BRYAN APPROVES PLAN

Hopes His Reception Will Be of the Broadest Nature.

It was announced yesterday morning at the headquarters of the Commercial Travellers' Anti-Trust League that a letter had been received from William Jennings Bryan, in which he answered the request of William Hoge, president of the league, to express his views on the reception to be accorded him upon his arrival in this country from his trip around the world. Mr. Bryan approved the plans of the committee in charge, and expressed the hope that the reception would be of the broadest nature.

The committee appointed to issue an address regarding the reception to Mr. Bryan on August 30, at the Madison Square Garden, on behalf of the plan and scope committee of the Commercial Travellers' Anti-Trust League, gave out the following statement yesterday:

The Commercial Travellers' Anti-Trust League, William Hoge, president, inaugurated a movement for a fitting reception, on his return from a tour around the world, to Mr. Bryan, the foremost and most trusted leader of an aggressive opposition to all trusts and monopolies. It is the desire of the league, under whose auspices the reception will be given, that all persons and organizations, irrespective of party or faction, interested in the fight against trusts and monopolies, will join, without further invitation and in their own way, in the welcome home to this great American citizen, at Madison Square Garden, on August 30, when speeches will be made by Mr. Bryan and other distinguished men of the nation.

The special committee consists of John W. Tomlinson, Norman E. Mack, Tom L. Johnson, William Hoge, Willis J. Abbot, John F. Fitzgerald and Harry W. Walker.

MR. PLATT'S BIRTHDAY.

Senator to Celebrate with Dinner—Mr. Woodruff Will Attend.

Senator Platt, again the friend and political coworker of Benjamin B. Odell, jr., will celebrate his seventy-third birthday and the resumption of his long discontinued "Sunday school" at the Oriental Hotel, at Manhattan Beach, to-day. He said yesterday that he would have just a few friends and his family at dinner, and that no political significance would attach to the occasion. In this most Republican politicians do not agree with him, for from the number and character of his visitors to-day they will estimate his political strength, and from that calculate the prospects of the new political firm of "Platt & Odell," in which Lemuel E. Quigg is the silent partner.

No one so far has announced his intention of attending Senator Platt's Sunday afternoon gathering at the Oriental save Timothy L. Woodruff, who, in the present condition of affairs, has diplomatically declared his neutrality. His visit will be to get a little advance information on the Odell-Platt combination on which to decide his own action. At this juncture his presence in the Odell camp would be welcomed by its leaders, since, with practically the solid Brooklyn delegation at his back, he is a man of considerable importance. If necessary, according to the talk around the political headquarters, Mr. Woodruff would be put forward by the Odell men to stave off the renomination of Governor Higgins. At present, however, Mr. Woodruff is known to be so friendly with Governor Higgins that he was mentioned prominently as the Higgins candidate for state chairman, to succeed ex-Governor Odell. His neutrality is thought to be due in great part to the fact that Governor Higgins has not made known in any way, even to his friends, where he stands on the question of renomination.

At Manhattan Beach yesterday Senator Platt expressed considerable pleasure at the prospect of taking up his work again, and emphasized his good health and mental keenness.

THAYER VISITS HEARST.

Democrats Guessing as to Object and Probable Result.

New Haven, July 14 (Special).—Mayor Charles F. Thayer of Norwich, who rarely leaves his own city, was within the last few days a caller at the office of William Randolph Hearst, in New York City. What he went down to see Hearst about remains a state secret. Mr. Thayer had not allowed it to leak out that he was even intending to bring Hearst into Connecticut politics this year. His party leaders do not look at the suggestion of Hearst influence in Connecticut this year as a drawing card for the rank and file of the party. If Mr. Thayer's purpose in seeing Mr. Hearst was to secure the co-operation of the latter in the Democratic campaign this year, it was a move that will be received with little enthusiasm among Thayer's closest political allies.

It is not at all likely that the mixture that seems to be in preparation of Hearst, Bryan and Sheehan, and which will be administered in a Thayer spoon to the Connecticut Democracy, will prove a palatable dose. It does not appeal in the least to that wing of the party that the leaders are just now most anxious to bring into line, and which may be lined up if Colonel Osborn agrees to accept the presiding office at the state convention.

Some of the Democrats of the moneyed class that are most anxious for the party to get together this year on a single candidate and on a common platform said to-day that it was a serious political blunder to flaunt Hearst in the face of the party in this state this year, when the "conservatives" were swallowing hard to down the Bryan entry into Connecticut.

The story was going the rounds to-day that William F. Sheehan, of New York, was on deck with a promise to help out the Democratic campaign in Connecticut this year if Thayer were nominated. It was said that the sum of $25,000 was understood to be the Sheehan contribution if things came Thayer's way. This story came from a Connecticut Democrat who has been in close touch with New York politics through a recent residence there, and who personally vouched for it. If it pans out, the Democratic situation seems steered for another shoal. Prominent Democrats who have been aware of the Hearst and Sheehan movements took both matters seriously to-day. They were unanimous in saying that nothing would kill the Democratic outlook quicker this year than a recourse to either Hearst or Sheehan. Most of them had hoped that Mr. Bryan would be removed as a state issue, particularly in the light of his recent declaration that he was to be considered even "more radical" than he was when he last ran for the Presidency.

REMODELLING OF FRAUNCE'S TAVERN.

Plans have been filed for remodelling Fraunce's Tavern, the historic five story hotel at Broad and Pearl streets, which is to be repaired for the Sons of the American Revolution. The upper two stories will be removed and replaced with a mansard story, and the façade rebuilt, with Colonial windows. There will be a porch entrance on Pearl street, with a balcony ornamented with a bronze railing. The interior is to be remodelled in fireproof materials. The first floor will contain a smoking room, with a library adjoining and a kitchen in the rear. The long room on the second floor, where Washington bade farewell to his officers, will be refitted, and there will be a museum for Washington relics on the third floor. The renovation of the building is estimated to cost $50,000.

CHILD RUN OVER AND KILLED BY WAGON

While running across 111th street, between Third and Lexington avenues, six-year-old Angelo Terio, of No. 217 East 111th street, was knocked down and killed by a team of horses attached to a mineral water wagon driven by William Kraemer, of No. 610 East 17th street, and owned by Lighte Brothers, of No. 598 East 17th street. The driver was locked up on a charge of homicide.

LAWYERS GIVE GAVEL TO MAGISTRATE.

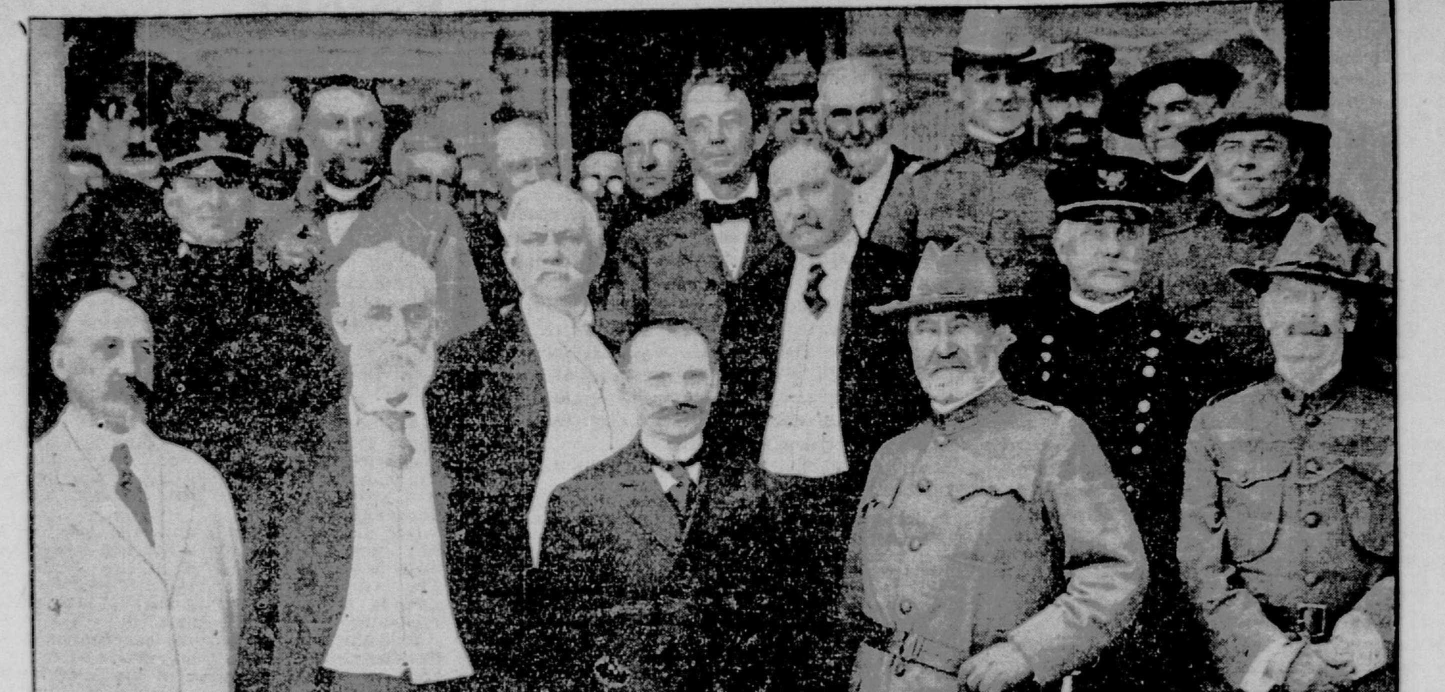
About twenty lawyers and friends presented a handsomely mounted gavel to Magistrate Finelite, of the West Side court, before adjournment yesterday. The presentation took place in chambers, and Abraham Levy made the address.

Grape-Nuts

Need no cooking.

An easy and delicious breakfast.

GUESTS PRESENT AT REVIEW OF STATE TROOPS AT SEA GIRT, N. J.



In the group are General Frederick D. Grant, United States Senators J. F. Dryden, John Kean and Foraker, of Ohio; General Q. O. M. Gillmore, ex-Governor Foster M. Voorhees, Governor E. C. Stokes and Representatives R. W. Parker, B. F. Howell and I. W. Wood.
(Photograph by B. F. McManus.)

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, July 14.

BRIGADE POST PLANS.—Secretary Taft has arranged a plan of allotment for the new brigade posts, and he will lay this before the President at Oyster Bay on Monday. It can be said that it is not the intention to order the abolition or abandonment of any more of the smaller company or regimental posts, at present at least, and probably not during this calendar year. On the other hand, it will not be practicable, because of lack of funds and for purely military reasons, to execute at once the plans for brigade posts. All that can be done now is to make a beginning, carrying the work along as fast as Congress provides the means. It is learned that, so far from abandoning the post at Fort Snelling, Minnesota, an allotment of $50,000 has been made for its enlargement.

SHORT OF SURGEONS.—Special arrangements have been made for the examination of candidates for admission to the army medical department, where there are now about eighteen vacancies. It has been found somewhat difficult to obtain candidates from among graduates of medical colleges who can pass the examination. This information has gone far and is probably responsible for the fact that the applications to take the examination are not as numerous as is desired by army surgeons, who are interested in having the personnel of the corps maintained at its maximum. The situation, however, is not as desperate as it might be, for the reason that the department is still able to draw upon the contract surgeons, from whom the permanent personnel is in a measure recruited. This year there will be a new system of examination. Candidates will have preliminary examinations by boards ordered at some point near their respective residences. Those who are reported as professionally qualified will come to Washington for a tour of duty in the army medical school, and then be re-examined with a view to determining their final fitness for appointment as first lieutenants and assistant surgeons. There are now about forty-five applications on file, and it is expected there will be twenty more before August 1, when the preliminary examination takes place.

WILL VISIT NEW YORK.—The naval pay corps school of application, which was to open in this city on July 16, may not begin its work on that date, owing to a hitch in the examination of a candidate who was only partly qualified for appointment as assistant paymaster. There were twelve candidates who were recommended for appointment without question, and one appears to have been found physically disqualified, or at least some question was introduced as to his fitness in that respect. It happened that the examining board dissolved and the members are widely separated. It will be necessary to bring them together before final action can be taken. This may require a period which will serve to postpone the opening of the pay corps school for a week or more. It has been decided to admit to the school this year some five or six assistant paymasters, who have not hitherto had the advantages of such instruction. It is planned for the benefit of the student officers that they shall be taken to New York, and for a tour of observation at the navy yard and the clothing factory at Brooklyn.

TOO MUCH THEORY.—Army officers are much interested in the announcement which will be made respecting the next details to duty on the general staff, to fill vacancies occurring by virtue of expirations of individual tours of duty on August 15. The impression has gone abroad that the policy of the War Department, so far as it can be represented in any expression of the board of selection, is in favor of having for the general staff those officers who have attended the army post-graduate schools, such as the college at Leavenworth, the cavalry school at Fort Riley and the artillery school at Fort Monroe. This impression prevails because of the suggestion which has been made to certain officers that it would be well for them to attend these schools for the benefit it would be to them in increasing their eligibility for the general staff. There is a great difference of opinion in the army respecting military education, and some officers think there is altogether too much of that sort of thing and that an officer would learn much more of a practical sort if he stuck to his troop, company or battery, and worked with the men at the stations or in the field. It is realized that the best results may be obtained in this way, and that there is such a thing as having too much theory in the military training. If it shall appear that the new details to the general staff are confined to officers who have attended the post-graduate schools, the coincidence will be accepted as confirming the report that such a record will be regarded as an essential qualification for detail to the general staff.

EDWARDS TO REMAIN A GENERAL.—Interest attaches to the status of Brigadier General Clarence R. Edwards, who reached that rank by virtue of recent legislation attaching that title to the officer who held the place of chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs. General Edwards will be permanent in that grade, and will not go back to the infantry arm, in which he was a senior captain, at the end of his four-year detail. He will have to be reappointed and continued as a brigadier general just as Judge Advocate General Davis was, or as was Brigadier General Crozier, chief of ordnance of the army. The places of those officers were filled in their respective corps, and they have had to be retained at the head of their branches. It is the same with General Edwards. His place in the line where he is shortly to be a major of infantry will be filled, and his detail as a brigadier general and chief of the Insular Bureau will be regarded as creating a vacancy in the infantry to which some one will be promoted. This will prevent General Edwards from going back to the line. General Edwards, who has been on sick leave for some time, is reported to be in greatly improved health. He hopes to return to Washington in the autumn.

TOO SOON FOR TURBINES.—The examination of the bidders' plans for the two battleships Michigan and South Carolina in the Navy Department sustains the conservative view entertained by naval officers that the installation of turbines on naval vessels should be taken up cautiously. As a matter of fact, experts find that there are altogether too many questions involved in turbine mechanism and that it would not pay to do anything without a full consideration of results. The principal reason for doubt in this matter is in regard to the performance of turbines at low speeds. It is believed that the turbine cannot be operated economically when the naval vessel is cruising, a condition which exists about four-fifths of the time, to say nothing of the period used in manœuvres, also at low speeds, when the vessel is not going above twelve or thirteen knots. Under such circumstances there must be a fairly economical engine for that usual speed, otherwise the vessel cannot carry enough coal to do any long distance steaming. Reports received from abroad indicate that the turbine is still in the experimental stage, and this situation has been impressed upon the American experts to such an extent that they feel, generally speaking, satisfied that the time has not yet come for abandoning the reciprocating engine.

ORDERS ISSUED.—The following orders have been issued:

ARMY.

Captain FRANK K. FERGUSSON and First Lieutenant ALFRED A. MAYBACH, artillery corps, while in command the torpedo planter Colonel George Armistead, to take station in New York City.

Major CHASE W. KENNEDY, 16th Infantry, detailed in the military secretary's department in place of Major MILLARD F. WALTZ, who is assigned to 16th Infantry. Major KENNEDY to the Philippines.

Major JOHN ELSTON BAXTER, quartermaster, to take charge of the office of the disbursing quartermaster, Portland, relieving Major ALFRED M. PALMER, retired.

Major JOHN S. MALLORY from the General Staff corps to his proper station.

Major JOHN L. PHILLIPS, surgeon; Captain THEODORE C. LYSTER, assistant surgeon, and First Lieutenant GEORGE H. CRABTREE, assistant surgeon, appointed medical examining board at Ancon, canal zone.

Major EDWIN B. BABBITT, Ordnance Department, from Philippines to San Francisco.

Retirement of Lieutenant Colonel BERNARD A. BYRNE, 28th Infantry, announced.

First Lieutenant JAMES W. FURLO, 11th Infantry, acting quartermaster, from Racine to Chicago.

NAVY.

Rear Admiral R. B. BRADFORD, to be retired July 22.

Lieutenant Commander C. H. HARLOW, detached from the Wabash, to the Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department.

Assistant Paymasters B. D. RODGERS and F. H. ATKINSON appointed.

MOVEMENTS OF VESSELS.—The following movements of vessels have been reported to the Navy Department:

ARRIVED.

July 13—The Hornet and the Restless at Washington; the Marietta at Puerto Plata; the Newark, the Florida and the Arkansas at New London; the De Long at Solomons; the Mayflower at Monte Cristi; the Nevada at Annapolis; the Preble at Bremerton; the Rhode Island at Newport News; the Maryland at Boston; the Paul Jones at Capitola.

SAILED.

July 12—The Hornet and the Restless, from Norfolk for Washington.

July 13—The Marietta, from Monte Cristi for Puerto Plata; the Marblehead, from Panama for La Libertad; the Tacoma, from Montauk Point for League Island; the Newark, the Florida and the Arkansas, from Orient Point for New London; the Preble, from Bremerton for Tacoma; the Abarenda, from Boston for Lambert Point; the Paul Jones, from Monterey for Capitola.

COSTLY NAVAL LESSON.

Expensive Boiler Casing on Two Cruisers Failed to Hold Together.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, July 14.—The Navy Department has learned an expensive lesson on the use of insulating material from the boilers of the cruisers Pennsylvania and Colorado, which were cased in a composition made of 85 per cent of powdered magnesium and 15 per cent of asbestos fibre. In the opinion of the officers of the board who investigated the burning out of the boilers on these vessels, this composition will never again be used as boiler casing. The report of the board has been filed with the Department by Admiral Sigsbee.

The report relates that the burning out of the boilers was due entirely to the fact that their casing was insufficient. The percentage of powdered magnesium and asbestos fibre was determined by careful investigation, but an examination of the casing showed that when subjected to fierce heat the composition failed to hold together. It was reduced to powder, settling to the bottom of the jacket and leaving no protection for the greater part of the outer casing.

The board will recommend that far more enduring casing be required hereafter. The total cost of repairing the damage to the boilers on the vessels named will amount to $60,000, or $30,000 each. This work is now being done, and the vessels will soon go into commission.

The specifications for the Colorado and the Pennsylvania did not require that the larger percentage of the insulating material should be of asbestos, and as the composition of powdered magnesium and asbestos fibre is much lighter in weight the shipbuilders preferred to use this for insulating the boilers. The report of the board will show that in the case of the two cruisers the contractors confronted great difficulties in keeping their displacement within the prescribed limit, and it was largely with the purpose of assisting them in this respect that a lighter insulation than usual was permitted.

MURPHY'S PLANS SIDETRACKED.

Democrats Wondering What Has Struck "Packy" McCabe's Boom.

When Charles F. Murhy and his agents announced that they were corralling votes to elect "Packy" McCabe, of Albany, chairman of the Democratic State Committee, Mr. Murphy declared that a meeting of that body would be called for the election between July 4 and July 15. Though the latter date has arrived, no meeting has been called, and Democratic politicians are wondering just where the cable slipped.

Mr. Murphy, is it understood, has been in conference in the last few days with some of the up-state Democrats, but whether he and they could not come to an agreement cannot be learned. Much speculation exists as to whether he has found himself unable to swing the influences he had counted on, or whether the agents with whom he was working were unable to deliver the votes on which he and they had counted. Definite announcement of the calling of the meeting is awaited with much interest in Democratic circles.

POISONED BY CANNED SALMON.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Passaic, N. J., July 14.—Ptomaine poisoning from canned salmon nearly killed Mrs. Henry Clark, of No. 308 Oak street, and her family today. The fish was eaten at dinner, and late this afternoon, one of the daughters and a son, who are employed in a local mill, were taken sick while at work. They were sent home, and the physician worked over them for two hours. Later Mrs. Clark and another daughter were taken sick. Their condition is critical.

ARMY SPENT $2,268,478 FOR 'FRISCO.

Washington, July 14.—Quartermaster General Humphrey, of the army, has compiled a statement showing that the amount necessary to be expended as a result of the fire in San Francisco under the various titles of appropriation for his department aggregate $2,268,478.

MR. TAFT TO SPEAK IN OHIO.

Washington, July 14.—In answer to a request from Representative Sherman, chairman of the Republican Congressional Committee, Secretary Taft has undertaken to make one or more speeches in the fall campaign in Ohio, but the places and dates have not yet been fixed.

CANAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Washington, July 14.—A cable dispatch received to-day from Colon announces that the Isthmian Canal Commission has elected an executive committee consisting of Chairman T. P. Shonts, Chief Engineer Stevens and Governor Charles E. Magoon.

RECLAMATION PROJECTS FUNDS.

Washington, July 14.—The Secretary of the Interior has increased the appropriations heretofore made from the land reclamation fund for six of the most important irrigation projects, as follows:

Klamath, Oregon, from $1,000,000 to $2,000,000.
Hondo, New Mexico, from $240,000 to $336,000.
Minidoka, Idaho, from $1,300,000 to $1,550,000.
Truckee-Carson, Nevada, $3,000,000 to $3,700,000.
Payette-Boise, Idaho, from $1,300,000 to $1,490,000.
Lower Yellowstone, Montana, from $1,900,000 to $2,700,000.

The increases were made because of the advance in the price of labor and building material. In the case of the Klamath project the additional money necessary is obtained by diverting the $1,900,000 provided for the Malheur project, which has been found impracticable.

EXCEEDS LAST YEAR'S

Internal Commerce Keeps Pace with Foreign Trade.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, July 14.—The internal commerce of the nation is keeping pace with the foreign trade, as is shown by the latest reports made to the Bureau of Statistics, which indicate material gains over the same period of one and two years ago. The grain market has been especially active, and large shipments have marked the first five months of the current year. Fifteen important markets showed aggregate receipts of grain amounting to 278,413,130 bushels during the period specified, in contrast with 238,152,976 for the corresponding months of 1905, and 241,415,131 in 1904. May receipts amounted to 47,370,293 bushels, compared with 33,070,958 in May, 1905, and 32,198,112 in 1904.

Receipts of spring wheat at Minneapolis, Milwaukee, Duluth and Chicago, from August 1, 1905, to May 31, 1906, aggregated 150,167,868 bushels, 15,333,867 greater than for the corresponding months in 1904-'05, and 12,695,837 in excess of those for 1903-'04. At Toledo, St. Louis, Detroit and Kansas City receipts of winter wheat from July 1, 1905, to May 31, 1906, totalled 63,915,670 bushels, against 55,942,003 bushels for corresponding months in 1904-'05 and 71,675,948 in 1903-'04.

Eastbound trunk line movements of grain from Chicago and Chicago Junction points during May totalled 11,675,000 bushels, exceeding those of May, 1905, by nearly 6,000,000 bushels, and of May, 1904, by over 600,000 bushels. Similar shipments for the first five months of 1906 amounted to 63,280,000 bushels, over 11,000,000 bushels in excess of those for corresponding months in 1905, and more than 14,000,000 greater than those for 1904.

At Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis, St. Joseph and St. Paul livestock receipts during May totalled 3,176,093 head, against 3,098,178 received in May, 1905, and 2,689,636 in 1904. Receipts for a five-month period were 16,093,376 head in 1906, 15,417,593 in 1905, and 14,985,985 in 1904.

Aggregate grain receipts at Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and New Orleans during May amounted to 22,269,056 bushels, nearly 8,000,000 bushels greater than corresponding receipts in May, 1905, and over 13,000,000 bushels in excess of those for May, 1904. During the first five months of the present year grain receipts at these markets totalled 132,627,667 bushels, against 91,406,801 bushels for like months in 1905 and 76,200,688 bushels in 1904.

Cotton brought into sight during the present season, from September 1 to May 31, aggregated 10,393,403 bales, nearly 2,000,000 bales below corresponding receipts in 1904-'05, but slightly in excess of those for 1903-'04. The net overland movement during like periods amounted to 886,795 bales in 1905-'06, 1,008,709 bales in 1904-'05 and 896,676 bales in 1903-'04, while the total domestic spinners' takings were 4,093,506 bales for the present season, 3,919,237 bales for the preceding one and 3,745,491 bales for 1903-'04. Of the current season's movement 2,176,866 bales were sent to Northern mills and 1,916,640 bales to mills in the South.

Anthracite coal shipments from Eastern producing regions during May amounted to 3,254,230 tons, compared with 6,005,158 tons for May, 1905, and 5,285,079 tons for May, 1904. For a five-month period similar shipments aggregated 19,658,484 tons in 1906, 24,872,945 tons in 1905 and 23,528,412 tons in 1904.

The estimated production of coke at Connellsville during the first twenty-two weeks of the current year amounted to 6,102,794 tons, over 300,000 tons greater than for the corresponding weeks in 1905 and nearly 2,000,000 tons in excess of that for 1904.

Runs from wells in pipe line producing territory, during May, amounted to 3,158,045 barrels, against 3,970,173 in May, 1905. For the first five months of 1906 similar receipts aggregated 15,172,093 barrels, in contrast with 18,747,946 for the corresponding period in 1905. Regular deliveries during May totalled 3,874,981 in 1906 and 4,101,824 in 1905, while for the five-month period they amounted to 19,534,174 barrels in 1906 and 20,031,682 in 1905.

Freight shipped by water out of all domestic ports on the Great Lakes during May (excluding exports to Canada) aggregated 7,651,197 net tons, a loss of 708,912 tons if compared with similar movements for May, 1905, but a gain of 6,426,690 tons over those of May, 1904. In the latter instance, however, the heavy increase noted was almost entirely due to the strike of steamship employes during the spring and summer of 1904, which caused an almost complete suspension of traffic during its progress. Of the shipments for May, 1906, 4,893,755 net tons were ore and minerals, 1,223,253 tons coal, 472,044 tons logs and lumber, 283,714 tons grain and flaxseed, 127,517 tons flour, and 650,914 tons unclassified freight.

During the first five months of 1906 the freight shipments on the Great Lakes aggregated 13,069,678 net tons, and notwithstanding the loss in the May tonnage was nearly a million tons in excess of shipments for the corresponding period in 1905. Ore and mineral shipments amounted to 6,808,835 tons; coal, 3,017,169 tons; grain and flaxseed, 866,753 tons; logs and lumber, 832,773 tons; flour, 275,492 tons, and unclassified freight, 1,268,656 tons. As compared with the corresponding 1905 movements, gains were made in the withdrawals of all the articles specified, with the exception of a decrease in log shipments.

Vessel clearances on the Great Lakes during May totalled 3,852 of 9,781,810 net tons, compared with 9,083 of 10,706,567 for May, 1905, and 4,730 of 2,705,522 for May, 1904. Of the 1906 movement 2,178 vessels of 2,998,761 tons cleared light, or without cargo, and 6,674 of 6,783,049 tons carried freight. The city reporting the greatest number of clearances was Chicago, with 639 of 762,600 net tons.

Traffic movements on the Sault Ste. Marie canals during May amounted to 5,339,278 net tons, against 5,775,787 in May, 1905, and 449,888 in May, 1904. During the first two months of the current season shipments through the canals totalled 7,852,545 tons, in contrast with 7,075,953 during the corresponding period in 1905 and 449,920 in 1904. Of the current season's movement 6,387,159 tons were eastbound freight and 1,465,386 westbound. The more prominent items of the eastbound movement were 30,227,876 bushels of grain, 5,176,649 net tons of iron ore and 1,002,482 barrels of flour, while the principal item in the westbound traffic was 1,111,263 net tons of soft coal. Of the total tonnage in both directions, 7,118,953 tons passed through the United States canal and 733,592 tons through the canal in Canadian territory.

HELD FOR MURDER IN PORT CHESTER.

Plasterer, Captured After All-Night Chase, Charged with Killing Roommate.

Joseph Vixon, forty-one years old, a plasterer, was arrested in Port Chester yesterday at 4 o'clock by a White Plains police officer, after an all-night chase. He is held on a charge of murdering a man, as yet unidentified, with whom he shared a room on Friday night in a hotel at No. 96 Purdy avenue, Port Chester.

A general alarm was sent out late Friday night to the police of Westchester County with a description of Vixon, which went no further than to state that he wore striped trousers and was without a hat or coat.

A dispute with his roommate about a cot in their room was overheard by James Dolan, an umbrella mender, who identified Vixon at the White Plains police station yesterday.

The body of the victim is in the White Plains morgue.

FOR ADMIRAL AND MRS. DEWEY.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Richfield Springs, N. Y., July 14.—The first musical and tea of the season at the Waiontha Club house were given to-day for Admiral and Mrs. Dewey, who are staying at the Berkley.

REVIEW BY GEN. GRANT.

Second Brigade, N. G. N. J., Makes Fine Showing at Sea Girt.

Sea Girt, N. J., July 14 (Special).—A distinguished party assembled to-day as guests of Governor Edward C. Stokes, in honor of General Frederick D. Grant, commander of the Department of the East, who came here to review the Second Brigade of the National Guard.

The national legislators entertained by the Governor included United States Senators John Kean and John F. Dryden, of New Jersey; Senator Foraker, of Ohio, and Representatives H. C. Loudenslager, John J. Gardner, Benjamin F. Howell, Ira W. Wood, Charles N. Fowler, Henry G. Allen, Richard Wayne Parker, W. H. Wiley, Marshall Van Winkle and A. L. McDermott.

The military guests were General P. Farmer Wanser, division commander of New Jersey; General John D. McGill, of Jersey City; General Edward P. Meany, of Paterson; General Joseph W. Congdon, of Paterson; General Bird W. Spencer, of Passaic; General E. A. Campbell, of Newark, and General Q. O. M. Gillmore, of Princeton. There were also former Governors John W. Griggs, of Paterson; Franklin Murphy, of Newark; Foster M. Voorhees, of Elizabeth, and George T. Werts, of Paterson.

The review of the Second Brigade by General Grant was a splendid military spectacle. The guests of Governor Stokes witnessed it from automobiles and carriages, in front of which was massed a throng of several thousand persons. The 2d and 3d regiments, the 2d Troop and Battery B lined up in close formation on the south side of the parade ground.

A salute was thundered out by Battery B as General Grant rode down the field to ride around the brigade. The men in the ranks stood at "attention," and when General Grant had taken his place the entire brigade moved off. The marching of the regiments was appreciated by the crowd, and the applause was frequent as the men passed by. General Grant complimented Governor Stokes and the military officials upon the splendid work of the men. General Grant witnessed the departure of the 3d Regiment, and was also here when the 2d Regiment entered camp.

The change of camp was made without any confusion. The 3d Regiment had its last guard mount this morning, and the time between that and dinner was occupied in getting the camp in readiness for the 2d Regiment. The 3d regiment marched to the railroad station immediately after dinner and left its effects there and returned to camp in readiness for the review.

The 2d Regiment, in command of Colonel D. F. Collins, and Battery B, in commond of Captain Samuel G. Barnard, arrived here on special trains. Both commands were quickly lined up in front of the railroad station and marched to camp.

MURDER FIVE OF FAMILY.

Parents and Children Killed by Robbers in North Carolina.

Raleigh, N. C., July 14.—A special dispatch from Winston-Salem, N. C., to "The Evening News" says that Isaac Lyerly, his wife and three younger children were murdered in their home, one mile east of Barber's Junction, between 3 and 4 o'clock this morning by unknown persons, who afterward robbed the house and then set fire to the bed on which Mr. and Mrs. Lyerly were killed.

Two older daughters, sleeping upstairs, were awakened and rushed down just in time to extinguish the flames and save the house from destruction. It is thought that the robbers killed their victims with clubs.

Mr. Lyerly was a wealthy merchant and farmer, and the family was one of the best known in the neighborhood. When news of the murder and robbery was received here Deputy Sheriff Hutchins went to the scene on a special train. Later a report was received that two Negroes had been arrested. One is quoted as saying a few days ago, after Mr. Lyerly had refused to employ him to cut his wheat, that "the old man may cut his grain, but he'll never live to eat it."

Governor Glenn received a message from the telegraph operator at Barber's Junction to-day informing him of the crime and appealing for help. There were no bloodhounds to be sent from the penitentiary here, but the Governor issued a proclamation offering a reward of $350 for the arrest of the murderers.

LYNCHING AVERTED.

Orange (N. J.) Crowd Awed by Policeman's Revolver.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Orange, N. J., July 14.—Had there been some one in a crowd of about two hundred enraged men and women to take the initiative here to-day, William Mulvihill would probably have been strung up to a tree, instead of now being in jail on the charge of assaulting a nine-year-old girl. Eugene Finneran, a policeman, probably saved the man's life. When the crowd grew large and threatened to lynch the man, Finneran drew his revolver and held the crowd at bay.

Mulvihill for some time had slept in the barn of Mrs. Peter Riley, at No. 57 Park street. Her grandchild, Florence, disappeared yesterday morning. One of the neighbors told Mrs. Riley that she had seen the child go into the barn with Mulvihill. Mrs. Riley went into the barn, where she found the child making desperate attempts to get away from Mulvihill.

The old woman seized the man by the hair with one hand, and with the other pounded him on the head. After she had pounded him until she was tired she called for assistance. Several neighbors came to her aid. Some one sent for a policeman, and Finneran responded. By the time he arrived a large crowd had collected. When he saw that he could not get the man to the station alone, he sent for the patrol wagon. He finally had to draw his revolver. The crowd was overawed for a few minutes, and by that time the patrol wagon had arrived. Mulvihill was then hurried to the station. The child is in the Orange Memorial Hospital in a critical condition.

TRAIN KILLS MERCHANT.

Brooklyn Man Hit While Waiting for Cars to Pass.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Ridgewood, N. J., July 14.—Robert D. Shimer, sixty-five years old, a commission merchant at No. 336 Washington street, New York City, was instantly killed by an Erie train this morning. Instead of following his regular route to cross the tracks Mr. Shimer this morning went outside of the station limits, and was waiting for a westbound train when an eastbound train hit him.

He leaves a wife and two sons, H. C. and D. R. Shimer, who were associated with him in the commission business.

Mr. Shimer was boarding at the Grayton cottage for the summer. His city home is at No. 70 Halsey street, Brooklyn, where the funeral will be held. He was a member of the New York Mercantile Exchange, the Union League Club of Brooklyn, and the Parkway Driving Club.

Mr. Shimer was a well known resident of the Bedford section of Brooklyn. He was sixty-five years old. He came to New York from New Jersey in 1860. For twenty-five years he lived at No. 70 Halsey street. Three weeks ago he went with his wife to spend the summer at Ridgewood. He was a regular attendant at the Central Congregational Church, in Hancock street.

MAY GIANT WALK IN CENTRAL PARK?

Oscar Hammerstein Says "Yes"—Willis Holly, of Park Board, Says "No."

Willis Holly, secretary of the Park Board, has written to Oscar Hammerstein that if Mr. Hammerstein carries out his announced plan of sending Machnow, the Russian giant, to Central Park this afternoon, Mr. Holly will order the giant's arrest. Mr. Hammerstein has answered that he will keep to his plan, and that Machnow has as much right to walk through the park as anybody else.

EX-CAPTAIN MARTIN DISCHARGED.

Ex-Captain Edward H. Martin, a graduate of West Point, who has had a somewhat meteoric career, of which one chapter relates to a term in Sing Sing, was in Yorkville Court yesterday before Magistrate Whitman on a charge of burglary. The court declared that the evidence against Martin was insufficient to warrant his being held for the grand jury, and he was discharged. This result was largely due to the efforts of his old West Point classmate, Robertson Honey, ex-Assistant District Attorney.

Martin was the husband of Gussie McKee, the poolroom queen, who died about two years ago in poverty.

The Financial World.

Dullness and weakness continue to make a dreary market. No bad business development appears anywhere—expansion, progressiveness, profits, still stay the conspicuous features of the national situation. The agricultural outlook improves so far that almost perfection is approached—the year's harvests, with scarce an exception, promising bumper crops. Commercial reports have only favorable aspects. In our industries, labor and capital are become mutual sharers of prosperity unprecedented.

Yet on foundation like this—not the slightest tangible reason for discouragement anywhere—speculators are basing a campaign of depression. Except that Wall Street is always doing curious things, is always promoting what is anomalous, it would be past belief that security values could now be made to droop—the intrinsic value of every security quoted upon the New York Stock Exchange having actual origin in these conditions which the whole country over are spelling prosperity. Measured by any standard acceptable to common sense the current Wall Street status is unwarranted, inexplicable—save only in the theory that powerful manipulators are combined to fabricate an uneasiness contemptuous altogether (for a time) of basic facts.

Of course, professional speculative oracles are busy—and chiefly the burden of their tale is that while prosperity evidences are clear and abundant they must not be regarded as entitled to any forcefulness, for the reason that eventually, and soon, disaster is bound to be the sequel to good times—these vision retailers forecasting terrifying results the moment the world comes to proper realization of the fact that somebody in the Standard Oil Company doesn't like Theodore Roosevelt. Some excited bear bulletins run to the extent of announcing a general hegira of conspicuous capitalists, unwilling longer to abide a government which can expect its laws to be observed. Stuff and nonsense like this would seem (outside of Wall Street) too stupid to have influence; yet the Stock Exchange market of this very week testifies to the efficiency of just such "arguments." In due season, naturally, healthful revulsion will be bound to show—and, meanwhile, the stock list in Wall Street (measured by good sense standards) is become a catalogue of bargains. And our summer's premier silly season may, on this account, prove even a blessing, finally.

It is not difficult to locate the bargains. They are abundant. They are conspicuous. Take the low priced railway stocks for illustration—stocks like Erie, Rock Island, Southern Railway, the entire Hawley group; take among the industrials such issues as United States Steel, Distilling, Virginia Coal and Coke, Bethlehem Steel—no need to prolong the list; every casual observer of conditions, earnings, assured profits, prospective expansion, sees clearly and must appreciate the opportunities offered by current depression of quotations. In the higher priced issues similar opportunities appear. Amalgamated Copper is not going long to stay down where it is at present; Brooklyn Rapid Transit, with dividends close ahead, cannot be held where now it is. American Smelting, earning 20 per cent, and likely before long to receive 10, is certain of buoyancy. And in the railway list, St. Paul, Union Pacific, Southern Pacific, Pennsylvania, Baltimore and Ohio, all the Vanderbilts—needless to recount the list—are at figures abnormally low, destined eventually to rise beyond any figures they have hitherto touched. Only folks misled, besotted with the notion that buying power has wholly disappeared, can pursue the theory that clearly established intrinsic value is going forever to be ignored by the American investor. Present public apathy will not be eternal, speculative hopelessness is overdone.

Still, just as has been over and over pointed out in this review, the waiting disposition of Wall Street's public clientele has substantial provocation in some examples where indefensible overmanipulation have been hippodromed. The Tennessee Coal and Iron instance, adverted to a week ago, is, by no means, an isolated case; incidentally, the Tennessee Coal pool has issued a formal bulletin, announcing that the heavy holdings with which it is loaded have not been acquired in consideration of the dividends which Tennessee Coal stock pays—something like 11 per cent. distributed as a total for 25 years, with the stock thus rewarded selling between $140 and $150 per share. While evidently it is not for the sparse dividends that the speculators have tied themselves up with the Tennessee Coal burden, it is to be hoped that outsiders have not been so attracted, either. Yet, in fairness, it needs to be recorded that Tennessee Coal is representative of many important properties wherein there is value additional to what current dividend disbursements may suggest. Tennessee Coal and Iron lands are rich assets. What is unfortunate is that they do not produce, imposing heavy charges instead of yielding revenues. This, plainly put, means that productive values are fixed in the far future. Value without yield does not help present stockholders. And this situation it is which makes Tennessee Coal and so many properties like it ridiculously high at the market quotations which are manipulated for them—money in the loan market being worth double what dividends amount to.

Reading provides another example—similar disclosure of earnings and dividends below any standard warranting the stock's market quotations. Great values are represented in resources—properties undeveloped and not for years to be developed; but the rate which money commands and the rate of dividends which are paid show large disparity. Four per cent. upon a combined railway and mining stock, such as Reading is, hardly makes plain a value twenty points (lately 60) above par. Non-producing assets aside, Erie common is worth as much as Reading—its management quite as good.

How earnings available for Reading common stock fluctuate appears in the following exhibit, going back to 1900—it being particularly interesting to note the up and down movements since surpluses began to appear during the past four years:

1900	Deficit	$1,245,525
1901	Deficit	473,284
1902	Deficit	805,109
1903	Surplus	2,151,009
1904	Surplus	4,488,031
1905	Surplus	6,738,807
1906	Surplus	4,794,334

Of further exceptional interest is the indication of the same great fluctuating tendency in comparison of this and the preceding year's available balance fund, after charges—the itemization by groups of months being as follows:

	1904-'05.	1905-'06.		
July-September	$1,556,427	$2,337,051	Increase	$780,624
July-December	5,270,229	5,602,247	Increase	332,018
July-March	7,469,475	7,590,090	Increase	120,615
July-May	9,393,135	7,428,552	Decrease	1,964,583

The extraordinary decrease, as net result showing at the end of the period is explainable, of course, by strike effects upon earnings; but such explanation makes only more clear the risk which investors in Reading must always face, risk of continual labor difficulty interference.

The first dividend on Reading common stock (1½ per cent) was made in February, 1905, an additional 2 per cent being added later in the year, with 4 per cent the distribution for 1906. This is the percentum dividend from 1900 in detail for the three classes of Reading stock:

	First Preferred.	Second Preferred.	Common.
1900	3	—	—
1901	4	—	—
1902	3	—	—
1903	4	1½	—
1904	4	4	3½
1905	4	4	4
1906	4	4	

On this dividend basis, compare Reading common's intrinsic worth with other standard issues (its own Baltimore and Ohio, for example), the following being the contrasting records of the percentage dividend disbursements over the period of the last half dozen years:

	B. & O.	Reading.
1901	2	—
1902	4	—
1903	4	—
1904	4	3½
1905	4½	4
1906	5½	
Six years	24	7½
Yearly average	4	1¼

That the owners of Tennessee Coal are sincere in their position is probable enough. It is, indeed, supported by the attitude which Reading common's poolholders assume—the two pools (that in Tennessee and that also in Reading) having practically identical membership.

There have, indeed, been manifestations this week that the Reading part of the pool was liquidating in order to be better able to support a wobbling market for Tennessee.

Money market hysteria subsides.

H. ALLAWAY.