

OPENED IN STATE.

William's Address to the Reichstag.

HE URGES THE ARMY BILL.

Germany's Readiness the Best Surety for Peace in Europe—The Emperor Cheered.

Special to THE MORNING CALL.

BERLIN, July 4.—The Reichstag was opened to-day by Emperor William. The Emperor, attired in full military uniform, proceeded directly to the desks, which had been erected to the right of the press gallery.

"Honored gentlemen: You have been called in session to work for the Federal Government, and I desire to welcome you upon entering on your deliberations. A bill concerning the peace footing of the army, which was submitted to the former Reichstag, to my regret did not find ap-



Emperor William.

proval. It was the unanimous conviction, shared by all my high confederates, that the empire no longer could afford to re-nounce the development of the army system necessary to guarantee the future safety of the Empire.

"Since the first introduction of the bill the political situation in Europe has experienced no change. The relations of the empire with the other powers are thoroughly friendly and free from all clouds. The proportion of Germany's organized military strength has, however, changed for the worse during the past year, when compared with that of our neighbors. I already Germany's geographical position and historical developments lay upon us the duty to maintain a relatively strong army, then a further increase in the military strength of the empire becomes a forcible necessity to satisfy the duties laid upon me by the constitution. I consider that all means at our disposal must be utilized in order to establish an effective defense of the fatherland.

"You will receive immediately a new bill regarding the peace footing of the army, in which there will be taken into account, as far as possible, certain desires expressed during the discussion of the late bill. Consequently, diminished demands are made upon the personal capacities and tax-bearing power of the people, as far as possible, without endangering the efficiency of the army. The empire's interests require, especially in view of the end of the millennium next spring, that the bill be passed with the utmost dispatch, so that the new recruit calls may be made in the autumn on the new basis. Delay would influence most unfavorably our strength for more than twenty years.

"With a view to enabling you to dedicate your undivided attention to the discussion of the bill, the Government will not in the meantime introduce any other measures. I and my high confederates remain convinced that the means for the new organization can be procured, without overburdening the country, on the basis of the financial bill introduced in the Reichstag last autumn. At the opening of the winter session, a bill will be presented, directed to obtaining the necessary means according to the capability of the tax-payers. Until then the increased costs will be covered by the Federated States through matriculation payments.

"Gentlemen, with great sacrifice Germany has been united in one empire. The nation honors most those who staked their blood on the perpetuity of this work, which has led the fatherland to prosperity. To safeguard the glorious achievements with which God has blessed us in our battle for independence is our most sacred duty. This duty we can only fulfill, if we make ourselves strong enough to remain a surety for Europe's peace. I trust you will not fail to give me and my confederates your patriotic sacrifices and willing support in striving for these aims."

The Emperor's reference to the duty of the members of the Reichstag to preserve and guard that which the nation has won was greeted with hearty cheers. When the Emperor had concluded his written speech, loud and prolonged applause greeted him. His Majesty stood waiting for quiet to be restored, and when he could be heard he added a few improvised remarks, saying: "Now then go, God looks upon you and will lend you his blessing to complete this honest work for the benefit of the fatherland, amen."

The Bavarian Minister called for three cheers for the Emperor, and they were given with a hearty good will. The uniform worn by the Emperor was that of the Garde du Corps. The members of the Social Democratic and Radical People's parties and some Anti-Semites were not present. Most of members of the Centre, or Catholic Party, were present, and there was a full attendance of Government groups.

Making Railroad Time. LONDON, July 4.—At Thornhill today

L. J. McIntjes, bicyclist, beat the safety record by covering in one hour a distance of 24 miles and 384 yards.

UNFAIRLY TRIED. The English Government Makes a Plea for Justice.

LONDON, July 4.—In the House of Lords to-day the Earl of Rosebery, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, said in reply to an interpellation that beyond a doubt the trial of the Armenians in Angora for sedition was conducted unfairly. The British Government therefore made strong representations at Constantinople concerning the capital sentences passed on nineteen prisoners. The cases of Professors Kayvan and Thomasian of the American College in Marsovan had been made the subject of especially strong protest. Consequently, although the Court of Cassation confirmed the sentences, both had been pardoned and sent from the country. The Government would spare no exertion to obtain justice for the other seven.

DISASTER ON THE VOLGA. Twenty-Six Persons Killed by an Explosion Aboard a Steamer.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 4.—The steamer Alonof, a boat employed in the river trade on the Volga, was to-day approaching Romanov when the boiler exploded, killing twenty-six of the passengers. Among the dead is General Petrushevski. The explosion tore the upper front of the steamer to pieces, and burning coals blown from the furnaces set fire to the wreck. The boat burned to the water's edge and then sank.

COLLIERS ENTOMBED. Deadly Explosion in an English Mine.

LONDON, July 4.—At Thornhill, Yorkshire, an explosion occurred today. One hundred and thirty miners are entombed, and the loss of life, it is feared, will be heavy. Four bodies have already been brought out. Piteful scenes of distress and anxiety prevail about the mine.

One Hundred and Forty-five Men and Boys Supposed to Have Been Killed.

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The day's shift went to work as usual this morning. All went well until noon, when the workers at the pit mouth were startled by a muffled explosion and clouds of dense smoke came rolling up the main shaft. The pit managers at once organized a party and descended slowly through the smoke. They were driven back repeatedly and eventually gave up their purpose of penetrating to the workings before the foul gas should clear away.

BREWER SEES ROCKS AHEAD. Singular Fourth of July Speech by the Supreme Justice.

WOODSTOCK, Conn., July 4.—The usual Fourth of July exercises were observed at Roseland Park to-day. Hon. Charles A. Russell of Connecticut delivered the address of welcome, and prayer was offered up by Rev. William Hayes Ward of New York.

Justice David J. Brewer of the United States Supreme Court spoke on "Individual Liberty." He said in part: "The most noticeable social fact of today is the combination of capital and the organization of labor. I realize full well that only through this movement are the great material achievements of the day possible; but one thing is clear and that is that the penalty which the nation pays for all these benefits is the growing disposition to sacrifice the individual to the mass, to make liberty something which may be ruthlessly trampled into the dust, because of some supposed benefit to the many."

"A capital combine may, as claimed, produce better, cheaper and more satisfactory results in manufacture, transportation and general business; but too often the combine is not content with the voluntary co-operation of such as choose to join it. It grasps at monopoly and seeks to crush out all competition. It thus crushes or swallows the individual, and he is assaulted as though he were an outlaw. "So it is with organizations of labor. The leaders order a strike and the members of the organization throw down their tools and work ceases. Where is the individual laborer who dares assert his liberty and act as he pleases in the matter? Where is the individual contractor or employer who is free on business as he thinks best? In ante-bellum days, we all remember how slavery was defended on account of its benefit to the slave; but is servitude to a single man less of slavery than servitude to an organization?"

"Is it not true that the dormant energies of the nation were aroused and a speedy and summary stop put to every such trespass on any man's liberty? Are we going to drift along in this contest ends in a bloody struggle? Business men are becoming the slaves of the combine, the laborer of the trades unions. "History repeats itself. Kansas introduced the great civil war. Do I err in forecasting the future when I affirm that on the plains, in the same great central State, the conflict between the domination of organization, and the liberty of each individual will be precipitated? Evidently in the nation the cry for socialism comes largely from the dissipated, the lazy and the dishonest. There it comes from a conservative class of farmers and a sympathy for the purposes which actuates them. I am convinced their ignoring of the lessons of history is a step toward socialism and the destruction of liberty that the toll of centuries has achieved."

HAILED THE FLAG. Cheering Thousands at the World's Fair.

CALIFORNIA SET THE PACE. Our Building Gorgeously Decorated With the National Colors—New Liberty Bell Sounded.

Special to THE MORNING CALL.

CHICAGO, July 4.—It was fitting that the Fourth of July, the natal day of the nation's independence, should witness the largest attendance of the season at the World's Columbian Exposition.

Every railroad running into Chicago gave a special rate to-day, and the closing of commercial houses enabled the working and business people of Chicago to swell the throng, until the aggregate became greater than on any previous day, being roughly estimated at 250,000. The weather was alternately fair and threatening. The programs consumed little more than an hour and was carried out from the grand stand erected in front of the terminal station. The surrounding space was packed with humanity before the commencement of the exercises. Every patriotic sentiment of the orators was cheered, and the enthusiasm of the assemblage was an inspiration to the speakers.

Most of the visitors came fortified with lunch-baskets, and when the lunch hour arrived the green sward was dotted with thousands of people partaking of the mid-day repast.

The commemorative exercises began at 11 o'clock. They opened with music from a chorus of nearly 2000 voices, marshaled on the balconies of the various buildings surrounding the grand stand.

Director-General George R. Davis presided, and, as he arose to call the assemblage to order, he was presented with a gavel made from a piece of the famous Washington elm at Cambridge, Mass., by Colonel Clarke of Milwaukee. Director-General Davis, in receiving the gavel, spoke a few appropriate words, and then announced that Rev. Dr. Burrows would invoke a divine blessing. At the conclusion of the prayer Vice-President Stevenson was introduced as the orator of the day.

Mr. Stevenson was greeted with great applause as he stepped forward and began his address. He said: "I am confident that at no time nor place have human eyes beheld a grander assemblage. This is America's day. Under the auspices of the great exposition other days have been set apart to commemorate events in history, but this day comes unheralded by edict or proclamation. Lips more eloquent than mine will tell you something of the men who gave to the American colonies this charter of their liberties; something of the heroic struggle which, commencing at Lexington, culminated at Yorktown in the independence of the colonies; something of the men who, in 1776, inspired by a wisdom more than human, crystallized into our Federal constitution the deathless principles enunciated in the declaration."

"I congratulate you, my countrymen, upon this auspicious Fourth of July, upon the glorious past and upon what now is no longer an experiment. We have entered upon the second century of our national life. God grant that we, and those who succeed us, may not prove unworthy of those who have gone before, that we may not prove un mindful of the sublime lessons of the past. Then may we rest assured that the bright sun which ushers each succeeding anniversary of the declaration of independence will look down upon a people who will celebrate the day with hearts grateful to God that those who guarded and strengthened it may be counted worthy to be named with those who founded the Government."

Deafening applause greeted General Stevenson as he closed and spread like ripples from the speaker's stand until it died away with a dull roar in the distance. The chorus then sang "Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean."

TAMMANY'S CELEBRATION. Letter From President Cleveland Read at the Exercises.

NEW YORK, July 4.—The New York Tammany Society to-day celebrated the one hundred and seventeenth anniversary of the nation's independence. Mayor Gilroy, grand sachen of the order, opened the proceedings with words of welcome. The declaration of independence was read and then came Speaker Crisp. He began with a burst of patriotism. Among other things he said that, although there exist conditions which have produced uneasiness, uncertainty and stagnation of trade, the laws which had brought about these conditions were enacted by the R-publican party against the protests of democrats. When Congress assembled on August 7, so far as things can be remedied by legislation, he is confident that laws will be enacted which will restore confidence and bring prosperity again to the nation.

Congressman Benton McMillin of Tennessee gave an address bristling with patriotic epigrams and references. The speech of Congressman Clark of Missouri was the post-prandial orator and excited lots of fun. Hon. Robert E. de Forest of Connecticut and Postmaster Charles W. Dayton also spoke. Congressman John R. Fellows of New York followed in the most eloquent speech of the day. It was brimful of glowing sentiment and smooth and easy diction.

Among the letters of regret was one from President Cleveland to Richard Croker, in which the President said: "It is a day which all true Americans ought to celebrate as often as it occurs. When, however, the commemoration of the discovery of the land we occupy and the celebration of the day when it was consecrated to liberty and popular government are coincident, the occasions should revive and stimulate all ennobling and patriotic sentiments, which are essential to the safety and perpetuity of the American constitution. At such a time it is fitting that we should rejoice on the dauntless purpose and constant devotion that thus far have marked out the way of our great nation. We should lose the most important lesson of the day we celebrate if we forgot that the labor and diligence of those entrusted with the Government must be unremitting and always patriotic. There never has been a time when our countrymen should be more soberly reminded that they cannot safely delegate the duties and obligations of citizenship, nor neglect to cultivate an individual and personal interest in public affairs. If those who now celebrate the anniversary of American independence guard against the sordid struggle for unearned wealth that stifled patriotism; if they exact from the public servants the strictest accountability in the performance of public duties; if they hold fast to the American ideas that work is honorable and economy is a virtue; if they insist that there should be honesty and cleanliness in politics, and if they refuse to encourage expedients that endanger the foundation of sound national finance, those who follow us will joyously celebrate the day in centuries yet to come."

Big Fire in Pennsylvania. PETROLIA, Pa., July 4.—A fire this morning burned the Kilroy block and, spreading, destroyed twenty-two business houses and several residences. The loss is \$300,000, half insured.

SILVER CAMPAIGN. Call for a Convention at Chicago.

CLOTURE IN THE SENATE. The White Metal Men Will Resist Any Attempt to Put a Gag Rule in Force.

Special to THE MORNING CALL.

WASHINGTON, July 4.—A. J. Warner, president of the Bimetallist League, has issued a call for a national convention of the league, to be held at Chicago, beginning August 1 next. The call says: "The recent culmination of events of the greatest moment to the people of this country call for wise counsel and determined action on the part of all patriotic citizens. A concerted effort is manifest to seize upon the present opportunity to destroy silver as money and to establish, finally and forever, a single gold standard, and at one stroke to change all debts to gold debts, with a never-ending rise in gold and consequent fall in prices."

"The financial disturbance, largely artificial and needlessly created, is the object lesson, and is falsely attributed to the present silver law, in order out of it to create a manifestation of public sentiment, under cover of which the greater crime of overthrowing the money of the constitution and of establishing a single gold standard may be consummated. As part of the same great conspiracy, the mints of India have been closed, and the shock has been felt around the world."

"Congress had been called to meet in extra session on August 7, if at that session the money standard of the constitution is overthrown and the single standard of gold finally established, to be extended over the world, an 'economic revolution' will have been inaugurated more disastrous to the welfare of mankind, and especially to the producing and laboring classes, than any in the history of the world."

"In view, therefore, of the threatening conditions that have arisen, and in answer to numerous appeals for action the executive committee of the American Bimetallist League has deemed it proper to call a national convention at Chicago on August 1. All members of the league are urged to attend, and all who favor maintaining the money of the constitution and who are opposed to the establishment of a single gold standard in the United States, without regard to party, are invited to attend and participate in the deliberations of the convention. All economic associations and all industrial organizations are requested to send delegates to the convention. A special invitation is extended to members of Congress and of the State Legislatures. The Governors of States are requested to appoint as many delegates as they deem proper. Signed, A. J. Warner, president; W. M. Barrington, secretary."

The idea of the silver people is to meet at Chicago and sit down to Washington. Here the convention will reassemble at about the time when Congress convenes and will probably continue in session until after the organization of that body. "General Warner made the following statement this evening: "A thorough poll of the silver forces in Congress establishes the fact that the Sherman law cannot be repealed without a substitute, which will be satisfactory to the silverites."

This statement reflects the sentiments of the free silver men here, and there can be no doubt that within the past twenty-four hours they have gained renewed confidence in the belief that the Sherman act cannot be repealed without giving the silverites something good or better. Their hope is in the Senate, and the reasons for their faith they express as follows: "In that body sit men who represent the very life or death of the white metal, men who are able and earnest, and they boldly announce that they will never give up the Sherman law unless they can be conciliated with a measure more friendly to silver. With the determination of such men it must be plain that to repeal the present law will be a difficult matter."

One method might prevail—the adoption of cloture in the upper chamber. The gold men have already thrown out this threat, but the silverites meet it boldly. Over such a proposition there could be nothing less than a most determined struggle.

In this connection the former fight when an effort was made to introduce the cloture bill in the Senate at the time the Federal election bill was called upon of great importance. The Democrats were in a delicate position, and they finally enlisted the services of some of the free silver men in their behalf on what was understood to have been an offensive and defensive alliance. Through the aid of these men the force bill was defeated. Among those who aided the Southern Democrats was Stewart of Nevada. Now the time has apparently arrived for the silver men to call upon their former allies to fulfill their pledges, and it is reasonable to expect that they will do so.

With such combination the adoption of the cloture in the Senate would seem impossible, and without cloture it would appear that any effort to repeal the Sherman law without an accompanying substitute measure, would be a hard task, as the plan of talking proposed legislation to death has been successfully accomplished.

In the House it would seem that the repeal of this enactment can be accomplished more easily. The members of that body come in more direct contact with the people, who are now loudly demanding that this law, or at least that clause in it which requires the purchase of 4,500,000 ounces of silver each month, shall be wiped from the statute books. In the House, therefore, this popular feeling is more apt to be felt. But even there, without a more stringent set of rules, the will of the majority can be held at check by filibustering.

This subject has not yet been seriously considered, but though a direct cloture rule may not be carried, there can be little doubt that some method will be adopted by which the majority can speedily shoulder the responsibility which they are unwilling to accept.

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COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo., July 4.—The

CHAOS IN PARIS. Disorder Reigns in the French Capital.

GIVEN OVER TO THE MOB. An Entire District of the City in the Keeping of the Riotous Students.

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The whole district bounded by the Boulevard St. Germain, the river and the Rue de Seine is in an uproar. Students with crowds of roughs fill the open spaces; omnibuses and trams are being stopped by mobs, the passengers turned out and the vehicles upset. Traffic is suspended in the district. The Rue St. Peres is barricaded, and pedestrians are stopped and maltreated.

The Charity Hospital is surrounded with cuirassiers to keep off the students, who threatened to attack the building. The Ministry of Public Works, the Marine Department and Ecole des Beaux Arts are guarded by military.

Skirmishing is reported occasionally from various points. The students tried also to repeat the scenes of last night in the neighborhood of the Palais de Justice and the Prefecture of Police. They were met and driven back by a body of cavalry. Many were trampled on and cut, and several cavalrymen were wounded by flying stones.

At 10:30 the students had possession of a dozen streets between the Boulevard St. Germain and the Seine. Infantry and cavalry are at hand, however, to restrain them from breaking into public buildings. At 11:30 the whole district two blocks east of the Boulevard St. Michael was in full riot. Troops of cavalry and squads of police are stationed in every street. The students are upsetting all vehicles and scores of carts and carriages have been set on fire. Many students are using revolvers.

The mob in front of the Charity Hospital were charged repeatedly by the police, but fought back and would not disperse. Allies in windows near the hospital were pelting the police with crockery and furniture and cotton wool saturated with carbolic acid. Many policemen were injured. Although holding the mob at the hospital in check, the police were unsuccessful in taking the offensive. The cuirassiers have not as yet interfered.

The critical situation has been complicated by demonstrations of workmen. Three thousand of them met this evening and decided to remain in the building all night to prevent the authorities from executing a threat to close it. More than 1500 workmen have been marching eight abreast through the disturbed district during the evening.

The keenest anxiety is everywhere apparent. General Saussier, Military Governor of Paris, has prepared the garrison for the worst. Later the mobs piled up carriages and carts, which they seized to barricade the streets. All the shops in the riotous districts closed early in the evening. The names of 200 men severely injured in the riots have been reported.

They Sink in Treacherous Lake Tahoe. Sailing in an Unseaworthy Boat, Which Overturns, All Its Occupants Perish.

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CARSON, Nev., July 4.—Alexander Fraser, Patsy Daly, James Morris and J. A. Carson, sailing on Lake Tahoe, 100 yards from the Glenbrook shore, were capsized by the rough weather to-day at 3 o'clock, and all were drowned before aid reached them. Two boys, sons of Ernest Pomie, were eyewitnesses to the accident, and alarm was quickly spread.

Rescuers went out at once, but arrived too late to be of service, Daly dropping off gunwale of capsized boat within four feet of Frank Jellerson, who dived over the boat, but Daly sank rapidly out of sight. His face was set, and Jellerson says he was helpless and unable to answer him when he called upon him to hang on. Superintendent C. T. Bliss and Ed. Horkin went to the scene in a rowboat, and grappled with pike poles until Daly and Morris were brought to the surface. The remaining two bodies will be recovered tomorrow when the water is calm, the depth being 30 feet.

Fraser is a native of Nova Scotia and has a sister in Boston, Mass. Daly is a native of New Brunswick, Morris' locality is not known, and Carson of Sweden. The craft was entirely unseaworthy and the waves ran high.

CLEVELAND HEARD FROM. He is Still Enjoying Himself on Mr. Benedict's Yacht.

BUZZARDS BAY, Mass., July 4.—That the people may not be alarmed at the non-arrival of President Cleveland at Gray Gables, Mrs. Cleveland has telegraphed newspaper men that she has received news from the President saying he is in good health and may not reach here for two or three days, yet he may arrive at any time.

Two Cottages Destroyed.

VISALIA, July 4.—Two cottages, the property of Casper Van Loan and T. M. McNamara, were burned this morning at 1 o'clock. The fire originated in the Van Loan building, occupied by Mrs. Silverstein. The house and furniture are a total loss. Value, \$100. The McNamara house was unoccupied. Loss, \$800.

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CARSON, Nev., July 4.—Alexander Fraser, Patsy Daly, James Morris and J. A. Carson, sailing on Lake Tahoe, 100 yards from the Glenbrook shore, were capsized by the rough weather to-day at 3 o'clock, and all were drowned before aid reached them. Two boys, sons of Ernest Pomie, were eyewitnesses to the accident, and alarm was quickly spread.

Rescuers went out at once, but arrived too late to be of service, Daly dropping off gunwale of capsized boat within four feet of Frank Jellerson, who dived over the boat, but Daly sank rapidly out of sight. His face was set, and Jellerson says he was helpless and unable to answer him when he called upon him to hang on. Superintendent C. T. Bliss and Ed. Horkin went to the scene in a rowboat, and grappled with pike poles until Daly and Morris were brought to the surface. The remaining two bodies will be recovered tomorrow when the water is calm, the depth being 30 feet.

Fraser is a native of Nova Scotia and has a sister in Boston, Mass. Daly is a native of New Brunswick, Morris' locality is not known, and Carson of Sweden. The craft was entirely unseaworthy and the waves ran high.

CLEVELAND HEARD FROM. He is Still Enjoying Himself on Mr. Benedict's Yacht.

BUZZARDS BAY, Mass., July 4.—That the people may not be alarmed at the non-arrival of President Cleveland at Gray Gables, Mrs. Cleveland has telegraphed newspaper men that she has received news from the President saying he is in good health and may not reach here for two or three days, yet he may arrive at any time.

Two Cottages Destroyed.