FAVORS CANAL TREATY.

MARROQUIN'S MESSAGE.

Strong Influences at Work for and Against Ratification.

[FROM THE TRIBUNE BUREAU.]

Washington, June 27.—Dr. Thomas Herran, who signed the Panama Canal treaty with Secretary Hay, is highly encouraged by the terms of President Marroquin's message to the Colombian Congress favoring the ratification of the treaty. Dr. Herran has received no official advices from his government regarding the treaty's prospects, but his familiarity with local conditions in Colombia leads him to the belief that the campaign of education which is now being conducted by the friends of the treaty is likely to result in its ratification, although there are admittedly many forces earnestly working against it. In his message President Marroquin said:

To my government has been presented this dilemma: Either it lets our sovereignty suffer detriment or renounces certain pecuniary advantages to which, according to the opinion of many, we have a right. In the first case, to consent to the sacrifice of our sovereignty and not aspiring to a great indemnification, the just wishes of the inhabitants of Panama—a large portion of Colombia—would be satisfied if the canal were opened, but the government would be exposed to the charge afterward that it did not defend our sovereignty and that it did not defend the interests of the nation. In the second case, if the canal is not opened by Panama the government will be accused of not having allowed Colombia that benefit which is regarded as the beginning of our aggrandizement. I have already allowed my wish to be understood that the canal should be opened through our territory. I believe that, even at such cost of sacrifices, we ought not to put obstacles to such a grand undertaking, because it is an immensely beneficial enterprise for the country, and also because, once the canal is opened by the United States, our relations will become more intimate and extensive, while our industry, commerce and wealth will gain incalculably. I leave the full responsibility for the decision of this matter—at first—for Congress. I do not intend to make opinion weigh when I have given instructions to our representatives at Washington; it has been coupled with the order that the decision of this important matter must be left for Congress. After years in which the question has been treated in a vague way, without precise conditions, it is now presented in a way to obtain practical and positive results. It has been our indisputable triumph that the Senate and the government of the United States should declare, notwithstanding every effort to the contrary, the superiority of the Colombian route.

In discussing the political influences now at work in Panama both for and against the treaty, Dr. Herran enumerated as for the treaty the present administration, the representatives of the French Panama Canal Company and the French diplomatic representatives. Against the treaty are the secret agents of American railway and steamship lnes, who are just now swarming around Panama, posing in the capacity of mining engineers and capitalists. Then there are what Dr. Herran terms "the honest jingoes," who really believe that Colombia would be compromised by the ratification of the treaty. Added to these are the professional politicians, who are seeking by delaying ratification to share in the profits. The former revolutionary forces are also considered an influence against ratification, on the ground that to put $10,000,000 directly in the hands of the present officials would place them in an impregnable position. Finally, it is believed that a potent influence is being exerted against the treaty by the diplomatic representatives of certain foreign nations, including those of South American republics, whose trade interests would naturally be affected.

On account of the absence of more comprehensive reports of the battle between all these forces, Dr. Herran declares it to be practically impossible to give an up to date opinion as to the present status of the fight or the outcome. As the regular session of Congress begins on July 20, ratification should be accomplished within three weeks. Attention is directed to the significant clause in President Marroquin's message, leaving the full responsibility of the decision to Congress "at first."

SENOR COREA RETURNING.

Nicaraguan Legation in Washington To Be Continued.

Washington, June 27.—The Nicaraguan Legation has been advised by cable that Senor Corea, the Nicaraguan Minister to the United States, has left Corinto, and is returning to the United States. He will reach here within the next two weeks. As further evidence that the legation here is to be continued, Señor Volez, the attaché, has been promoted to the rank of secretary.

ROOFING FOR PHILIPPINES.

Quartermaster General Humphrey in a Fight Among Rival Bidders.

[FROM THE TRIBUNE BUREAU.]

Washington, June 27.—The new Quartermaster General of the Army is in the midst of a fight among rival bidders. Some weeks ago the depot quartermaster in New-York advertised for proposals for roofing material for army buildings in the Philippines, the amount of the contract to be about $30,000. It so happened that the present quartermaster general was then in charge of quartermaster affairs in the Philippines, and it was on his requisition that the public advertisement for bids was based. The desire of the roofing material firms to obtain the contract was the greater because of the prospect that this first purchase would lead to others of great value and would prove a good advertisement. Quartermaster General Humphrey was in favor of dividing the contract among three concerns, with the idea that as many types of roofing would be obtained for practical test, and this is likely to be the result, although in the mean time the samples of the bidders have been sent to the supervising architect for examination by an expert. This action does not meet the approval of the bidders, who say that nothing short of submitting roofing material to the elements for a long period will demonstrate the virtue of the material. A number of prominent firms, most of them of New-York, are interested in the situation, and the influence they exert are giving the War Department authorities a good deal of trouble.

A LULL IN THE POSTAL INQUIRY.

Mr. Payne at the Department Part of the Day.

Washington, June 27.—This was a quiet day in the postal investigation, and there were no important developments. The inspectors were busy, however. Postmaster General Payne was at his desk in the department this morning, and called Assistant Postmaster Generals Wynne, Shallenberger and Bristow and Assistant Attorney General Robb into consultation to close up some pending matters. He said he felt weak, and did not return to the department in the afternoon.

The General Manifolding Company, of Franklin, Penn., criticism of whose contract with the Postoffice Department resulted in the letter of Third Assistant Postmaster General Madden to the Postmaster General asking for an investigation of the matter, has sent to the department a denial of charges that it is a non-union shop and says that it has never employed child labor in its plant. The matter will be investigated by the inspectors.

SIBLEY INVITES INVESTIGATION.

The Associated Press has received the following dispatch from Representative Joseph C. Sibley, of Pennsylvania, dated Quebec:

Arriving here to-day from a cruise through the St. Lawrence, I find published intimations reflecting upon my official conduct as a Representative in Congress. In every instance my official actions have reflected my highest conceptions of public duty, and so far as I am aware will never cause any friend of mine either regret or sorrow. I invite the fullest investigation of my official conduct.

JOSEPH C. SIBLEY.

The intimations referred to by Mr. Sibley made it appear that he was largely interested in a manifolding company which furnished supplies to the national government.

TIME AND MONEY.

It may cost you a little time, but it might save you many dollars, for what you need may be found in the little advertisements in the narrow columns.

TO INVESTIGATE ITSELF.

Inquiry at Bureau of Ethnology Whose Chief Clerk Is Indicted.

[FROM THE TRIBUNE BUREAU.]

Washington, June 27.—With the Postoffice scandal as a horrible example the Bureau of American Ethnology of the Smithsonian Institution, whose chief clerk, Frank M. Burnett, is under indictment for forgery, will proceed to investigate its own methods of transacting business. This investigation will begin on Monday, and the books of the indicted chief clerk will be thoroughly overhauled by a committee appointed from the force of the bureau for that purpose. The investigating committee will also be charged with reviewing the whole system of transacting business in the bureau for the purpose of ascertaining whether it is possible for dishonest practices to be followed by any of the employes without speedy detection.

Burnett, who was arrested on May 8 and indicted by the grand jury two days later, was a Spanish War veteran. His plan to "get rich quick" was a clever one, but it worked for only about ten days, when he was detected by a watchman, whose duty it was to go to the bank for the bureau. It was Burnett's duty as chief clerk to draw vouchers for supplies purchased and work done. In three instances he drew correct vouchers for supplies received in sums of $7 50, $15 and $20. He had these vouchers signed by the proper officials, and then raised the amounts to $75, $150 and $200, respectively, by simply adding a cipher and moving the decimal point. He then forged checks for payment and forged the indorsements on the checks. It was the cashing of these checks that first aroused the suspicions of the messenger in question, who accompanied Burnett to the bank. A few days later Burnett made out a requisition for $100, for payment of an employe of the bureau who had been doing piece work on assignment. The work had not been completed, but would have been in a few days, and consequently the voucher created no suspicion and was properly indorsed. When this check was cashed the watchman felt sure something was wrong and reported the matter at once, with the result of the arrest and immediate confession of Burnett, who is now awaiting trial.

Secretary Langley, of the Smithsonian Institution, feels that a careful inspection should be made of the methods employed in the Bureau of Ethnology, in order that officials responsible for its conduct may feel assured that this, or some other form of stealing, may not be resorted to by dishonest officials. The investigation will be held behind closed doors, but full reports will be made and the suggestions resulting from the disclosures will doubtless cause immediate action by Secretary Langley.

NAVY IN THE SHOP.

Many Repairs Necessary After the Spring Manoeuvres.

[FROM THE TRIBUNE BUREAU.]

Washington, June 27.—The usual spring epidemic of breakdowns in Uncle Sam's floating fighting units has manifested itself, and the navy yards of the Atlantic and Pacific coasts in the last few weeks have been crowded with repair work as never before. In fact, it is authoritatively said that there is hardly a ship of the navy, big or little, which has not been "run in" for a shorter or longer time this season, and many of them are still in the hands of the government's mechanics.

Admiral Cotton's flagship, the Kearsarge, has recently left the New-York Navy Yard, where she had undergone extensive repairs. The entire Pacific Squadron, including the New-York, the Boston, the Marblehead, the Ranger and the Bennington, has just been put in apple-pie order at the Mare Island Navy Yard, on San Francisco Bay. The Iowa has been ordered out of commission for several months in order that she may be completely overhauled at the New-York yard. It is estimated that the necessary work on the Iowa may take six months. The Illinois, the flagship of Admiral Barker, commanding the North Atlantic Squadron, has just left the Norfolk yard, where she was laid up some time for repairs. The Indiana is having a slight overhauling at the New-York yard. The Brooklyn has had a season at the same yard and has just been released after thorough renovation. The Alabama has also just left the New-York yard after a spell of tinkering. The Columbia has had forty days at the New-York yard, where the Baltimore also has had slight repairs. The Newport and the Massachusetts are at the Boston yard, while the Maine is at the Cramps' yard, where some changes are being made as the result of her first cruise.

The torpedo boat flotilla has also scudded for the hospital, and not one of these delicate craft has escaped having its pulse felt and its temperature taken since the Caribbean manœuvres. The summer evolutions of the navy are not a great distance ahead, neither is the end of the present fiscal year, when it is desirable to have as little as possible left over of the amount appropriated for the current period, and when the end of the year arrives it is believed that not only will the funds be exhausted, but that most of the ships of the navy will be in trim for any assignment.

FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE IN WOOL.

Stoppage of Importations from Argentina Under Consideration.

Washington, June 27.—A matter of considerable importance has come to the attention of the Department of Agriculture. A shipment of bulls for breeding purposes has recently gone from Indiana to Argentina in South America. They developed foot and mouth disease when they got there. Nothing of this kind exists in Indiana or anywhere along the line of travel to New-York, from which port the animals were shipped. They unquestionably contracted the disease on board the vessel that has been bringing wool from Argentina to the United States. The department has information that the foot and mouth disease not only exists now in Argentina, but has existed there for a considerable time. Sheep are just as liable to this disease as cattle. The question presented to the department is whether it will stop the importation of wool from Argentina and such other countries as have foot and mouth disease. It will make careful inquiry into this subject.

Two propositions are presented: One is the shutting out of wool from these countries altogether; the other is the possibility of disinfecting at domestic ports. If exhaustive inquiry in the countries from which hides come shows that grave danger exists of getting foot and mouth disease from these countries, one of two things will be imperative—that the importation be stopped, or that such disinfection be had as will prevent the possibility of getting this disease.

CORNER IN SILVER MARKET BROKEN.

Payment of Exorbitant Charge for Transferring Pious Fund Award Stopped.

Washington, June 27.—The State Department, through Judge Penfield, the solicitor, by an adroit move, has broken what appeared to be a corner in the silver market. When the Mexican Government recently deposited $1,423,000 Mexican in the National Bank of Mexico, subject to the draft of the United States, in payment of the Pious Fund award, the State Department was confronted with the necessity of turning the money into United States cash and depositing it here. For some time silver brokers had been watching the negotiations, and when an application was made to them the department was informed that it would cost about $40,000, United States money, to convert the fund and transfer it as desired. This was regarded as an exorbitant charge, but no other and better bid was made. Finally Judge Penfield hit on the plan of turning this Mexican silver into Philippine money. Director Roberts of the Mint Bureau, who has been buying bullion for the Philippine account, has been confronted with a strongly rising silver market and something like a corner in that commodity. He therefore readily accepted Judge Penfield's offer of a big lot of Mexican silver, and closed an agreement by which, at an expense of less than $4,200, the amount of the Pious Fund award can be placed in the hands of the Catholic Church, the beneficiary, and the seventy tons of silver can be transferred to the United States mints.

MEXICAN STEAMER WRECKED.

Washington, June 27.—Superintendent Kimball of the Life Saving Service has received a telegram from the Saluria Life Saving Station, Texas, stating that the Mexican steamer Coramalopam is stranded twelve miles northeast of that station. The captain of the steamer was killed in the wreck. The crew of thirtern was saved in a destitute condition.

IMMIGRATION ABUSES.

STRICTER LAWS NEEDED.

Steamship Companies Held Responsible for Undesirable Aliens.

[FROM THE TRIBUNE BUREAU.]

Washington, June 27.—Marcus Braun, a confidential agent of the Bureau of Immigration, has made disclosures to Commissioner General Sargent in a series of reports covering two months' work in the territory which feeds the great emigration ports of Europe with constant and increasing streams of American bound paupers, peasants and contract laborers, which indicate beyond question that it is the desire for business on the part of the great transatlantic steamship lines that is causing the present alarming increase in immigration to this country. Secret emigration agents have been established in every village and hamlet, however remote. In many instances these agents are the peasants themselves, who are selected whenever they possess the ability to read and write. And as they have to work in fear of their own governments, their operations are governed by a perfect system of orders, and are conducted with the utmost secrecy. The results attained have this year broken all records in the number of immigrants to land in the United States in any one year, and unless some means can be found to prevent the continuance of the system the results for next year promise to be even greater.

While the names of the steamship companies involved, and also of their general and some of their local agents, are given in the reports of Braun, publication of them at this time would obviously defeat any plan to put a stop to their practices. Enough which was new to the officials of the Immigration Bureau before Mr. Braun went abroad has been disclosed, however, to show beyond a doubt that a further modification of the immigration laws is absolutely necessary. Such a modification, it is believed, can be drafted to good purpose with the present information at hand, and will be presented to Congress immediately at the beginning of the next session.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT INTERESTED.

The Braun reports have been recently submitted to President Roosevelt, who has scanned them with interest. The first report is under date of April 27, and is written in Hungary, after Mr. Braun had visited Borsad, Ung, Abanj and Saras, from which most of the Hungarian immigrants come. "I find that every village in these countries is visited by roving agents," he writes, "who not only solicit emigration to the United States, but who also instruct and coach persons how to answer the various questions which may be put to them for the purpose of ascertaining whether they belong to the desirable class of immigrants. These agents do not represent the steamship companies directly, but act for some general agent." Here Mr. Braun gives the name of a "general agent" who figures in his reports as such in every country from which he reports. The Hungarian Government, he says, punishes such agents severely whenever the evidence is at hand, and he declares it to be difficult to get information for that reason.

On April 29 Mr. Braun reported from Ratibor that a large quantity of literature of a Bremen firm soliciting emigration was seized that day by the Austrian police. On the German-Austrian frontier he found agents booking emigrants over a particular steamship line to certain points in the United States. He there found a "crying" emigrant with a wife and seven children, who said he had paid 778 rubles for transportation to the United States, but had been turned back by the agent of the company. Mr. Braun followed up this case, and found that the man was turned back because he was a Russian and would have to undergo a process of "purification," which could only be administered at Vienna; that this process was necessary before the police and transportation companies would pass him aboard ship.

While at Ratibor Mr. Braun obtained evidence in the case of a Polish Jew who had been turned back by the physicians on the ground that he had favus. The man was allowed to proceed on his journey to this country when he insisted that he would make the trip on his own responsibility. Solicitation, he declared, was going on in Austria-Hungary and Russia by local agents of various general agents. In one instance, out of one hundred emigrants at Ratibor, ninety-one had obtained their transportation through local agents in their native villages. In most of these cases the local agent distributes the literature of the general agent, and when transportation is sold he simply writes a statement to the general agent that the emigrant has paid a certain sum for passage on a particular ship. This statement is not signed by the local agent, and there is no possible manner of identifying him. The emigrants themselves are instructed that if they tell the name of the local agent they will be turned back and not allowed to sail for America.

In this report from Ratibor the name of a woman of the immoral class is given, and the information added that an interview with this woman brought out the fact that she intended going to the United States, where many of her friends of the same class had gone before her, and were "doing well" in New-York and Philadelphia. Although Mr. Braun could not learn who the persons that were to call for this woman on her arrival in this country were, he gave the name of the street in New-York in which they lived.

PAUPER AND CONTRACT LABOR.

On May 7 Mr. Braun wrote from Hamburg that a certain ship was about to sail, with something like twenty-five hundred emigrants, for the United States. Of this number, he said, there were at least one thousand destitute emigrants, and twelve Hungarians, destined for a town in Ohio, whom he strongly suspected were contract laborers. He believed that the postmaster in their native town was the agent who induced them to go to the United States, but he was not allowed to question them, because the general agent told them to keep their mouths shut.

Writing from Croatia on May 18 Mr. Braun says that no such thing as the United States immigration laws are known there, and none are cared for. The police act as guides for the emigrants from the railroad stations to the steamboat agencies, and Mr. Braun was politely but firmly invited to leave the emigrants alone by these guardians of the law.

Austria, he writes in this same report, is just about to adopt a new law, which she believes will put a check to the emigration of her citizens. He said that an Austrian official, whom he names, made a strange admission to him, but a fact which he had already discovered on his first visit in some of the provinces of Austria and in the Kingdom of Hungary, namely, "That almost every priest, school teacher, village notary and postmaster acts as sub-agent for the various steamship lines." The official admitted that, while there was absolutely no doubt of this condition, the government had no absolute proof, and therefore could take no action. The new law in question is designed as a remedy against this evil. In Hungary the officials do not want to admit that the country notaries are emigrant agents, because notaries are part of the machinery of the general government.

A report from Granica, on the Russian border, is made on June 3, in which Mr. Braun says that since his last report he has been traveling considerably along routes and places which are not within the reach of railroads, and has learned many interesting details of how steamship companies or their agents get business by the employment of "peddling agents" in the villages. He announces that he had caused the arrest of one of these agents, which immediately led to the arrest of two others, and he had been informed that as a result of this arrest at least one hundred more would follow in the immediate future. In the arrests made the police seized a great many printed circulars inviting emigration. These circulars, Mr. Braun said, were to be turned over to him, and he declares they will prove beyond a doubt gross violation of the immigration laws on the part of the steamship companies and their agents. One subagent, he said, had received a preliminary punishment of two months in jail, which would be followed by a regular indictment.

As the result of the work of these "pedler" agents, he says that an average of about eighteen hundred Croatians are being shipped monthly from Fiume, through Switzerland, to a port of embarkation for the United States, and that in certain months of the year many were sent in this manner under contract to the woods of Wisconsin, Minnesota and the Mississippi Valley. But this practice, he believed, had been partially broken up of late on account of the trouble several firms had encountered.

At Litia, Austria, Mr. Braun unearthed a letter which had been written to a former resident of South Chicago, who had gone back to his native town and engaged in business. The letter was written by a man who had known the merchant in the United States and presented an elaborate proposition for shipping railroad laborers to this country under contract. A copy of this letter, which gives names and plan, was secured, and is now in the hands of the Commissioner General.

Mr. Braun's work is not ended by any means. The data he is furnishing to the bureau are not only to be used to present a strong argument to Congress to back up the recommendation which is to be made for additional legislation, but much of the information is being followed up immediately, that the abuses of the laws which are going on now may be checked as the violators arrive in this country. This is not the first time the bureau has had an agent in Europe, and the beneficial results of the trial are apparent on every hand. It is safe to predict that Mr. Braun will be continued in his field of usefulness.

ASBURY PARK CROWDED.

Rush of People to the Seaside in Seasonable Weather.

Asbury Park, N. J., June 27 (Special.)—There was an unprecedented rush of June visitors to the Monmouth shore resorts to-day, and Asbury Park, as usual, was the destination of three-fourths of the tourists. All the afternoon trains from the metropolis were run out in two sections, and even then the express trains were overcrowded. The recent advent of seasonable weather is responsible for the unlooked for increase in population, for the almost constant rains for three weeks past made an outing at the shore anything but enjoyable. Old Sol has been in evidence now for three days, and the pleasure seekers who arrived to-day are promised an ideal over-Sunday sojourn.

Band concerts on the beach were resumed for the season this evening, when Conterno's Military Band, composed of thirty musicians, rendered a programme pleasing to the five thousand listeners who packed the Asbury-ave. pavilion and adjoining vantage points. The band will tarry here until the middle of September, and two free concerts will be given daily.

"Bosy" Reiter, of Philadelphia, Princeton's famous halfback in 1899, is now one of the lifeguards on the beach. He is employed, together with his brother Howard, at Lillagore's bathing establishment on the shore front. Last summer "Bosy," unassisted, saved two bathers from drowning in the sea at Ocean Grove.

Asbury Park is to have a crack baseball team, composed of college men spending the summer in this vicinity. Howard Amell, who is to captain the nine, played shortstop this year with the champion Princeton University club. Green, who captained the Princeton team in 1901, is another member of the local aggregation, and players from Wesleyan, Harvard, Columbia and the Drexel Institute have been secured by the management. Townsend, late of Wesleyan, will be one of the pitchers and Green will be one of the catchers. The games will be played on the diamond of the Asbury Park Athletic Association, in Sixth-ave.

Collins B. Hubbard, of New-York, president of the International Fruit Growers' Association, is enjoying seaside life at his cottage in Sewell-ave.

Charles Richmond, actor, is occupying a cottage at Main-st. and Eighth-ave.

J. B. Finger, of Newark, is domiciled with his family in a cottage in Emory-st.

J. M. Leger, Hayti's representative in the United States, has taken a cottage overlooking Deal Lake, in Eighth-ave.

Charles W. Roxbury, of New-York, is in Second-ave. for the outing period.

Mrs. A. E. Wall, of Newark, will linger in her Fourth-ave. cottage until the middle of September.

Charles B. Ransom, of Jersey City, is spending the summer with his family in Fifth-ave.

David I. Ullman, of New-York, has moved into the Powers cottage, in Third-ave.

Moses Plaut has closed his Newark mansion for a three months' sojourn with his family in their Second-ave. cottage.

Professor W. Harrison Berlitz, of New-York, is domiciled with his family in a cosey cottage in Sixth-ave.

The leading hotels are entertaining the following guests:

Coleman—Ogden C. Ludlow, William J. Evans, James C. Crane, Arthur Deacon, C. C. Fite, Mr. and Mrs. B. B. Hamlin, J. C. Reynolds, Arthur V. Underman, William H. Kenzel, Mr. and Mrs. I. Pyle, J. W. Rector, H. H. Brinckerhoff, P. O. P. Hewlett, Edward H. Hamill, L. S. Hickley, Miss A. Behman, Miss Edna Ill, Ida Voget, Charles D. Bennett, William Burrman, Herman Bleyle, R. G. Diffenbach, E. H. Whiter, T. W. Hood and J. W. Richards.

Columbia—Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Hall, Mrs. W. E. Parsons and Miss Parsons, Mr. and Mrs. John C. Fay, Miss Lillian Fay, J. Fay, Mr. and Mrs. R. Walter Peterson, jr., and R. Walter Peterson, 3d.

Davenport Inn—H. V. Negus, J. M. Brooks, S. A. Stembles, J. Morris, Louis Ehruman, J. S. Thompson, David Gilman, Miss G. Ross, Alexander Ducan, William Baillie and E. Kenney.

The Hicks—Mrs. A. E. Sinn, Mrs. L. Morehead, Dr. and Mrs. J. Frank Chattin, J. E. O'Neal, F. G. Harrison, C. D. Reeves and Mr and Mrs. S. E. Gray.

Grand Avenue—Mr. and Mrs. Thomas A. Beck, E. F. Plunkett, Charles Sohm, E. Shaefer, Dr. Wright, Mr. and Mrs. George Coster, T. J. Starr, A. W. Beals, Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Coles, Mrs. W. W. Thorne, Marion L. Henderson, Daniel Egan, Dr. Charles F. Noole, Dr. Philip Hanson and Dr. W. T. Stewart.

Victoria—Miss R. A. Day, Miss Elizabeth Day, Mr. and Mrs. James S. Fireng, Henry M. Height, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Pollard, Mrs. F. C. Williams, Mrs. C. W. Baker, Charles A. Thompson and Mrs A. M. Duty.

Sunset Hall—George Wolfe, Miss F. Wolfe, John T. McCormick, Agnes McCormick, James R. Nugent, George S. Durst, William Durst, Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Hoffman, Mrs. E. F. Duffy, Miss Rose Duffy, Miss Norma Leamy, F. L. Zereza and Josephine E. McCabe.

Minot House—James E. Owens, Mrs. Ella Sueneg, Cordelia Crane, Mrs. H. L. Coleman, A. Clark Hunt, P. Cane and Mrs. William Day.

Belvedere—Mr. and Mrs. Charles Gillingham, C. A. Gillingham, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Larue, Mrs. C. J. Suplee, Charles S. Hunt, Mrs. A. T. Mack, Miss M. A. Mack and J. Harris Patton.

INITIAL CONCERT AT THE GROVE.

Ocean Grove, N. J., June 27 (Special).—An audience numbering nearly three thousand gathered in the Auditorium this evening and enjoyed the initial concert of the season given under the direction of Tali Esen Morgan, the musical director. The singers, to the number of two hundred, were assisted by Edyth Pratt, Edward P. Johnson and Percy Hemus, soloists, while the Park Sisters, cornetists; the Bradford Instrumental Trio and Hans Kronold, 'cellist, also took part. The regular orchestra of forty musicians aided the singers. These Saturday evening concerts will be continued throughout the season.

Divine services will be held to-morrow in the Auditorium for the first time this season, and the young people's meeting, the holiness meeting and the beach service will also be inaugurated for the summer. Evangelist Charles H. Yatman will have charge of the gathering for the young folks, and Bishop FitzGerald will preside over the meeting for the older Christians. The beach meeting will be in charge of Vice-President Ballard.

TO FRAME A FINANCIAL BILL.

Republican Conference at Warwick, R. I., in August.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Boston, June 27.—It was said here yesterday by people in close touch with the administration that a conference of leading Republicans will be held at Warwick, R. I., on August 10 to put the Aldrich sub-committee's currency bill in shape. The conference has been called to frame a bill, which will be handed party leaders for suggestions. It will probably be introduced at the extra session of Congress in November, and will be pushed through as rapidly as possible. The views of President Roosevelt and Secretary Shaw will be explained by some one authorized to do so. Reports will also be made at this conference, it is said, as to how far it is considered advisable to go in the work of tariff revision.

CHINESE MUTINY ON STEAMER.

San Francisco, June 27.—The steamer Peru, from the Mexican coast, brings news of trouble on board the Ching Wo, of the China Commercial Steamship Line, which has as its primary purpose the colonization of Mexico with Chinese, at Manzanillo. The lives of the captain and the officers were threatened by a mob of 850 angry Chinese, and only the presence of soldiers prevented bloodshed. Several Chinese were injured and the leaders of the revolt were arrested.

ARMY AND NAVY ORDERS.

Washington, June 27.—The following army and navy orders have been issued:

ARMY.

Major JOHN M. CARSON, Jr., quartermaster, from office of quartermaster general to West Point as quartermaster and disbursing officer, to relieve Major John B. Bellinger, quartermaster, who will report to office of quartermaster general.

Lieutenant Colonel JOHN W. PULLMAN, deputy quartermaster general, from Fort Crook to office of quartermaster general.

Contract Surgeon OSCAR W. WOODS, from general hospital, Presidio, to Vancouver Barracks.

Second Lieutenant LEONARD J. MYGATT, 17th Infantry, transferred to 10th Infantry, Company D.

Second Lieutenant FRANK P. LAHM, 6th Cavalry, to West Point.

NAVY.

Lieutenant F. L. SHEFFIELD, detached the Montgomery; to the Buffalo.

Lieutenant H. V. BUTLER, to Naval War College.

Lieutenant A. CRENSHAW, detached the Franklin; to the Montgomery.

Acting Assistant Surgeon J. T. MILLER, detached recruiting party No. 7; home.

Acting Assistant Surgeon R. H. CHAPMAN, detached recruiting party No. 3; home.

Pay Director L. G. BOGGS, detached Navy Yard, New-York.

Pay Director S. R. COLHOUN, to Navy Yard, New-York.

Pay Director A. BURTIS (retired), detached as purchasing pay officer, New-York City; home and settle accounts.

Pay Inspector J. A. MUDD, to the Maine.

Pay Inspector C. W. LITTLEFIELD, detached the Kearsarge; home.

Paymaster J. J. CHEATHAM, detached the Maine; to the Kearsarge.

YOU MIGHT FIND IT.

Maybe you can find to-day in the "Little Ads. of the People" what you have been looking months for.

An Introduction Offer!

100,000 TRIPLE SIZE BOTTLES

Crani-Tonic Hair-Food

TO BE DISTRIBUTED

$5 WORTH FOR $1

The New York Tribune has many thousands of subscribers, all of whom would find pleasure and benefit in the use of Crani-Tonic Hair-Food, if they but knew how delightfully refreshing and BENEFICIAL its use is to all who suffer from dandruff, itching scalp, falling hair. We have therefore empowered the Chief Chemist attached to our Laboratories to GIVE TO ALL WHO CALL, or send, to every reader of The Tribune, as an Introduction, a Large Two Pound Mammoth Size, $3.00 bottle of Crani-Tonic Hair-Food with Two Cakes of Crani-Tonic Shampoo Soap (regular price 50 cents a cake) and one Tube of Zema-Cream (regular price $1.00), and "Hair Care" and "Hair Education" Book (Illustrated), making $5.00 worth of the Greatest Hair and Scalp Products in the World, **all for $1.00.** Postoffice and Express Money Orders, Checks and Drafts are Safer than Currency or Stamps. Any of these can be sent. Please mention reading this in The Tribune when ordering. Residents of Greater New York and vicinity are invited to call for the $5.00 worth for $1.00, and at same time see their hair through the Microscope.

$5 WORTH FOR $1

CRANI-TONIC HAIR-FOOD is non-alcoholic, absolutely pure, harmless, contains no grease, no vulgar perfume, sediment, dye matter or dangerous drugs. It is clean, clear as crystal, delightful to use and certain in its results.

For Sale by Dealers in FIVE SIZES for 10 cts., 50 cts., $1, $2, and $5 the Bottle. Sent to Any Point on Order, EXPRESS PREPAID.

The $5 Bottle is Physicians' Size and Holds One Half Gallon. EXPRESS PREPAID when Ordered by Mail.

HAIR-FOOD FREE

To enable the public to observe its Purity, freedom from Alcohol, and Learn of its Possibilities and what it has done for others, a Trial bottle of **Crani-Tonic Hair-Food** and a book entitled **"Hair Care"** and **"Hair Education"** will be sent, by mail, prepaid, to all who send name and complete address, and Ten Cents in stamps or coin to pay postage.

CRANI-TONIC HAIR-FOOD CO.

(Incorporated May 6, 1899, under the Laws of New York State.)

526 WEST BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

57 HOLBORN VIADUCT, LONDON, E. C. 5 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS.

TO TRY CONCILIATION IN CHICAGO.

Joint Board Formed to Settle Disputes in the Building Trade.

Chicago, June 27.—Conciliation and arbitration are to be used by the building contractors and their organized employes to bring to an end the constant jurisdictional strife which has been the bane of the industry. Representatives of both employers and employes, at a meeting last night, formed a joint board to take up and adjust all complaints. It will have power to enforce its decisions, which are to be binding. In the last two years, since the close of the Building Trades Council lockout, there have been constant factional disputes between the unions. Important building projects have been delayed and much money has been lost.

TWO RAILROAD WRECKS IN VIRGINIA.

Engineers and Firemen Killed in Both Accidents.

Richmond, Va., June 27.—The Cannon Ball train, which left Richmond for Norfolk at 9 o'clock this morning, was wrecked near Petersburg. The accident was caused by an open switch, on which a freight train was standing. The Cannon Ball crashed into the engine of the freight. Both engines were badly smashed. Harry Covington, engineer of the Cannon Ball, and his nephew, Robert Covington, the fireman, were instantly killed. The engineer of the freight train saved himself by jumping. The passengers were badly shaken up and some of them bruised, but none were seriously hurt. R. S. Eckles, conductor of the Cannon Ball, had his collarbone and arms broken; R. E. Hawkins, of Richmond, the express messenger, was painfully hurt, and J. P. Pharer, of Richmond, was badly bruised.

Roanoke, Va., June 27.—The Norfolk and Western passenger train No. 13, westbound, which left here at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, was wrecked near Marion at 10 o'clock last night. The engineer, Lee Spalding, of Roanoke, and the fireman, J. H. Hoover, of Staunton, were instantly killed and the express messengers, Otey and Wood, of Bristol, seriously, and the mail clerks, Adams and Jenkins, of Lynchburg, slightly injured. The train was going at a rapid rate when the engine struck a cow. The pony trucks of the engine were thrown from the rails and ran 900 feet on the crossties before the larger trucks left the track, and the engine, with the tender, mail car, express car and baggage car, went over an embankment. The engineer and fireman were caught under the engine. None of the passenger coaches left the rails, and except the six persons named no one was hurt. A relief train conveyed the injured men to Bristol. It is supposed that the engineer did not realize that his small trucks were thrown from the rails, as there was ample time to have stopped the train after that occurrence before it left the rails.

FIRST MAKER OF STEEL.

Contract Found Dated 1772 by Which Mr. Atherton Agreed to Instruct Others.

Utica, N. Y., June 27 (Special).—A contract made by Cornelius Atherton, the pioneer steel manufacturer in the United States and bearing date of 1772, was found recently among the effects of Cornelius Atherton, jr., who died about twenty years ago at Afton, N. Y. W. M. Atherton, of Chicago, a descendant, found the document. By the terms of the contract Mr. Atherton agreed "to learn and instruct James and Ezra Reed in the art of making steel." The contract bore the signature of Thomas Barlow, of Kent, Litchfield County, Conn., who drew the document, and that of the witness, Thomas Delano, great-uncle of Columbus Delano, Secretary of the Interior in President Grant's Cabinet. Mr. Barlow was a brother of Joel Barlow, United States Minister to France under President Madison.

When the Reeds signed the contract with Mr. Atherton, about one hundred and thirty-two years ago, the colonies were entirely dependent upon England and Germany for their supply of steel. How Cornelius Atherton became possessed of the knowledge of steel making is not known, but that he was the first steel manufacturer in this country has not been successfully disputed.

Mr. Atherton was born in Cambridge, Mass., in 1736. He became connected with the Dover Iron Works in 1763, and six years later, with John and Samuel Adams and John Hancock, the manufacture of firearms and cutlery was begun in Boston. The works were burned, supposedly by British soldiers, and soon after Mr. Atherton went to Pennsylvania, and was one of the founders of Scranton. It was then called Slocum Hollow. Mr. Atherton died at Afton on December 4, 1809, and a son was killed at the Wyoming, Penn., massacre.

James and Ezra Reed owned the Dover Iron Works, in which Mr. Atherton acted as manager for about five years. The old contract is highly prized by Mr. Atherton.

SCANDALS IN ALASKA.

Acting District Attorney Removed and United States Marshal Censured.

Nome, Alaska, June 18, via Seattle, June 27.—Failure to substantiate certain charges he made against the federal grand jury on May 9 resulted two days later in the removal from office of George B. Grigsby, Acting District Attorney. In the same order District Judge Moore appointed John L. McGinn United States District Attorney. District Attorney Melvin Grigsby left Nome last fall, to remain out for the winter. In his absence George B. Grigsby, his son, acted as District Attorney until the intervention of the court. Mr. McGinn's appointment, according to Judge Moore, runs "until the disability of Melvin Grigsby by reason of his absence from Nome be removed or until his successor is appointed."

United States Marshal Frank Richards was severely arraigned by the grand jury, which made its report on June 11. The document arraigns Marshal Richards for the alleged exorbitant and extravagant expenses incurred in conducting his office and the federal jail, and for the alleged false and untrue representations made by him to the Attorney General. It also charges Richards with obstructing the process of justice by aiding and abetting men charged with crime.

NEW-YORK TO BE THE TERMINUS.

Providence, R. I., June 27.—The directors of the Verley Steamship Line to-day formally voted to transfer the terminus to New-York and give up the local office and wharf privileges. For a year fruit steamers have run regularly between here and the West Indies.

TWO BOSTON BANKS MERGED.

Boston, June 27.—The Massachusetts National Bank, of this city, secured control of the First National Bank to-day by the purchase of a majority stock interest. The Massachusetts Bank receives all deposits held by the First National Bank, which on June 9 were $4,328,662. The undivided profits and surplus of both institutions under the new arrangement will aggregate $1,238,268.

The Forsythe Waist.

Last Week of Our Great Sale.

Dressy Summer Waists $10.50.

Extremely handsome and very choice Japanese, China and India Silk Novelties, all this season's productions.

Regular Prices $17 to $29.

Dressy Lawn Waists.

Finest and choicest productions, including all-over embroidery, Mexican drawnwork and fine lace insertion novelties.

$12.50,

Regular Prices $18 to $30.

A rare opportunity to secure high-class goods at small cost.

John Forsythe,

THE WAIST HOUSE,

865 Broadway, 17th and 18th Sts.

A Room In Sheraton Style,

offers a beautiful treatment where lightness and grace of design are required. To this end we have reproduced some beautiful Sofas, Tables, Chairs and Cabinets from this classic English style, wherein the feeling of the early makers has been adhered to in perfect modern handicraft.

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