NO GENERAL STRIKE.

Russian Radicals Vote Against Proposal—Repression.

St. Petersburg, June 21.—A conference this morning of delegates representing all the revolutionary groups, including the Polish Socialists, Union of Railway Employes, Group of Toil and Peasants' party, rejected by 47 to 19 votes the proposal to declare a general strike as a response to the dissolution of parliament.

A separate manifesto was issued to-night by the National Socialists and circulated in the city. It is a colorless document of a thousand words describing the Douma's relations with the government. Its most effective phrase characterizes the session of the Douma as "a hundred days of captivity." The document closes with the adage that every nation deserves the kind of government which it tolerates, but does not make any imperative recommendation.

The manifesto sets forth as the policy of the four Socialist groups to reject the budget and recruits until the government becomes responsible to the people. It reproaches the Constitutional Democrats for co-operating with the reactionists. It complains that the Constitutional Democrats prevented the passage of the amnesty bill, but adds that the government was equally disregardful of all Douma initiative, obstructed the parliament's work at every step and finally attempted to blackmail the Douma into surrendering fifty-five deputies against whom it had trumped up accusations.

The manifesto ends as follows: "Through the new law landlords will domineer over the peasantry, and the third Douma of rich burghers will domineer over the proletariat. This coup d'état takes away the modicum of liberty which the people won. Our duty is to exhort the people to remember that its destiny is in its own hands, and that it will possess only such right as it conquers and defends."

ODESSA PRISONS FULL.

Three Thousand Arrests—Bomb Kills One and Injures Many.

Odessa, June 21.—A detachment of troops to-day arrested seventy Socialists who had assembled in a restaurant. The number of persons arrested in Odessa alone since the dissolution of parliament is approximately three thousand.

One man was killed and fifteen were wounded in a shop into which terrorists to-day threw a bomb because the owner declined to contribute to the terrorists' funds, to which the principal merchants are paying tribute regularly. The terrorists recently killed a storekeeper who refused to contribute money to their cause. The police are utterly unable to cope with the outlaw element.

An armed band attacked the main guardhouse at Krasnoyarsk last night, with the intention of freeing the political prisoners. The commander of the guard and two of the attacking party were killed. Some of the prisoners escaped.

An imperial ukase has been issued to the governors of the provinces of Archangel, Novgorod, Olnetz, Pskoff, Ryazan, Smolensk, Tver and Yaroslav, empowering them to suspend newspapers, disperse meetings, banish undesirable persons and take other measures for the maintenance of public security by administrative process, without having resort to the courts, and to inflict punishment up to three months' imprisonment and $500 fine. These provinces include practically the entire area of Russia where some form of martial law has not already been proclaimed. The administrative powers of the governors correspond with those given under a state of "reinforced security." The step was taken to head off agrarian disorders.

The assassin of Colonel Guessekoffsky, the assistant harbor commandant at Sebastopol, who was murdered on June 16, has been condemned to death. The mutineers of the battleships Sinope and Tria Sviatitelia will be tried early in July.

The court martial convened to try the mutinous sappers at the summer camp, near Kieff, is said to have acted with promptness and severity. It is rumored that forty-eight mutineers have already been condemned and shot.

As the first result of the investigation into the mutiny the commander and other officers of the mutinous battalion have been removed and the non-commissioned officers have been assigned to other battalions.

AOKI TO STAY HERE.

Rumor of His Recall Officially Denied in Tokio.

Tokio, June 21.—Viscount Hayashi, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, declared to-day that the rumor that Ambassador Aoki would be recalled from Washington is without foundation.

Washington, June 21.—The formal announcement by Viscount Hayashi that Ambassador Aoki is to be retained at Washington is regarded here as clearly establishing the fact that the present Japanese Ministry, headed by Saionji, has become assured of the support of both the Unionist and Conservative parties in its present attitude toward America. It is also considered convincing evidence that the settled policy of Japan from now on will be to discountenance "jingo" agitation directed against America, and endeavor to strengthen the friendly relations between the two countries.

COMMITTEE WORK AT THE HAGUE.

The Hague, June 21.—The international peace conference is showing no haste to settle down to business. The members to-day are taking a holiday, while the presidents and vice-presidents of committees are holding meetings privately to arrange for uniform committee procedure as far as possible. To-morrow three of the committees will meet to complete their organization and adopt rules. The fourth committee will not meet until Monday. The real work, therefore, will not begin until next week.

With the question of the limitation of armaments out of the way, at least temporarily, whatever friction exists among the powers has been relegated to the background. The smaller European states are prepared to second strongly the United States in pushing the principle of arbitration, including a compulsory feature, to the furthest limits.

President Nelidoff, at the renewed special request of the delegates, will not divulge the text of any proposal submitted by the various governments.

SINN FEIN SOCIETY SECEDES.

Dublin, June 21.—The Sinn Fein Society, at an executive meeting to-day, condemned the United Irish League national directory's resolutions, passed on June 20, as a surrender of Ireland's claim for a sovereign parliament, as showing no intention to substitute action for declamation, and urging the members of the league not to be duped into believing the proposed agitation which the directory advocates is anything except a device to enable the Irish members of the House of Commons to remain a wing of the British Liberal party. Charles J. Dolan, member for Leitrim, North, who supported the Sinn Fein resolutions at the meeting of the national directory, has written the senior whip, severing his connection with the Irish party, but declining to resign his seat in Parliament.

"Reserve Force"
That's the Word for
Grape-Nuts
FOOD
Read "The Road to Wellville" in pkgs.
"There's a Reason"

M. CLEMENCEAU UPHELD

Continued from first page.

road, but after the mutineers had fired a volley in the air they were permitted to pass. The inhabitants of Béziers gave the mutineers the warmest welcome, and furnished ample provisions and supplies of straw.

At the Ministry of the Interior, at noon, inquirers were informed that the reports from Narbonne and Montpellier showed that both cities were comparatively quiet.

The Minister of the Interior, M. Briand, indignantly denied the rumors that he has resigned. He said he was not such a coward as to desert his colleagues under the present circumstances.

FUNERALS AT NARBONNE.

No Disorder—Prefect Fears to Leave Quarters—Officers Boycotted.

Narbonne, June 21.—The funeral of the victims of Thursday's riots was held to-day, and passed off without untoward incident. It was an impressive ceremony, attended by the entire population of the countryside. All public organizations were represented by delegates. The bier of the girl who was slain was surrounded by girls in white gowns. There were many flowers on the coffins, inscribed "To Martyrs." A band played funeral marches, church bells were tolled, all the shops and banks were closed, dwelling houses were draped with crape and flags flew at half-mast. At the cemetery there were a number of funeral orations, and afterward the crowd dispersed in an orderly manner.

In the early part of the day cordons of troops were everywhere and a large force surrounded the prefecture. In spite of this precaution, the Prefect did not dare venture out. Five generals who are now in the city are obliged to wear plain clothes. They and all other officers and officials are boycotted. The hotels refuse to take them in and the shops decline to sell them goods.

Toward evening, when it was seen that no disturbances were likely to follow the funeral, the strain was relaxed, the cordons of troops were withdrawn and the people began to promenade the streets as usual.

General Turcas, who, under duress of the mob swore not to make use of the cuirassiers against the people, has been retired by the Minister of War.

A RIOT AT MONTPELLIER.

Montpellier, June 21.—What promised to be another ugly riot broke out here this evening, but the vigorous charges of the troops, which drove the mob from place to place, finally resulted in a semblance of order being restored. The crowd again used revolvers, but although a number of persons were hurt, no deaths have been reported.

The mob erected a barricade shortly before midnight, but the troops demolished it after a sharp struggle.

Peasants tore up railroad tracks in numerous places, and the 142d Regiment, on the way to Béziers, was unable to go beyond Paulhan. Besides tearing up the rails there the peasants sacked the station. Sub-Prefect Leullier arrived from Lodève to investigate the trouble and was captured by four hundred peasants, who held him as a hostage and locked him in the town hall.

At Campagnan station the railroad track was demolished, the telegraph wires were cut and a locomotive was overturned. The stations at Saint Pargoire and Villeyerao also were wrecked.

MUTINEERS GIVE UP ARMS.

Béziers, June 21.—Accompanied only by a staff officer and an orderly, General Bailloud arrived here to-day and approached the mutineers of the 17th Regiment, exhorting them to return by rail to Agde.

He promised the men that they would be treated with all possible leniency. The soldiers surrendered their rifles and ammunition and promised to return to their quarters. They have until to-morrow noon to do so.

A number of the men of the 17th Regiment who deserted but did not go with the others to Béziers are arriving at Agde.

MR. LEISHMAN SUCCEEDS.

Porte Settles Last Remaining Question with United States.

Constantinople, June 21.—The Porte has addressed a communication to the American Embassy here, giving satisfaction in the case of the last outstanding question between the embassy and the Porte, and thus removing the final obstacle in the way of America's adhesion to the 3 per cent customs increase. Ambassador Leishman visited the Porte yesterday, after two months' abstention, and to-day he attended the Selamlik and was received in audience by the Sultan. Mr. Leishman's treatment of the negotiations has resulted in an absolutely clean slate regarding affairs between the United States government and the Porte. Mr. Leishman informed the Porte of the adhesion of the United States to the increase in customs.

Washington, June 21.—Gratification was expressed at the State Department at the news from Constantinople that Ambassador Leishman had at last succeeded in settling the one question between the embassy and the Porte which remained of six open issues. This has been a work of years, and although negotiations were begun for the settlement of these questions many years ago, not one of them was finally closed until Ambassador Leishman undertook to adjust them. As an incident, it became necessary for Congress to raise the American legation at Constantinople to the rank of an embassy, for otherwise it would have been impossible for Mr. Leishman to break through the red tape of the Porte and obtain an audience with the Sultan. When this was accomplished the rest was easy. The settlement of all the six questions has been effected since the American Minister became an ambassador.

The first question related to change in tenure of title deeds to American institutions. This was of great importance to the American colleges in Turkey, which otherwise must have suffered the loss of most of their real estate and buildings.

Second was permission to erect buildings at Cæsarea. This was also an incident of importance to American educational institutions with Turkish offshoots.

Third was the grant of customs immunity at Beirut. All the American Presbyterian missions in Syria were deeply interested in the settlement of this question, for they were laboring under great discrimination in favor of foreign religious denominational institutions.

Fourth was the removal of the discriminatory restrictions against the importation of American cottonseed oil. This growing industry was seriously threatened by the covert opposition of the olive growers of European countries, which soon perceived that American cottonseed oil had found favor with the Turks as an article of food.

Fifth was the recognition of the American consular courts as alone competent to decide who were the legal heirs of American citizens. This was important to the large class of American travellers in Turkey, as otherwise their effects might under the common law of the country, in case of their death, have been absorbed by the government of the country.

The sixth and last question settled was an individual case, but was still of interest to the State Department as involving a principle. It was that of Miss Gerber, a woman of Swiss origin, but American nationality, who had established a school for orphan girls at Koniа. The charity was not popular among the older religious establishments, but the State Department satisfied itself through Mr. Leishman of its absolute merit, and, at his suggestion, authorized a strong presentation of the case. To-day's dispatch records the fact that this move has succeeded and that the school, which was arbitrarily closed by local rulers, has been authorized to reopen. Altogether, the State Department is satisfied with the outcome of these negotiations.

GERMAN AMBASSADOR'S RETURN.

Homburg, June 21.—Ambassador Speck von Sternburg and Baroness Speck von Sternburg will sail for New York on the North German Lloyd steamer Kronprinz Wilhelm, leaving Hamburg on July 2.

The ambassador asserts in the most positive manner that the statements to the effect that he is about to retire have not the slightest foundation in fact.

VICHY CELESTINS
STANDARD NATURAL
A Delightful Table Water with Highly Medicinal Qualities
ALKALINE WATER
Standard Cure for Dyspepsia Stomach Troubles and Gout

DISPELS EXCISE CLOUD.

"Battery Dan's" Breeze Blows Harlem Bartenders Out of Court.

The excise arrests—nineteen of them—made by Deputy Police Commissioners Hanson and Bugher in the 32d Precinct, which resulted in Captain Buchanan's transfer, came up before Magistrate "Battery Dan" Finn yesterday. He discharged twelve of the prisoners, and censured the police for the arrests, to the admiration of the big crowd of Harlem politicians and brewery representatives who thronged the court room. The notebooks in which the contributions of some of the prisoners to the "skipper" appeared, were not introduced in evidence.

Herbert H. Kellogg, a representative of the State Excise Board, was in court for the police. The Magistrate accused him of "butting in," which prompted Assemblyman Wagner to remark: "If the District Attorney has no representative here, I don't see why the State Board should take it upon its shoulders to be present."

"I don't care one way or the other," said "Battery Dan." "I don't care for the Deputy Police Commissioners or even the Commissioner. If the officers who made the arrests did so on evidence they don't need any one to help them out."

It developed that the detectives who got the evidence had gone into the saloons before the closing hour, and had ordered drinks after one o'clock. So Magistrate Finn and Assemblyman Wagner, who represented all the saloonkeepers, chorused that the police had spent their time "not trying to find violations, but making them." Later, "Battery Dan" took occasion to call the arrests "an outrage."

When Mr. Kellogg appeared Magistrate Finn put him through a severe examination, asking where he lived, who sent him there, who was paying him, if he had seen the District Attorney, and how much salary he was drawing.

"Well," said "Battery Dan," "it seems to me that you had nothing else to do, and you just butted in here."

Every time that Mr. Kellogg started to ask a question the magistrate would turn to the stenographer and say:

"This is a question by Mr. Kellogg, a representative of the State Excise Board and a representative of Deputy Commissioner Hanson. Now, Mr. Kellogg, what was the question which you asked?"

In the case against Frederick H. Marjenhoof, at Park avenue and 125th street, Patrolmen Armstrong and Copeland said they went into the place before the closing hour and waited for everybody to go out before they ordered some beer.

"So you didn't try to find a violation, but tried to make one," sneered Assemblyman Wagner. The proprietor of the place just said that he had closed up, when "Battery Dan" stopped him by saying: "Case dismissed. Very weak. Call the next one."

The patrolman who got the evidence against the bartender in Martin J. Kane's place, in 126th street, said that he always carried a dollar watch, but set it each morning as he passed Tiffany's.

"It's a cheap watch, but you get expensive time," said Magistrate Finn. The giggle which greeted this sally softened the magistrate's heart and he simply had to let this bartender off. Kane at one time was president of the Liquor Dealers' Association.

The other cases were disposed of with similar celerity, Magistrate Finn holding only seven for trial. When the last case had been finished, Assemblyman Wagner had the last word.

"What a marvellous precinct this East 126th street one is," he said. "Apparently the Commissioner thought that it was the only one where the excise law was violated. The men arrested are either owners or employes of the better class of saloons in Harlem. No attempt was made by the Commissioner's men to go after the so-called dives. The arrests, I think, were an outrage."

SEEK TO RECOVER $160,000.

Conspiracy Charge Made Against Mount Vernon Men.

Papers have been served on Clarence S. McClellan, president of the First National Bank, and Patrick J. Ring, manager of the Mount Vernon Opera House, to recover $160,000 individually, the amount alleged to have been lost by the heirs of the late Mrs. Adeline Williams in their action recently tried against Mrs. Naomi Duncombe Ring, of Mount Vernon, before Justice Tompkins in the Supreme Court at White Plains. John S. and Duncombe D. Williams, the complainants in the actions against McClellan and Ring, allege conspiracy, and on this ground they ask for damages.

Mr. Ring said yesterday that John S. and Duncombe D. Williams had begun action against him for $160,000 each, alleging conspiracy among other things. He had no comment to make.

During the Williams-Ring trial a paper was shown to Mr. Ring which was said to contain the signature of Ring and Alfred H. Duncombe. Ring swore he did not know whether his signature and that of Duncombe were genuine or not. Mr. McClellan testified he knew Duncombe and the latter's signature. A paper purporting to contain the signature of Duncombe was shown to him, but he could not say whether it was Duncombe's writing or not, unless he had other documents to compare with it. Certain deeds being handed to the witness he declared that the signature on the paper first handed to him was not the writing of Duncombe.

McClellan further testified that he drew the deeds on the instruction of Duncombe, who signed them in his presence. The witness denied that Duncombe had told him to conceal them from Mrs. Duncombe or that she had taken them from his safe without his knowledge. The paper shown to McClellan, it is said, was the alleged will which, if genuine in the eyes of the law, would have nullified the will made by Duncombe in 1889, with a codicil in 1890. A copy of the alleged will was appended to the complaint. It purported to have been made on September 23, 1892, three years later than the first will, and bequeathed the bulk of the testator's property to his daughter, Mrs. Adeline Williams.

An interesting feature of the alleged will, as copied, was that the testator accused his wife of getting property from him by fraud and threatened prosecution of the parties to the transaction if he recovered his health. The document purported to be signed by Alfred H. Duncombe, with John McCourt, Mary Havey and John Berry as witnesses. All the latter are dead. The paper was partly burned, and from the statutory point of view was "destroyed."

The plaintiff's complaint stated that this "will" was destroyed by an "accident or design" after the death of the testator.

AMERICANS HELD IN SALVADOR.

Minister Merry's Demands Rejected—Case Goes to Washington.

San Salvador, June 21.—George and Edward Moissant, American citizens, who, it is alleged, conspired with a number of Salvadorans to capture the army barracks at Sonsonate last April as a part of Potenciano Escalon's revolutionary movement, have been imprisoned and are being tried for that offence. Mr. Merry, the American Minister, addressed a communication to the government concerning the case, threatening a cessation of diplomatic relations and demanding an indemnity for the arrest of the Moissants. The Minister of Relations replied energetically, denying the claim and declaring that it was not in accordance with international law. He has decided to refer the case to the Salvadoran legation at Washington for settlement.

SIR ROBERT BOND LEAVES ENGLAND.

Liverpool, June 21.—Sir Robert Bond, the Premier of Newfoundland, sailed to-day on the Allan Line steamer Virginian for Montreal.

ROBBERY AS FINE ART.

BURGLAR'S AMAZING TALE

Squirted Ether Through Keyholes, Says Schang in Confession.

Hempstead, Long Island, June 22 (Special).—With the hope of a light sentence, Christopher Schang unfolded to District Attorney Coles to-day one of the largest and most successful plans for robbing Nassau County that has ever been brought to the attention of the officials. Schang implicates August Von Fehrig and Maurice Berk with him in the crimes. To judge from the many large country places pilfered the amount of booty obtained by the gang will probably aggregate $35,000 and possibly more. Much of the smaller and more valuable of the articles stolen were, according to Schang's story, taken to New York, to the house at No. 447 East 123d street, and there disposed of to others who pawned them, not only in New York but in Philadelphia, Jersey City, Newark and Wilmington.

The more bulky articles were stored in the cellar of Von Fehrig's hotel, in the Merrick Road, just east of the village of Freeport. Articles of every description were stolen, including scores of carpenter tools and implements from blacksmith shops. Schang told the District Attorney that the gang's remarkable success in remaining undetected was probably due to its practice of spraying ether and chloroform about the bedrooms of the houses robbed. This was occasionally forced through the keyholes when the rooms were locked.

Nearly all of the loot was taken to Von Fehrig's hotel in Freeport and placed in the cellar. Here it was packed into trunks at leisure and then shipped to New York.

Among the articles stolen were a number of valuable rugs. One of the rugs is a bear skin, with a handsomely mounted head, which is valued at $1,000 and has not yet been identified. District Attorney Coles would not give out the complete confession, as other arrests are likely to follow. Both Von Fehrig and Berk are locked up in the Nassau County jail. The examination of all those arrested in the case has been set down for June 25 before Justice A. B. Wallace, at Lynbrook.

Berk added his say to the confessions of the robbers, and told Sheriff Gildersleeve this evening—on that officer's return from New York, where he had been watching the claiming of stolen articles recovered in 123d street—that he had taken part in three of the most recent robberies, when the Kenney, Hopkins and Stevens homes were entered. He says he did not see any drug used to stupefy the inmates. This prisoner was a stranger in Freeport and its neighborhood.

Von Fehrig also amplified his confession. He sent for the Sheriff this evening and told him that his assertion that he was only a fence and not a burglar was not true. He said he had committed some of the burglaries alone and in other cases he had had help, and that there were two or three concerned in some of them besides himself. He denied the assertion made by Schang that a squirt gun was used to blow ether into the rooms of sleeping persons, and seemed anxious to impress upon Sheriff Gildersleeve that he had never taken a revolver on his travels and had not owned a shooting iron of any kind.

Von Fehrig has served three sentences for burglary. He was twice sent to the Kings County Penitentiary and once to the Elmira Reformatory. It is understood that steps will be taken to have him sentenced as a habitual criminal.

Sheriff Gildersleeve is receiving letters of congratulation by the score from all parts of the county.

Among the principal victims reported to Sheriff Gildersleeve are:

H. H. Cameron, a trustee of the Trinity Church Corporation, robbed at his home in Merrick of $1,500.

W. H. Nostrand, of Springfield, heard the burglars in his home a few weeks ago and went downstairs, frightening them away. In the morning he found he had lost oil paintings valued at $1,800 and silverware valued at $200. He believes the men came back.

W. J. K. Kehny, of Merrick, robbed three weeks ago of valuable tapestries, silverware and silver and gold lined punch bowl.

P. R. Jennings, of Merrick, trustee of the Church Charity Foundation, robbed of $2,000 last January.

B. H. Morrison, of Lynbrook, robbed of $1,200 in December.

M. P. Murray was robbed on December 30. Telephone wires to his house were cut and his family chloroformed. Mr. Murray identified $850 worth of his stuff to-day. He lost besides this approximately $1,200.

George Gates, of Cedarhurst, was robbed last November and again last week, losing about $500 in all.

James Hopkins was robbed in November and again this month. He lost about $4,000.

Edward Abrams, of Hewletts, robbed in May of about $500.

E. G. Miller, of Merrick, lost about $500.

James Hart robbed of $500.

George Roeckels, of Rosedale, Long Island, robbed of about $1,000. A safe was blown open.

William Verity, of Merrick; H. Worthman, of Merrick, and F. B. Smith, of Baldwin, robbed in all of about $1,500.

P. M. Brown, of Hempstead, robbed two months ago of about $1,000.

P. G. Muller's hotel, Merrick, robbed of valuables estimated at $500.

Philander R. K. Jennings, of Merrick, a trustee of the Church Charity Foundation, robbed of $2,000 last January.

J. H. Schulmann, of Baldwin, robbed of $500.

WILL TEST QUARANTINE LAW.

Edward Hotchkiss Objects to Detention of Passengers in Port.

Edward Hotchkiss, the second cabin passenger on the Ward liner Havana, who insisted on passing his period of quarantine on board the steamer rather than go to Hoffman Island, left the steamer yesterday, after permitting his temperature to be taken. He left the city, but announced that he would return and "see the thing through."

He reiterated his declaration made several days ago that he would make his detention a test case in the courts to bring about a revision of the quarantine regulations.

"DIRECTORY OF DIRECTORS" OUT.

The "Directory of Directors" for 1907 is off the press. It is divided into two parts, the first containing a complete alphabetical list of directors or trustees having New York City addresses, followed by the names of the companies with which each is associated. The name of the firm with which each director is most closely identified is indicated. In the second part of the book there is an appendix containing selected lists of corporations in banking, insurance, transporation, manufacturing and other lines of business alphabetically arranged. The book forms a comprehensive directory of the larger business interests of the city.

MAN DIES FROM STARVATION.

Hicksville, Long Island, June 21.—William Adams died in the jail here this morning from starvation. He was found in an exhausted condition yesterday in the barn of a farmer. A physician was called and he said the man was starving. The Nassau Hospital had no room for another patient and Adams was removed to the jail, where he was made as comfortable as possible. Adams was well dressed and looked respectable.

INCREASE IN UNPAID TAXES.

Controller Metz received yesterday from Colonel David E. Austen, Receiver of Taxes, the returns of unpaid taxes for 1906, with water arrears for 1905 and meter settings. The details of these arrears, which were transmitted to the Collector of Assessments and Arrears, are as follows:

	Taxes.	Water.	Meter.	Total.
Manhattan	$6,995,535 99	$135,349 20	$10,198 75	$7,141,083 94
Bronx	959,146 15	29,918 00	2,039 95	991,104 10
Brooklyn	2,573,395 36	78,612 22	——	2,651,920 58
Queens	462,450 11	13,172 27	——	480,622 38
Richmond	153,292 35	——	——	153,292 35
Totals	$11,143,732 96	$262,051 69	$12,238 70	$11,418,023 35

A year ago the arrears amounted to $10,405,613 67, and were as follows:

	Taxes.	Water.	Meter.	Total.
Manhattan	$6,482,068 74	$142,294 08	$1,099 16	$6,575,461 98
Bronx	735,854 06	26,134 00	——	761,990 06
Brooklyn	1,690,195 21	620,387 57	——	2,510,552 78
Queens	392,971 98	13,710 51	——	406,682 49
Richmond	142,126 36	——	——	149,123 36
Totals	$9,600,216 35	$804,426 16	$1,099 16	$10,405,613 67

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$16
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and Return via
The North-Western Line
from Chicago, daily until Sept. 30th. Tickets good on the electric lighted North-Western Limited, leaves Chicago daily 6:30 p.m. Three other daily trains to St. Paul and Minneapolis, leave Chicago 9 a.m., 9:45 p. m., 3 a.m.
$18 Chicago to Duluth and Superior and return, daily until Sept. 30th; two trains leave Chicago daily, 10 p.m. (Duluth Superior Limited) and 3 a.m.
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ARMY AND NAVY NEWS.

Both Services Interested in Compensation Increase.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]
Washington, June 21.

ARMY AND NAVY PAY PLANS.—The Navy, War and Treasury departments have taken up the draft of the bill for the increase of service pay. The bill was drafted recently by Pay Inspector T. J. Cowie, of the navy, on duty at the Naval Academy, and is received with approval on every hand. The general board of the War Department is giving special consideration to the bill and will submit a report on it. It is intended to have only one bill, and that will be sent by the departments probably to the House or the Senate military committee, and will stand as an administration measure. Another proposition is to have the bill introduced as it was last year by Mr. Capron, in the House, and by Mr. Dick, in the Senate, and to have it still known as the Dick-Capron measure, by which title it has become familiar to legislators, and would on that account gain something in obtaining approval.

NEGRO TROOPS TO CROSS PACIFIC.—The 25th Infantry is booked to sail from San Francisco for the Philippines some time between August 8 and 15. It was intended to send that negro regiment to Manila on an earlier transport, but this has been found impossible, and the transport Crook will have to be pressed into special service in order to have the regiment taken to the Philippines at all this summer. The command was delayed from its scheduled sailing date on account of the investigation which has been conducted by the Senate Military Committee into the Brownsville affray. That is over, so far as there is any need of calling on the officers or men of the regiment for testimony, and the command will sail as soon as possible.

EXTRA HAZARDOUS DUTY PAY.—Submarine torpedo boat work is regarded as entitling those who perform it to some special consideration. It has been decided that in addition to the $5 a month which will be received by men assigned to submarine boats, the Navy Department will also pay $1 a day for every day or any portion thereof which the submarine remains below the surface for cruising purposes. It is stipulated that this extra allowance shall not amount to more than $15 a month.

ORDERS ISSUED.—The following orders have been issued:

ARMY.

Captain THEOPHILUS B. STEELE, coast artillery corps, from 80th Company, coast artillery corps, to unassigned list.

Captain EDWARD KIMMEL, coast artillery corps, from State College of Washington, July 13, to 80th Company, coast artillery corps.

The following assignments of first lieutenants of coast artillery corps are made: ERNEST S. WHEELER, to 92d Company, Fort Flagler; GUY B. G. HANNA, to 70th Company, Presidio of San Francisco; WILLIAM T. CARPENTER, to 68th Company, Fort Baker; JULIUS C. PETERSON, to unassigned list, Artillery District of Puget Sound; WALTER E. DONAHUE, to 76th Company, Fort Barrancas.

First Lieutenant GLEN F. JENKS (captain, ordnance department), to 15th Company, coast artillery corps.

First Lieutenant FREDERIC W. HINRICHS, Jr. (captain, ordnance department), to 22d Company, coast artillery corps.

First Lieutenant LLOYD P. HORSFALL, coast artillery corps, from 70th Company, coast artillery corps, to unassigned list.

Captain FITZHUGH LEE, 7th Cavalry, to Fort Riley; thence with 1st Squadron, 13th Cavalry, during march to Fort Sheridan.

Captain SAMUEL A. PURVIANCE, 2d Cavalry, military attaché; to general hospital, Washington Barracks.

Brigadier General JOHN M. K. DAVIS, to Boston and await further orders for convenience of government.

Second Lieutenant PHILIP H. SHERIDAN, 5th Cavalry; to Fort Riley; thence with 1st Squadron, 13th Cavalry, to Fort Sheridan.

Major REUBEN B. TURNER, 8th Infantry; charge construction work, Pacific branch United States Military Prison, Alcatraz Island, relieving Second Lieutenant Matthew H. Tomlinson, 22d Infantry.

First Lieutenant ARTHUR L. KEESLING, coast artillery corps, from 20th to 100th Company, coast artillery corps.

Lieutenant Colonel JOHN M. BANISTER, deputy surgeon general, from Fort Riley to Omaha, for temporary duty as chief surgeon Department of the Missouri.

Captains JAY J. MORROW and JAMES B. CAVANAUGH, First Lieutenants EDWARD N. JOHNSTON and CLARENCE O. SHERRILL, corps of engineers, before board at Army Building, New York City, for examination for promotion.

Contract Surgeon CHARLES W. THORP, to Fort McIntosh.

Second Lieutenant RICHARD J. HERMAN, 23d Infantry, to Madison Barracks for temporary duty.

NAVY.

Captain G. B. HARBER, detached the Independence; to command of the Maine, July 10, vice Captain N. E. NILES; home and wait orders.

Captain G. P. Colvocoresses, detached Naval Academy; home and wait orders.

Lieutenant W. C. Asserson, detached the Tacoma; home and wait orders.

Midshipman V. P. Coman, detached the Indiana; to the Tacoma.

Midshipman R. P. Scudder, detached the Iowa; to the Truxtun.

Medical Inspector C. T. Hibbett, detached Navy Department; to command Naval Hospital, New Fort Lyon, vice Surgeon T. A. Berryhill, to Nebraska.

Acting Assistant Surgeon C. J. Holeman; to Naval Hospital, Philadelphia.

MARINE CORPS.

Captain James W. Broatch, detached marine barracks, Navy Yard, Boston, to charge recruiting, District of Illinois, with headquarters at Chicago, relieving Captain Carl Gamborg-Andresen, who will report to commandant, Navy Yard, New York, to conduct marine detachment to marine barracks, Navy Yard, Puget Sound, reporting to commandant latter station for temporary duty at marine barracks, and to command marine detachment for service on the Nebraska when commissioned.

First Lieutenant FREDERICK A. RAMSEY, detached marine battalion, Camp Elliott, Isthmian Canal Zone, Panama; to marine barracks, navy yard, Washington.

Second Lieutenant WILLIAM T. HOADLEY, detached headquarters marine corps July 18; to marine barracks, navy yard, Portsmouth, N. H.

Captain JAMES T. BOOTES, to temporary charge recruiting district of Pennsylvania.

Captain THOMAS F. LYONS, detached marine barracks, naval station, Culebra; to marine barracks, navy yard, Boston.

First Lieutenant ROBERT Y. RHEA, detached marine barracks, navy yard, Norfolk; to marine barracks, navy yard, Mare Island, thence to marine barracks, naval station, Guam.

First Lieutenant HOWARD H. KIPP, detached marine barracks, navy yard, New York; to marine battalion, Camp Elliott, Isthmian Canal Zone, Panama.

Captain FREDERICK L. BRADMAN, detached marine barracks, navy yard, Boston; to command marine barracks, naval training station, San Francisco.

Captain ARTHUR T. MARIX, detached marine barracks, naval training station, San Francisco; report to brigadier general commandant at Washington.

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

ARRIVED.

June 16—The Porpoise, the Plunger, the Shark and the Nina at Newport.

June 20—The Lebanon, at Lambert Point; the Denver and the Cleveland, at Suez; the Olympia, at Annapolis; the Prairie, at Savannah; the Nero, at Norfolk.

SAILED.

June 20—The Hannibal, from Philadelphia for Portsmouth, N. H.; the Wolverine, from Muskegon for Harbor Springs, Mich.; the Nero, from Newport News for Norfolk.

REPORT OF ANNAPOLIS VISITORS.

More Practical Instruction at Naval Academy Recommended.

Washington, June 21.—The report of the board of visitors to the Naval Academy, at the head of which is Senator Gallinger, of New Hampshire, was made public at the Navy Department to-day. On three points, the report says, the board desires to express an emphatic opinion. First, that no portion of any future class should be graduated in advance of the full four years' course; second, that under no circumstances should the standard of instruction be lowered, the academy in almost all its departments being now magnificently equipped, and the board regarding it as unwise to make the course of instruction less exacting than it now is; third, that such a revision should be made of the courses of study and methods of conducting and making examinations as will develop and bring out the average all around ability of the midshipmen, rather than to give him prominence in any particular study. The board points out that the primary object of the academy is to educate boys to be efficient naval officers, and changes in the curriculum should be in the direction of making the course of instruction less theoretical and more practical.

The report recommends the creation of a new department for the study of electricity, for the enactment of legislation permitting the graduation of midshipmen as ensigns, that for admission to the academy a certificate of proficiency in courses of study approved by the Secretary of the Navy and issued by such institutions of learning as may have been approved by him, may be accepted in place of the mental examination now prescribed, and that the detail of all officers at the Naval Academy should be for three years. The board records "its appreciation of the admirable condition in which it finds the Naval Academy in all its departments and the proficiency of the midshipmen in their drills and exercises as well as their alertness and general bearing."

FLEET RETURNS TO HAMPTON ROADS.

Norfolk, Va., June 21.—The battleships Iowa, Ohio, Indiana and Maine returned to Hampton Roads to-day, dropping anchor off the exposition. The officers report successful manœuvres off the coast.

HOBOKEN-NEW YORK TUNNEL OPEN.

McAdoo Underground Bores Meet—Making Ready for Rails.

Underground connection between Hoboken and Sixth avenue and 9th street, Manhattan, was established yesterday morning, when the tunnel bores which connect Hoboken with 15th street, Jersey City, were brought together. The two bores were united at a point about one hundred feet north of the Lackawanna Canal, in Hoboken. The bore from Hoboken was begun in December and the one from 15th street, Jersey City, last October. The Hoboken terminal, which has been in course of construction for nearly a year, will be completed in about two months.

The trains from Hoboken will at the beginning use the tunnel from the foot of 15th street, Jersey City, to the foot of Morton street, New York. This tunnel is being rushed to completion. Tracks are being laid, and little remains to be done to make this bore under the river ready for the use of trains.

The New York end of this tunnel runs under Christopher street to Sixth avenue, to 23d street. This will be the uptown terminal of the McAdoo tunnel system. There is a branch of this line under 9th street running east from Sixth avenue to Astor Place.

The Sixth avenue line has been pushed under Sixth avenue as far as 14th street, and it is expected that the tunnel will be in operation to this point by October 1 at the latest.

When the tunnel from Exchange Place, Jersey City, to Cortlandt street, New York, is completed, it will be connected with the 15th street tunnel by means of the transverse subway under Washington street, Jersey City, so that it will be possible to ride from Hoboken to Cortlandt street as well as to 23d street and to Astor Place.

MEXICAN REPUBLIC CENTENNIAL.

Mexico City, June 21.—President Diaz has issued a proclamation, proposing a great celebration to commemorate the centennial of the republic's independence. The ceremonies will begin on September 15, 1910. All citizens are expected to contribute toward the fund.

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