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SILVER QUESTION IGNORED

League Convention Decides Not to Engage in Platform Making.

COMMITTEE ENDED ITS LONG SESSION

General McAlpin Unanimously Elected President of the League—Executive Committee and Vice Presidents Chosen with Little Friction.

CLEVELAND, June 20.—The national convention of republican clubs has had an eventful day. Its committee on resolutions consisted of fifteen silver men and thirty-one anti-silver men. The subcommittee of eleven to draft resolutions to submit to the full committee had only two silver men—Dubois of Idaho and Allen of Utah. After this subcommittee had worked all last night on "An address to the people" with the word "Resolved" omitted therefrom, a committee of three on revision was selected and the silver men claim they were not represented at all on the revision committee. The subcommittee adopted the report of the committee on revision this afternoon and the full committee met at 2 p. m., to consider the "address to the people" that had two days and one night for its preparation. The feature of the address was that it covered every question except silver, which was entirely ignored. This was done to prevent a minority report on the silver question and a fight on the floor of the convention. When the full committee considered the address the anti-silver men opposed it. They said there had been more agitation all the week on the silver question than on all other things combined, and for the report to be silent only on that question would be cowardly and inconsistent.

The silver men were satisfied with "the address" and had agreed to make no minority report and not to open the question on the floor of the convention in the event that the address was adopted. Their opponents, however, held that it was enough to concede everything to the west for the sake of harmony without "rubbing it in." Some of the most ultra opponents of free silver in the convention finally stated that if the silver question was ignored entirely that all other questions should be ignored. This plan pleased the western silverites better than the "address to the people."

TOOK A NEW TACK.

After indulging in the most bitter speeches for hours, a new departure was taken by Senator Patton of Michigan, offering the following as a substitute for the report of the subcommittee:

Whereas, Section 16 of the constitution of the Republican League of the United States says: "This league shall not in any manner endeavor to influence any national, state, county or municipal convention," the delegates of the National Republican League of the United States, in convention assembled, hereby renew their allegiance to the principles of the republican party and pledge their best efforts for the success of the candidates of that party. Believing that this convention had no instructions from the republicans of the United States, or jurisdiction of our constitution to frame party platforms, we hereby refer all resolutions in relation to public questions to the republican national convention of 1896, with entire confidence that its action will redound to the prosperity of our people and the continued glory and advancement of the country.

It was argued against the Patton substitute that the National league at its last convention at Denver and the previous year at Louisville and at other national conventions had adopted recommendatory resolutions without the constitutional objection ever being raised, and that the adoption of the substitute would be accepted as a confession of this convention's inability to meet the silver issue. Although these arguments poured in hot and fast and Chairman Robinson of Pennsylvania left the chair to oppose it, yet the plan of ignoring everything if the silver question was ignored gained such headway that the Patton substitute was adopted at 6:30 p. m., without a dissenting vote.

As the "Address to the People," which was ruled out by the adoption of the Patton substitute, reaffirmed the resolutions of previous National league conventions, there was much discussion of the following, adopted at Denver last year:

"We believe in the use of gold and silver as money metals, maintained on a perfect parity and interconvertible. We cannot believe that there will be a permanent return of prosperity until the full use and highest position of silver shall be restored, and ask for such legislation as will bring about this result."

The following is the "Address to the People" that was presented by the subcommittee and rejected by the full committee, which substituted therefor the Patton resolution:

ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE.

"The Republican National league, in convention assembled in the city of Cleveland, declares its continued allegiance to the principles and doctrines of the republican party and hereby reaffirms and adopts the principles and doctrines as declared from time to time by the Republican National league.

"The record of the republican party has been a record of honor. It made labor free and protected it in all its rights.

"It restored national unity and glorified the flag of our nation.

"It honored the heroes who saved this country and holds them in perpetual remembrance.

"It established and maintained public confidence and industrial prosperity so long as it remained in power.

"It honored the government at home and commanded respect for it abroad.

"It has advocated the construction of the Nicaraguan canal and the control of the same by the United States government.

"It established protection to American industries and secured labor and recompense for every toiler.

"It so provided for public revenues as to meet all public demands and rapidly decreased the debt forced upon the country by the mistakes and wrongs of its predecessors and political opponents.

"It established the wealth and marvelously increased the progress and prosperity of the American people. It has generally favored the upbuilding or restoration of our merchant marine.

"Every page of its history is illuminated with the light of advancement, and every year of its existence has added to the fame of its leaders.

RECORD OF DEMOCRACY.

"The record of the democratic party has been a record of dishonor and its history the story of national disaster. It well nigh dismembered the union in its efforts to perpetuate slavery, and has destroyed its prosperity in seeking to establish free trade.

"It dishonored our flag a third of a century ago, when it went out of power, and since again being vested with national control has trailed its folds in the dust of an island of the western seas. It seeks to make the roll of the heroes who saved the country a roll of dishonor and has in many cases unjustly deprived them of the pittance granted them by a grateful country in the way of pension. It has stricken down national prosperity and brought about industrial stagnation, financial depression and general adversity.

"It has, by its vacillation and unwise action, created domestic distrust and seriously impaired our credit abroad.

"Its policy has put out the fires of our furnaces, stopped the spindles in our factories, the ring of the anvil in our shops and filled the land with enforced idlers and put honest citizens out of employment. It has reduced the public revenues until they failed to meet the necessary demands of the government, and has largely increased its bonded debt in a time of profound peace.

"In short, the record and history of the party show its utter incapacity to meet the demands of a great people, its incompetency, its insincerity and its utter disregard of the national commonwealth.

"Every page of its history is dark with mistakes and failures, with broken promises and unredeemed pledges, and every month of its existence shows the growing incompetency of its leaders.

FAITH IN PARTY LEADERS.

"Therefore, the National Republican league, organized to promote the success of the republican party and to aid in organizing and fighting its political battles and not to plan campaigns or name candidates, declares itself satisfied with the record and history of the republican party; that it has faith in the wisdom of its leaders and the correctness of its national legislation.

"We declare that the republican party has wisely met every national issue presented and legislated for the good of the people.

"Its past history is the best guarantee of its future action.

"To the national convention of that party we confidently refer the declaration of principles upon which the next grand campaign is to be conducted, satisfied that such platform will embody the doctrines of the party and contain the declaration of those principles which will best conserve the welfare of the people. To that platform then declared and to the ticket then to be nominated, we can safely defer, satisfied they will merit and receive our hearty and undivided support.

"Upon the election of that ticket and the restoration of the republican party to complete control of all departments in the government, depends the future prosperity of this country, the welfare of the masses and the happiness of all.

"We congratulate the colored republicans of the United States upon their manly stand for a free ballot and an honest election, and demand from every branch of the government, judicial, as well as executive, a just recognition of their rights and a fair and honest consideration of every subject affecting the rights of that progressive and enlightened race.

"And we again declare it as a cardinal principle of the republican party that all local questions of the proper representation of the republic shall be relegated to the respective states of the union."

When General Tracey called the convention to order at 11 o'clock the first thing done was the appointment of Senator Thurston of Nebraska, H. Clay Evans of Tennessee, ex-Governor Prince of New Mexico, Messrs. Goodnow of Minnesota and Buck of Georgia to wait on ex-Senator Warner Miller of New York and invite him to address the convention. While these gentlemen retired to escort Mr. Miller to the hall the committee on credentials reported in favor of seating both delegations from North Carolina. This was adopted. On the report of the committee the rules of the Reed house and the Denver convention were adopted. Hon. Warner Miller then addressed the convention.

Mr. Miller argued forcibly against the tariff being taken out of politics. He held that the conditions were such as to prevent it, if not render it impossible. Any party whose policy did not raise sufficient revenue and created deficiences was a failure. The republicans were not for a tariff for revenue only, but for a tariff for a surplus also. His argument for the Monroe doctrine and the American flag on Hawaiian soil was vigorous. As neither Depew, McKinley, nor any other candidates for the presidency were present, he was reluctant to discuss any contested issues, but he argued at length for sound money and such a reorganization of the banking system as would extend the circulating medium without dependence on government bonds for the issues of bank notes. He hoped the party would stand by its record for bimetallism on a parity. He had the fullest confidence in other nations soon consenting, through an international commission, to the restoration of silver to its old place as a standard money, and believed it would be impossible to bring about such a result without the co-operation of other countries.

Mr. Miller appeared with a brilliant McKinley badge on his lapel, and in referring to the absence of those who were expected to be here to sound keynotes, he said he would wear that badge till he reached the New York state line on his return, and there he would be for the Empire favorite. A rising vote of thanks was given ex-Senator Miller.

General Sampson of Arkansas moved to amend the rules so that the election of secretary be referred to the executive committee. As that was regarded as a move to defeat J. F. Byrns, the silver candidate from Denver, it created such a stir that the motion was withdrawn, but notice was given that it would be renewed.

FLOOD OF RESOLUTIONS.

As the committee on resolutions was not ready to report, an opportunity was given all to offer resolutions, which were referred without debate. Resolutions poured in on the Cuban insurgents, Hawaiian republic, the Armenians, and all other foreign subjects.

Blackwell of Massachuretts offered a resolution favoring the right of women to vote at all elections, and congratulating the women of Colorado and Wyoming upon their possession of the elective franchise. Mr. Blackwell also offered a resolution arraigning the administration for its Turkish policy.

Mr. O'Driscoll of Maryland offered a resolution which he said would change the democratic states. It provides for a protective tariff, reciprocity, honest elections, gold, silver and paper on a parity, aggressive foreign policy, etc.

Mr. Frank Greer of Oklahoma, offered the following:

1. We demand the free and unlimited coinage of the American silver product with a prohibitive tariff on the foreign product, modified by financial reciprocity laws.

2. We are opposed to the single gold standard inaugurated by Grover Cleveland and the democratic party at the dictates of England. We believe in absolute bimetalism—the monetary system established and maintained by the republican party—gold, silver and paper circulating on a parity—one dollar the equal in all purchasing and debt-paying functions with every other dollar.

3. We believe in a tonnage tax, in addition to the regular protective tariffs, on all goods entering our ports in foreign vessels, that the American flag on an American marine may command supremacy upon the seas, displaced by the blighting monopoly by England of the world's ocean-carrying trade.

W. T. Schultz of New York offered a strong gold standard resolution.

B. A. Carr of Colorado offered the resolution of the silver men that was given in these dispatches yesterday.

Mr. Gould of Massachusetts offered a sound money resolution. It opposed the free and unlimited coinage of silver in very strong terms. The silver men and the anti-silver men continued for some time alternating in offering resolutions that did not materially differ from those that had been previously piled upon the secretary's table by representatives of their respective factions.

Mr. Knowles of Delaware broke the monotony by offering a resolution for one presidential term only of six years.

Then in order to shut off the flood and fuss a motion was made that the rule for the reading of the resolutions be rescinded. This brought out a debate on the gag rule. Ex-Governor Prince, Senator-elect Thurston and others opposed shutting off the reading. A debate followed in which neither the speakers nor the chair could recognize each other.

WORK ENOUGH FOR A WEEK.

Chairman Robinson from the committee on resolutions came to the hall and reported that the committee had worked all night and again today and had hoped to be able to report tomorrow morning, but if all these resolutions were to be considered the committee could not report before next week. The motion to rescind the rule for the reading of resolutions in the convention was lost.

Shortly after 1 p. m. a recess was taken until 2 p. m.

This afternoon the subcommittee on resolutions is not so near a settlement as appeared after sunrise. The committee on revision did not settle on any expression on the silver question and the subcommittee is progressing slowly. The silver men feel that they made a point in the convention today in postponing action on the proposition to refer the selection of secretary to the executive committee. Since the recess was taken from 1 to 2 o'clock the Pennsylvania delegation voted solid to insist on the secretary being selected by the convention, instead of referring the selection to the executive committee. Then the silver men got other delegations together to follow suit on the score of fair play. It is claimed that this movement is in favor of Byrnes of Colorado for secretary and some fear that he will thus have too much opportunity for the free and unlimited circulation of silver literature.

Several attempts were made today to poll the delegates on presidential preferences but they were not inclined to commit themselves

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VETERANS' DAY AT OTTAWA

Governor McKinley of Ohio the Principal Orator of the Occasion.

TRIBUTE TO THE PRIVATE SOLDIER

Affecting Scene When Governor Morrill Introduced Him to the Audience—Off in a Special Car for Ohio.

OTTAWA, Kan., June 20.—Ten thousand visitors, the entire population of Ottawa and the members of the Chautauqua assembly greeted Governor McKinley of Ohio this morning on the assembly grounds. The weather was beautiful and the entire city was bedecked in flags and bunting in honor of Grand Army of the Republic day. The exercises began in the park at 9 o'clock with a concert by the Soldiers' Home band and the assembly chorus. At 10 o'clock State Attorney General Dawes addressed an audience of 8,000 people who packed the tabernacle. While Mr. Dawes was speaking Governor McKinley appeared on the platform and a few minutes later Governor Morrill arrived. Both were greeted with prolonged cheers. At the conclusion of General Dawes' address Governor Morrill formally welcomed Governor McKinley.

Governor Morrill said that he welcomed McKinley as governor of Ohio; as a distinguished citizen of the nation; last and best as a true hearted comrade who had marched side by side with the heroes who fought to preserve the union. As he said this Governor McKinley arose and the two men grasped hands, while the multitude applauded and waved handkerchiefs.

Governor McKinley said that no greeting was so sacred as the welcome which came from his old comrades of the Grand Army of the Republic. He thanked Governor Morrill from the bottom of his heart for a welcome so since and earnest. He remembered his service with Governor Morrill in the national house of representatives. He remembered him most because he so faithfully stood by the flag and his comrades in the Grand Army.

Here Governor Morrill was visibly affected and his eyes filled. Governor McKinley, too, was overcome and he tried to rally by saying in an attempted jocular manner that he was glad to come to Kansas, because much of Ohio was here, but he could not recover, and the scene ended with prolonged cheering and some tears by the spectators.

Then followed a reception to Governor McKinley, thousands pressing forward and grasping him by the hand. At 2 o'clock the tabernacle was jammed full to hear Governor McKinley's address to his comrades from the Grand Army. After the cheering had subsided the governor began his address by referring to the high debt of gratitude of the nation to its old defenders and painted a graphic picture of their devotion and self-sacrifices. On that point he said: "The demands of patriotism meant for many wives, widowhood; for many children, orphanage; they took from many a mother her sole support, the love of an only son, upon whose strong arm she had counted to lean in her declining years. Every soldier took a fearful glance, offering nothing short of his own life, if the country should require it. This, however, then seemed insignificant in the overmastering love of country, in the fervent patriotism which filled the souls of the boys in blue."

OBLIGATIONS TO VETERANS.

After alluding to the debt of obligation of the present age and posterity to the survivors of that war and their dependents, the governor rejoiced over the fact that the nation had not forgotten the men who had preserved the union. He paid a high eulogy to Grant, Sherman, Sheridan, Thomas, McPherson, Meade, Hancock, McClellan, Hooker, Cook, Logan, Garfield and Harrison, whom he described as the very incarnation of soldierly valor and vigor, but added that it was not to these great commanders or their allies of the navy that the country was so grateful as to the rank and file of her great volunteer army. He spoke of the "patient courage, heroic fortitude and sublime sacrifices of the private soldiers," but added that of both officers and soldiers it can be said: "Their fame is one and indivisible. You cannot separate the glory of their deeds, for while the private wore no insigna of rank on the outside his blue blouse covered a heart honest and brave within."

Governor McKinley then contrasted the remarkable casualties of the civil war with similar casualties in modern European wars and in the great battles between France and her enemies in the time of Napoleon. He paid a pathetic tribute to the motives which led so many thousands to leave homes and face the perils and carnage of war to save unimpaired the glorious free institutions of this country. As a most vivid illustration of the sufferings of the volunteer army the governor forcibly recited the story disclosed by the pension list, which contains more than 900,000 invalid soldiers and sailors or widows.

In conclusion Major McKinley said: "The soldiers of the union are rapidly passing away. The circle of comrades of that holy war is narrowing with each swiftly passing year. Every new roll call discloses one or another not present, but accounted for. There is a muster roll over yonder as well as a muster roll here. The majority of that vast army are fast joining their grand old commanders, who have nearly all preceded them to the other shore. But what a precious legacy they can leave to their children and posterity. We are accustomed to refer with conscious and just pride to our patroitic ancestors who fought for American independence. We praise, as we should, the heroism of our fathers in the second war with England and the more recent one with Mexico; yet, my friends, the time is coming—indeed, it is almost upon us—when to be the worthy son of a union veteran in the civil war is a mark of distinction and honor equally as great as that conferred by any other service for home and humanity, for God and country, that history can boast. This legacy is one that will not perish. It will not vanish with the ages nor fade from the memories of men. It is a priceless gift to your children, a precious memory to them to the remotest generation, to be able to leave behind a record of honorable service in the hollest war in which mankind was ever engaged."

At the conclusion of Governor McKinley's address Mayor Webster Davis of Kansas City spoke.

At 3 o'clock Governor McKinley and party and Governor Morrill and other state officers returned to the depot, where Governor McKinley's private car was attached to the regular train at 3:10, and a moment later the governor of Ohio was bowing his acknowledgments to several thousand cheering Kansans.

Governor Altgeld Not Alarmed.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 20.—Governor Altgeld is not worried about claims of some of the politicians to the effect that the legislature convened by him in extra session will have to be prorogued and a new proclamation issued, thus creating $20,000 additional expenses. He said today such talk was all political claptrap and nonsense. "Money for contingent and necessary expenses will be provided," he said, "and there will be no need of an extra proclamation to do it."

Twenty Sound Money Speeches.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jun 20.—Ex Congressman William D. Bynum announced today that he had entered into an agreement with the Sound Money league, a branch of the Reform club of New York, to make twenty sound money speeches in Indiana, of a non-political nature. The opening speech will be made July 8 and Mr. Bynum will thereafter make two speeches a week. Most of these are to be delivered in southern Indiana, where the silver sentiment is the strongest.

HARD WORK FOR THEIR DEGREES

Two Priests Honored by the Catholic University at Washington.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—At the commencement exercises of the Catholic University of America today the degree of doctor of divinity was conferred on Rev. George A. Lucas of Scranton, Pa., and Father Edmund Dublanchy, a native of France, who has for some time occupied the chair of theology at the Marists House of Studies. These degrees of D. D. were the first ever conferred by examination in this country. Old Catholic institutions have conferred the degree for ex raordinary service, literary or scientific, in the cause of education or religion, but the Catholic university was the first to prepare applicants for this honor. The preparation lasted four years, during which the clergymen were constant and earnest students. The course of study was profound. In addition to this course two things were obligatory: First, each applicant was obliged to write a book acceptable in all points to the Catholic church; second, they each had to stand a six-hour examination against all comers. The volume offered by Father Lucas is entitled "Agnosticism and Religion," an octavo of 145 pages. The text is in English and it is now in print. The book for which Father Dublanchy will be honored is written in Latin, an octavo of 345 pages, entitled "The Explanation of the Proposition—Outside of the Church There is no Salvation." It is being brought out in Paris. The examinations which formed the second condition of the degrees were begun on Saturday. Both stood the ordeal. Among the objectors to Father Lucas' ideas of Catholic doctrine was Mgr. Satolli, the papal ablegate, who attacked very keenly his position on the incarnation, but the student answered the pope's emissary so ably that a thrill of pride animated the faculty of the university, and it is said that Mgr. Satolli was compelled to acknowledge the student's superior logic.

CATHOLIC COLLEGE COMMENCEMENT

Nineteen Graduates Addressed by the Papal Ablegate.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—The commencement exercises of the American Catholic university, marking the closing of the sixth year of that institution, took place in the public lecture hall of the Divinity building today. Bishop Keene presided, and the exercises opened with an ovation to Dr. O'Gorman, dean of the divinity faculty, who presented the candidates for degrees, off whom there were nineteen, to Mgr. Satolli, when they were called upon by the bishop before receiving their degrees to make profession of faith in accordance with the decree of the council of Baltimore. For this purpose the creed of Pope Pius IV was selected, and it was read by Dr. Lucas, one of the graduates receiving the D. D. degree on behalf of himself and the other graduates. The degrees were conferred by the papal delegate.

PLANNING FOR A GREAT SHOWING.

Bureau of Education Will Make an Elaborate Display at Atlanta.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—The preparations for the exhibits of the Bureau of Education at the Atlanta exhibition are being actively pushed. The exhibit will be more complete than that made in any former exposition and will form a general display of educational methods in the country. It will show the aims and plans of the bureau, the means of gathering statistics and the latest educational figures will appear on charts. An elaborate exhibition of the furnishings of school rooms, as well as of the actual work accomplished by pupils, will be made. It is also planned by the board to have separate educational exhibits by states and counties, and correspondence looking toward the inauguration of this movement has been carried on between the government and ex-Governor Northern and the management.

Likely to Receive a Reprimand.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—The finding of the court martial which tried Lieutenants Edward J. Down and W. W. Buchanan, have been received at the Navy department. These officers were on board the Olympia and were charged with negligence, resulting in the death of a gunner's mate. The verdict of the court has not yet been made public, but it is generally understood that both officers will receive at least severe reprimands.

SCOTCH-IRISH SOCIETY.

Annual Convention of the American Representatives of Two Great Races.

LEXINGTON, Va., June 20.—Representatives from local Scotch-Irish societies of the United States and Canada gathered here today to take part in the seventh annual convention of the Scotch-Irish Society of America. The sessions were held in the Lee university chapel. President Robert Bonner of New York presided. The congress will be in session until the 23d. The night of the 23d Rev. Dr. John Hall of New York will conduct an old-fashioned Scotch-Irish covenanters' meeting. General G. W. C. Lee, president of Washington and Lee university, will tender the members and officers of the Scotch-Irish congress a reception at his home on the university campus.

Among those who will address the congress are the following distinguished Americans: Charles T. O'Ferrall, governor of Virginia; Rev. John Hall, the eminent divine of New York; Colonel A. K. McClure of Philadelphia; Prof. George McCloskie, Princeton's well known scholar; Dr. Harvey McDowell and Mr. Helm Bruce of Louisville, Ky.; Rev. J. H. Bryson, D. D., of Alabama; Joseph Addison Waddell, LL.D., the Virginia historian; General Fitzhugh Lee; General G. W. C. Lee, professor of Washington and Lee university; Hon. J. Randolph Tucker, dean of the law faculty of the Washington and Lee university and other prominent men.

The Scotch-Irish society was organized in May, 1889, when the first Scotch-Irish congress was held at Columbia, Tenn. It is composed of the people of Scotch-Irish descent, residents of the United States and Canada.

TEACHERS BY THOUSANDS.

Convention of the National Association Will Be a Monster Gathering.

DENVER, June 20.—Superintendent J. A. McNeill of the Kansas City public schools, treasurer of the National Educational association, is in Denver concluding arrangements for the annual convention to be held here July 5-12. He says that never in the history of the association have the prospects been so good for an immense gathering and he estimates an attendance of 20,000.

Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler of New York City, president of the association, puts the number at 30,000. Already accommodations have been reserved by letter for 7,500. The first opportunity offered to teachers to study the most interesting part of America promises to make the thirty-fourth annual convention by many thousands the largest ever held.

The National Educational association is the largest educational body in the world. It was established in Philadelphia in 1857. The most famous accomplishments of the association have been in the line of systematizing the courses of study in the colleges, high schools and intermediate schools throughout the United States and Canada. The reports of the committee of ten and fifteen are the most valuable educational documents ever published in this country. The program for the coming convention is filled with features adapted to present educational needs.

English Lutheran Synod Meets.

DULUTH, June 20.—The English Evangelical Lutheran synod of the northwest, which includes the territory from the lakes to the Pacific coast, is in session here this week. This morning the following officers were elected: President, Rev. A. W. Frick of Milwaukee; secretary, Rev. A. Sternile of Red Wing, Minn., and treasurer, C. A. Smith of Minneapolis. The annual report shows the synod to be growing in strength and influence.

SAILED THROUGH THE CANAL

Imperial Yacht Broke the Thread Which Opened the Great Waterway.

PASSAGE WAS MADE WITHOUT ACCIDENT

Emperor William Sailed from the North Sea to the Baltic in Less Than Nine Hours—Greeted by Assembled Thousands.

KIEL, June 20.—The weather this morning was magnificent and the greatest animation prevailed everywhere. At the earliest hours of the day thousands of persons were already enroute to Holtenau and Leavansall in order to await the arrival of the imperial procession from Brunsbuttel.

The special train conveying the representatives of the press arrived here from Hamburg at 5 o'clock this morning. The shipping in the harbor was profusely decorated with bunting and the whole port presented a very picturesque appearance. The stands on the neighboring heights were filled with sightseers and masses of people who were unable to obtain seats were grouped here and there and everywhere.

This being the fifty-eighth anniversary of the accession of Queen Victoria to the throne of Great Britain, by special command of Emperor William a royal salute was fired at noon from all the German war ships, which at the same time hoisted the British flag to the strains of the national anthem of Great Britain.

At 8:30 the representatives of German and foreign press assembled on board the Prince Waldemar, the steamer allotted to their use for the day, and were welcomed by Dr. Hamann of the foreign office. When all the newspaper men were present Dr. Hamann addressed them as follows: "As the representative of the foreign office it is my agreeable duty to welcome you on board this vessel. I trust that in the fulfillment of your arduous duties you will succeed in combining the useful with the agreeable. I am sure you will closely follow events and see things as they are meant an interpret them by the light of the words which fell from the emperor's lips yesterday evening—that this is an enterprise and a work of peace and civilization."

The representatives of the press greeted the concluding words of Dr. Hamann's speech with enthusiastic cheers.

The Prince Waldemar then started for Holtenau, passing through the lines of war ships which were dressed with a multitude of flags, presenting a magnificent spectacle. The press boat finally anchored opposite the sluice gates at Holtenau in order to await the coming of the emperor.

SAILED THROUGH THE CANAL.

At a quarter of 4 o'clock this morning the imperial yacht Hohenzollern, with Emperor William and the princess on board, entered the western watergate of the Baltic and North sea canal at Brunsbuttel in order to formally open it. The gate was magnificently decorated, and the Hohenzollern passed through amid ringing cheers from the military associations, students, delegations and masses of the populace, the bands playing the national anthem, and accompanying the music were the voices of the crowds assembled, who joined heartily in the chorus. His majesty stood on the deck of his yacht and bowed his thanks with visible emotion.

At 4 o'clock the Hohenzollern severed the threads stretched across the canal and commenced the passage of the waterway.

The imperial yacht, with the emperor and princess on board, passed the bridge at Gruenthel at 6:15 a. m.

The imperial yacht Honhenzollern passed here, Rendesburg, at 9 o'clock, and was followed twenty minutes later by the Kaiser-Adler, having on board the kings of Saxony and Wurtemburg, the regent of Bavaria, Prince Luitpold and the grand duke of Baden. The passage of the two steamers was the occasion for loud and prolonged cheering from the immense crowds of people gathered on the banks of the canal.

The Hohenzollern reached the canal lock at Holtenau at 12:40, being the first vessel to formally pass through the canal, and was greeted with vociferous cheers from the mass of spectators. The appearance of the Hohenzollern was the signal for a simultaneous cannonading from the vast fleets of war ships in the bay, as they fired salutes in honor of his majesty. The Hohenzollern then replied with her guns to the salutes of the foreign war ships, and the opening of the Baltic and North sea canal was an accomplished fact.

The arrival of the Hohenzollern was witnessed by the empress of Germany, Princess Henry of Prussia and their suites, who occupied the Hotel Bellevue.

The Kaiser Adler, with the German kings and grand dukes on board completed the passage of the canal at 1:25 p. m., and the last vessel of the procession passed the burg at 2:15 p. m. The following was the order of the procession:

VESSELS WHICH MADE THE TRIP.

A dispatch boat, acting as a pilot; the imperial yacht Hohenzollern, with the emperor and four of his sons on board; the Kaiser Adler, with the German kings and grand dukes as passengers; the North German Lloyd steamship Kaiser Wilhelm II, with the German princes and other important personages on board; the British yacht Osborne, carrying the duke of York and suite; the Italian royal yacht Savoi, bearing the duke of Genoa and suite; the Hamburg-American line steamship Augusta Victoria, with members of the Reichstag and public officials on board; the North German Lloyd steamship Trave, with other members of the Reichstag and other officials on board; the Hamburg-American line steamer Rhaetia, with senators, members of the Reichstag and various officials; the Hamburg-American line steamship Columbia, with a large party of distinguished personages as passengers; the German dispatch boat Grille, with German naval officials; the Italian gunboat Aretusa, with Italian naval officials as passengers; the British admiralty yacht Enchantress, conveying a large party of British naval officers; the French gunboat Surcouf, having on board a party of French naval and military officers; the Russian gunboat Grossjashtschi, accommodating the Russian naval and other officials; the Spanish gunboat Ensanada, bearing the Spanish naval and other officials; the Swedish gunboat Edda, having as passengers a party of Swedish naval and other officials; the Norwegian boat Viking, conveying the Norwegian officials; the United States cruiser Marblehead, having as passengers Admiral Kirkland and staff and officers from the San Francisco, New York and Columbia of the United States squadron; the Roumanian boat Mircea; the Danish gunboat Hekla, with the Danish officials on board; the Turkish gunboat Akdamar; the Portuguese gunboat Faun.

SEVERAL VESSELS AGROUND.

On the whole the passage of the canal by the imperial procesion was a success, although there were three slight mishaps. The North Gehman Lloyd steamship Kaiser Wilhelm II. grounded for a short time but sustained no damage. Then the Russian gunboat Grossjashetzchi passed Rendsburg at 4:30 p. m. in tow of a tug, apparently having sustained some damage to her machinery by grounding. The British royal yacht Osborne grounded, and all the vessels following had to anchor for a long time. Eventually she was floated and proceeded on her way to Holtenau, but the mishap caused quite a break in the procession.

Each side of the canal was guarded throughout by infantry and cavalry, and behind the troops were gathered crowds of people, who loudly cheered the vessels as they passed. The different points along the route of the canal and about Kiel were decorated in the most elaborate manner. The warships of the United States, the New York, Columbia, San Francisco and Marblehead, which latter vessel took part in the procession, formed a striking feature of the display, standing out finely among the other vessels, which, as a rule, have dark colored hulls. The white sides of the Yankee cruisers undoubtedly gave them an extremely smart appearance and caused all the United States vessels to be greatly admired.

There was one feature of the procession which should calm the excitement among the members of the league of patriots of Paris, who raised such a hubub when it became known that the French government intended to send a squadron to participate in the Kiel fetes. As the French gunboat Surcouf passed the several points along the canal, she was greeted with hearty cheers, and the different bands played the "marseillaise" as she went by, proudly flaunting the tri-colors of France before the drawnup troops of Germany. The French officers acknowledged the cheers from the shores by touching their caps and bowing, and when flags were dipped in honor of the passage of the Sorcouf, the ensign of the French gunboat was promptly dipped in acknowledgement of the courtesy.

Admiral Menard, the commander of the French squadron, entertained the officers of the German battleship Bayern on board the Noche, the French flagship, today, in return for a similar courtesy extended to the officers of the Hoche yesterday.

STANDS FILLED WITH SIGHTSEERS.

There was a wonderful scene today along the shores at the mouth of the canal at this place. The immense crimson-covered stands erected for the accommodation of sightseers were filled at the earliest hours by interested spectators in holiday garb. There was great excitement when the people first caught sight of the imperial Hohenzollern, coming through the canal, with the emperor on board. Some time elapsed while the water poured out of the sluices lowering the stately vessels slowly but gradually to the level of the water of the harbor. Then the gates of the lock were opened and the boat steamed out majestically into the open water. Suddenly three shots were fired in rapid succession from the German flagship, the Freidrisch Wilhelm, giving the signal for the saluting to begin. A deafening roar of artillery commenced almost before the flash of the last gun from the flagship had disappeared, the noise of so many guns from so many warships drowning the tremendous outburst of cheering which arose from tens of thousands of throats as his majesty, Emperor William II, was seen standing alone on the bridge of the Hohenzollern in the full dress uniform of an admiral of the fleet.

When the salutes were finished the band on each ship struck up "Heil dir Riegerhkranz," and followed this with the national anthem of its own country. It is difficult to fully describe the general enthusiasm which prevailed. One must imagine the vast fleet of over fifty war vessels, large and small, representing all nations, anchored in the blue waters of Kiel bay, their masts flying countless flags and pennants in the bright sunshine and their belching forth fire and smoke in honor of the German ruler. To the ordinary observer it seemed as if all the nations of the earth had sent their warships here to do honor to the emperor of Germany, and the fact that the squadron had simply assembled here to celebrate the opening of a new waterway between the Baltic and the North sea seemed to be entirely lost sight of, especially by the masses of people ashore, who proudly cheered and cheered again with wild enthusiasm as the Hohenzollern steamed to her anchorage, with the emperor bowing from side to side as the beautiful yacht passed the various war vessels and acknowledged the naval salutes by touching his hand to his hat.

After the Hohenzollern anchored dinner was served on board of her and the Grand Duke Alexis of Russia, the king of Saxony, the king of Wurtemburg and the grand duke and prince boarded the imperial yacht and congratulated the emperor upon the success of the canal opening.

The empress of Germany was not present at the dinner on board the Hohenzollern.

RECEIVED BY THE LORD MAYOR

World's W. C. T. U. Delegates Take a Look at the Historic Mansion House.

LONDON, June 20.—The second day's session of the World's Woman's Christian Temperance union was opened this morning with prayer at Queen's hall. During the course of the morning's work the report of the secretary, Miss Anna Gordon of Boston, Mass., was presented.

The lord mayor of London, Sir Joseph Renals and Lady Renals, gave a reception to the delegates of the Woman's Christian Temperance union at the Mansion house today. Lady Henry Somerset introduced the delegates, saying that they represented women engaged in the noblest work throughout the world. She added, "Therefore we desire that they should partake of our hospitality and be recognized by the largest city in the world."

Miss Frances E. Willard said: "This occasion is a memorable one. We fully appreciate the honor done us. My first impression of a lord mayor was formed from a small book which my mother showed me containing the story of Dick Whittington and his cat. (Laughter.) My home is in the far west, but I bring the greeting of millions interested in the same great work."

In reply the lord mayor said: "I endorse heartly every effort to lift up humanity. I greet you in the name of the city of London."

Continuing, the lord mayor paid a high tribute to women and concluded by inviting the delegates to wander at their will throughout the historic mansion. The delegates availed themselves of the invitation and a pleasant reception followed.

CHINA LOOKS THIS WAY FOR A LOAN

Silver Interests in the United States May Furnish the Idemnity Payments.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—Negotiations have recently been conducted through agents in China of American capitalists with a view of having China secure from American capitalists the amount of silver requisite to secure the Chinese indemnity of 200,000,000 taels to Japan. The indemnity is payable in Chinese taels, equal in the Mexican dollar, which is now 53 cents in American money. Under the terms of the China-Japanese treaty, which have not heretofore been stated, the payments are to be made as follows: 50,000,000 taels payable next November; 50,000,000 one year from that date, and the remaining 100,000,000 taels payable in six annual installments.

The names of the Americans interested in the negotiations could not be learned at the Chinese or Japanese legation. If American silver were used to meet the indemnity the amount would be equivalent to the silver coinage for two years, while the Sherman law was in operation.

It was reported some time ago that China had raised the war indemnity in Paris by securing the guaranty of Russia and France. This has not been confirmed, however, and the loan has not yet been made. The present negotiations with Russia and France refer mostly to the extra indemnity to be given because of the renunciation of the Liao-Tung peninsula by Japan and do not refer to the main loan which the Americans wish to secure.

Settlement with France in Sight.

CARACAS, Venezuela, June 20.—The government has given out a statement that there is every prospect of an early settlement of the differences pending between this country and France, while like letters received from Paris and from reliable sources assert just the contrary and intimate that if England and France do not make common cause against this country it is more than likely that France will help England's claims and recognize them as just. A semi-official telegram received this evening from Washington announced that the secretary of state would follow up the policy of the late Secretary Gresham and would finish a new interpretation of the Monroe doctrine, which the late secretary had in study.

American Engineer Killed in Mexico.

JIMINEZ, Mex., June 20.—F. W. Lowry and Charles Simpson, two American mining engineers who left here about three weeks ago on a visit to mines in the Sierra Madre mountains, 100 miles southwest of here, became involved in a quarrel with the Mexican servant who accompanied them. The Mexican shot and killed Simpson and in turn he was fatally shot by Lowry. The tragedy took place seventy-five miles from here. Lowry and Simpson came to Mexico from New York.

Unionists Move Against the Ministry.

LONDON, June 20.—The Standard this morning states that it hears the unionists meditate moving a vote of no confidence in the government.

STILL WORKING ON THE BOOKS

Some Definite Figures May Be Had from City Treasurer's Office Today.

SHORTAGE CONTINUES TO GROW

Looseness of Method in Conduct of the Office Made Still More Apparent—Comptroller Olsen Tells of the Checking System.

The expert accountants are still engaged in figuring out the extent of the shortage of City Treasurer Bolin, but they are no nearer being able to give the exact figures than they were twenty-four hours ago. They are not so willing to hazard an estimate as they were then and will only say that it will be impossible to tell to what extent the treasury has been mulcted until the investigation is completed and they can make a comparison of all the figures. They now expect to get through with the books some time this afternoon.

The reluctance of the comptroller and his assistants to commit themselves has given the impression that they are beginning to discover that the total shortage will exceed the estimate which was at first stated. Wednesday it was confidentially announced that the total loss would not exceed $10,000, but yesterday they were not willing to hold it in twice that figure.

Mr. Bolin was in the office all day yesterday. Deputy Coulter came in and gave such information to the bondsman in charge as was required of him, but he is not acting in an official capacity. All of the funds are handled by Mr. Swobe, who signs all receipts and transacts such other business as would be performed by the treasurer or his deputy.

CASH IS NOT THERE.

It is in the cash drawer where the great discrepancy is found. The books say that there ought to be so much in cash on hand, but it simply is not there. Instead, there is a thick package of checks, assignments