RAPID TRANSIT FOR MAILS.

GROUND BROKEN TO LAY PNEUMATIC TUBES TO VARIOUS PARTS OF THE CITY.

INTERESTING CEREMONIES NEAR THE POST-OFFICE UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE TUBULAR DISPATCH COMPANY—SECOND ASSISTANT POSTMASTER-GENERAL SHALLENBERGER, THE MAYOR, POSTMASTER AND OTHERS PRESENT.

The Tubular Dispatch Company, which has the contract to lay the pneumatic tubes for a mail system for the Greater New-York, was ready to begin operations yesterday, and ground was broken near the Postoffice with due formality. At 12:30 p. m. John E. Milholland, president of the company, escorted a party of officials to Park Row and Beekman-st., where workmen were prepared to open a trench for the pneumatic tubes, and in less than a minute a large crowd had collected to witness the formalities. Among those present were Second Assistant Postmaster-General Shallenberger, representing the Postoffice Department; Postmaster Van Cott and several of his assistants; Mayor Strong and General C. H. T. Collis, Commissioner of Public Works, representing the city; Congressman James J. Belden, who, with Charles Fairchild, Alexander McNeill and others, is understood to be largely interested in the Tubular Dispatch Company's securities; C. J. Ryan, of C. J. Ryan & Co., whose firm has the work of construction; B. C. Batcheller, the inventor of the system; Willis G. Nash, cashier of the State Bank, Albany; Robert J. Fox, of the Board of Directors; General Charles Neilson, who was Second Assistant Postmaster-General under President Cleveland; H. H. Brown, a bondholder of the company; William J. Kelly, president of the National company which controls the Batcheller patents; Robert Alexander, of the Philadelphia company; John F. Langdon, Cromwell G. Macy, Norton & Dalton, the contractors for the excavation; C. W. Barney and W. B. Martin, of the Public Works Department; Bernard Biglin, Major C. H. Southworth, James G. Cooper, Howard Payson Wilds, Judge L. J. Conlan, of the City Court; Dr. L. L. Seaman, Colonel H. W. Sackett, Richard Van Cott and Judge O'Dwyer.

When the laborers in the employ of the company's contractors had removed some of the cobblestones, Mayor Strong seized a pickaxe, loosened the dirt with a few vigorous strokes and then took up a spade and made a beginning of a trench by throwing the loosened earth aside. Several persons in the crowd cheered the Mayor. He was advised by a bystander not to swear, and he replied: "Not this time."

"A man who can lay pipes so well ought to be Mayor of the Greater New-York," said one of the Mayor's friends, admiringly, but the Mayor made no reply to that.

THROUGH THE FORMALITY OF DIGGING.

Mr. Shallenberger followed the example of the Mayor in the use of pickaxe and shovel, and Postmaster Van Cott and Mr. Milholland also went through the formality of digging.

After the trench had been opened most of the men present went to the Astor House, where luncheon had been provided by the officers of the Tubular Dispatch Company. Mr. Milholland presided and introduced the various speakers, who made brief, appropriate remarks. General Collis spoke for the local administration, Mayor Strong being unable to leave his office long enough to partake of the luncheon. The General spoke as an advocate of the system. He believed that the work undertaken was one of the most important for the city's interest that had marked the administration of Mayor Strong. He spoke highly of the contracting company, which he said was the first corporation voluntarily to pay the city for the franchises which it had received. One per cent of the company's total receipts this year will go to the city; next year 1½ per cent, and thereafter 2 per cent.

General Collis was followed by Postmaster Van Cott and Mr. Fairchild. Then Mr. Shallenberger was called upon to speak for the National Administration. His remarks were followed closely, and he was applauded vigorously by the business elements represented at the table. He declared the absolute confidence of the Postoffice Department in the pneumatic tube system. It was, in his judgment, destined to revolutionize the mail service in all the great cities, and to prove of incalculable benefit to the service throughout the entire country. This, as he pointed out, would arise from the fact that the chief revenues of the Department were derived from the large cities—New-York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, St. Louis, San Francisco and the rest. Everything that tended to increase the receipts of these great city offices enabled the Postoffice Department to carry out reforms in the country offices and those in the smaller towns. The pneumatic tube service would accomplish this desirable result in New-York and everywhere else where adopted, because the receipts for special deliveries were bound to be enormously increased. When a letter or a postal card could be delivered as rapidly as a telegram or a special message by district messenger, the great mass of people would use the mails to an extent never dreamed of heretofore. He believed that the pneumatic tube service would prove one of the best investments ever made by the Government, and he predicted its extension throughout the entire country and Europe. He urged the company to push the work with all vigor. He received satisfactory assurance on that point.

IN A SIMILAR STRAIN.

Postmaster Van Cott spoke in a similar strain. He indorsed Mr. Shallenberger's speech and declared that the sooner the service was extended above the Harlem River and throughout every section of Greater New-York, the better. He had advocated the system when in office years ago, and he regarded it as one of the most enjoyable experiences of his official life that he could participate in the actual work of beginning the system in New-York.

Mr. Fairchild spoke as a business man. So did Mr. Ryan, whose firm has the work of construction, and Mr. McNeill. All of the other speeches were brief, to the point and well received.

Norton & Dalton have charge of the work of excavating. The construction of the system is in the hands of the Batcheller Pneumatic Tube Company, of Philadelphia, and the entire work will be performed by C. J. Ryan & Co. Mr. Ryan is one of the best-known contractors in the country. He was formerly associated with Mr. McDonald. He was one of the largest contractors in the West Shore work. He also built the Baltimore and Ohio tunnel, and has been actively engaged in large contract work throughout the United States for upward of forty years. His father laid the first rail of the New-York and New-Haven road, and the son has been doing more or less work for that corporation throughout his business life.

The pneumatic tubes of the system are of cast iron, carefully bored out in twelve-foot sections, with a diameter of eight and three-sixteenth inches. The carriers, which will hold about six hundred letters each, will consist of steel cylinders, twenty-four inches long and weighing twelve pounds. They will make the trip between the offices in three and one-half minutes, forced by an air pressure of six pounds to the square inch. By increasing the pressure this speed may be accelerated. It is estimated that about 250 000 letters an hour can be carried in each direction, and the Postoffice authorities say that fully 70 per cent of the present mail transportation by wagons can be sent through the tubes. The Board of Trustees of the Brooklyn Bridge will receive $1,000 a year for giving the privilege of laying the tubes across the Bridge.

BETWEEN HERE AND BROOKLYN.

There will be a double line of tubes between the postoffices in this city and Brooklyn, and eight similar lines radiating from the New-York Postoffice to points uptown and downtown. One line will extend to the Produce Exchange and another to the Branch Postoffice station in the Grand Central Palace, at Forty-fourth-st. and Lexington-ave. This line will be laid under Park Row, Third-ave., Forty-second-st. and Lexington-ave., and will have intermediate connections at several points along Third-ave.

The two circuits from the Produce Exchange to the Postoffice, and from the Postoffice to the Grand Central Station, must be completed by October 1, according to the contract with the Postoffice Department. It will require one thousand men to work night and day to get things through on time; but the contractors are confident that they can do it. Mr. Batcheller, the inventor of the system, will superintend the entire construction.

Cashmere Bouquet

TOILET SOAP and PERFUME.

GOOD FEELING SHOWN BY THE JAPANESE.

THEY TOOK PART WITH AMERICANS AND HAWAIIANS IN CELEBRATING THE FOURTH AT HONOLULU.

Washington, Aug. 2.—The Navy Department has received the following report from Admiral Beardslee, commanding the Pacific station, dated Honolulu, July 17. It will be noted that the Admiral makes a point of the fact that the Japanese warship in the harbor scrupulously observed the Fourth of July and the Hawaiian Independence Day.

"Since the date of my last report, June 18, 1897, there has been a series of celebrations, accompanied by entertainments and official recognitions, beginning with the celebration of the Queen's Jubilee on June 23, on which occasion the ships under my command at this port, also the Naniwa, full-dressed ship at sunrise, with the British flag at the main, and remained so dressed until sunset, and at noon each vessel fired a National salute of twenty-one guns. On the evening of June 25 the British Commissioner gave a reception, which was largely attended, myself, the commanding and other officers of the ships under my command attending in full uniform.

"The Fourth of July, being not only the anniversary of our independence, but also the third anniversary of the establishment of the Republic of Hawaii, mutual notifications to that effect and invitations to participate in the observance of the day were exchanged between the Hawaiian Government and myself. The same courtesy was extended by both parties to the Japanese ship Naniwa. A compromise became necessary, and the matter was thus arranged. We all participated in the games, races and illuminated-boat processions which were in order on the 3d, and on the 5th the ships were full-dressed at sunrise, with the United States and Hawaiian ensigns side by side at the main, the former to starboard, except on the Naniwa, where the Hawaiian was to starboard, and at noon two salutes of twenty-one guns each were fired by each ship and the shore battery. We also during the early forenoon landed our battalion to take part in a mixed parade of Hawaiian and United States troops, mounted police, tableau floats and decorated engines, wagons, etc., which parade was reviewed by the President and Cabinet, myself and officers, from a stand erected for the purpose. At 11 o'clock a. m. there was an Independence Day service at the opera house, where seats were reserved for us, I occupying one in the box of President Dole. United States Minister Sewall was orator of the day, and received an ovation, which he richly deserved. During the afternoon Minister and Mrs. Sewall gave a handsome public reception, which was largely attended.

"On July 14, having received formal notification from M. Voisson, French Commissioner, that it was the anniversary of the fall of the Bastile, and was observed as a national holiday of the French Republic, and inviting us to participate in the observance of the day, the ships under my command and the Japanese ship Naniwa were full-dressed from 8 a. m. until sunset, with the French ensign at the main, and at noon each vessel fired a national salute of twenty-one guns. Mr. Akiyama, the Councillor of the Japanese Foreign Office, has returned to Japan. I regret to report the death by drowning on the 10th inst. of Eugene Ross, fireman, second class, serving on board the Marion. The general health of the officers and crew remains good."

AN INTERNATIONAL INCIDENT CLOSED.

INDEMNITY OF SIX THOUSAND DOLLARS PAID FOR THE LYNCHING OF THREE ITALIANS IN LOUISIANA.

Washington, Aug. 2.—The State Department has finally closed another international incident by paying over to Count Vinci, the Italian Chargé d'Affaires here, the sum of $6,000 as indemnity for the killing by a mob of three Italian subjects. The men were Lorenzo Salardino, Salvatore Areno and Guiseppe Venturella, and they were taken from jail at Hahnville, La., about a year ago and lynched.

NEW FOURTH-CLASS POSTMASTERS.

Washington, Aug. 2.—One hundred fourth-class postmasters were appointed to-day. The changes include:

Connecticut—Falls Village, G. V. Capron, vice W. H. Chapin, removed; Pine Meadow, William Case, vice L. C. Chapin, removed; West Woodstock, E. L. Perrin, vice M. S. Frost, resigned.

New-Jersey—Cape May Point, E. W. Springer, vice Amnon Wright; Clarksboro, I. T. Haines, vice William Ford; Franklinville, G. A. Nute, vice H. W. Jones; Hurffville, R. C. Clark, vice E. F. Porch; Iona, W. W. Shuster, vice T. K. Atkinson; Jefferson, David Owen, vice E. C. Schoch; Malaga, Miller Van Note, vice W. S. Richman; Mantua, L. L. Knight, vice J. J. Truncer; Mullica Hill, W. F. Iredell, vice E. L. Stratton; Pennsville, W. M. Bright, vice W. A. Carpenter; Richwood, J. B. Cassaday, vice Joseph Munyan—all removals.

New-York—East Corning, G. H. Wilson, vice Frank Quinn, resigned; Hamden, Donald Crawford, vice E. B. Ferensen, resigned; Kinderhook, G. H. Brown, vice Henry Snyder, removed; Oquaga Lake, E. J. Scott, vice George Brown, resigned; Oquaga, W. M. Francis, vice B. B. Badger, removed; Savona, William Sanford, vice W. E. Joint, removed; South Fallsburg, Ellsworth Leroy, vice James Simpson, removed; West Side, W. B. Henry, vice H. P. Burney, resigned.

RELIEF FOR A SUBJECT OF GERMANY.

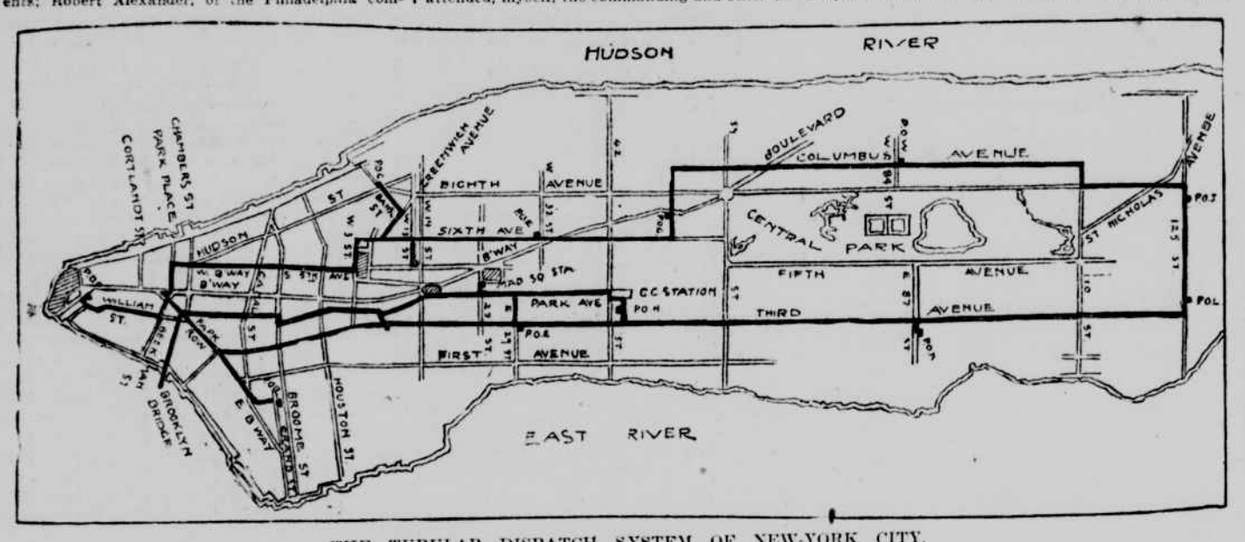
Washington, Aug. 2.—The Treasury Department has turned over to the State Department, for delivery to Christopher Schmidt, through the German Embassy, the sum of $3,000 as full indemnity to him for injuries sustained in July, 1892, from a rifle shot fired by United States soldiers. Schmidt was passing along the public highway near Fort Snelling, Minn., while the soldiers were firing over their rifle range, and was struck by a stray bullet. He was a subject of Germany, but when the appropriation was made for his relief Congress expressly refused to admit legal liability in such cases, and made the item read: "Relief of a subject of Germany. To pay, out of humane consideration, without reference to the question of liability therefor to the German Government, as full indemnity," etc.

A COMMERCIAL AGENCY IN MEXICO.

Washington, Aug. 2.—Consul-General Donnelly has informed the State Department that negotiations for the establishment of a commercial agency in Mexico, under the best American auspices, are now pending, and seem certain to be consummated soon.

Milestones on the Road to Health.

The recovery of digestion, and the resumption of activity by the liver, bowels and kidneys, are milestones which mark our progress on the road to health. They speedily become perceptible when Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is used by the invalid. Nothing so surely and expeditiously consumes the distance to the desired goal. As no bodily function can suffer interruption without impairing the general health of the system, so the system can never acquire perfect vigor, health's synonym, until that function be actively resumed. Take, for instance, digestion, a suspension of which is invariably rectified by the Bitters. If the organs upon which it devolves grow weak, biliousness, constipation, headache, poverty of the blood, and a hundred other symptoms supervene, which indicate unmistakably the baneful general influence of dyspepsia. The disappearance of all these symptoms, through the use of the Bitters, shows with what thoroughness it removes their cause.



THE TUBULAR DISPATCH SYSTEM OF NEW-YORK CITY.

FORESTS TO BE PRESERVED.

THE POLICY OF THE ADMINISTRATION DEFINED BY COMMISSIONER HERMANN.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, Aug. 2.—Commissioner Hermann, of the General Land Office, expects to leave Washington this week for a trip to the Pacific Coast. Before his return he will visit most of the States in which forest reservations have been established within the last few years and confer with the agents of the Interior Department who have been detailed to investigate and report on the condition of those reservations and as to what further action may be necessary for their protection and preservation. In conversation with a Tribune correspondent to-day Commissioner Hermann said the country would soon discover that the present Administration was determined to do everything that could be done within the bounds of reason, and which was not inconsistent with the rights of individuals under the law or a safe administration of the forestry system, to protect and preserve the forests which have been reserved from public entry and sale. He added:

"Of course, the effort to carry out this policy will be attended by considerable difficulties, especially in the inter-mountain States, where the cutting of timber on the public domain by private individuals and corporations for speculative purposes under color of law has assumed large proportions and become an abuse which must be stopped unless the public domain is to be stripped of its timber. Since I have been in office an application has been received from one corporation to cut the timber on no fewer than thirty-two sections of public land—some twenty thousand acres. Of course, such an application could have only one end in view—the conversion of the standing timber into lumber, to be sold to farmers and others at the regular market prices. Inasmuch as most of the land would be valueless after the timber had been taken off, the application was virtually a request that the Government should give this rich corporation so many thousand acres of the public domain to use for commercial and speculative purposes. If a poor settler should cut and remove even one tree on the public domain without a permit, he would be liable to arrest and imprisonment.

"Hereafter I shall not recommend the granting of a license to cut timber on more than 160 acres to the same individual or corporation, and a very strong showing, indeed, will have to be made before I shall recommend the granting of another permit to the same individual or corporation. Moreover, timber hereafter cut and removed from public lands, except that which is required for strictly individual uses, must be paid for according to its appraised value as fixed by agents of this office. For example, a prospector or miner who needs timber for his cabin and for firewood, etc., will be allowed to cut it on the public lands, but a mining company which requires timber to timber its mines and lumber for buildings and other purposes on a large scale from the public lands will have to pay for it, and there seems to be no good reason why it should not do so. These mining and mill companies are doing much to develop the wealth and resources of the country, I admit, but they are not doing business simply as public benefactors or for their health. When they sell anything, whether it be the product of their mines or lumber manufactured from timber cut on the public domain, they demand and receive full market prices. Some of them have been in the habit of shipping and selling hundreds of carloads of lumber every month in competition with lumber cut from lands for which the Government has been paid, and which is subject to taxation, and the farmers and people in the towns have to pay the same prices to them as to the men who own the land from which the lumber is taken. There are strong reasons to believe that grave abuses have resulted from the administration of the laws which give citizens of the United States in six or seven of the mining States privileges in regard to the cutting of timber on the public domain which are not enjoyed by the citizens of other States."

WORK OF THE EXTRA SESSION.

A LIST OF THE BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS THAT WERE PASSED.

Washington, Aug. 2 (Special).—Mr. Givens, of the secretary's office of the United States Senate, supplies the information contained in the following statement as to the bills and joint resolutions introduced into and passed through the LVth Congress at its first session. It is the only statement approaching completeness, it is believed, which has yet been furnished of the work of the extra session, and as such is worthy of perusal.

In the Senate there were introduced during the session 2,502 bills and sixty-six joint resolutions. Of these, 123 bills and twenty-three joint resolutions passed the Senate, and six Senate bills and twelve Senate joint resolutions passed both houses and became laws.

In the House 4,059 bills and eighty-seven joint resolutions were introduced. Of these, eight bills and nine joint resolutions became laws. Every bill or joint resolution that passed the House passed the Senate except the Monetary Commission bill.

The Senate bills that became laws were, in brief, the subjoined, by title or substance of title:

No. 256—Authorizing the construction of a bridge between Wisconsin and Minnesota.

No. 1,886—Providing for the prevention of collisions in rivers and harbors.

No. 1,944—Authorizing the construction of a bridge over the Clinch River.

No. 1,979—Authorizing a bridge to be constructed over the Pearl River, Mississippi.

No. 2,138—Ratifying an agreement respecting the boundary between Nebraska and South Dakota.

No. 2,150—A bill respecting land entry in Oklahoma.

The Senate joint resolutions that became laws were these:

No. 18—Concerning the use of tents for the Mississippi flood sufferers.

No. 20—A District of Columbia local measure.

No. 21—Appropriating $250,000 for the Mississippi River levee system.

No. 24—Concerning the transport of contributions of American citizens to the sufferers in India.

No. 25—Relating to the expenses of the International Postal Congress.

No. 40—To admit a Salvador student to the Military Academy.

No. 42—Appropriating $50,000 to the relief of destitute Americans in Cuba.

No. 43—Relating to ships for sufferers in India.

No. 44—Deficiency in printing.

No. 45—Relief for overflow sufferers on the Rio Grande.

No. 50—Authorizing foreign laborers to attend the Omaha Exposition with exhibits.

Authorizing the use of Army tents for the encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic in September at Leavenworth, Kan.

The House bills that became laws were:

Nos. 13, 14, 15 and 16—Delayed appropriation bills.

No. 379—The Tariff bill.

No. 3,486—A local Kentucky internal revenue measure.

No. 3,141—Authorizing the President to suspend discriminating duties on foreign vessels and commerce.

No. 3,950—Concerning the Alaskan boundary.

The House joint resolutions that became laws were the following:

No. 25—Touching the use of alcohol in the arts.

No. 32—Stating the accounts of Representatives.

No. 33—Regarding the pay of session employes of the House.

No. 47—Relief of Mississippi flood sufferers.

No. 64—Salaries of consuls.

No. 61—Referring to the repair of drydocks in the New-York Navy Yard.

No. 76—Authorizing a temporary structure for the modelling of a statue of General Sherman.

No. 79—Relating to the Regie contract system.

No. 82—Pay of employes' July salaries.

A TARIFF DECISION ON LUMBER.

Washington, Aug. 2.—Assistant Secretary Howell has decided that Section 20 of the new Tariff act, which permits free entry into the United States of the products of the forests of the State of Maine upon the St. Johns River and its tributaries, owned by American citizens, and sawed or hewn in the province of New-Brunswick by American citizens, has the effect of excluding from free entry lumber which has been planed or advanced in any way from the condition of "sawed or hewed." Under the old law planed lumber was admitted free, but the placing of the word "otherwise" in the paragraph, "the same being" otherwise "unmanufactured," is held to operate against the free admission of planed lumber.

Dr. Lyon's PERFECT Tooth Powder

AN ELEGANT TOILET LUXURY.

Used by people of refinement for over a quarter of a century.

TREASURY STATEMENTS.

A DEFICIT OF $11,073,544 IN JULY.

IT IS ACCOUNTED FOR BY THE UNUSUALLY HEAVY DISBURSEMENTS—CONDITION OF THE PUBLIC DEBT—CIRCULATION AND COINAGE.

Washington, Aug 2.—The monthly comparative statement of the Government's receipts and expenditures for the month of July shows the total receipts to have been $39,027,364 and the disbursements $50,100,908, leaving the excess of expenditures over receipts $11,073,544. This deficit is accounted for by abnormally heavy expenditures incident to the beginning of the new fiscal year. As compared with June, the receipts were increased by $2,442,656 and the disbursements by $27,166,214. The following statement shows some of the more important items of unusual expenditure in excess of June payments which became payable in July:

Monongahela River improvements	$3,000,000
Pensions	4,900,000
Interest	6,500,000
Deficiency in postal revenues	2,500,000
State agricultural colleges	1,200,000
Bounty on sugar	1,100,000
Rivers and harbors	1,200,000
Pay, subsistence, etc., of the Army	3,000,000

As compared with July, 1896, the receipts in the last month were increased by about $10,000,000 and the disbursements by about $8,000,000. Last month the receipts from customs amounted to $16,966,801, an increase, as compared with July, 1896, of about $5,000,000. The internal revenue in July yielded $19,747,831, as compared with $14,302,532 for July, 1896.

The monthly statement of the public debt issued to-day shows that the debt, less cash in the Treasury at the close of business on July 31, was $993,446,646, an increase in the month of $6,790,569, which is accounted for by a corresponding decrease in the cash in the Treasury. This decrease is in consequence of exceptionally heavy disbursements. The debt, independent of the cash, was decreased by $320,610. The debt is recapitulated as follows:

Interest-bearing debt	$845,365,329
Debt on which interest has ceased since maturity	1,336,340
Debt bearing no interest	377,761,442
Total	$1,224,463,102

This, however, does not include $588,513,953 in certificates and Treasury notes outstanding, which is offset by an equal amount of cash in the Treasury. The cash is classified as follows:

Gold	$178,044,577
Silver	521,734,139
Paper	149,429,392
Bonds, disbursing officers' balances, etc.	18,753,822
Total	$867,961,932

Against this there are demand liabilities outstanding amounting to $634,945,476, which leaves the net cash balance in the Treasury $233,016,456.

The monthly statement of the Controller of the Currency shows that the total circulation of National bank notes on July 31, 1897, was $235,758,926, an increase as compared with July 31, 1896, of $4,816,481, and a decrease as compared with June 30, 1897, of $597,190. The circulation based on United States bonds was $206,488,956, an increase for the year of $326,452, and a decrease for the month of $181,882. The circulation secured by lawful money amounted to $21,250,980, an increase for the year of $1,421,429, and a decrease for the month of $406,049. The amount of registered United States bonds on deposit to secure circulating notes was $230,111,500, and to secure public deposits, $16,780,700.

The monthly statement issued by the Director of the Mint shows that in July, 1897, the coinage executed at the United States mints amounted to $670,550, as follows: Gold, $377,000; silver, $260,000; minor coins, $33,850. No standard silver dollars were coined. It is said, however, that there is no significance in this fact. All the mints were closed from fifteen to twenty days in July for repairs to machinery and the annual overhauling, and in consequence the coinage was unusually light. In explanation of the fact that no standard dollars were coined, it is said that the supply on hand is sufficient for all needs, and further, that the stock of minor coins has run extremely low. In order to meet the present and prospective demands of trade the mints were occupied in coining subsidiary silver, and probably will so continue through the month of August. In addition there has accumulated a large stock of uncurrent subsidiary silver which must be recoined as promptly as possible. In August the large accumulation of gold bullion at San Francisco, which now amounts to about $4,500,000, will be worked off as rapidly as the capacity of the mint will permit. The coinage of standard silver dollars probably will be resumed about September 1.

NO POLITICS IN THE SELECTIONS.

CONTROLLER FITCH DECLARES THAT THE EXPERT ACCOUNTANTS WERE CHOSEN ONLY FOR THEIR ABILITY.

Controller Fitch yesterday gave instructions to the expert accountants whom he recently appointed to examine the books and accounts of the small municipalities that are to form a part of the Greater New-York. He talked with the accountants in his office, advising them how to begin and prosecute their work and how to make reports from time to time. They will have ninety days in which to complete their tasks, and their investigations are to be thorough. They are to be particularly careful in the examination of the outstanding obligations of the small towns in the counties of Richmond, Kings and Queens. As soon as the Legislature passed the Greater New-York charter several of those towns immediately began to issue bonds for all sorts of improvements. The experts are to ascertain if all the provisions of law were complied with in such cases.

There have been rumors to the effect that the expert accountants might discover some discrepancies in the financial affairs of the small towns and that the discoveries might be annoying to politicians who have been running the towns, and it has been suggested that the Controller might easily bring some pressure to bear upon such politicians if he wants to be the Controller of the Greater New-York. Mr. Fitch said yesterday that there had been no politics in the selection of the expert accountants, most of whom were Republicans. "They were appointed," he said, "purely on account of their known fitness for the work to be performed and mostly in spite of political influence exerted in behalf of other applicants, and their duties are exceedingly plain. They are to investigate and report upon financial matters, and they are expected to do their duty without fear and without favor."

POWDERLY TO ASSUME OFFICE TO-DAY.

Washington, Aug. 2.—Terence V. Powderly, who succeeds Mr. Stump as Commissioner-General of Immigration, has informed the Secretary of the Treasury that he will be at the Department tomorrow morning, prepared to qualify and assume the duties of his office.

Bright-faced, happy, rollicking, playful babies, thousands of them all over the broad land, have in their bodies the seeds of serious diseases, and while they laugh and play are facing death. The mother, in the majority of cases, is unconsciously responsible for this sad state of affairs. Where the mother, during the anxious period, suffers from weakness and disease of the distinctly feminine organism, it is useless to expect a sound and healthy baby. Every woman may be strong in a womanly way, and have robust, happy children.

A wonderful medicine for women is Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It is the discovery of an eminent and skillful specialist, Dr. R. V. Pierce, for thirty years chief consulting physician to the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, at Buffalo, N. Y. It is a medicine that acts directly and only on those delicate and important organs that bear the burdens of maternity. It makes them strong, healthy and elastic. It allays inflammation, heals ulceration, stops debilitating drains and soothes pain. It gives rest and tone to the tired nerves. It fits for wifehood and motherhood. It does away with the discomforts of the expectant period and makes baby's coming easy and comparatively painless. Honest druggists will not offer an inferior substitute for the sake of a little extra profit.

"I suffered for years from displacement, debilitating drains, inflammation and weak back," writes Mrs. Bessie McPherson, of 38 So. Main St., Providence, R. I. "I traveled with my husband, and first noticed my weakness coming on when the jolt of the cars became unbearable. I stopped traveling but the trouble steadily grew worse. I suffered so that I became despondent and wished for death. I took only a few bottles of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and was permanently cured."

HIGH ASSESSMENTS RULE.

GREENBURG TOWNSHIP'S ROLL SHOWS A REMARKABLE INCREASE.

NEARLY $25,000,000 DIFFERENCE BETWEEN FIGURES FOR THIS AND LAST YEAR—A COMPARATIVE TABLE.

After three months of hard labor the Board of Assessors of Greenburg Township, Westchester County, finally completed the assessment roll for 1897 late on Saturday night, and yesterday morning it was opened for inspection to the public for the first time at the office of the clerk of the Board, Philip A. Edmonds, at No. 130 West Main-st., Tarrytown-on-the-Hudson. The roll will be open for examination until August 17, on which day the Board will sit to hear grievances, but the indications are that the Board will be obliged to adjourn for several days, as it will be impossible to hear all the complaints in one day.

The town of Greenburg is one of the wealthiest in the State, and is the richest in Westchester County. The value of its personal property for many years was more than the personal property of all the other towns of the county combined, and it is expected that its personal property this year will greatly exceed that of the other towns. Greenburg comprises the incorporated villages of Tarrytown, Irvington, Ardsley, Dobbs Ferry, Hastings, a part of White Plains, and the hamlets of Elmsford, Glenville, Mount Hope and other places. Along its western border, which stretches along the Hudson for ten miles, are the homes of such well-known people as John D. Archbold, Major Robert E. Hopkins, Eugene Jones, General Alexander Hamilton, Joseph Eastman, Miss Helen Miller Gould, Dr. Lucien C. Warner, Charles L. Tiffany, F. O. Matthiessen, Isaac Stern, Louis Stern, General Samuel Thomas, Amzi L. Barber, J. Jennings McComb, Henry Villard, Colonel Robert G. Ingersoll and John Brisben Walker.

Then new assessment roll is the largest ever filed in the history of Greenburg. The total amount of last year's roll was $11,595,555, of which $1,300,000 was for personal property. This year the personal assessments alone amount to $10,500,000, about as much as the entire roll did last year. The real estate assessments this year amount to $26,000,000, making a total of $36,500,000 for 1897.

Although yesterday was the first day for examination, a large number of wealthy taxpayers inspected the roll and numerous comments and complaints were heard, some alleging that the assessments are unequal and exorbitant. In many instances persons who hitherto escaped paying taxes are assessed for personal property in amounts varying from $500 to $100,000. Assessor Edmonds, however, says that the roll is more nearly correct than any roll which has been made for the town, and it is in line with the recent decision of Justice Martin J. Keogh, of the Supreme Court, and the instructions received from the State Tax Board.

One of the largest assessments on the roll is that of the children of Jay Gould. The personal assessments of the Goulds this year amount to $2,000,000, and the real estate assessments to $621,500, making a total assessment of $2,621,500 for the family on personal and real property. Last year the total assessment, including real and personal property of the Goulds, was only $1,196,200.

Among the residents of the village of Tarrytown whose assessments are largely increased are the following:

Name.	1896. Real.	1896. Personal.	1897. Real.	1897. Personal.
John D. Archbold	$55,000	——	$125,000	——
Dr. John C. Barron	41,750	——	95,800	$25,000
Ellen J. Banker	82,000	——	200,000	25,000
A. G. Cobb	81,700	——	108,850	50,000
Bainbridge S. Clark	36,000	$5,000	105,000	50,000
Lucy Eastman	118,800	——	384,800	——
Joseph Eastman	40,000	——	87,000	——
Mrs. Anna Gould	20,000	——	55,000	25,000
Charles Graef	50,000	——	110,000	——
Eugene Jones	58,000	——	69,300	——
Frederick Jones	33,200	——	123,500	——
P. P. Lewis	15,000	——	38,000	20,000
Cesarine Lewis	——	——	——	20,000
George B. Newton	35,000	10,000	148,000	55,000
Ann Augusta Skeel	30,000	500	70,000	75,000
John T. Torry, jr.	50,000	15,000	136,000	75,000
Tarrytown Nat. Bank	10,000	25,000	30,000	70,000
Mrs. W. L. Bull	22,000	——	55,000	10,000
William H. Webb	17,500	——	108,000	——

Some of the non-resident Tarrytown taxpayers' assessments for 1897, as compared with 1896, are these:

Name.	1896. Real	1896. Personal.	1897. Real.	1897. Personal.
George H. Jones	$18,000	——	$45,000	——
Mrs. Mary Lewis	61,500	——	192,000	——
George Lehr	67,500	——	143,000	——
Frederick S. Lewis	20,000	——	48,000	——
Louis Stern	150,000	——	311,800	——

Among the larger assessments in the village of Irvington are:

	1896. Real.	1896. Personal.	1897. Real.	1897. Personal.
Ardsley Casino Co.	$90,000	——	$250,000	——
A. L. Barney	16,000	——	35,000	$30,000
Hannah M. Barton	62,000	——	195,000	100,000
Tilden Blodget	14,000	——	30,000	30,000
L. D. Cooke	30,000	——	85,000	75,000
Estate David Dows	107,800	$10,500	245,000	50,000
David Dows, jr.	25,000	——	50,000	75,000
Carroll Dunham, jr.	5,500	5,000	48,000	25,000
Margaret Dunham	24,800	——	95,000	37,000
Mary E. Edison	——	——	——	150,000
Fred. W. Guiteau	35,000	500	90,000	75,000
Mrs. E. C. Gregory	20,000	——	50,000	30,000
Lorena Co.	276,000	——	1,046,000	——
Lord & Burnham	37,000	——	80,000	——
F. O. Matthiessen	50,000	——	120,000	125,000
Emma O. Matthieson	——	——	——	50,000
Mrs. Edward Mairs	45,000	10,000	100,000	75,000
George H. Mairs	——	2,500	——	75,000
Edward Mairs	25,000	——	55,000	75,000
Isaac Stern	60,000	——	218,000	75,000
Charles L. Tiffany	80,000	——	200,000	100,000
Elphalet Wood	53,000	——	176,000	40,000
Lucien C. Werner	80,000	——	250,000	100,000
John Brisben Walker	81,500	——	176,000	——

Some of the larger assessments of the village of Dobbs Ferry are these:

Mrs. Henry Drofen	$20,000	——	$87,000	$75,000
A. C. Fields	15,000	——	45,000	50,000
J. Jennings McComb	311,200	——	770,000	100,000
Elizabeth Paton	60,000	$10,000	150,000	50,000
Fannie G. Villard	200,000	——	450,000	50,000
Henry Villard	——	——	——	100,000
General S. Thomas	75,000	——	240,000	50,000

A few of the larger assessments of the village of Hastings follow:

Mary A. Brinkenhoff	$43,150	——	$724,000	$150,000
W. F. Cristie	47,500	——	97,800	50,000
F. T. Minturn	41,000	——	80,000	20,000
Henry Seidenburg	20,000	——	30,000	50,000
Christena Gothelff	——	——	20,000	65,000

HIGH VALUATIONS IN NEW-ROCHELLE.

JUSTICE KEOGH, WHO CALLED THE ASSESSORS TO ACCOUNT, HAS HIS ASSESSMENTS GREATLY INCREASED.

The tax roll of the town of New-Rochelle has been placed on inspection at the home of Assessor George E. Lambden, at No. 182 Liberty-ave., Residence Park, where it will remain until grievance day, August 17. The real estate valuation last year of $4,740,000 has been increased to $14,000,000, and the personal property, which was less than $50,000 in 1896, to $3,500,000. The assessments on personal property were arrived at by an examination of the records in White Plains, and it is believed the amount of personal property would have been even greater if a search had been made of the records in New-York and Kings counties.

Supreme Court Justice Martin J. Keogh, who has instigated the movement for more careful work by the assessors, has had the valuations of his property increased as much as any one in the village. His real property has been placed at $70,000 and personal property $40,320. Last year he had no personal property, and objected when the assessors raised the valuation on his real property to $22,700. The David Jones estate, of which he is the executor, is the largest in the village, and has been assessed for $303,039 25.

Other large assessments are those of the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad at $609,300; Starin's Glen Island, $215,000; New-York Athletic Club, $25,000; Adrian Iselin, sr., real $293,500, personal $19,295; Columbus O'Donnell Iselin, real $56,000, personal $30,000; William E