ON WHITE HOUSE LAWN.

A JOINT CELEBRATION.

Ambassador Jusserand Pays Tribute to This Republic.

Washington, July 4.—The government to-day joined with the citizens of the District of Columbia in a general commemoration of Independence Day. The features of the celebration were a military procession, in which all arms of the regular service—the army, the navy and marine corps—were represented, together with the National Guard of the District, and a public meeting in which Admiral Dewey, Secretary Moody and M. Jusserand, the French Ambassador, participated. The parade was witnessed by large crowds, and was reviewed by General S. B. M. Young, the grand marshal. It started shortly after 9 o'clock this morning from the Capitol, and was disbanded after passing the White House. The public meeting immediately followed, under the shade of the great trees on the northeast lawn of the White House.

The exercises were opened by District Commissioner MacFarland, who acted as presiding officer. He introduced Admiral Dewey, who in turn introduced Barry Bulkley, who read the Declaration of Independence.

Ambassador Jusserand was then introduced. His speech contained an eloquent tribute to the Americans of the early days. Briefly he referred to the meeting of one hundred and twenty-seven years ago in Independence Hall, in Philadelphia. He continued:

"What took place? What words were exchanged? We should like to know them to the minutest particulars. But one thing we know, and that is enough: The men who came were insurgents; the men who left were free men."

M. Jusserand then referred to the help which France so willingly rendered to the new born republic in its struggle for freedom. Congress had decided that an appeal should be made to the foreign nations for an alliance. Amid the silence of the nations one voice, M. Jusserand said, was heard to say, "Adsum"—the voice of France. "Here I am, willing and ready to risk with you, for better or for worse, all I have, life and treasure, what remains of my colonies, and even that new built navy of mine, the result of so many efforts, a navy just reconstructed at last, after eighty years of indifference and decay."

He concluded as follows:

"The nation whose life began one hundred and twenty-seven years ago has become an immense one, and eyes are more and more fixed upon her. On the day we now commemorate (in a ceremony to which I am beyond words proud to be associated) your ancestors bestowed upon you gifts, and framed for you duties, the ones and the others equally splendid. They bestowed upon you that peerless gift, liberty; they left for you rules of life, obligations and responsibilities, which will become more and more binding as you become more and more powerful. These duties we have in common with you. Endowed with institutions similar to yours, pursuing similar aims, we intend to vie with you, no longer on the battlefield, in view of a liberty which has been won forever, but in constant attempts to improve the condition of the many, to spread the spirit of brotherhood between men and between nations; to remain, in a word, true to the principles proclaimed in your Revolution and in ours.

"The fight for better things is an endless one; we shall fight it, you and we, with eyes fixed on the same ideal, the very same marked out by our ancestors long ago; and our flags will move on, always toward the light, and while we follow them we shall be pleased to remember that, if their designs are different, yet they display over our heads the same colors."

Secretary Moody then made an address in behalf of the national government. He extended a cordial welcome to the French Ambassador and reminded his hearers that without the cooperation of the French fleet under De Grasse, the victory over Cornwallis at Yorktown, which virtually determined the independence of the colonies, would never have been won. Briefly the Secretary dwelt upon the circumstances of our history which appeal to our pride as a people, but in this connection, he said, it is sometimes wise to preach as well as to give praise. If we would keep what we have won, if we would maintain and strengthen our position among the nations, he said we should purify the sources of national life and guard well the qualities upon which our continued strength as a nation depends. In a government in which all the people equally participate universal intelligence is demanded. Without it, government by the people must be a failure.

Secretary Moody spoke of the equality of all men before the law, and held that the laws which are enforced equally for and against all should be respected by all. The remedy for any wrong should be sought under the law and in the courts, which represent the majesty of the people's will. Any departure from this sound principle in any part of the land is a contempt not only of the courts themselves, but of the people who have created the courts. He added:

"Mob violence puts every man's rights to the doubtful determination of men inflamed by passionate resentment and maddened by the thirst for revenge, renders our voice feeble when raised against oppression elsewhere, and displays a barbarity which shames the nation in the face of the world. Let this people, whose government has been called a government of laws and not of men fix upon those who hold themselves above the law and wiser than the law the seal of their condemnation."

In conclusion, Secretary Moody touched upon the necessity of honesty in the public service. There is, he declared, no disease of the body politic so subtle, so powerful, so dangerous, so fatal as the corrupt betrayal of a public trust, whether the trust be great or small. He could not but believe, he said, that, in the main, those who do the people's work are honest and true; but when the malignant ulcer of corruption appears it is no time for surface treatment. The knife must reach under every poisonous root, that each may be cut out and cast away. He asked that we do not easily believe charges which are made lightly. "Let them," the Secretary added, "be investigated with the cold impartiality of a court of law; but if the offence be proved, let the displeasure of the people come like a thunderbolt from on high. Let not the hand of justice be stayed or its edicts be tempered with a misguided mercy."

The remainder of the programme included music by the United States Marine Band and singing by an adult chorus, a chorus of school children and by the entire audience. This is the first time a ceremony of this character has been held on the White House grounds. There were numerous meetings of patriotic societies during the day.

Among the distinguished visitors on the platform was Vicomte Charles de Chambrun, a great-grandson of the Marquis de Lafayette.

Fireworks were displayed this evening at the Washington Monument.

GREAT HEAT IN CHICAGO.

Chicago, July 4.—Independence Day was ushered in with intense heat, the thermometer at midnight registering 81 degrees, while at 10 a. m. the mercury stood at 85 degrees. Suburban trains and all lake steamers were besieged during the early hours by thousands of people who were endeavoring to escape from the sweltering heat of the city. Numerous clubs had oldtime celebrations with sports and amusements of all descriptions. Senator Cullom was the orator of the day at the Onwentsia Club at Lake Forest. Congressman Lorimer spoke at McHenry and Bishop Fallows at Maywood.

BOSTON CELEBRATES THE FOURTH.

Boston, July 4.—The Fourth of July was celebrated in the usual manner in this city. Bells were rung and the usual noise was made by the young folks. The city celebration included band concerts, sports on the Common, fireworks and a public meeting in Faneuil Hall, at which Edwin L. Mead delivered the oration.

BALTIMORE ILLUMINATED.

Baltimore, July 4.—There is an almost complete suspension of business here to-day, and the anniversary of the nation's birthday is being very generally celebrated by outdoor sports and suburban excursions. The exit of people to out of town resorts was enormous. To-night the streets in the business centre of the city will be elaborately illuminated at municipal expense.

THE REAL THING
in bargains may be found in the "Little Advertisements of the People" in the narrow columns.

LEADERS KEEP QUIET.

Murphy and Others Not in Limelight at Tammany Celebration.

NOTED FOR THOSE NOT PRESENT.

With characteristic enthusiasm Tammany celebrated the Fourth of July. The big mass meeting at the Wigwam yesterday, from that point of view, was a great success. Ex-President Cleveland, in his letter of regret, said this was a time for self-examination. Possibly this explains why Charles F. Murphy, Timothy D. Sullivan, Frank Farrell, John J. Scannell, John B. Sexton and others of similar character who control the destinies of the organization, were not in the limelight. Possibly they were holding communion with themselves. Some were unkind enough to intimate that self-examination was not necessary, as the District Attorney would attend to the examination and investigation.

Whatever the cause, the real rulers of Tammany kept in the background yesterday, and a veneer of respectability was thrown over the proceedings. Colonel Franklin Bartlett was called upon to read the Declaration of Independence. Colonel Bartlett has not been active in Tammany Hall since 1896, when Bryan became rampant and Croker obnoxious to him. His return to Tammany was greeted with acclaim. Murphy had a claque there to attend to the acclaim business. "Charlie" wants to be respectable now that a municipal campaign is approaching. He finds it hard to smother the past, and the Dock Board revelations are discouraging; but Colonel Bartlett was a drawing card, and he was greeted accordingly. Despite the desire to be good, when the colonel read the famous words from the Declaration of Independence, "When in the course of human events it becomes necessary"—a great thought seemed to strike the assembled braves, and there was a tremendous exodus from the hall to the nearest saloon, where the necessity was alleviated temporarily.

The celebration was noted more for those who were not present than for those who were. Ex-President Cleveland did not come, but sent a letter of regret, which was published in The Tribune yesterday. This was a great feather in Tammany's hat. It was the first time in ten years that the ex-President has had converse with Tammany, even by mail. It was held aloft for all to see. But the ex-President's letter was one much along the lines that a father might write to a sinful and benighted son. Nevertheless it sufficed. Then a letter of regret from Edward M. Shepard was read. Mr. Shepard was Tammany's candidate for Mayor last time, and went down to defeat. Mr. Shepard praised Tammany Hall enthusiastically in his letter. It is unnecessary to mention what Mr. Shepard has said to Tammany Hall previously. He praised the Democratic party, denounced oppression from monarchies, aristocracies or even democracies themselves. William J. Bryan, ex-Senator Hill and others regretted their inability to attend the celebration of the day by Tammany.

While the celebration at Tammany Hall was slated for 10 o'clock, it was much later before the exercises started. The big crowd was kept good-natured, however, by lively airs discoursed by a brass band. About 10:30, the Sachems entered and took their seats on the platform. The Grand Sachem, Justice James J. O'Gorman, made the opening address. After this the Tammany Glee Club sang, and then Colonel Bartlett read the Declaration.

There was more singing, and then Charles A. Towne, of Minnesota and this city, was introduced. Mr. Towne was once a rabid Populist and Bryanite. Recently he has prospered mightily in a worldly way and his keen sympathy for the common people has abated amazingly. He skirted clear of Populistic theories, love of the common people, denunciation of capital and exploitation of free silver, and took up the question of expansion. Among other things, he said that the Declaration of Independence was a release from slavery, adding:

I cannot yet persuade myself that it has consciously abdicated that purpose. After cherishing the sacred doctrines of the American Revolution for a century and a quarter; after sacrificing unnumbered lives and uncounted treasures in the greatest of all civil wars to expiate the one violence our fathers did to their principles in handing down to their successors the institution of slavery, it cannot be possible that, almost in the twinkling of an eye, the American people have definitely forsworn their allegiance to the cause of liberty. Yet nothing less than this is involved in a final and purposed approval of the policy of the party in power in regard to the Philippine Islands. . . . Why did you not treat the Filipinos as you treated the Cubans? Ah, Americans, these questions cannot be answered consistently with national character and honor. We must not leave them to be asked by future generations. We must set ourselves right while yet there is time.

Have we in Congress a kind of governmental Frankenstein which the Constitution has cunningly formed, into which it has breathed the breath of life, but whose movements it cannot control and which may indeed turn and destroy its maker? This is the most colossal anarchy our politics has ever produced. Most people less strenuous and confident than the President would lack the hardihood, in view of the history of our doings in the Philippines, to declare baldly the responsibility of Providence for that record of broken faith and unnecessary and profitless bloodshed.

Senator Bailey was next introduced as "The Senator from the Lone Star State." He had no intention, he said, of coming primed for a speech, and did not intend making a long one after hearing Mr. Towne. He had come to show his friendly interest in the Tammany Society, which almost stood alone in its loyalty to the Democratic party.

The Senator then referred to the necessity of making the Declaration of Independence a living truth in the hearts of people. He followed Mr. Towne in briefly criticising the policy of the federal Government in ruling the Philippine Islands, "by the sword instead of the Constitution." He predicted that with the Democratic party in power there would be a stop to petty thefts of rural postmasters. He then paid a tribute to Tammany Hall when he said:

You are the greatest organization in the greatest city of the greatest country, and by loyalty and adherence to your principles the people will help to make you greater still. Even the good fellowship of this occasion would not warrant me in saying that your brothers throughout the country would applaud or support all you do, no more than you applaud all we do, but I speak from heart and conscience for those united in party bonds when I say that there never was a time when the patriots throughout the nation did not and would not rejoice in the triumph of Tammany Hall.

A short talk was then made by W. A. McAdoo, ex-Assistant Secretary of the Navy, who referred to the postoffice scandals. He spoke of a number of statues in New York erected to popular national patriotic heroes. "We have statues to heroes on impossible horses, but nowhere in this great city have I found one erected to the memory of the great statesman and patriot Thomas Jefferson. There should be one in this city, and it should come from the pockets of the common people through Tammany Hall."

Then came Tammany's "star" orator, Thomas F. Grady, who, as usual, aroused the enthusiasm of the audience. Tammany Hall would always be willing, he said among other things, to pay tribute to the memory of Jefferson by erecting a monument to him, but, he declared, referring to the present municipal administration in this city, Tammany Hall would erect a monument to the memory of Thomas Jefferson on the first day of next January, and the site of it would be the City Hall of this city!

Speeches were also made by Messrs. Sulzer, Goldfogle, Rider and Delany.

CINCINNATI MEET.

Allenhurst, N. J., July 4 (Special).—The Society of the Cincinnati in the State of New-Jersey met in annual session here to-day and had a dinner. The Rev. Dr. Frank Landon Humphreys, of New-York, presided. The invited guests were Governor Murphy, who was the principal speaker; Major W. B. Wetmore, of the regular army, and the Rev. I. Newton Phelps. The present officers were re-elected, as follows: President, the Rev. Dr. Frank Landon Humphreys; vice-president, Captain F. B. Howell, of Philadelphia, and secretary, W. S. T. Pinlay, of Ridgewood, N. J. The members of the society will attend service to-morrow at the Allenhurst Episcopal Church.

ONE KILLED, FOUR MEN INJURED.

Boston, July 4.—The Atlantic Express, due here at 11:20 a. m. on the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford railroad, ran into a Protective Department wagon at the Freeport-st. crossing in Dorchester while the wagon was on its way to a fire. The driver, Thomas D. Duffy, was killed, and four firemen were severely injured. The injured were William McMorrow, M. L. Daily, W. G. Mountford and John Harrington. Lieutenant McDonald was the only occupant of the wagon who was not injured.

INSANE, KILLS A PENSIONER.

Littleton, Mass., July 4.—Arthur McLoughlin, a naval pensioner, sixty-seven years old, was stabbed to death in the Wayne House, Westford, during the night by Everett Wayne, who is said to be insane. Early this morning members of the household were aroused by terrible screams. They rushed upstairs and found that the old man had been stabbed several times in the back. In a few minutes he died. Several years ago he was in the Worcester Asylum, but was released as cured.

MOB CONTROLS A TOWN.

RIOTING IN MIDDLEBORO.

Officer Wounded for Making an Arrest and Judge's House Stoned.

Middleboro, Mass., July 4.—Several young men, angered at the arrest of one of their number during the night, wounded a deputy sheriff by shooting him in the face with a blank cartridge, assaulted a policeman, bombarded the house of a police court judge with stones, and stormed the Town House in an attempt to release the prisoner. They previously had set several bonfires, and when Judge Nathan Washburn, whose house was stoned, found that the local authorities were helpless to control the riotous crowd, he telephoned to other places for police assistance. Aid arrived at 7 o'clock, but the mob had dispersed. The visiting officers, however, were placed in charge of the town for the time being, and a call was issued for the selectmen to meet for action in the emergency. All except one were away for the Fourth.

The trouble began at midnight. About five hundred young men and boys, celebrating the night before the Fourth, went about the town starting fires. Two were set in old houses, and another in an unoccupied house. The others were bonfires, the fuel for which came chiefly from fences and sidewalks. Soon the crowd began smashing windows, breaking up wagons and doing other damage.

After several warnings, Deputy Sheriff Lincoln and Night Policeman Hatch arrested Charles White. The crowd attempted to rescue the prisoner, but the officers succeeded in getting him to the lockup in the Town House. When the officers returned to the street the crowd demanded the release of their comrade. Some one fired a revolver loaded with a blank cartridge full in the deputy sheriff's face. It was filled with powder, and it is feared the sight of one eye was destroyed.

The mob next sent up the cry to lynch Hatch, the night watchman. When found he was compelled to go to Judge Washburn's house and ask that a special session of the police court be held, so that White could be set free or be admitted to bail. Judge Washburn refused to do as requested, saying he failed to see any responsible person present. The crowd retaliated with a fusillade of stones against Judge Washburn's house. Then the men went to the Town House, where White was confined, and tried to batter down the doors. Not succeeding, they broke the windows, but did not get at the prisoner. In the mean time Judge Washburn had telephoned to neighboring towns for assistance, and at 7 o'clock six deputies from Brockton, two from Wareham and three from Bridgewater arrived and were placed in charge. By this time the mob had dispersed. The deputies, finding their services were not needed, soon went home.

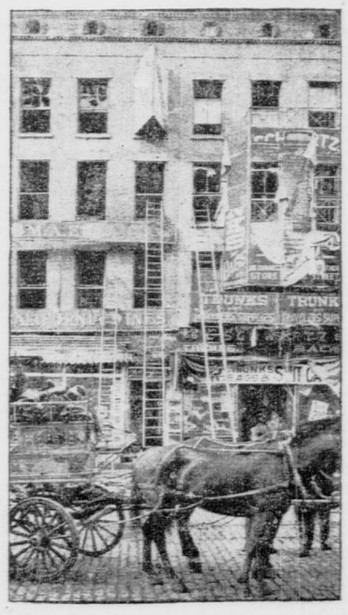
It is understood that the trouble was the outcome of plans made some time ago by an element in the town known to be opposed to the so-called reform party, which is in control. They decided to make the night before the Fourth memorable, it is said, relying on numbers to avoid arrest. The plan succeeded until Deputy Sheriff Lincoln arrested White. Subsequently Thomas Belmont and Arthur Stason were taken into custody, all charged with inciting riot.

BRANDY BURNS AT FIRE.

Bottles Explode Around Firemen in Wine Warehouse.

A fire which consumed the interior of the three upper floors of the four story building at No. 68 Cortlandt-st. and damaged the buildings adjoining, at Nos. 66 and 70, started late yesterday afternoon. The building at No. 68 Cortlandt-st. is owned and occupied as a wine and brandy warehouse and salesroom by M. A. Eiseman, who was on the first floor when the fire started there.

He and Miss Sadie Schmenkowitz, his head saleswoman, were startled by cries from persons



NOS. 66 AND 68 CORTLANDT-ST.
Where the fire occurred yesterday.

in the street, who shouted that the building was on fire. Eiseman ran upstairs and was met by a burst of flame from the second floor. The young woman hastened to Greenwich and Cortlandt sts., where she turned in an alarm.

When the flames got to the brandy bottles they exploded, and Edward Maloney turned in a second alarm. Directly behind the building is the plant of the New-York Steam Power Company. The firemen directed their efforts to keeping the flames from spreading to that building, and were successful.

The firemen were greatly hampered by the blazing streams of brandy that flowed down through the building. The burning liquor spread like oil, and the bursting bottles constantly menaced them.

SUICIDE AFTER LOSS OF WORK.

Mary Gerrity, twenty-five years old, and homeless, was found unconscious in the hallway of the flathouse at No. 164 West One-hundred-and-twenty-sixth-st. early yesterday morning. She had taken carbolic acid, a small vial of which was found by her side. She died in an ambulance on the way to the J. Hood Wright Hospital. She had been employed by a family at No. 169 East One-hundred-and-sixteenth-st., but she was discharged on Friday, and this was supposed to be the reason for her suicide. She formerly had been a trained nurse in the Metropolitan Hospital.

TO SELL HOUSE LOTS IN JAMAICA.

The Yale Land Company, with offices at the corner of Fulton-st. and Ackroyd-ave., Jamaica, and at No. 28 Park Row, are offering some sites for homes at Yale Terrace, one of the subdivisions of Jamaica. This section is located in Fulton-st., and, it is announced, will have all the most desirable improvements. Arrangements can be made for small monthly payments, it is explained, thereby enabling small investors to obtain property for home or speculative purposes.

ATTRACTIONS AT NORTH BEACH.

On the North Shore of Long Island, on Flushing Bay, North Beach, with all its many amusements and attractions, is being visited by many pleasure seekers. At the Chute Floral Gardens and Park the sea lion family may be seen sporting in the chute lake. The collection of monkeys is now at home at the Chute Park.

At the aquarium fountain will be found the Mississippi mud puppies, soft shell turtles and other interesting species of the wonders of the deep. The swimming pool is now in full operation. The trip on the ferryboats from East Ninety-ninth-st. and East One-hundred-and-thirty-fourth-st. is refreshing and pleasant.

A NOVEL HOT LUNCH BOX.

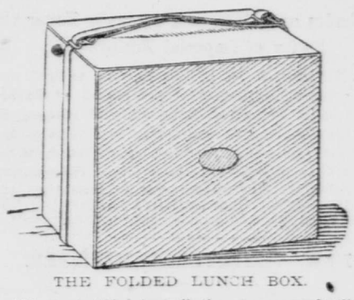
Ingenious Device for Hot Meals Away From Home.

The complex gastronomic problems with which mankind has been struggling ever since the dawn of civilization set in at last promise to be solved by a simple little device, which not only enables urbanites to defy anti-free lunch legislators and smile in serene contentment at the rebellious domestic cook, but threatens to put cheap luncheon counters into innocuous desuetude. It enables the tourist to penetrate the desert of Sahara without a thought of where he is going to strike a restaurant. It will make travelling or exploring of any kind unalloyed delight, for whenever sustenance or

A BON-VEE-VON LUNCHEON.

inner comforts are needed all that is necessary is to unstrap the Bon-Vee-Von, and bring forth from its recesses the viands and liquid refreshments with which its different compartments have been provisioned.

The Bon-Vee-Von is a larder, kitchen and cooking device all in one, made by the Union Lunch Box Company, No. 21 Park Row, New-York. It is a compact and ingenious little affair made of strong metal, with several compartments for solid food, a pint flask for liquid refreshment, tea, coffee, soup, etc., an alcohol lamp and storeroom for knives, forks, napkins and toothpicks. When folded up it presents the appearance of a small sized photographic camera. The box is covered with morocco-finished imitation leather and made of some light but strong material. Being only eight inches wide, five inches deep and seven inches high, it is not a burdensome piece of luggage for a travelling man, a bicycle rider or a sportsman off for a fishing or shooting expedition to carry along. For the clerk, shop or factory girl, or any one else who is obliged to eat away from home, it provides a convenient means of carrying



THE FOLDED LUNCH BOX.

a midday meal, having all the necessary facilities for heating the coffee, tea or other liquids and for warming whatever food may be desired. The construction of the device is very simple. By lifting off the outer cover and lowering the hinged front the inner arrangement is revealed. A vertical partition at one side shuts off the rectangular flask for coffee or tea and the lamp for heating. The rest of the space is occupied by three sliding trays, like drawers, for sandwiches, meat, cake or whatever may make up the solid part of the luncheon. These drawers slide in and out on metal supports.

Above the middle and bottom trays are shelves, also sliding on metal supports. These shelves act as covers to the trays and also fill an important part in the heating of the contents of the middle and top trays, whenever this is desired. They can be removed entirely, or put together so as to admit of carrying dishes, fruit, etc., for which the drawers are too shallow.

The shelves are made of a special asbestos material, not affected by heat.

The flask is hung from the top of its compartment by a double hook of stout bent wire, running in guides arranged for it.

The lamp and its base are also held in place by guides on the bottom of the compartments, so that the flame is applied at precisely the right point.

By removing one or both of the lower trays, abundant room is provided for cup and saucer or other articles similar to those illustrated in the cut. The removal of these trays in no way prevents the heating of the tea or coffee or the food in the remaining tray, if so desired.

Each drawer will hold half a dozen large sandwiches and an equivalent amount of any other food. By using the space over the shelves a still larger amount may be put up; easily enough for two persons.

The neat, attractive appearance of the Bon-Vee-Von especially recommends it to that class of people who desire to carry their luncheon in a receptacle that will not arouse comment.

To miners, watchmen, farmers, laborers and all others whose work exposes them to all conditions of weather, and who have no facilities for procuring hot food when needed, the Bon-Vee-Von will be invaluable.

For working women who do not wish to go to a crowded lunchroom, or who are in factories away from such places, the luncheon box will prove a great boon. They can have a quiet, cosey, hot luncheon right where they work. Its low price of $2 places it within the reach of everybody.

TO WITHDRAW WATT SUITS.

Divorce Proceedings May Be Stopped to Avoid Public Scandal.

It was reported yesterday that friends of the persons most prominently concerned had brought about an agreement between Archibald Watt and his wife, Adele F. Watt, with the result that the suit of Mrs. Watt for a legal separation from her husband and his countersuit for absolute divorce would be withdrawn in this State, to avoid public scandal. It was said that legal proceedings, however, would be brought in another State, and that the principal peacemaker was a member of St. Andrew's Church, whose rector, the Rev. Dr. George R. Van De Water, was named by Mr. Watt as one of the co-respondents. Edward Lauterbach was said to have been the final arbiter in the efforts to bring about an agreement.

Mr. Lauterbach, by telephone from Larchmont, said yesterday that an arrangement was being made for a proper legal procedure, but beyond that would say nothing for publication about the story.

CAPTAIN BOUGHT STOLEN HORSE.

They Arrested Thief and Surprised Owner by Reporting a Recovery.

Alfred Tallman, a young blacksmith, who had shod a carriage horse belonging to Dr. Wilfred Allen, of No. 110 West Twelfth-st., borrowed the horse from a stable on Friday and tried to sell it in East Twenty-fourth-st. Police Captain Gallagher saw Tallman leading the horse about, and bought it when Tallman offered to sell it for $90. Then he arrested Tallman.

Dr. Allen was told by telephone that his horse had been recovered.

"Recovered!" said the doctor; "I didn't know it had been lost."

"It wasn't," said the captain. "It was stolen. Come around to the station house."

Tallman confessed in court yesterday that he had stolen the horse. He was held in $500 bail for trial by Magistrate Pool.

CHARTERS FOR CANADIAN LINES.

Ottawa, July 4 (Special).—The Red Deer Valley Railway and Coal Company has appealed to Parliament for a renewal of its charter to build from Calgary east.

The Canadian Yukon Western Railway Company has received a charter to build from Dawson sixty miles toward the Alaskan boundary.

To the Canada Central Railway Company has been granted power to build to Vancouver; also to build from old Fort Assiniboine to Peace River and Portland Canal, and from the Montreal River eastward to the Gatineau. The original charter called for the construction of a line from Georgian Bay to Tête Jeune Pass, in the Rockies.

ALMOST EVERY BRANCH OF INDUSTRY is represented in the "Little Advertisements of the People" in the narrow columns.

CANAL'S DAY GONE BY.

SO MORRIS COMPANY SAYS.

Boats Could Not Afford to Go Through Free, It Declares.

In response to a request made by the commissioners, former Governors Werts, Griggs and Voorhees, appointed "to examine into and report upon the question whether legislation shall be enacted permitting the abandonment of navigation on the Morris Canal," a "statement of facts presented by the Morris Canal and Banking Company" through its attorneys has just been received by ex-Governor Werts. The statement, which is in pamphlet form and contains about one hundred and fifty pages, has been thoroughly and carefully prepared. It carries the history of the Morris Canal from its inception, in 1824, down to the present time, from which it appears that the total cost of the canal up to 1841 was approximately $3,400,000. Under foreclosure proceedings the canal was sold in 1844 to Benjamin Williamson, Asa Whitehead and John J. Bryant for $1,000,000. The company was reorganized, and, under a supplement to the charter, a new issue of shares of preferred stock was made. These shares constitute the present outstanding capital stock, and have a par value of $1,025,000 common and $1,175,000 preferred stock.

In 1871 the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company leased in perpetuity the Morris Canal. The total debts of the canal company at that time were $1,125,129 50. The lessee was authorized to sell any real estate of the canal company not required for canal purposes, and to use the proceeds toward the payment of the debts of the canal company. Sundry parcels, the statement goes on to say, were sold and the proceeds applied to the debt, which was refunded and reduced, so that at the present time the total indebtedness of the canal company is $556,597 50.

As a part of the argument in favor of the abandonment of navigation on the canal the statement of facts refers with special distinctness to the lease by the State to the Morris Canal and Banking Company of a tract of land under water in Jersey City, known as the basin, in 1867, on the condition that the company should keep gaps open for navigation. For this lease the State was to receive $25,000 a year, which might at any time be capitalized at $357,142. This annual rental was paid by either the canal company or the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company until 1889; "but the basin was at no time after the lease needed for the business of the canal." In that year the railroad company paid to the State the capitalized sum of $357,142, and the Board of Riparian Commissioners, in consideration thereof and of the further sum of $48,000 paid to the State, gave a grant in fee simple to the railroad company of this basin, and this property was thereafter devoted to railroad uses. At the same time the canal company released to the Lehigh Valley all its right in the basin in consideration of $500,000, and this sum was applied to the mortgage indebtedness of the Morris Canal and Banking Company, which thereby was reduced from $1,000,000 to $500,000.

The statement next takes up the subject of the growth and decline of tonnage, by which it is shown that whereas in 1866 the tonnage amounted to 888,220 tons and the gross earnings to $616,350, they had declined in 1871, when the lease was made, to a tonnage of 629,044 and gross earnings of $283,725 34. "In 1900 the tonnage was only 125,829 tons, and the gross earnings were $111,072 10. The canal has not paid operating expenses since 1876." This failure to pay is accredited to the competition of the Morris and Essex, the Delaware and Lackawanna and the New-Jersey Central Railroad companies. The report says that "every ton of coal now brought across the State by the canal is furnished by the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, and is carried at a material loss to that company, the rail transportation being much cheaper." Emphasis is laid upon the fact that "miscellaneous freights have almost entirely disappeared from the canal." The "policy of the company was to encourage the public to bring its boats to the canal; and yet every boat not owned by the company disappeared from the canal many years ago, and all those that remain, seventy-five in number, belonged to the company. Nothing," the statement continues, "could better illustrate the judgment of the public as to the commercial worth of the canal. Valuable as it once was, its day has completely passed by, and it has been superseded by better and cheaper means of transportation. . . . If the canal company should allow boats to pass through without any tolls whatever, it seems quite clear that owners of boats could not afford to navigate the canal in competition with railroad transportation."

The statement next takes up the "Newark and Jersey City water contracts," which have been frequently published. It appears that the several consents and contracts for diversion of water have yielded to the canal company $400,000. This sum is available for the payment of the debts of the canal company, which now amount to $556,597 50.

The statement points out that although by the charter granted in 1824 the property used for canal navigation was to be forever free from State, county and municipal taxation, the company, after prolonged litigation and negotiation, finally paid, under protest, the lump sum of $150,000 for taxes from 1884 to 1889, and has since continued to pay State and local taxes annually, also under protest. The aggregate amount of taxes paid to the State from 1884 to 1892 is nearly $430,000. For local taxes the amount exceeds $80,000. The statement says that under several legislative enactments since 1884 the Morris Canal and Banking Company might have extinguished the right of the State to take over the canal in 1924 or 1974, as the charter provides under certain stipulations; "but the proprietors did not see their way clear to making use of these provisions" of law. The statement adds that these legal enactments "clearly evince, however, that the legislature, neither in 1884 nor in 1888, deemed that the canal would be of any greater value in the hands of the State."

The remainder of the statement is devoted to the water rights of the canal company, the "property owned by the canal company," the charter in full of the Morris Canal and Banking Company, the supplements thereto, and amendatory acts, together with exhaustive decisions, decrees and court opinions. An act by the legislature of New-York "to authorize the appraisement of the damages of the owners of lands in this State required by the Morris Canal and Banking Company for the purpose of a reservoir for their canal," is included in the statement. Tabulated statements of income, tonnage and results of operation of the canal are appended.

The Morris Canal Commission, as it is known in New-Jersey, will this week send out for publication in the newspapers in those parts of the State which are particularly interested in the subject of the abandonment of the canal a notice to the following effect:

The Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, lessee of the Morris Canal, has presented to the Morris Canal Commission a printed statement concerning the Morris Canal, and respecting the matters submitted to the commission for investigation by the State legislature. The commission invites inspection of said statement at the office of the commission, room No. 209, Fuller Building, No. 1 Montgomery-st., Jersey City.

The commission requests that any municipality, corporation or person having any matter to submit on the subject of the investigation will present it to the commission in printed form or in writing. All applications for hearings should be forwarded to the commission in writing, stating generally the subject matter on which the hearing is desired.

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RIDGELY'S
FINANCIAL FORECASTS.
Our free circular letter of June 9th, (of which about 5,000 were sent out) stated that stocks bought at following prices would positively show from 5 to 10 points profit before a single point loss: Paul 148, T. C. I. 48, Atch. 64, N. Y. C. 124, Copper 52, B. O. 80, U. P. 77, &c. Our regular Daily Letter of June 12th urged subscribers to sell all their long stock at once, thereby securing quick profits of 5 to 10 points as promised, as a sharp setback was due. Subsequent Letters stated that the market would be dull and featureless, with stocks a buy on reaction and a sale on every little rally, until Friday, June 26th. I stated a week in advance that a substantial upward movement would start either Friday afternoon or Saturday morning (June 27), and advised to buy on reactions and hold in anticipation of that move. It came, exactly as predicted. I moreover told Subscribers last Monday night that profits might be taken when strong, as no big bull market could be expected immediately.
What will the market do now? My Daily Letters will tell you what I think. I know of at least two stocks which will probably advance ten points irrespective of the general list. And another stock which is more than likely to decline from 5 to 15 points. No one interested in securities should be without these daily advices. Mailed at 4:30 P. M. $50 per year. One month on trial, $5 in advance. A trial for one month usually secures a permanent Subscriber.
A. N. RIDGELY, 20 BROAD ST., N. Y.

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GATES BACKING C. F. AND I. RIVAL?

Osgood and Senator Clark Also Buying Utah Iron Lands, It Is Said.

Chicago, July 4.—According to a dispatch from Salt Lake City, John W. Gates and other Chicago men are backing State Senator A. B. Lewis, of Utah, in his deal to acquire vast iron deposits in Utah and put up a steel plant. Senator Lewis, who formerly lived here, announced a few days ago that a $20,000,000 company would be incorporated soon to make over properties on which he held options.

Senator W. A. Clark is also buying iron and coal mines near his Salt Lake route, and is preparing to manufacture iron and steel. It is said in Salt Lake City that D. H. Moffat is interested with Senator Clark, and that John C. Osgood, formerly president of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, is to take a hand. Moffat and Clark are anxious to get the traffic for their new roads.

The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, since Rockefeller and Gould gained control, has resumed its efforts to increase its holdings in the Utah iron deposits.

COLLEGE MEN MEET AT NORTHFIELD.

Seven hundred students of the Young Men's Christian Associations of the colleges and universities of Canada and the East have been at East Northfield, Mass., for the last ten days for their annual student meeting. Orville Frantz, Harvard's first base man, has led the singing, and many other athletes were presidents and secretaries of the associations represented. At the platform meetings addresses were given by the Rev. Campbell Morgan, the Rev. R. J. Campbell, of London; the Rev. George Jackson, of Edinburgh; John R. Mott and Robert E. Speer. Among the largest delegations were Yale, with over one hundred men; Harvard, with about fifty; McGill University, Princeton and Columbia, with twenty-five to forty each, while over one hundred and twenty-five different institutions were represented. Sixteen Japanese students were among the delegates. The afternoons were devoted to athletics, including some great ball games played between the colleges. A field day was also held. Chadwick, Yale's football captain, was one of the leading men in his delegation.

Similar conferences have been held in the last month at Asheville, N. C., with 236 men; Lake Geneva, Wis., with 500; Lakeside, Ohio, with 260, and Gearhart Park, Ore., with 100.

GROWTH OF Y. M. C. A. IN STATE.

The State committee of the Young Men's Christian Associations of New-York, in its forthcoming year book, will report a substantial growth in the work of the organizations in the State for the year ending April 30. There has been an increase in the membership of 6,068, the total in the State now being 49,697 men and boys. The increase in the number of associations to 181 includes, among others, the new street railway organizations of Brooklyn and Rochester, and the new county work for young men in small towns, undertaken in three counties. Seventy buildings are owned, valued at $5,589,925. Thirty-two of these are free of debt. At fourteen other points, buildings valued at $622,000, are provided especially for association purposes. The total net property in buildings, real estate and equipments amounts to $6,418,487, an increase of $546,775. Funds are reported pledged for building, library and other purposes, amounting to $549,019. Camp Dudley opened its nineteenth season at Lake Champlain on Thursday. An association for men employed in the iron mines of the firm of Witherbee, Sherman & Co., at Mineville, N. Y., has recently been organized.

TRIBUTE TO THE JEW.

Detroit, July 4.—With the observance of regular Sabbath morning services, the fourteenth annual meeting of the Central Conference of American Rabbis came to an end to-day. The conference sermon was preached by Rabbi Samuel Hirschberg, of Boston, on the appropriate subject for the Fourth of July—"Judaism, Americanism, Cosmopolitanism."

Rabbi Hirschberg said:

The Jew, as far as nationality goes, shares a common identity, and in equal degree, with all his fellow residents of this or any other land; his religion has naught with his citizenship, unless it be to make that citizenship the better, the truer and more devoted. Judaism in the largest universal sense truly, rightfully, spells cosmopolitanism.

It is only the unconscionable and unconvincible anti-Semitism that cannot and will not see it. There is no people to-day so readily assimilative of the national characteristics, so truly cosmopolitan, as the Jews.