

SHAW HERE ON SUGAR CASE

SEES STRANAHAN, AND REPUBLICANS DEMAND AN INVESTIGATION.

MR. CORSA SAYS VAIL AND DOANE ANNOUNCED THAT HE WOULD BE DISMISSED FOR MAKING ACCUSATIONS AGAINST THEM.

Secretary Shaw of the Treasury made a flying visit to New-York on Thursday night, and it was said yesterday that he conferred with Collector Stranahan and Appraiser Whitehead with reference to the charges made by H. C. Corsa concerning irregularities in the imposition of duties on raw sugar, as outlined in The Tribune. It will be remembered that Mr. Corsa was taken to investigate certain alleged collusion between government samplers and James Vail and John K. Doane, sugar samplers in the employ of the American Sugar Refining Company, commonly known as the Sugar Trust.

Corsa turned over to Appraiser Wakeman \$12.50 which he says Vail paid to him for "queering" the testing mark on a cargo of sugar. Corsa, when examined under oath, stated that Vail and Doane had tried to induce him to make an affidavit that they never had paid him anything for "queering" sugar cargoes. Corsa was discharged in February last by Appraiser Whitehead, and since that time has been trying to secure reinstatement.

The impression among Republicans everywhere here now is that Corsa's allegations should be thoroughly investigated by the Treasury Department. It is assumed that it ought not to be a hard thing to disprove them if they are false, and it is likewise assumed that if they are true the placing of the customs service upon an absolutely clean and honest basis will be of the utmost value to the government both from a moral and a pecuniary point of view. When Corsa was seen yesterday at his home in Plainfield, he said:

"As a Republican and an old soldier, I hate to do anything which will hurt the Republican party, but I am determined to fight for my rights as a citizen, because I know that a gross injustice has been done me. Why shouldn't the government investigate the charges that I made under oath against their agents? What particular claim has the American Sugar Refining Company got upon the good will of the Treasury Department? On the very day that Vail and Doane said that I would be dismissed from the customs service for making certain charges against them I was dismissed. They got the news of my intended dismissal from somewhere on the inside, and circulated the announcement for four or five days before my dismissal came. I went to Mr. Whitehead and asked him what the charges were against me, and if I had ever done anything crooked. He said there were no charges against me. I said to him, 'Mr. Appraiser, you have dismissed me in the middle of winter in the absence of any charges reflecting on my character or conduct. I am without the necessary influence to get another position, because, never having been in the hospital while in the Army of the Potomac, I cannot have any preference shown me, as is usual with disabled veterans in a Civil Service examination. Sixty dollars a month may not be a large sum to you, but it means bread and butter to me and my family.' All he said was that I was dismissed for the present, but that he didn't know what would happen to me later on, holding out a vague hope that he might reinstate me. I have not been reinstated, as every one knows, and I see, from Mr. Whitehead's statement in The Tribune, that there is no likelihood that I shall be."

When Collector Stranahan was seen by a Tribune reporter yesterday, he said: "I have read The Tribune's articles with a good deal of interest. At the same time I have nothing to say with reference to the need of an investigation, as it does not concern the conduct of the Collector's office. The Appraiser's office and the Collector's office are run on independent lines, the fixing of the duties resting in the Appraiser and the collection of the money being my part of the work. My relations with the former Appraiser, Mr. Wakeman, have been extremely friendly, what there were of them, but at the same time it seems to me that he erred in allowing Corsa to do the work of an assistant sampler, thus affording him an opportunity to perform the services of a detective. I seriously doubt the legality of allowing a laborer in the customs service to transact any such work. I have the utmost confidence in Mr. Whitehead, and I believe that he understands the duties of his office thoroughly."

Charles A. Moore, president of the American Protective Tariff League, says that the whole customs service bearing on sugar import duties should be investigated. "A charge like that made by Corsa under oath against agents of the American Sugar Refining Company ought not to go by default," said Mr. Moore to a Tribune reporter. "It ought to be the aim of the Treasury Department, and I believe that it is, to place the customs service absolutely under criticism. This sugar business ought to be investigated at once. It ought not to be allowed to drag along, because it will come up to bother us later on. We shall soon be in the middle of a Congress campaign, and anything approaching a scandal in the customs service ought to be thoroughly investigated and reported upon before next fall. The result of the investigation of the alleged silk frauds by W. Wickham Smith shows how vitally necessary it is to sift the charges of responsible persons. The defendants in the silk cases have from the beginning denied in the most emphatic terms that they ever did the least thing irregular, but Mr. Smith has succeeded in having the principals indicted, and I notice by the papers that he has brought suit to recover \$1,500,000, which he alleges the silk men owe the government in duties and forfeitures."

Probably 80 per cent of the raw sugar imported into the United States is entered for consumption at the port of New-York, and the method of collecting the duty upon the sugar is intricate and interesting. The sections of the Dingley tariff applying to sugar are as follows:

SCHEDULE E. SUGAR, MOLASSES, AND MANUFACTURES OF. 20. Sugars not above number six Dutch standard in color, tank bottoms, syrups of cane juice, molasses, concentrated molasses, concrete and concentrated molasses, testing by the polariscopic method seventy-five degrees, ninety-five one-hundredths of one cent per pound, and for every additional degree shown by the polariscopic method one cent per pound, and on all sugar which has gone through a process of refining, one cent and ninety-five one-hundredths of one cent per pound; molasses testing seventy-five degrees and not above fifty-six degrees, three cents per gallon; testing fifty-six degrees and above, six cents per gallon; sugar drams and sugar sweepings shall be subject to duty on molasses or sugar, as the case may be, according to the polariscopic test. Provided, That nothing shall be so construed as to abrogate any provision of any act or treaty of commercial reciprocity concluded between the United States and the King of the Hawaiian Islands on the thirtieth day of January, eighteen hundred and seventy-five, or the provisions of any Act of Congress heretofore passed for the execution of the same.

ENGINE MOWS DOWN THREE

RAILROAD DETECTIVES AND A FRIEND KILLED ON THE NEW-JERSEY CENTRAL.

Three men, two of whom were New-Jersey Central Railroad detectives and the third a friend who frequently accompanied them on their tours of duty, were killed on the company's tracks in the Greenville section of Jersey City early yesterday morning.

THE DEAD. COSGROVE, John, thirty-five years of age, No. 86 Philadelphia-st., Jersey City; railroad detective. HANSON, William, twenty-seven years old, No. 333 Woburn-st., Jersey City. SMITH, Robert E., twenty-five years old, No. 175 Pine-st., Jersey City.

The bodies were discovered at 2:30 a. m. by James Lewis, an engineer. A report that they had been killed by tramps and placed on the tracks was found to be untrue by Chief of Police Benjamin Murphy and Central Railroad officials. The facts show that the men were probably killed by a camelback drill engine that left the Communipaw yards to go to Elizabethport about 1 a. m.

Cosgrove, Hanson and Smith left the Central Railroad station at 12:30 a. m. to go to the freight yard at Claremont. They passed the Communipaw station at 1 o'clock, and spoke to the ticket agent on duty. They continued on their way, and were not seen again until Lewis, who was driving his engine slowly, saw a man lying on the track just south of Communipaw-ave. About two hundred feet north of that point the second body was found. These were identified as Cosgrove and Hanson. A search was made for Smith, whose body was found half a mile away. All were badly mutilated, and could only be recognized by their clothing and articles found in their pockets. The story that they had fought with tramps was decided in the negative by the fact that the revolvers carried by the detectives were found in their pockets fully loaded.

The investigation made by Chief Murphy and the railroad officials shows that the camelback engine which is supposed to have killed the men passed the Cosgrove and Hanson tracks, directly after the men did. It was travelling on the inner of the two westbound tracks. They were on the eastbound tracks, but just south of Communipaw station. About a few minutes after the freight trains, which were going into Jersey City on the two eastbound tracks. It is believed that in avoiding these trains the three men stepped to the inner westbound track, directly in front of the camelback engine, and that after they were killed they were run over by two westbound freight trains, which passed over the tracks some fifteen minutes after the accident.

It was thought strange that the men should have been killed without the knowledge of the engineer of the camelback engine, but railroad men say that the engineer, supposing the track ahead of him to be clear, was watching the freight and passenger trains that were passing him at the time that the accident occurred. They say that the engineer is borne out by the fact that he made no report of the accident. The name of this engineer could not be learned. The railroad officials said that they did not know who was in charge of the camelback engine.

Cosgrove was married, and had a daughter ten years old. Hanson and Smith were not married.

TRAIN ROBBERY IN ILLINOIS.

ROCK ISLAND TRAIN HELD UP BY MASKED MEN—EXPRESS MESSENGER SHOT.

Joliet, Ill., July 4.—Highwaymen last night held up a train No. 5, one of the fastest on the Rock Island road, securing some booty from the express car. The train was moving at the rate of forty miles an hour, when two masked men climbed over the tender, and leveling revolvers at the engineer and fireman, ordered them to stop the train. It is supposed that the command was a Fourth of July joke. Ordered to obey or lose his life, however, he put on the airbrakes. The men then made him dismount and walk to the express car as a decoy.

One of the men who threatened the engineer and fireman, a man named Charles Nessler, was captured. He is believed, however, to have been the unwilling accomplice of the robbers, as he obeyed their commands at the point of a revolver. The detectives are on the trail of the robbers. A special train is waiting at Coal City for a pair of bloodhounds, which are to be sent to the scene of the holdup.

According to Nessler's story, only two robbers were concerned, though the detectives think there were more. Nessler is about twenty-two years old, of good appearance, and says he is of respectable parentage. He says he went to Niles Centre recently to visit a cousin. Last night he started home, and, having no funds, was beating his way. At Freeport he climbed on the back of the tender, and had scarcely secured this position when two other men climbed up. When Middleton Station was reached one of the men climbed over the end of the tender upon the coal and ordered Nessler to follow him. Both of the robbers had adjusted black masks to their faces. At the point of a revolver Nessler was told to go forward to the cab and tell the engineer to stop the train a half mile beyond. Thoroughly frightened, he obeyed. The engineer and fireman regarded the request as a joke and laughed. "Look up there," said Nessler. The trainmen looked and saw two revolvers pointing toward them. "This is a joke," said one robber. "Stop the train or I'll kill you."

The engineer shut off steam and brought the train to a standstill near the Dupont switch. The engine crew were taken back under guard. Nessler being commanded to remain in the cab and keep quiet.

Demand was made on the express messenger and baggage man to open the door of their car, under threat to blow the car up with dynamite. The door was opened and the robbers rushed in. A struggle ensued, the messenger, Kane, being shot in the groin. The robbers then proceeded to open the express safe, but succeeded in forcing open the local safe.

Oliver M. Olson, the news agent, and Charles C. Wentzler, a reporter for a Salt Lake paper, went forward to see what the trouble was, and both were ordered to go back. By this time passengers began to swarm out of the cars to learn the cause of the shooting. This frightened the highwaymen, who fled.

RUNAWAY AUTO INJURES TWO.

DR. AND MRS. J. T. MOREHOUSE, OF ORANGE. THE VICTIMS—THE LATTER SEVERELY HURT.

Orange, N. J., July 4 (Special).—Mrs. James T. Morehouse, wife of Dr. James T. Morehouse, of Valley Road, this city, is lying in her home suffering from severe injuries sustained by being run over by her husband's automobile last night. Dr. Morehouse was also badly bruised. Dr. and Mrs. Morehouse had just returned from making some calls, and the machine was standing in the yard, while they were standing behind it. Suddenly, without the slightest warning, the machine, which is a speedy, high-powered vehicle, gave a snort and bore back on them at a terrific rate of speed—so quickly, in fact, that neither had time to get out of the way. It is thought Mrs. Morehouse is injured internally. It is not known what started the machine.

PROPOSED CONVERSION OF RENTES.

Paris, July 4.—The Minister of Finance, M. Rouvier, expects to introduce a bill in the Chamber of Deputies July 8 providing for the conversion of the 3 per cent rentes into 2 per cents. It is understood that the government undertakes in the bill not to convert either the new or the old 3 per cents for a period not yet determined upon, but believed to be between eight and twelve years. The proposed conversion will effect an annual saving of \$2,900,000 francs (\$7,000,000).

CUBA'S CUSTOMS RECEIPTS.

Havana, July 4.—The customs receipts for Cuba for the month of June amounted to \$1,232,252.

THE KING STILL IMPROVES.

ONLY ONE BULLETIN A DAY TO BE ISSUED HEREAFTER.

London, July 4.—The following bulletins were posted at Buckingham Palace to-day:

7 p. m.—The King has had a quiet day. His constitutional condition is satisfactory and the wound shows more active signs of repair.

TREVES, LAKING, BARLOW.

10 a. m.—The King had a good night and, indeed, slept better than at any time since the operation. The wound now gives less trouble, and his majesty can move in bed with greater ease. His majesty's appetite has improved.

TREVES, LAKING, BARLOW.

Beginning July 6 only one bulletin a day concerning his majesty's condition will be issued; this bulletin will be posted at 9 o'clock in the morning, and the arrangement will be continued until his majesty is entirely convalescent.

The fact that Queen Alexandra, in company with the Duchess of Aosta, Prince Waldemar of Denmark and Prince George of Greece, drove out this afternoon in a motor car, is a sign of the King's satisfactory condition. This was the first recreation of the kind that the Queen has indulged in since his majesty was taken ill.

The King is allowed to read a good deal now, and he enjoys looking at the newspapers. He expressed amusement lately at some of the sensational and detailed reports of the operation in the press.

GAYNOR AND GREENE WIN.

QUEBEC JUDGE GRANTS MORE TIME TO THE REFUGEES.

Quebec, July 4.—An unusually large crowd was present to-day in court when Judge Caron ascended the bench to render judgment in the Gaynor-Greene case. The judgment was a short one, and was satisfactory for the accused men, as Judge Caron granted the motions made by their counsel for writs of certiorari addressed to the extradition magistrate, Lafontaine, ordering him to produce without delay all documents in his possession and in relation to these cases before the Superior Court here. As to the motions made by counsel for the United States Government to amend the returns of Sheriff Langelier and the jailer, Valle, to the writs of habeas corpus, Justice Caron stated that he would not render the judgment thereon until all documents were before the court. Messrs. McMASTER, Stuart and Dandurand, on behalf of the United States Government, made a supreme effort to have judgment rendered immediately on these motions, as otherwise the record could not be complete, but the presiding judge replied that he would not take judgment on these motions before having the record. The court was adjourned until Friday next, when Lafontaine is expected to produce all documents to the case.

WILL ENFORCE LAW OF ASSOCIATIONS.

PREMIER COMES SAYS NO EVASION OF IT WILL BE PERMITTED.

Paris, July 4.—An interpellation was made in the Chamber of Deputies to-day concerning the application by the government of the Law of Associations by the recent closing of schools, etc., which were managed by unauthorized congregations. Premier Combes replied that the government had decided not to permit any evasion of the Law of Associations; that it was determined to break down all resistance in religious affairs, and that it had decided to carry out the spirit of the Law of Associations. "We have firmly resolved," said the Premier, "to assure the supremacy of civil society over monastic obedience."

20 HOUR SPECIAL TO CHICAGO.

via Pennsylvania Railroad, leaves New York (West 23d Street) at 1.35 p. m., Brooklyn, 1.45 p. m.—Advt.

THE EMPIRE CITY TRACK.

Two pages of speedy trotters who race and train upon the Empire City track, control of which has been secured by the New-York Driving Club. Pictures of the track officials and of the clubhouse.—Advt.

EAST INDIAN SPLENDOR.

A GORGEOUS RECEPTION FOR THE ORIENTAL PRINCES IN LONDON.

THE KING ANXIOUS TO HURRY FORWARD THE DATE OF HIS CORONATION.

(Copyright, 1902, by The Tribune Association.) (Special to The New-York Tribune by French Cable.) London, July 5, 1 a. m.—Last night a specially privileged company witnessed a scene of unparalleled splendor in the India Office, Whitehall. The severely plain interior of the building which is presided over by Lord George Hamilton was transformed for the nonce into a palace of Oriental magnificence for the reception of the Indian princes in this country by the Prince of Wales, on behalf of the King.

Without a great effort of imagination the Eastern potentates might have fancied that they had suddenly been wafted home to the gorgeous Orient. An artificial sky with myriads of radiant stars, all astronomically correct, that screened the glass roof of the central hall, was a realistic effect that showed how painstaking had been the efforts to impress the Eastern visitors. Not less remarkable was the luxuriance of the flowers. Many tons of rare blossoms and hundreds of stately palms hid the bare stone walls where they were not covered by priceless tapestries. The corridors resembled well stocked conservatories, trailing foliage hanging from the balconies of the hall, and the balustrades being half concealed by garlands of choice flowers. An immense crowd in the street that had assembled to watch the arrival of the distinguished guests could have no conception of the fairyland that art, enterprise and money had produced within the dirt begrimed walls of this British Government office. The reception attained its highest point of brilliance when the Prince of Wales having taken his place upon the royal dais, surrounded by a numerous suite, officials and Indian potentates garbed in uniforms of dazzling splendor advanced to pay their respects to the representative of their Emperor. The scene was magnificent in the extreme, and men and women of rank and distinction in London society circled jostled one another in their eagerness to witness it.

The Master Cotton Spinners' Federation, at a meeting in Manchester yesterday, discussed the state of the British cotton trade, which was reported to be in a worse condition than for forty years past.

No date has yet been announced for the coronation, but it is an open secret that the King is anxious to have the ceremony hurried forward as quickly as possible. The doctors, however, although quite satisfied with the progress which their patient is making, have informed him that it would be most inadvisable to think of taking part in any important public function for several weeks at the least. The King is, however, eager for medical permission to enable him to announce that the coronation will take place at an early date, and the doctors have referred the matter to Lord Salisbury, who will, it is expected, summon a meeting of the Cabinet to discuss the question. It is practically certain that the Cabinet will be guided by the advice of the doctors. I. N. F.

FIGHTING CHOLERA AT MANILA.

Manila, July 3.—There were fifty-four new cases of cholera reported in Manila yesterday and thirty-five deaths from the disease. The totals for the provinces since the outbreak are 10,332 cases of cholera and 7,713 deaths.

The Health Board has abandoned the quarantine of persons who have been in contact with cholera cases as being ineffective, and has substituted disinfection. The board has also abandoned the cremation of the dead, and has substituted quicklime at burials, in order to meet the religious objections of the people.

THE NEBRASKA'S KEEL LAID.

TWO GOVERNORS DRIVE THE FIRST RIVET IN THE NEW BATTLESHIP AT SEATTLE.

Seattle, Wash., July 4.—The keel of the battleship Nebraska was laid to-day in the shipyard of Moran Bros. & Co., in the presence of Governor and Governor-elect of Nebraska. Nebraska's thirteenth cruise, Governor Savage and Governor-elect McBride of Washington drove the first rivet. The exercises were opened by Josiah Collins, chairman of the Chamber of Commerce committee, who introduced Judge Burke as master of ceremonies. At the close of his address, Judge Burke introduced Governor McBride, who made the address of welcome to which Governor Savage responded. Following the speeches came the presentation by Moran Bros. & Co. to Governor Savage of a small piece of steel, the material punched from the first hole in the first piece of steel shaped to become part of the keel of the battleship.

Then a section of the vessel was swung into place by the great cranes, a heated rivet was placed in position, and the Governors of the two States, with their coats off and their shirt sleeves rolled up above their elbows, by alternate strokes flattened the rivet into position. When this task had been completed, amid the loud cheers of the crowd and the strains of music, a representative of the company proceeded to pay off the distinguished workmen for their work, giving to each of the Governors a check for three cents, accompanied by a voucher, which the recipient will be required to sign.

KILLED THIRTY BULGARIANS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 4.—A detachment of Turkish troops recently surrounded a band of Bulgarian brigands at Patilli, in the vilayet of Monastir. Thirty Bulgarians were killed. The remainder were made prisoners.

Brigandage is spreading alarmingly in Monastir.

Turco-Bulgarian complications are threatened in consequence of the forcible removal of the flag and coat-of-arms from the Bulgarian agency at Serres, Rumelia. Bulgaria has demanded satisfaction within three days.

MILITARY STORES BURNED.

LOURENÇO MARQUEZ, PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA.

July 4.—British military stores valued at over £500,000 have been destroyed by a fire which started at the Netherlands pier yesterday and spread to adjoining wharves. The flames were not extinguished as this dispatch was filed.

HUNGARIAN CROP ESTIMATE.

Budapest, Hungary, July 4.—The official Hungarian crop estimate, made in metric hundredweights, is as follows: Wheat, 4,000,000; rye, 13,000,000; barley, 12,000,000; oats, 10,000,000.

FINANCE BILL PASSED BY THE LORDS.

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FILIPINOS SET FREE.

AMNESTY PROCLAMATION READ AND PUT INTO EFFECT AT MANILA.

AGUINALDO TO TAKE A TRIP SHORTLY—THE FOURTH IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Manila, July 4.—President Roosevelt's amnesty proclamation was read at noon to-day in English and Spanish, from a flag draped stand on the Luneta, after a parade of 6,000 Americans and Filipinos.

Arthur Ferguson, secretary to Governor Taft, read the proclamation in the presence of a small gathering, the heat having dispersed the crowd when the parade ended. The prisoners freed by the proclamation, estimated to number 600, were released without ceremony. Many military prisoners had previously been freed.

Aguinaldo remained in the house which has sheltered him since his captivity. He is expected to visit friends briefly and then depart on a trip. His destination is not announced.

The exiles on the island of Guam are expected to return here on a special steamer.

The observance of the national holiday is general. The city is decorated and the ships are flying all their flags.

The celebration was typically American, even to the frecklers. Acting Governor Wright and General Chaffee reviewed the procession, and Captain Crossfield delivered an oration. He defended the American policy in the Philippines, predicted the ultimate complete acceptance of American institutions by the Filipinos and denounced the critics of the Philippine policy.

There were athletic games and racing in the afternoon, and there will be fireworks and illuminations at night.

The military have surrendered control of Batangas Province to the civil authorities, and with Laguna Province organized and General Calles appointed Governor, every province in Luzon is now under civil government.

TERMS OFFERED THE VATICAN.

SUBSTANCE OF THE CONTRACT INCLOSED IN JUDGE TAFT'S NOTE.

Rome, July 4.—The proposed contract which Judge William H. Taft, Governor of the Philippine Islands, submitted to the Vatican yesterday puts the propositions explained in his note into a formal agreement. The contract shows that the lands which it is proposed to purchase are those possessed by the friars May 1, 1898. Payment of the first third of the entire cost of the land will be made a month after the transfer of the titles. The lands on which stand churches or convents will be transferred by the Philippine Government to a person designated by the Vatican, through the enactment of a legislative bill.

The contract provides that the withdrawal of the friars must be accomplished as follows: Those having charge of schools or universities must be gone within two years. The remainder are required to go half within nine months and the other half within eighteen months from the date of the first payment. The latter class, during the time of their withdrawal, are forbidden to preach, teach, do parochial work or superintend parishes.

The indemnity to be paid for the use by the Philippines of ecclesiastical buildings is \$1,000,000. The Philippines will indemnify the friars for the expressly or tacitly authorized by officers commanding the troops, but will not include damage from unauthorized or criminal acts of private individuals, or damages due to the ordinary course of war.

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NATIONAL PROBLEMS.

THE PRESIDENT'S THEME AT PITTSBURG.

HE ADDRESSES A VAST AND ENTHUSIASTIC AUDIENCE—CUBAN RECITATION—PRAISE FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL KNOX.

Pittsburg, July 4.—A half million persons greeted the President of the United States here to-day, the population of Pittsburg and Allegheny being swelled for the day by a great throng of visitors from the scores of industrial towns within one hundred miles of the city. It was Mr. Roosevelt's first visit to Pittsburg as President, and his welcome was enthusiastic. From the Union Station to the speaker's stand in Schenley Park, nearly four miles away, there was continuous cheering. The weather was all that could be desired, with the sun shining brightly and the temperature not too high, the only mishap being a drenching shower which occurred after the President had left the park.

President Roosevelt reached the Wilkensburg station of the Pennsylvania Railroad at 8:35 o'clock this morning, on time. At that point, which is within the city limits, a local reception committee, headed by George T. Oliver, boarded the train. The run into Union Station consumed twenty minutes, during which time the members of the committee were introduced to the Presidential party by Attorney General Knox, who is a Pittsburg man. As the train passed Schenley Park a railroad signal communicated the fact to Hamilton Battery E of the Pennsylvania National Guard, stationed at Bedford Avenue Basin, overlooking Union Station. The guns of the battery immediately began to boom forth the President's salute of twenty-one guns, the last gun being fired as the President stepped from his car at Union Station.

The President was escorted to the main entrance of the station, where carriages were in waiting for the party. Those who entered the carriage with President Roosevelt were City Recorder J. O. Brown, Attorney General Knox and George B. Cortelyou, secretary to the President. The other carriages were occupied by the reception committee. The bugler of Sheridan Troop sounded the assembly call, which was a signal for Brigadier General John A. Wylie, commander of the military escort, to order the movement of the column. The marchers numbered three thousand men, representing the 18th Regiment, the 14th Regiment, the 10th Regiment, who have been in service in the Philippines; Sheridan Cavalry Troop, of Tyrone; the boys' brigades and independent military organizations.

Among the prominent guests who rode in carriages were Governor W. A. Stone and Congressmen Dalzell, Chesnut, Jack and Graham. Interest centered in the future of the Republican and Democratic candidates for Governor, Judge Samuel W. Pennypacker and Robert E. Pattison, respectively, each of Philadelphia, riding in the same carriage. They were accompanied by George T. Oliver and Albert J. Barr, editors of Republican and Democratic papers, respectively, of this city.