AMERICA'S DAY

Enormous Assemblage at the World's Fair Grounds.

he Horse-

is officer

received

Mountain

Which

nces in

received

lting and

ns of ore

our Mile

cording

46 per

Creek.

ne. As-

-10 ounc-

213 8-10

men are

twenty

he dump.

ng an im-

d that he

ing prop-

s brother.

the south

ten miles

velopment

out ten

on in the

maller di-

A few

nd would

n Cariboo

thy syndi-

reported

Canadian

They are

a larger

attempt

will spare

s of their

placed an

Co., of

inch steel

iese pipes

to Horse-

immense

t weighed

been dis-

f Mission

they go

kel work-

e develop-

ine a few

sts have

very satis-eded to de-

have been

past, and

ains more

tity of the

y of silver

members

to Presi-

end to re-

he cabinet

nd then in-

organize a

do so and

1 to Quin-

s probable

to serve

Pena will

een joined

Luria. The

ring to re-

he is not

Uruguay.

5.—General

ent of the

eached here

lister Part-

neral Cres

settlemen

the United

nd adminis-

Ciudad de

onsular dis-

a Rica has

struction of

. P. R. at

eached here

re killed on

y at Schrei-

ere from a dian Pacific

that a bal-

r on which

Some were

expected to

remier. says

ar discussed rs for the

-A riot took

near Kirk-

nated in the

Villiam Ben-

eral others.

returning

lley Trotting aped track,

George An-

others, dur-

olver. State

to quell the

Sergennts

police force.

ed by the ne

nd razors and

tective Mc

ick and is in

vo other po-

Benson was

etured by a

our negroes

up on the

Thomas

MS.

thence

MAYOR HARRISON LOUDLY CHEERED

Vice-President Stevenson Delivers the Address.

A Glowing Tribute to America's Progressive Spirit-Senator Sherman's Deliverance on Silver-Ex-Speaker Crisp's Opinion of Extra Session-No Pleuro-Pneumonia in Canada.

World's Fair Grounds, Chicago, July 4.—The special rates given by all railroads attracted many thousands of visitors from the surrounding states, and there was a general cessation of business in the city, which gave Chicago an op-portunity to come out in full force. By this morning about 10,000 people were on the grounds and officials expressed belief that by shortly after 12 o'clock this number would be doubled. When 11 o'clock arrived a dense throng of thousands filled the enclosure between the administration building and the mineral station, and the arrival of each person of prominence was greeted with cheers. Shortly after 10 o'clock Mayor Harrison, the city officials and common council of Chicago entered the grounds in carriages led by the Second Regiment of the Illinois National Guards. Inside the gate a large crowd of exhibitors and visitors were drawn up in double column under command of Major Pangburn, as chief marshal. After a popular greeting Mayor Harrison and his party proceeded directly to the stair near terminal station, and were seated with national commis sioners, directors and chiefs of departments. Director-General George R. Davis then opened the ceremonies in a few words appropriate to the day, and Rev. John Henry Barrows of Chicago followed in prayer. Great applause greeted Vice-President Stevenson as he stepped forward to deliver the opening address. Gen. Stevenson spoke as follows

'I am confident that at no time, nor 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 marked events in history; the states of our union and nations of the earth, each and all, and wisely too, have had a special day assigned them. All who work with hands and brains, no matter whence they came or what they bring, have been welcomed to the great exposition, whoever could add to the sum of human learning or lessen the sum of human woes, have been, and are thrice welcome guests, but this day, our day, omes unheralded, by edict or proclamation. This day we do honor to the memory of the signers of the declaration of independence. Our eyes now behold 117 years from the hour this declaration was signed. Chicago has sprung up like magic and with a population little less than states at the time the declaration of independence was claimed. I am honored by being called to preside this day; lips more eloquent than mine will tell something of the men who gave to the American colonies this charter of their liberties; of the heroic struggle which, commencing at Lexington culminated at Yorktown in the independence of the colonies."

SHERMAN ON SILVER.

Chicago, July 4.—In an interview this

Cessation of Silver Coinage Will Not Help Gold.

morning Senator Sherman said: "There has never been a time since the law of 1890, known as the Sherman act, was passed, that I would not have voted for its repeal. The Sherman act was a empromise measure and it was passed to save the country from a free coinage bill that had been passed by the Senate by an overewhelming majority. Democrats helped pass the Sherman bill and now they abuse it and blame it for all the financial woes of the nation. If the Sherman bill had not been passed, a free coinage would. Mr. Cleveland in opposing silver is opposing three-fourths of his party. The Sherman bill will probably be repealed, but before it is there are apt to be some warm expres-sions of opinion, and there is danger that Congress may go too far. Should the lause providing for the purchase of 4,500,000 ounces of silver monthly, be struck out, it would be well; but if Congress should go and repeal the clause providing the United States shall maintain parity between gold and silver coins it would cause widespread destruction. There is in the treasury 350,000,000 of coined silver dollars, and 145,000,000 in uncoined bullion. The legal tender of these coins must be preserved and their parity to gold maintained. It is well enough to stop the further mintage of silver but that in circulation must be maintained. For the bullion from which the current silver dollars were coined the government pay only the market price in gold at the date of purchase, so that the silver dollars coined under the Sherman act stand really on a gold basis and the government can redeem them all in gold now with the loss of only about eight millions. The remedy for the present financial trouble is the restoration of confidence in the commercial world. The present stringency is caused by the apehension of the mercantile and financial world that we will not meet our obligations in gold, but will pay in cheap money. I do not think the cessation of silver coinage will bring gold more into

Canadian Cattle Sales. London, July 4.—Seamen & Son; of Edinburgh say that 122 Canadian and mals which arrived at Shielhall, suffered to the extent of £2 per head owing to compulsory slaughter. At Deptford today trade was very slow, 335 Canad ans being offered. The best made three shillings and ninepence to three and tenper eight pounds.

circulation."

Loie Fuller's Misfortunes. Paris, July 4.—The Illness of Loie Fuller's mother will cost the serpentine dancer \$3000, as soon as the sheriff succeeds in laying his hands on so much of her property, or her box office receipts. The matter was decided to-day in the fifth France and Germany.

civil chamber. The Russian proprietor of a St. Petersburg circus sued Miss Fuller for breach of contract, claiming \$15,000 damages. Miss Fuller engage to dance in Cinizles' establishment in April. On reaching the Russian frontier she received a telegram stating that her mother was ill in Paris. Loie telegraphed Cinizlles to cancel her engagement and returned to Paris. The court holds that she must pay the manager \$3000 damages, as well as fulfil her engagement at a later season.

CANADIAN CATTLE.

Mr. Lowe Positive no Pleuro - Pneumonia Exists in Canada.

Ottawa, July 4.—Deputy Minister Lowe was shown to-day a cable dispatch stating that Herbert Gardner, president of the British board of agriculture, said that a microscopic examination of the lungs of the animals landed on the steamer Lake Winnipeg had proved that these animals had been affected with pleuropneumonia, and that prohibition against Canadian cattle must be maintained. "The dispatch seems to be official,"

said Lowe, "but for all that I am convinced that there is no pleuro-pneumonia in Canada, and also that no cattle affected with pleuro-pneumonia have been landed in Britain from Canada. Wherever the cattle may have come from they were not Canadian cattle. Every Canadian veterinary surgeon is of this opinion. Smith is also of that opinion." "Any report from Sir Charles Tupper?"

"No, we have had no report on the subject, all that we know of the matter is from the dispatch." Mr. Lowe said British farmers were no doubt using every effort to maintain the prohibition against Canadian cattle. Lord Derby will return to the city to-

Premier Davie and wife have returned

Steamboat Boiler Explosion.

St. Petersburg, July 4.-A terrible disaster resulting in great loss of life, occurred to-day on the steamer Alfons, a boat employed in the river trade on the Volga. The steamer, with quite a number of passengers on board, was approaching Romanov, where the boilers exploded killing 26 passengers. Among the lead is General Peterushewski. The explosion tore the upper part of the steamer to pieces, and the burning coals blown from the furnace set fire to the wreck. The boat burned to the water's edge, then sank.

WHOLESALE MURDER.

Tryon Ordered His Crew to Stand and be Drowned.

London, July 3.-Numerous private sailors who was on one of the smaller shot." the boats. May I never see such a case from illness." tle till the water reached their feet. They then received orders to fall in on the quarter deck. All the time they never attempted to go near the boats. This will show you how naval discipline is ground into people. The whole fleet could see the poor fellows standing in perfect order quietly drowning in their ranks."

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

The Victoria Enquiry-British and Irish Financial Affairs.

London, July 3.-In the house of commons to-day the Right Hon. U. Kay-Shuttleworth, secretary of the admiralty, stated in response to inquiries on the subject that the admiralty had decided to convene immediately a court martial in the matter of the loss of the battle ship Victoria. He added that the court martial would be held at Malta. Replying to a question asked in the house of commons to-day by John Redmond, Parnellite member for East Clare, Mr. Gladstone intimated that it was the intention of the government to appoint a joint commission to inquire into the financial relations between Great Britain and Ireland. Mr. Gladstone added that the sittings of the commission would not begin until the excitement in connection with the passage of the Home Rule

Mr. Herbert Gardner, president of the board of agriculture, stated that a microscopic examinations of the lungs of animals landed from the steamship Lake Winnipeg, from Montreal, had proved that the animals had been affected with contagious pleuro-pneumonia. The prohibition against the importation of Canadian cattle must, therefore, be maintained.

bill had subsided.

Behring Sea Tribunal. Paris, June 3.-Hon. E. J. Phelps, counsel for the United States, continued his closing address before the Behring Sea Tribunal of Arbitration to-day. He inquired into the rights claimed by Russia in 1799 and 1821 and into the resulting protests from the United States and Russian governments. He held that enither the protests nor the treaties | cal condition of the Victoria, the boats raised any objection to Russia's exclusive trading rights on the shores of the Pacific Ocean. Proceeding to deal with the questions of jurisdiction involved in the case Mr. Phelps contended that they turning bottom upwards, disappeared." were subordinate to the main questions at issue. The property rights of the United States in the seals and her rights to care for the animals would not depend on a decision of the tribunal favorable to her on the question of jurisdiction, though her rights would be strengthened by such a decision. Mr. Phelps argued the term "Pacific" did not include Behring Sea in the context of the treaties or the interpretation of the treaties given by Mr. Canning, John Quincy Ad ams and all other diplomats until pelag ic sealing began. He sought to prove that Russia enjoyed exclusive possession pence, and seconds three and sixpence of the sealing until the cession of Alas ka to the United States.

> Cholera Quarantined. Pueblo, Mex., July 4.—The government has established a quarantine at Vera Cruz against all vessels from European ports. This action is taken on account of cholera having re-appeared in

GREECE A REPUBLIC tight compartments. I asked if everything was tight, and was answered with INDEPENDENCE Yes, but by whom I could not say."

Hellas Awakes From Her Sleep of Centuries and Lives.

KING GEORGE ABDICATES THE THRONE

Swift, Sadden and Unexpected, The Greeks Long Planned This Step-Prominent Greeks Say the News is Probably Correct.The Ancient Spirit of the People Still Burns.

Paris, July 4.—The startling news has been received here that a revolution has Rioting in the Quartier Latin With Fatal occurred in Greece, that King George has abdicated and that the people of Athens, backed by the soldiery, have proclaimed a republic. The event is so while surprised they thought it not im-

HOW IT HAPPENED.

Particulars of the Sinking of H. M. S. Victoria off Tripoli.

London, July 3 .- Sir Charles Dilke, one of England's most eminent lay auwas interviewed to-day concerning the ing from temporary mental derangement foreign office has a great deal to say on this subject, I must confess that Admiral Tryon never gave me the idea that he had any mental weakness whatever. One of the lords of the admiralty said that a better sailor than Admiral Tryon simply passes comprehension. Had the force. deceased admiral lived he must have letters concerning the sinking of the been adjudged guilty according to the Victoria have been received from sailors present evidence, and unless the crown of the Mediterranean fleet. One of the used its prerogative would have been

vessels writes in reference to Admiral Major-General Walter Goldworthy Tryon's signal: "We all stood amazed said this afternoon: "Admiral Tryon at such a signal, knowing very well that served with me in Abyssinia. He was there was not room for the ships to turn, a tireless and clear headed worker. I but the orders had to be obeyed. Al- never heard of any mental deviation or though the vessel was sinking under want of precision on his part. His fa- The Financial Stringency Wrecks the him, Admiral Tryon signalled refusing tal error in judgment must have arisen

of wholesale murder again! We saw the A midshipman from the Mediterranean Bank of Winnipeg has failed. The doors men fall in at the command four deep squadron arrived here yesterday morn- were closed this morning, and considering, bearing dispatches concerning the Victoria-Camperdown collision. went directly to the admiralty office,

accident, and continuing says: "When about five miles form anchorage, off Tripoli, the signal was made to form columns of division in line ahead, the starboard abeam to the port columns, to be six cable lengths apart. We proceeded in this formation until the signal was made from the Victoria for the first six cable lengths apart, it was not, in amounted to \$460,000. my opinion, possible to execute the evolution. I directed the flag lieutenant to signal that the order was not understood. I ordered a counter signal asking instructions, but before it could be carried out the commander-in-chief signalled to know what I was waiting for. great ability of the commander to manbeuvre the fleet, I ordered the signal hoisted that I understood. The helm of

"I watched very carefully the moveheadway was materially checked the Camperdown struck the Victoria and crushed into the ship almost to the centre. It was, I think, quite two minutes before the Camperdown, although going and the treaties between the American at full speed astern, was able to get clear of the Victoria. Seeing the critiwere immediately prepared, when the signal was hoisted by the Victoria not to send the boats. A very few minutes later she keeled over to starboard and, Admiral Markham then recites the efforts made to rescue the men, and states that nothing of importance was re covered from the Victoria. The injuries to the Camperdown were serious, but he hoped they could be temporarily repaired so that she could be sent to Malta. He closes with the expression of deep grief and sorrow among the Mediterranean squadron. He says it was a lamentable catastrophe, and pays a high tribute to the ability and personal character of Sir George Tryon. Hon. Maurice Bourke, captain of the

technical recitation of his orders: "1 diorders were given to close the water- miners.

Staff Commander Hawkins Smith and Lieutenant Heath, of the Victoria, also made reports, which were purely techni-Lord Guildford, flag lieutenant of the Victoria, in his report says, after reciting the details of the collision: "1 reported to Admiral Tryon the low ering of the boats. He thereupon made a signal to send no boats. After the col-

lision the staff commander reported to The Athenians and Soldiers Carry of eighty fathoms of water. The helm was then starboarded and both engines went half speed ahead. A minute afterwards the steering gear broke, the quar ter master reporting that he was unable to move the wheel."

The admiral ordered Guildford below to see if the ship was taking water aft, and while carrying out this order the

PARISIAN STUDENTS.

Results.

Paris, July 3.—On Saturday an affray occurred between the police and students in the Latin quarter, and for a long time sudden and unexpected that the particulars of it are as yet but mere rumors. In affair caused call part of the city. The affair caused No official verification of it can be ob- the greatest kind of excitement among tained at this hour, but considering the the students who lodge in that quarter, dissatisfaction prevalent for some time, and they determined to lay the facts in and the impulsive character of the peo- the case before the government and obple, it is not regarded as improbable. A tain satisfaction for what they deem to cable similar to the foregoing was re- be the arbitrary and overbearing conceived in this city by a prominent Greek. duct of the police. When the chamber Several Greeks were seen in regard to of deputies met to-day one thousand stuit, but they had no information to give; dents proceeded to the legislative building and sought admission. The officials brought into existence such a wonderful probable. Their countrymen, they said, of the chamber, fearing a riotous demhave long been hoping and planning to onstration, gave orders to close the gates. during the nineteenth century. make the country an independent re' After considerable parleying, during which the students expressed themselves very freely, ten of their number were man of the students being allowed to thorities on naval and military matters, by M. Miller, and M. Miller submitted his Francisco. Invitations had been sent reports that Admiral Tryon was suffer government for its connection with the states and to civic, military, benevolent

Students and police fought repeatedly. Fifteen policemen and many students were seriously injured. The students upset the street booths and set fire to in the demonstration. them. M. Loze, prefect, and M. Vignie, secretary-general of police, were in the never trod a ship's deck. The blunder district all night directing the police

> The immediate cause of the riots towho was mortany injured by the police in their encounter with the students on Saturday. A disorderly demonstration funeral.

IT REACHES CANADA.

Commercial Bank of Manitoba. Winnipeg, July 3.—The Commercial able excitement exists in consequence. He It is expected the assets will equal the liabilities. Duncan McArthur, the preswhere the admiralty board awaited his ident and manager, has resigned. J. M. coming. After reading the dispatches and D. F. Ferguson have been appointed they decided to publish them in full ed to wind up the affairs. Old settlers. forthwith. The first dispatch dates old H. B. officials or their widows and from the "Camperdown, June 22," and Red River settlers' estates are very much was from Rear-Admiral Markham. Af- interested, and as a consequence there ter reporting the loss of the ship, in- will be much anxiety and perhaps not volving the loss of Vice-Admiral Sir a little suffering. Of course there are George Tryon, twenty-two officers and many rumors going about to-day that 336 men, he recites the circumstances of they will not be paid in full, notwiththe squadron's formation just before the accident, and continuing says:

standing the assurances of the president of the bank. Whether they will or will not will remain to be seen, as it will depend on the condition of the bank's affairs. At all events it is no exaggeration to say that many of the depositors are feeling nervous as to the result, the amount due depositors in the head office and branches being about division to turn sixteen points to port \$600,000. In this connection it may be and the second sixteen points to the added that it was learned this morning

Striking Coal Miners. Topeka, Kan., July 4.-The stike of

the coal miners in Kansas and Missouri

is fast assuming a dangerous condition. The strikers are determined that no outside miners shall be permitted to work Having the fullest confidence in the and they are especially determined that spangled banners than any man ever saw negroes shall not be imported for that purpose. They declare that if the operators carry out their expressed intention the Camperdown was put hard aport and employ negro miners there will be and at the same time the Victoria star- violence. There is a class of labor engaged in removing from the more shallow veins, known as "strippers." These ment of the Victoria, as indicating the men are not miners nor recognized as purpose of her signal. As the two ships such by the Miners' union. The coal Plaisance came out with stars and stripes turned toward each other, and seeing they uncover supplies a large proportion the helm of the Victoria still starboard- of the commercial coal used in the state, ed, I directed the captain of the Cam- and its production interferes very largely perdown to go full speed astern with with the success of the strike. The union the starboard screw in order to decrease men have declared that those strippers the circle of turning. Seeing that a col- must quit work, threatening violence in lision was inevitable, I then ordered him case they do not. The strikers say that to go full speed astern, but before her as the miners have denied them the right to join the union, they are under no obligation in any manner to aid those who have gone out. Besides this they have no grievance, as their work simply consists in removing the earth, and they are in no way affected by the scale of wages for mining coal. Of the 10,000 or more miners now out on strike the majority stopped work out of sympathy, in order to reduce the production of commercial coal. The latter class assert that their wages are fair and that they have no personal grievances. Of those who struck in Crawford and Cherokee counties where the trouble began, the married men are all idle, while single men have sought other fields and have gone to work. There are fully 3000 negro miners in the district who, while working in the union mines, have never been permitted to become members of the miners' organization. They were induced to quit work with the rest, but they are becoming restless and uneasy and declare it to be their intention to resume work. The miners have been considering this possibility and say there will be bloodshed if they do. Victoria, in his report says, after a Lewelling has assured the miners of his countenance and support, not stopping rected a midshipman to observe closely long enough to acquaint himself with the unique spectacle was afforded of a quarthe distance of the Camperdown. I recauses of the strike. This was merely ter of a million people singing in time ported to the commander that it was too close and asked permission to reverse the port screw. This was done, and just before the collision both engines were going full speed astern. When the collision was seen to be inevitable notice that they will, next week, import arated to the right and left, disclosing to Corvallis without attracting attention is

Chicagoans Turn Out en Masse to Celebrate the Event.

ARE CHARACTERISTICALLY AMERICANS

Reading of a Poem Written By a California Lady.

Lots of Noise, Gunpowder and Confusion

orable 4th of July of the centennial year when the streets of Philadelphia were filled at sunrise, and for hours a continuous procession of people of all races and all climes marched past Independence Hail and bared their heads in honor of that historic structure and the old liberty bell that rested under its dome, has there been in this country such a demonstration of patriotism and love of country as that witnessed here to-day. Patriotism naturally demanded that

Chicago should make such a record in this respect as was never made here or elsewhere, as a tribute to the country that in the form of the White City has exposition of the progress of civilization

For over two months committees representing the city council, the directorate of the Columbian Exposition, the various admitted to the chamber. The spokes- state and foreign commissioners, the citizens generally and the hildren of the pubspeak, stated the facts of the case as lic schools have been engaged in arrangthey appeared to them, and declared ing the details so that Chicago's fourth that their only object was to urge the of July might be celebrated with a mighdeputies to support a motion censuring ty rush, vim, bang and hurrah that could the government, which was to be offered be felt and heard from New York to San motion asking the house to censure the broadcast to the executives of the various when he conducted the manoeuvres off Intense excitement prevailed in the Tripoli. Sir Charles said: "While the Latin quarter until 3.15 this morning. been stirred has been evidenced in the latin quarter until 3.15 this morning. and other societies throughout the counimmense crowds of strangers that have been pouring into the city for several

The stereotyped saying that "business was suspended" will hardly apply to Chieago to-day. It was more than a suspension. It was an absolute stoppage of art Osborne of Chicago. The last event the commercial life of the city. Stores, day was the death of M. Nuger, a clerk mills, manufactories, commercial institutions, industry and bread winning of flag of freedom, which bore inscriptions every and all kinds was at a standstill. Only the street cars, the suburban railwill be made by the students at Nuger's | road trains, the restaurants, saloons and the street fakirs were pursuing their reg; ular callings.

Naturally Jackson Park was the great centre of the festivities of the day, and thither the crowds began to flock at an early hour. Steamboats, steam and cable cars, vehicles of all descriptions found themselves taxed beyond all their previous experiences. There were times when up-town streets in the neighborhood of the termini of the various routes leading to the fair were absolutely congested and when it seemed as though five times the facilities would be insufficient to meet the demands of the constantly increasing crowds. All the various lines, however had anticipated the rush, and the sightseers were moved southward with a rapidity and dispatch that was something

wonderful. It was noticeable that two-thirds of the people out on the streets wore as a bouconniere a tiny American flag, and women and children were just as conspicuous for their patriotism as the men. The gates at Jackson Park were opened at 7 o'clock, an hour earlier than usual, but even thus early there were crowds in waiting, and an hour later they were pouring in like an avalanche at the score or more entrances around the enclosure. By 11 o'clock it was calculated that close in the neighborhood of 200,000 had already passed in through the gates, and starboard. As the columns were only that the list of the bank's bad debts at the bureau of admissions it was estimated that the total attendance of the day was likely to go away beyond half

Under the influence of a clear sky, a bright sun and a cool breeze the White City looked fairer than ever. Flags floated from tens of thousands of poles, and pinnacles, and there were more starflopping before within the same area. The stars and stripes floated side by side with the standards of foreign countries; over the buildings occupied by foreign commissioners, and even the Javanese and Algerians and Dahomeyans and Chinese, and Laplanders, and others of the cosmopolitan colony on the Midway

and tricolored bunting galore. A dozen or more of the great mass meetings were being held at noon in different parts of the grounds, but the crowning demonstration of all took place in the Court of Honor before the Administration Building. Here there was gathered a concourse that to an impartial observer seemed to exceed in numbers the throng within sight of the platform when President Cleveland pressed the electric button on May day and declared the exposition an accomplished fact. Here the ceremonies were preceded by a procession comprising civic societies, local military bodies, state militia and school children, which formed at Washington Park and marched over the Plaisance to the Court of Honor. It was a few minutes after 11 o'clock when a salute from the gunboat in the lake opposite the Manufactures Building gave the signal for the commencement of the exercises, and at the same moment Rev. Dr. John Henry Barrows, chairman of the World's Congress Auxiliary of the Columbian Exposition, stepped to the front of the platform and, raising his hand, delivered a fervent invocation, every line of which preathed patriotism and invoked the blessing of the Almighty, on the nation. As the last words of the prayer died

away a chorus of two thousand trained voices broke forth with the doxology, a salute of cannon punctuating each sentence. As if by inspiration the great audience joined in the hymn, and a then delivered by Governor Altgeld, Mayor Harrison and World's Fair Presiview the new liberty bell, which was re- hard to understand.

eently cast at Troy, N. Y. This was a signal for a cannonade of applause, repeated again and again until the spectators were forced to quit by sheer exhaustion. Then stepping before the bell, Miss Morris, of San Diego, California, commenced to recite "The Song of the Liberty Bell," composed by her mother. It read as follows:

When spurred by the lash of oppression,
The nation arose in its might,
To claim as its due and possession,
Its manhood, its freedom, its right;
Men's souls found the ordeal most trying,
The air with excitement was filled,
With great aspirations undying
The waking young nation was thrilled;
As stronger and stronger the feeling
Arose over mountain and dell,
The zenith was reached in the pealing The zenith was reached in the pealing Aloft of the Liberty Bell.

Alloft of the Inderty Bell.

It witnessed the rise of the nation, Its tongue first did publish its birth; It rang out the grand proclamation of liberty Reinging of Liberty Bell—Hoisting of the Stars and Stripes.

The freedom it published that day.

Alloft of the Inderty Bell.

It witnessed the rise of the nation, Its tongue first did publish its birth; It rang out the grand proclamation of liberty new to the earth; Its peal to the battle went rolling; It rang in the ears of the brave, In glorias for victory tolling, In requiems over each grave; And though it be still and riven, Its echoes shall swell on for aye, Till the whole world has been given. The freedom it published that day. The freedom it published that day.

Ye children, bring garlands to crown it;
Ye soldiers, with bare blades salute;
Ye citizens, come, proudly own it,
Most eloquent when 'tis most mute.
Ye visitors, see the affection
The emblem of liberty claims;
And carry away to each section
Its lesson of faith and high aims;
While we and our children forever,
Just like our forefathers shall stand,
And nothing our love can e'er sever
From liberty and our fair land. Chorus.

> Then sing we a song of rejoicing, That over the welkin shall swell; The paean of progress full voicing, The song of the Liberty Bell.

The dedication of the new Liberty Bell was the next number on the programme, and the dedication was pronounced by W. B. McDowell of Newark, N. J., chairman of the Columbian Liberty Bell Committee. As the dedication words were pronounced a chorus of children burst forth with the "Star-Spangled Banner," in the singing of which the audience joined. The oration of the day was delivered by Gen. Stevenson. At precisely 12 o'clock the orator paused and gave a pre-arranged signal. At the same moment the banner of the republic was run up on the administration building and the new Liberty Bell was rung for the first time by Mrs. M. Morris Wagner, author of the poem quoted. The spectators cheered again elapsed before the wave of enthusiasm had spent itself, and then the orator days past for the purpose of taking part closed his address. A solo, "The Song of in the demonstration." Human Freedom," was sung by Harriet Hawthorne McGee of Tennessee, after which a poem, "The New Liberty Bell," was recited by Mrs. Frank Stewon the programme was the hoisting by Mrs. L. M. Gordon of Georgia of the suggestive of the onward steps towards universal liberty and peace. In accordance with the programme, bells were supposed to be rung throughout the country precisely at noon.

This afternoon the old Liberty Bell was literally buried in flowers by the children of the public schools, while around it were placed a large number of exquisite floral designs contributed by the commissioners from foreign countries. 'Mass meetings to a total of ten grounds, at which patriotic songs were sung and addresses delivered. To-night there will be a great display of hre-

works.

Too Many Hotels. Chicago, July 5.-According to a special oulletin just issued by the postoffice authorities in this city there must be thousands of people scattered over the country waiting for letters and more in Chicago that are wondering what has become of their expected advices from home. less than two tons of misdirected letters are now stacked up in the basement of the office, every effort to determine the exact destination of each one of the number having proved abortive. failure to deliver so many letters directed to this city is attributed to the fact that every lodging house and flat, that has anything over a single room to rent now dubs itself a hotel. There are two or three thousand of such alleged hotels in Chicago, and unless the street and number are given on the letter, the carrier's department is simply helpless in the mat-

Spanish Parliament Opened. Madrid, July 5,-The new Spanish Cortes convened to-day. The Queen Regent in her address to the chamber referred in complimentary terms to the Columbian Exposition, and to the hearty reception that has been accorded by the government and the people to the Infanta Eulalia. An effort is being made to arrange a trip to Chicago for a number of prominent members of both

their adhesion to the scheme. Would Not be Killed.

chambers at the close of the session.

Twenty or more have already given in

Portland, Or., July 5.-Last Friday night E. C. Bernhardt secured a room at a lodging house, No. 83 1-2 North Second street. On Saturday morning the proprietor tried to get into the room, found the door locked, and went away. Half an hour later he saw B rnhardt go down stairs with his coat collar up, and walking in a stooping position. Suspecting something, Brown went to the room and found the bedclothes saturated with blood and the walls and floor stained. A note on the bureau told that Bernhardt had attempted to kill himself because of despondency. The police were notified, but they could find no trace of the man. It was thought that he had either crawled into some building and died, or jumped into the river, which is only two blocks away. He had evidently lost much blood, and it was thought impossible for him to go any great distance in the weak condition he must have been in. But Bernhardt possessed more vitality than he was given credit for; he walked from Portland to Corvallis, and is now at his home there. A special last night says Bernhardt arrived there yestterday afternoon, saying he traveled the entire distance on foot. He was almost exhausted when he arrived, and was unable to offer any explanation as to his conduct. The physicians do not expect fatal results. It is nine miles to Corvallis, and if Bernhardt avalked the distance in the condition he was, he is a most remarkable man. How he could get out of the city an'l make his way to