and the nature of the settlement, Mr. Brodrick, Secretary of State for War, announced that General Kitchener a few days ago granted permission to Commandant General Botha to send a cipher message to Mr. Kruger and also allowed a reply to be sent in cipher.

The result of the concession, however, was that, immediately the reply reached the Boer leaders, a proclamation was issued to the burghers declaring that nothing short of independence would satisfy Mr. Kruger, and that fighting would continue until that object was accomplished.

It was absurd to suggest, said Mr. Brodrick, in view of such a declaration, that the Government would now concede terms which it would not have offered months ago. However long the war might last and however long the speeches of members of the opposition might encourage the enemy, the Government was determined to see the war through.

The debate became rather warm. Mr. Balfour, the Government leader, applying the term pro-Boer to Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, the leader of the Opposition. The latter indignantly objected to being called a name which was intended to be offensive. Mr. Balfour said he would willingly withdraw the term if it were offensive, but he remarked that the Irish did not object to it, whereupon Mr. John Redmond denied that the Irish members were followers of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, and William Redmond thanked God that he was not a Liberal member."

Mr. Balfour, continuing, declared that it was not Europe or America that encouraged the Boers to hopeless resistance, but the members of the British Opposition. He implored them to recognize the great responsibility they were incurring.

LEASES IN THE TRANSVAAL.

A Proclamation Regarding Contracts for Privileges and Purchases.

PRETORIA, July 4.—The gazette issued today contains a proclamation in reference to contracts for the purchase of farms and lands in this colony or the purchase or lease of mining rights in such farms and lands.

The proclamation orders that the period between October 11 and a date to be hereafter named shall not be taken into account in calculating the period during which it was agreed between the contracting parties that such contracts were to be in force.

"All payments required by the said contracts which become due during such period and all acts required to be performed in consideration of the preservation of rights required thereunder," says the proclamation, "and all rights required to be exercised at a time falling within said period may, save as hereinafter mentioned, be performed and exercised as if the period between October 11 and the date to be hereafter named did not exist and as if the latter date were October 11.

"Whenever it is proved to the satisfaction of any competent court that the payments, acts, and rights mentioned were not made or exercised through neglect and not because of hostilities, then the provisions of this proclamation shall not apply."

The gazette announces the appointments of Percy Hertslet as collector of customs and John C. Kerr as resident magistrate of Middleburg.

An office has been opened for the registration of new companies and to receive supplementary articles from those already existing.

Fifty Boer refugees were sent from the Irene detention camp recently to Nylstroom, having agreed to accept employment as wood cutters at 2s 6d a day and free rations. When they arrived there, however, they refused to work unless paid 5s a day. The authorities declined to employ them at that price and they were returned to the Irene camp.

The permits for the return of the wives of men employed on the Imperial military railways have been suspended owing to the discovery that such a permit lately allowed a nurse to come here who fraudulently took service and subsequently returned to the Boers. Those implicated in the plot have been dismissed from the railway and deported.

From June 24 to June 30 the various columns took 160 prisoners, killed 74 Boers, wounded over 60, and received 136 surrenders. A large amount of ammunition, a quantity of stock, and 300 wagons were captured. A large capture of prisoners is reported from Pietersburg.

NAVAL OFFICERS BLAMED.

Condemned for Errors in Building the English Royal Yacht.

LONDON, July 4.—A departmental committee appointed to enquire into the costly blunders which attended the building of the new royal yacht lately reported to the Admiralty.

It is unofficially stated that the Admiralty distributes the blame among six officials, including Sir William White, Director of Naval Construction, who is found guilty of an error of judgment in designing the yacht; Senior Chief Constructor Deadman, who is condemned, for gross negligence, to lose his rank, and Chief Constructor Smith, who is found guilty of carelessness.

KING EDWARD'S TITLE.

Mr. Chamberlain to Propose the Including of the Colonies.

LONDON, July 4.—Much interest is manifested in the public and in Parliament of an announcement by Secretary Chamberlain, in the House of Commons, that a bill would be introduced altering the King's title, with a view of including the colonies and dependencies.

The newspapers discuss the matter, but suggestions as to what the alteration will be are merely speculative. "Sovereign of Great Britain," as an addition to the existing styles, is believed to be probable.

Ocean Steamship Movements.

NEW YORK, July 4.—Arrived: Deutschland, Hamburg; Potomac, London, Tuscarora, London. Arrived out: Teutonic, from New York at Liverpool.

$10 Baltimore and Ohio Popular Pan-American Exposition Excursions. $10
Account Maryland Day, tickets sold for 7.05 a. m., and 3.05 p. m. trains on July 8 and 9, valid for return within seven days from day of sale.

Best Shingles, only $4.50 per 1,000, in 5x20 No. 1 quality. Libbey & Co.

$6.00 To the Seashore and Return Via Pennsylvania Railroad. $6.00
Atlantic City, Cape May, Sea Isle City, and Ocean City, N. J. Commencing July 5, tickets on sale for all trains Fridays and Saturdays, good to return until following Tuesday. Delaware River Bridge route to Atlantic City.

Clear Doors, 1½ inches thick, $1.00, and W. P. painted doors also $1. Libbey & Co.

UNDER CIVIL AUTHORITY.

Governor Taft Formally Assumes His New Office at Manila.

MANILA, July 4.—Civil government was inaugurated in the Philippines today. The weather was cloudy, but this did not dampen the enthusiasm of the crowd of 5,000 which assembled in the Palace Square an hour before the commencement of the ceremonies.

Promptly at 9 o'clock a party of civic, military, and naval dignitaries joined the Consular Corps and distinguished natives and Americans in the grandstand. General MacArthur opened the ceremonies. He said:

"Fulfilling the President's order, it becomes my duty to transfer certain civil functions to the first Civil Governor, Mr. William H. Taft."

Chief Justice Arellano then administered the oath of office to Governor Taft amid an absolute quiet which was followed by the booming of cannon, the wildest cheering, and the playing of national airs.

The new Governor's address was a brief historical, straightforward review of military and civil conditions in the islands and the possibilities of their development. He said:

"This ceremony marks a new step toward civil government, the ultimate step of which will be taken by Congress. Of twenty-seven provinces that have been organized, five are still in a state of armed insurrection, and hence will remain under the control of the Military Governor. There are sixteen provinces entirely free from insurrection which the commission lacked time to organize. The conditions under which the municipal governments will have their first test are trying. Four years of war and the ravages of cattle and locust pests have pauperized the country and crippled agriculture.

"With today's change to civil government you must stand alone, not depending on the army to police the provinces. Congress has delayed to pass provisions for the sale of public land and the mining franchises, all that is necessary to give the country the benefit of American and foreign enterprise.

"Our most satisfactory ground for expecting the success of this experiment is the universal desire for education. Without assuming to express an opinion on the Porto Rico cases, I venture to state that the Supreme Court decision will be most beneficial to the Filipinos, as the application of a high protective tariff in connection with the trade and manufacturing conditions in the United States would be a hardship.

"The conduct of the civil and military branches of the military government under independent heads is a delicate matter, depending on the fullest co-operation of the military and civil arms. I believe there will be the same co-operation in the future as in the past. I rely upon the co-operation and energy and ability of those sharing my responsibility."

General Chaffee today announced his staff and the heads of departments as follows: Military Secretary, Capt. Grote Hutchison, of the Sixth Cavalry; aides, Captain Lindsey, Lieut. Roy Harper, of the Seventh Cavalry; adjutant general, Col. Thomas H. Barry; inspector general and chief of staff, Colonel Hanger; judge advocate, Col. Stephen W. Goesbeck; chief quartermaster, Col. Charles F. Humford; ordnance officer, Colonel Russell.

The other members of his staff have not been changed.

MANILA, July 5.—Governor Taft, Generals MacArthur and Chaffee, and Mesdames Taft and Chaffee received a thousand guests last night at a levee held by the Governor in honor of General MacArthur.

The house and grounds were thronged with prominent men and handsomely gowned women until 11 o'clock, when General MacArthur, accompanied by a large number of the guests, went to the launch to board the transport that will sail tomorrow morning. The guests then returned to the Governor's house for the dancing.

General MacArthur will remain for two weeks in Japan with Colonel Crowder and Captains Brown and Kernan.

A NIP-AND-TUCK RACE.

The Shamrock I in the Lead Nearly All the Time.

ROTHESAY, July 4.—Shamrock I again led the new challenger in the trial race today. Shamrock II was towed out of the Loch Lomond shortly after 11 o'clock this morning. Shamrock I followed the challenger out and the race started at 11:45 in a light southerly wind.

In the heat out the challenger started a length ahead, to leeward, but Shamrock I weathered her almost immediately and forged ahead. She had made a good lead when they went about on the starboard tack.

Off Largo Shamrock I led by over a minute, but on the next tack past Cumbrae Head, with jib topsails stowed, the challenger drew ahead rapidly and had diminished the older boat's lead considerably, when the breeze died down and both yachts were becalmed temporarily. Later both boats proceeded well together to Garrock Head and then started to run back under spinnakers, Shamrock I raced out from under the lee of the new challenger and in less than a mile she was several lengths ahead.

The breeze again fell, permitting the challenger to creep up close on the Shamrock I's weather quarter and she retained that advantage for the next few miles. Off Skelmorlie the challenger had gained a lead, but the wind again failed, and both yachts jibed and drifted about for a time. Then, with a southerly air, they proceeded to Cloch, Shamrock I, turning a few lengths ahead. The beat back to Rothesay was finished tediously in a flukey wind.

In the finish up of the run, Shamrock II had the best position and led to the Erin at the Cloch lighthouse. The Shamrock I did not turn. The trial concluded with the challenger some lengths ahead.

The jib of Shamrock II is not giving satisfaction, and Mr. Ratsey, the sailmaker, has been telegraphed for to take a general view of the yacht's canvas.

Notwithstanding that the boats sailed over a set course today, the trial is not to be relied upon. It seems that those interested in the Shamrock II were evidently dissatisfied with her power of running before the wind.

MANY FIREMEN INJURED,

Four Seriously Hurt at a Fire in a Church.

NORRISTOWN, Pa., July 4.—During an electrical storm today lightning set fire to All Saints' Protestant Episcopal Church. The Rev. Herbert Burk, the rector, and his wife saved many of the valuable altar decorations before the firemen arrived.

The flames had gained such headway when the fire companies arrived that the building was doomed. Many firemen were injured from falling walls, four of them seriously.

The loss is $100,000, which is partially covered by insurance.

$1 to Frederick, Hagerstown, and Martinsburg
Via Baltimore and Ohio, leaving Washington station 7 a. m., Sunday, July 7. Returning leave Hagerstown and Martinsburg 6 p. m., and Frederick 7 p. m. same day. Train stops at intermediate stations. This is an inexpensive Sunday outing, which will amply repay you for taking.

Rustic Weather Boarding, $1.50 per 100 sq. ft. and up at 6th and N. Y. ave. nw.

A NATION WITH A DESTINY.

Senator McLaurin Makes an Oration at Spartanburg, S. C.

An Argument for Expansion the Keynote of the Address—The Fulfilling of the Duty Entrusted to the Country—A Reference to Mr. Bryan

COLUMBIA, S. C., July 4.—Senator McLaurin spoke for more than an hour today to an immense audience at Spartanburg. He had been invited by well-known business men to address the people there. The many cotton factories closed and thousands of operatives came to town.

While in the nature of a Fourth of July oration the address was a strong argument for expansion. The line of thought was that, in the carrying out of her destiny, her duty toward the rest of the world, this country could not isolate herself or draft the lines beyond which she could not go.

Senator McLaurin made one personal reference. It was regarding Mr. Bryan's failure to support Judge Crisp for Speaker of the House because he was an ex-Confederate general. This was when he said that we had a President who was not afraid to trust ex-Confederates.

Mr. McLaurin began his address by recounting the development of history which resulted in the foundation of the great American Republic. He said in part:

"Ever since the foundation of the civilized world the nations of the earth have conducted their warlike expeditions against other nations either through pure love of conquest or from motives of plunder. Within recent years, the civilized nations have begun to recognize that these methods are not in consonance with the principles of humanity. Their conquests have as a rule been peaceful ones during the past few years, made for the purpose of extending their commerce.

"The international trade of the world today is over twenty times as great as it was a century ago. It has increased out of all proportion to the increase of population. It has caused a corresponding increase of wealth. This condition has brought about a new era in the world's history, which might be termed the era of commerce, and this bids fair to succeed permanently to that of war, which has lasted throughout the centuries preceding the opening of the present one. This has caused the amalgamation of large corporations into still larger ones. It has caused commerce to be conducted upon a scale never dreamed of by our fathers.

"The opening up of new markets will create new lines of employment and increase the number of men required to conduct the old lines of business, thus affording to the man who earns his bread by the sweat of his brow the opportunity to keep constantly employed and ensuring him against periods of enforced idleness. It is a happy condition which benefits all and is not a condition which should array one class against the other. Trusts should be stamped out wherever they may appear, whether their capital be large or small, but the employment of large capital, if used in the creation of new trade, cannot fail to confer benefits upon the entire people.

"Some are disposed to talk flippantly about the advent of the United States into the arena of the struggle among the great powers of the earth. They oppose the extension of our territory, of our commerce, of the blessings of our political institutions and Christian civilization because it increases our national obligations. They forget that no nation ever acquired power and influence without inviting increased responsibilities and marching forward with unflinching boldness toward its destiny. A shrinking from responsibility is cowardice, and the American people are not cowards.

"The great events in the future of our Republic can be predicted with some degree of certainty. One of the pre-eminent events will be a union of the English-speaking race, in which Anglo-Saxon ideas of liberty and Christian civilization will become predominant, and finally control the politics, the policies, and the commerce of the world. There may not be any political alliance between the republican United States and monarchical Great Britain, but there will be a unity of purpose which will link them together in the bonds of a common interest and race affiliation.

"With such a combination of resources and power, it will be possible to disseminate throughout the earth the spirit of liberty now permeating the entire Anglo-Saxon race. In time the prophecy of the last century that Europe would become republican or Cossack will be fulfilled. The Eastern question of today is the beginning of the final struggle. With a union of the English-speaking peoples the despotism of Russia will be destroyed, and all the nations will be forced into the crusade for liberating mankind from the blighting tyranny under which it has suffered for centuries.

"Let it be understood that in any future alliance either implied or explicit, the United States is the master of the situation. That this is true is evident to any business man, who will consider for a moment the trade situation of the world. All of the nations of Europe, including Great Britain, have so dense a population that every foot of area, if cultivated to its fullest extent, would not produce sufficient food to support the people. The United States, upon the other hand, produces vastly more than it consumes. It controls the food of the world, and any retaliatory measures by foreign nations intended to curtail the products of commerce or industry in the United States could be effectually stopped by similar measures as to our own food exports.

"The retaliatory measures now threatened by Russia will not be carried out for this reason. Russia made a bluff and when the United States called the bluff, Russia instead of carrying out its threat, placed the entire matter in the hands of the Minister to the United States, and it is now a question of diplomacy, which is solved so far as the threats of Russia are concerned. The time was when London and Liverpool, as jobbing centres, practically controlled the trade of the world. That trade has practically passed from Great Britian to the United States. The balance of trade in favor of this country during the past three years has been a little over a $1,500,000,000.

"Another event will be the assumption by the United States of the obligation of arbiter in all international disputes. Her commanding political and commercial influence will ensure the concession of this prerogative. In China during the present convocation of the great Powers, the United States supported by Great Britain has controlled to a considerable extent the negotiations. Last year Russia proposed the establishment of an international peace tribunal, and actually led in the deliberations at The Hague. In this world's pacific convention the Governments representing the English-speaking peoples exercised a controlling influence. This pacific action on the part of Russia and other nations was a recognition of the coming ascendency of the United States in the affairs of the world.

"Today, were it not for the conservative intervention of our nation, supported by Great Britain, China would be dismembered, and her territory partitioned among the European Powers. The inevitable tendency of this recognition of our growing power and influence as a nation is to make the United States the arbiter in the international disputes of the near future. When this consummation devoutly to be wished is realized, the peace and rapid progress of mankind will be assured.

"Another event of the future will be the complete commercial supremacy of the United States. The Pacific will become the great highway upon which her teeming products will be borne to every land. With the Atlantic and Pacific joined by the Nicaragua Canal her sails will whiten every harbor, and sea, and ocean, and lake, and her commerce will be the commerce of the world. With her natural advantages, her undeveloped resources, and her hundreds of millions of inventive and progressive population, she can defy efforts of the other nations to rival her production and trade, and to snatch from her the crown of commercial supremacy.

"We cannot as a nation avoid these sacred obligations imposed upon us. We must go forward and meet the grave responsibilities of the future. They can be discharged, and when they are, what a glorious future there will be for our nation and for the Anglo-Saxon race, with one language, one civilization, one Christianity, and our perfect political institutions spread all over the habitable earth. Then the pages of history will be nothing but the entrancing story of the glorious achievements of our Republic. The world will be wrapped in a mantle of peace, the race of man will have achieved all it was designed to accomplish, and the nations will pursue in harmony the arts of peace and the path of happiness, and thus enjoy the full fruition of the efforts of man for six thousand years.

"Fellow-citizens, one more word and I am done. This is not the place or time where politics and persons should be discussed. The war with Spain, if it meant nothing more, has been worth ten times the blood and treasure it cost in reuniting this country. We had a President in the White House, who was not afraid to trust ex-Confederates. He not only spoke lovingly of our dead, but he trusted the command of the armies of the United States and honor of this country to ex-Confederates."

AN OPEN MARKET DESIRED.

Porto Rico Formally Asks the Proclamation of Free Trade.

SAN JUAN, P. R., July 4.—The Legislature met in joint session at 10 o'clock this morning and heard Governor Allen's message. A resolution was adopted requesting President McKinley to proclaim free trade. This was subsequently signed by the Governor. At noon the Legislature adjourned.

There was great enthusiasm when the Governor's message was read, and when the resolution was adopted. It was introduced by Sanchez Morales, of San Juan. It recites that the local system of taxation, provided for by the Foraker law, is in operation. President McKinley is therefore notified of this, and is requested, if he deems it wise and proper, to issue a proclamation establishing free trade on July 25, that being a legal holiday in Porto Rico commemorative of the coming of the American flag.

The resolution recites that the insular appropriations amount to $1,976,802, and the resources, excluding trade between Porto Rico and the United States, are the three taxes—property, excise, and customs. The foreign imports amount to over $2,000,000, not reckoning the receipts from the inheritance tax, licenses, franchises, royalties, fines, and other minor sources of revenue.

In addition there is a reserve fund of $600,000 in the United States Treasury and the refunding of customs act remains intact.

Independence Day was celebrated here with unprecedented enthusiasm. A large number of visitors from the interior took part in the celebration. The flag decorations were most lavish. There was a parade in which 4,000 persons took part, patriotic exercises by the school children, who sang national airs, and there were also games of baseball and boat races. At night there was a display of fireworks and the city was illuminated.

The natives largely initiated the celebration. The weather was delightful, the maximum temperature being 85 degrees.

THE DEATH OF J. R. G. PITKIN.

Heart Disease Kills the Ex-Minister to Argentina.

NEW ORLEANS, July 4.—John Robert Graham Pitkin, formerly United States Minister to the Argentine Republic, died suddenly here today from heart disease. Mr. Pitkin was a native of New Orleans. He came from a distinguished New England ancestry.

He served at the outbreak of the civil war in the Confederate army. He was one of the first native Southerners to join the Republican party and was a delegate to all national conventions. He was one of the 306 "faithful" who stuck to President Grant for a third term. In 1888 Mr. Pitkin was an ardent supporter of General Harrison and stumped the North for him. He was rewarded with the post of Minister to the Argentine Republic.

Mr. Pitkin took the stump for McKinley in 1896 and counted on being reappointed Minister to the Argentine Republic, if not being made Postmaster General. He had to be content with the postmastership of New Orleans. Some months ago he became involved in a scandal which compelled him to resign the postmastership.

PROF. JOHN FISKE DEAD.

The Author and Historian Succumbs to the Heat.

BOSTON, July 4.—John Fiske, the author and historian, died at Gloucester early this morning, aged fifty-nine years. The cause of his death was exhaustion due to the extreme heat of the last three days. Yesterday afternoon, accompanied by several members of his family and his son-in-law, Charles Glover Flint, he took a trip to Gloucester by steamer. On the way down he had a bad attack and on being carried ashore at Gloucester lapsed into unconsciousness and died at 2 o'clock this morning.

Prof. Fiske expected to sail for Europe on August 1. The trip was partly in the nature of a vacation and also in response to an invitation extended to him to visit Manchester, England, and deliver an historical oration at the celebration of the thousandth anniversary of the death of King Alfred.

He leaves a widow, one daughter, and four sons.

NO NOMINATION MADE.

Texas Democrats Deadlocked Over a Successor to Mr. Burke.

MERIDIAN, Tex., July 4.—The Sixth district Democratic Congressional convention met here today to nominate a successor to the late Representative R. E. Burke. The keenest rivalry was manifest from the beginning of proceedings among the supporters of the five candidates for the nomination.

After the preliminaries had been disposed of the ballots were taken without the change of a single vote from first to last. Then adjournment was taken at 6 p. m. to 8:30 p. m., with the deadlock standing this way: J. A. Beall, 31; Dudley G. Wooten, 30; W. C. Wear, 22; S. W. Johnson, 18, and D. W. O'Neill, 12. Necessary to a choice, 58 votes. The platform on national issues is a Bryan declaration out and out.

PIERRE LORILLARD DYING.

Taken From the Deutschland in a Serious Condition.

NEW YORK, July 4.—Pierre Lorillard, the famous turfman and tobacco manufacturer, arrived today on the Deutschland so seriously ill that his death is expected within a few hours. More than once on the voyage Mr. Lorillard's vitality was at so low an ebb that it was feared he would not live to get here.

He was taken to the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Mr. Lorillard is suffering from Bright's disease.

$10 To Buffalo and Return $10 Via Pennsylvania Railroad.
Account Maryland Day. Tickets on sale for all trains July 8 and 9, good to return within seven days, including day of sale. Double daily through train service.

New Hemlock Fence Palings, 1½ cts. each. Bright. New. Libbey & Co.

A BLOODLESS BULLFIGHT.

South Omaha People Witness a "Humane" Exhibition.

Not Allowed to Kill or Injure the Animals, the Toreadors Worry Them Until Exhausted—No Horses in the Ring—Many Narrow Escapes

OMAHA, Neb., July 4.—The first of two dozen bullfights arranged by the South Omaha Festival Committee took place today in the presence of several thousand wildly excited people. If it was not the real thing, few people who crowded the vast amphitheatre were aware of the fact. In every detail the spectacle was about what the average spectator expected who had read details of the real Spanish article, with the exception that no horses were gored and the ferocious bulls, which the agile toreadors provoked to a frenzy, were not killed.

The hair-breadth escapes, the snorts of pain and the wild dashes by the bulls, anxious to destroy their tormentors, were in evidence on all sides, and several times the matador dashed in and laid his sword over the neck of the frantic animals, to show just how he would despatch them, were it not for the presence of the sedate looking crowd of Nebraska Humane Society officials who occupied a prominent position in select boxes. The understanding was that the officials would attend the first fight, and if it was not too revolting or too cruel, the exhibitions could continue throughout the week.

On the "inside" the understanding is from now on the bulls will be killed outright in the ring and dragged from the slaughter pen by horses, in true Spanish style, but for today the toreadors and matadors contented themselves with tormenting the bulls, piercing their hides with long darts, and racing around the ring, dodging the frightful lunges of the animals. There were a number of situations that were sufficiently exciting to cause the whole crowd of spectators to scream in fright, and many women to faint.

This was the case when Senor Menquil Sorosis Cierol, chief of the toreadors, slipped and fell beneath the feet of one of the bulls. The animal ran over the prostrate figure and turned to pierce him with his horns. The other toreadors dashed forward, flaunting their red blankets in the face of the enraged beast, and succeeded in distracting the animal's attention until the injured man could be dragged to a place of safety. The Spanish managers of the concern say the toreador was overcome by the extreme heat and fainted. With this, and other similar narrow escapes, the sport was sufficiently animated to satisfy even the most ferocious exponent of the art of Spanish bullfighting.

The great crowd gathered early in the afternoon and fought for seats. The big amphitheatre has a seating capacity of 8,000. The building is of circular form and a ring 90 feet in diameter is in the centre, with raised seats around the sides. At 4 o'clock four gaily dressed toreadors and two matadors entered the ring. The picadors, who handle the bulls from horseback, were excluded from the exhibition today for fear of some of the horses being disemboweled, and the whole sport stopped.

The matadors carried huge swords, but it is privately understood that the weapons were not the real thing, but dummies, covered with tinfoil, and first inspected by the humane society, to be certain the bulls could not actually be killed. The toreadors were gaily costumed in red, white, and blue, yellow and green. There was sufficient color to satisfy even an American indian.

The Spaniards were greeted with howls and whoops by the crowd and they bowed and kissed their hands like circus clowns. Then a door was opened on one side of the pen and a great Western bull with a splendid pair of horns stalked out. He seemed perfectly at home and examined the throng curiously. He paid about as much attention to the toreadors who danced around the ring with their red sashes as a cow in a New England meadow would to the prattle of a baby. A cowboy finally rushed out and roped the docile animal and led him back to his pen.

The next entry was different. Before the toreadors were ready for the charge a great black bull bounded into the ring with a snort. One glance at the gayly-colored Spanish gentlemen grouped at one side was enough. They did not have to wave any red flags at the new-comer. The bull lowered his head and made a beautiful charge. His long horns touched the coattails of several of the Spaniards, who ran in different directions.

The bull brought up with a rear against the side of the pen, the women in the crowd shrieked with terror lest the enclosure be torn down. Again the ferocious animal went after the toreadors. He did not give them a chance to use their darts nor their other instruments of torture. It was all the men could do to escape his brisk rushes, turns, and wheels. It was at this moment that Cierol was trampled beneath the bull's feet. Had it not been for the convenient niches in the wall, arranged for the men when too hard pressed, there would likely have been a real tragedy.

One of the men said after the fight that the Western bulls appeared to be fiercer than the Spanish article, raised especially for fighting. The crowd waited the attacks of the bulls breathlessly and when the men would show unusual agility they would be greeted with a mighty applause. Each bull was worried until he was exhausted.

LIGHTNING ENDS FIVE LIVES.

All Except One Member of a Family Killed.

M'KEESPORT, Pa., July 4.—Edward McWilliams, his wife and four children and two men whose names are not known, were struck by lightning at Monessen at 1:30 o'clock this afternoon. Two of the McWilliams children were killed instantly. The father, mother and baby lived several hours, and the others will recover.

Mr. McWilliams and his family were spending the day fishing at Monessen. A storm coming up, the family took refuge behind a tree on the river bank. They were joined there by the two men. The whole party huddled together to keep out of the rain. Suddenly a bolt of lightning split the tree from top to bottom.

The entire party was stretched unconscious at the foot of the tree. In a few minutes the entire town had gathered at