WORK, NOT SOCIALISM

DEMANDS OF REBELS.

Chairman How Is Proud of His Heart, Just the Same.

Rebellion broke out yesterday in the National Committee for the Relief of the Unemployed at its headquarters at No. 20 Duane street, which Controller Metz gave to it. Some of the members got out entirely, declaring that they were tired of passing resolutions and listening to socialistic maunderings when they wanted work. The other members kept right on talking.

C. A. Curtis, a boilermaker, who is out of work, and William Cronin, led the rebellion, and for some time yesterday did some talking themselves to the reporters in the hearing of J. Eads How, of St. Louis, chairman of the committee, of his almost-socialistic tendencies, charging that the committee was being made an annex to the Socialist party. Mr. How listened to them in unusual silence, contenting himself in carrying chairs, which had been given by the city, up two flights of stairs to the committee room.

Said Curtis, pointing to Chairman How:

"That's the man. Ask him if he ain't a socialist."

Said Chairman How:

"Oh, I might be a socialist or an anarchist, but I think not."

Asked if he was a member of the Socialist party, he said:

"No, sir; but whatever socialism is in my heart I am proud of."

Curtis and Cronin gave exclamations of relief when Chairman How stopped talking, and of disgust at what he said. Mr. How continued "toting" the chairs as though the malcontents were not there who wanted work instead of socialism. Curtis said after he had disappeared:

"Now, what d'ye think of that? Says whatever socialism he has in his heart he is proud of! I wonder how that is going to provide work for men who don't want charity. This place is providing nobody with work, and I believe Controller Metz wouldn't have given the use of the building if he had known the purposes it would have been put to."

"I don't believe that with all the hot air talked here six people have got work through this labor bureau," said Cronin. "If it ain't socialistic, why does the committee put socialist planks in all the resolutions it gives out to be published? That's what I would like to know."

"We want work, not charity nor socialism," said Curtis. "I am going to the first job I've had for many months. It is from the National Metal Trades Association."

Curtis then drew from his pocket a letter to the committee from the manager of a philanthropic body containing a check for $10, with the remark:

"This was sent in all kindness by the man who wrote the check, but it is work we want, not charity."

"You just take that check back to the signer," said Cronin.

"Don't get excited," said Curtis. "Course I'll take the check back, but the man meant well."

Later on Curtis and Cronin, on behalf of the dissatisfied member, gave out a statement, in which they said:

We the unemployed at No. 20 Duane street do wish to say, as far as we are concerned, that we have never voted at our meetings in favor of the eight-hour workday, as we are only trying to get work, if it were only an hour a day. We are in no condition to agitate for any political party or question. The resolutions given out as coming from this body we know nothing about, as we are a free, independent body, and want every member to use his own judgment in all questions, national, state and political.

In reply Mr. How issued this:

Curtis and Cronin are chronic kickers, who are not pleased because they cannot run the committee to please themselves. They will be voted out of the committee to-morrow with the others who are in the bolt, as I believe there is enough horse sense in the committee to vote them out on the ground that such kickers are no help in our work.

EDUCATION BUILDING CONTRACT.

Rochester Firm Gets It—Van Merrick, of New York, Gets Appointment.

Albany, June 27.—Governor Hughes returned from New York at noon to-day and announced that the Trustees of State Buildings had awarded to the R. T. Ford Company, of Rochester, the contract for building the new State Education Building, to be erected in Albany, almost opposite the Capitol. The Ford company bid was the lowest, being $3,022,382. The board overruled a protest made by the P. J. Carlin Construction Company, of New York, against the Ford company bid, saying the latter's bid was defective.

The board appointed Charles Van Merrick, of New York, clerk of the works, at an annual salary of $4,000. He is to see that the contract is properly carried out. The architects, Palmer & Hornbostel, received another allowance of $35,000. Work on the building is expected to be begun at once.

TALLY-HO ACCIDENT VICTIM DEAD.

Mrs. Winn, One of Injured Club Women, Expires—Others Likely to Recover.

Newport, R. I., June 27.—Mrs. Henry Winn, of Malden, Mass., one of the club women who was injured by the overturning of a tally-ho coach while on a pleasure excursion here yesterday in connection with the convention of the General Federation of Women's Clubs in Boston, died early to-day from the fractures received in the accident, without recovering consciousness. Mrs. Winn's was the second death among the ranks of the club women during their visit to this city, Mrs. Sarah Shute, of Coon Rapids, Iowa, having died yesterday from heart disease.

Mrs. Bennett F. Davenport, of Watertown, Mass., and Mrs. Helen C. Sundeau, of Lincoln, Neb., the only others whose injuries were considered very serious, were reported at the Newport Hospital today to be on the way to recovery.

STEAMER'S CYLINDER CARRIED AWAY.

Newport, R. I., June 27.—The British steamer Sellasia, bound from Huelva for Philadelphia, was sighted off the Nantucket Shoals Lightship to-day and reported that her high pressure cylinder had been carried away, according to a wireless message from the lightship to the government wireless station here.

CONNECTICUT DEMOCRATS FOR M'NEIL.

New Haven, June 27.—Inquiry made of the members of the Connecticut delegation to the Denver convention has shown that the delegation is unanimous for Archibald McNeil for the nomination for Vice-President on the Democratic ticket. Connecticut expects to send its first workers to Denver next Tuesday.

TWO R. R. FATALITIES AT CUBA, N. Y.

Cuba, N. Y., June 27.—Frank Wilcox was killed at the Spring street crossing of the Erie Railroad here this morning. He was sitting on the track and was struck by a freight train.

Don Freeman, of Olean, tried to board the noon train from Rochester as it was pulling out of the station. He was thrown under the wheels and horribly mangled and his death is certain. He has a wife and four children in Olean.

COUPLE HELD FOR SHOOTING.

John Sheridan, of No. 16 South Eldert street, Rockaway Beach, and his wife, Emily, were arraigned before Magistrate Gilroy in Far Rockaway yesterday, charged with being implicated in the shooting of James Travers, of No. 18 South Eldert street, Rockaway Beach, on Friday afternoon. They were both held for further examination to-morrow to await the result of Travers's injuries. Travers is in St. Joseph's Hospital, Far Rockaway, with a bullet in his left side, and in such a serious condition that physicians have been unable to probe for the bullet. There is still considerable mystery about the shooting. Travers told Coroner Ambler that he had a quarrel with Sheridan and that the latter shot him. Shortly after Sheridan was arrested his wife went to the police station and said she did the shooting. Instead of complying with her request to release her husband, the police arrested her.

CLUB WOMEN IN SESSION.

Discuss Reports of President and Two Committees.

Boston, June 27.—The club women in attendance at the ninth biennial convention of the General Federation of Women's Clubs to-day took up their regular sessions.

The forenoon was a busy one, two division meetings, regarded as of much importance because they considered the general subject of household economics and education, taking place in addition to the business sessions. The meeting under the head of household economics considered a report from the chairman of the committee of that name, and the subject was discussed by Mrs. Burton Smith, of Atlanta; Mrs. Robert J. Burdette, of Los Angeles; Mrs. Virginia C. Meredith, of Cambridge City, Ind., and Mrs. Juniata Sheppard, of St. Paul.

The education committee reported at the meeting held under its supervision. The co-operation of women's organizations for good schools was described by Miss Laura D. Gill, and Mrs. Desha Breckenridge, of Lexington, Ky., told of "The Educational Awakening in Kentucky." "English Scholarships for American Women" was the subject of an address by Mrs. Ella D. Glines.

The annual report of the president, Mrs. Sarah Platt Decker, of Denver, was discussed at the several business sessions, following which the committee appointed to consider changes in the bylaws made its report. Arrangements were made for a duplication of the proceedings at a meeting in the afternoon.

After to-day's general session had been formally called to order Mrs. Decker announced the death of Mrs. Henry Wynn, of Malden, Mass., as the result of injuries received in the coaching accident at Newport yesterday afternoon, and also the death from heart disease of Mrs. Sarah Shute, of Coon Rapids, Iowa, on board the steamer Mount Hope, near Newport, yesterday.

Mrs. D. N. Cooley, of Iowa, honorary vice-president of the general federation, then offered a prayer for the dead delegates, and those in the big gathering bowed their heads in response.

At Symphony Hall to-night the legislative and industrial session was presided over by Mrs. May Alden Ward, and the evening's programme opened with the report of the chairman of the committee, Mrs. Clarence Burns, of New York.

The opening address was by Mrs. Joseph Medill McCormick, of Chicago, whose topic was "Welfare Work." Mrs. Sarah Louise Arnold, dean of Simmons College, of Boston, spoke upon "Industrial Education," giving the practical and technical points of view.

The closing address was by Senator Albert J. Beveridge, of Indiana, who spoke upon "National Legislation on Child Labor." His remarks were in part as follows:

Let the women of America determine that American child slavery shall cease and it will cease. Take your stand against any candidate of any party who pretends that the nation cannot end this infamy; take your stand for any candidate of any party who is willing to enact the law, and let the Supreme Court pass on its constitutionality. The lives of American children are more important than parties. The success of this great human reform is more vital than the success of any candidate.

From this day on until this national law shall be passed go forth and work for this great moral reform, and if your interest flags let this be your thought when you go out to work for this reform: Suppose that these children that I have told you about were your children, and with this thought burning in your soul answer the cunning sophistries of politicians who would beguile you and so called "constitutional lawyers" who would confuse you by saying that if Congress had passed more than twenty laws keeping various articles out of interstate commerce and trusted the Supreme Court to decide their constitutionality Congress can afford to pass this law and trust the Supreme Court to decide its constitutionality. Ask the enemies of this reform why they are unwilling to let such a law go before the Supreme Court for its decision. Ask them why they hesitate to pass this law when the Supreme Court has upheld every similar law ever passed from the foundation of this Republic.

At the overflow meeting at Chickering Hall Mrs. Sarah S. Platt Decker presided and the principal address was by Owen R. Lovejoy, general secretary of the National Child Labor Committee, whose topic was "Industrial Education."

A civic conference on tuberculosis occupied the attention of the delegates part of this afternoon. The chief speaker was Mrs. Rufus P. Williams, of Cambridge, who talked on the need of arousing the public to activity in this matter and creating public sentiment which shall result in a general enlightenment as to how the disease can be prevented, and in the establishment of sanatoriums, camps, etc.

A conference on "Forestry" was also held this afternoon. Many of the delegates went on excursions to various points about Boston.

PACIFIC TORPEDO FLEET FORMED.

Will Be Divided Into Three Flotillas, Under Commander W. A. Gill.

Washington, June 27.—A Pacific torpedo fleet, to be headed by Commander William A. Gill, of the Solace, the torpedo supply ship of the fleet, has been organized on the Pacific Coast from the various torpedo vessels there. It is to be divided into three flotillas, made up as follows:

First, the Whipple, the Truxtun, the Hopkins and the Hull; second, the Paul Jones, the Perry, the Preble and the Stewart; third, the Lawrence, the Farragut, the Goldsborough, the Rowan, the Fox and the Davis. Temporarily the Farragut is assigned to the second flotilla until the Paul Jones is commissioned.

Anticipating the departure of the Atlantic battleship fleet from San Francisco on July 7, the Navy Department has ordered the departure of various auxiliaries, including the supply and hospital ships as follows: The Ajax and the Glacier, June 29; the Panther and the Yankton, June 30, and the Culgoa and the Relief, July 1.

CONTEST FOR SEIZED JEWELRY.

Birmingham Firm Will Fight Federal Smuggling Action Brought in Pittsburg.

Pittsburg, June 27.—Proceedings were begun by United States District Attorney Dunkle to-day for the forfeiture of the jewelry alleged to have been smuggled into this country from the West Indies by Albert Walker, formerly of Abraham & Bros., Birmingham, England, and Ralph Waldman, of Kingston, Jamaica. There are 136 pieces of jewelry, valued at about $15,000. E. R. Carder, representing the English firm, arrived here yesterday and identified most of the jewelry as belonging to Abraham & Bros. He will contest for its possession.

STATE EDITORS ELECT OFFICERS.

K. Luke McHenry, of "The Chittenango Times," Chosen President.

Niagara Falls, N. Y., June 27.—The New York State Press Association adjourned this afternoon, after electing the following officers: President, K. Luke McHenry, "Chittenango Times"; vice-presidents, W. H. Greenhow, "Hornell Tribune"; W. J. Dollard, "Seneca Falls Journal"; E. L. Adams, "Marathon Independent," and W. D. McKinstry, "Watertown Times"; secretary-treasurer, A. O. Bunnell, "Danville Advertiser," and executive committee, H. J. Knapp, "Auburn Advertiser"; W. O. Greene, "Fairport Mail"; George E. Marcellus, "Leroy Gazette"; Robert L. Forbes, "New Rochelle Paragraph," and C. I. Combes, "Johnstown Republican."

A resolution was adopted declaring it the sense of the association that the efforts of the United States government to eradicate certain abuses that have grown up under a previous lax administration of the laws governing the entry and carriage of mail matter of the second class be commended, and assurance extended of the association's encouragement and support of the movement.

THE WORLD'S OLDEST TREE.

The oldest tree in the world is to be found in the Isle of Cos, on the coast of Asia Minor. It is a platane, under the shade of which Hippocrates, the father of medicine, lectured to his pupils. Now, as the tree at that time must have seen many years, the tree, it would seem, is considerably over twenty-five hundred years old. The trunk has a circumference of 32½ feet, and it still bears leaf, but decay is apparent, and two of the principal limbs have to be supported by brick pillars.—London Globe.

A SAILOR DROWNED AT COLON.

Washington, June 27.—Harry E. Roy, whose home is given at No. 98 Elm street, Worcester, Mass., an ordinary seaman on the battleship New Hampshire, was lost overboard from that vessel at Colon yesterday.

LE ROUX ON AMERICA

French Traveller and Writer Calls It Country of Extremes.

Paris, June 19.—Hugues le Roux, the French traveller, who several months ago returned from an extended trip through the United States, is writing his impressions in a well known French review.

He has decided that America is the country of extremes in everything, and in support of his conclusion he takes up, first, the climate. A European going to America, for instance, in April, he says, writes to a friend in New York for advice as to the clothes he should bring. He receives a reply that a blizzard is raging and that he had better bring his furs. A week later, when he disembarks at Hoboken, he might imagine he had taken the wrong line and he had really sailed for Rio de Janeiro. The sun is burning from a copper heaven and New York is like a furnace.

"The people," he goes on to say, "are like the climate, which goes from winter into summer by a series of bounds and recoils. Their ideas, sentiments and energies—physical, psychic, moral, social and political—swing from one extreme to the other. The thing least known in America is that marvellous mean and that average of temperature, culture, idealism, poverty, riches, etc., which during generations have made France and the French. Every one," he says, "knows that the founders of the United States were passionate lovers of liberty. For that reason the principle of the equality of man has become there a dogma. Yet President Roosevelt seriously applied this principle and invited the celebrated negro, Booker Washington, to lunch at the White House, and almost lost his popularity in consequence.

"A few days later a white chambermaid in a New Orleans hotel refuses to make Mr. Washington's bed, on the ground that he is a negro. The hotel manager puts her out. She complains to the newspapers. A subscription is opened. In the evening she receives a comfortable sum, and the next day she is married."

M. le Roux then comments on the splendid physical development of the youthful students at American colleges, but says that when the young men rushed to the recruiting stations during the war with Spain fully 80 per cent were thrown out by the medical examiners.

The American only enters business to fight without quarter to conquer his enemy, M. le Roux says. He recites the story that young Mr. Vanderbilt was quick to claim $100 due him for driving an automobile in a contest in Europe, but that a few weeks later he gave $1,000 to a peasant woman in France because his automobile had broken the shaft of her donkey cart.

Certain scandals in the American financial world, M. le Roux says, might create the impression in Europe that when there is a lack of vigilance men snatch at every opportunity offered, but "whoever has travelled in America will tell you of innumerable cases of public probity unknown in the Old World." He cites a case that came under his observation at Rochester, where an old woman, who kept a shop, habitually left it open when she went to dinner, leaving displayed the notice: "Help yourselves. The price of each article is marked. You will find change in the till." The woman declared she had never had a cent or an article stolen.

With regard to the American woman, he says the world knows what a terrible ransom of dollars the American wife exacts from her husband to maintain her luxury. "Yet," says M. le Roux, "America is also the country where you will find young girls most surrounded by admirers. They refuse them one after the other, and prefer to work rather than live with a man whom they do not love—that is to say, 'who does not correspond with their ideal.' An excess of idealism alternates with the sharpest common sense. It is the same with everything that touches sentiment. The United States, the country par excellence of love marriages, is also the place where there is the greatest percentage of divorces. Extremes! Extremes! How else can you explain that the Americans, who comprise the largest number of free thinkers ever gathered together in any country, give voluntarily to the different religions established there the largest sums ever contributed to worship in any epoch of history?

"In spite of the fact that New York is the largest Jewish city in the world, the second German city after Berlin and the third Catholic city after Paris and Vienna, it has retained its character as a Protestant city and its American aspect. It matters not that regions have been created where only French, Italian, Greek or Syrian languages are spoken. The visitor has not the impression of a city given over to foreigners."

The non-existence of classes (as understood in the Old World) he attributes to the fact that no American believes himself destined to live and die in any condition or position. The perpetual hope exists of doing better. "Get on," he says, "is the watchword. There is no place in the United States for class barriers. The fact is that all men in America resemble one another in a strange fashion. Even age does not seem to make a difference. They are neither boys nor old men. They are young because they live on hope. Hope? It is in the air. The man who lands breathes it. He gets drunk on it, and in this intoxication he, the arrival of the day before yesterday, makes the same gestures, utters the same words, as his brothers of election."

NORTHFIELD CONFERENCE OPENS.

East Northfield, Mass., June 27.—With the largest attendance in its history, the twenty-fourth session of the Northfield student conference of the World's Student Christian Federation, is under way to-day, with more than 1,000 college students present. Of this number nearly 100 are from Harvard, 150 from Yale, while the rerainder represent about 150 different educational institutions and ten races.

The conference begun last night with an opening address by John R. Mott, secretary of the federation. Athletic sports began to-day.

BOY SAVED BY FOUR MEN.

With hundreds of bathers watching the struggles of Benny Caneto, sixteen years old, it remained for Harry Hartgen to rescue the boy as he was being swept under the Dreamland pier early yesterday morning. The wind and tide carried Caneto far beyond the life lines. Unable to swim himself, Hartgen called to "Joe" Hart, also employed at Dreamland, and with two other men got the boy close in shore, near the pier. A rope was lowered and a noose fastened around Caneto's waist and he was hauled up to the pier. All were attended by Dr. H. Ray Cannon.

NEARLY READY FOR POLE.

Peary's Ship, the Roosevelt, Well Equipped for Arctic Trip.

The work of loading and preparing the Arctic ship Roosevelt for her forthcoming trip to the North has gone forward so rapidly that the crew will take a rest to-day. Captain Robert A. Bartlett, who will be Commander Peary's skipper on the long and cold passage to Grant Land, kept his men working night and day, and practically all the work that had to be done while the Roosevelt was in port has been accomplished.

The Roosevelt will not look as attractive when she clears from New York on July 1 as she did when Commander Peary took her on her first expedition. She was freshly painted then and her masts and booms were clean and varnished. She is a stancher vessel now than she was two years ago, and will be of greater service to the explorer, but her shabby hull and smoke begrimed house give her the appearance of a tramp steamer that has circled the globe on a year's journey.

Only the funnel and the interior of cabins will take on a coat of paint. These "luxuries," as Captain Bartlett explained, were necessary.

"Commander Peary is looking out for the details of durability," said the skipper, "and does not intend to spend money on frills. We are already coaled, and have tucked away about fifteen thousand pounds of pemmican. We will be ready to start on July 1, the date set by Commander Peary for his departure. We have gone along so well that we can afford to lay off work on Sunday. The Roosevelt is in great trim and will fill all the needs of the expedition both in speed and durability. We will get to Grant Land the first week in September and Commander Peary will start out on his sledge journey over the ice in February."

It was learned yesterday that the surgeon who will accompany Commander Peary is Dr. Goodsell, of New Kensington, Penn. He was aboard the Roosevelt yesterday attending to the arrangement of his supply of medicines for the journey. It was generally believed that Commander Peary had limited the personnel of the expedition to his captain, his secretary, his surgeon and his crew of eleven men, but it was said yesterday that a son of Lieutenant Colonel Henry D. Borup, of the University Club, would be taken along by the explorer.

Commander Peary will not board the Roosevelt at Newfoundland as was expected. He is now in Maine, but will arrive here on Monday. A telegram was received from him yesterday commending the work of the crew and urging them to have the steamer ready for departure on July 1.

WRECKERS CAUSE CRASH.

One Killed and About a Score Injured at Lofty, Penn.

Hazleton, Penn., June 27.—One man was killed and about twenty passengers were injured, some seriously, at Lofty, in the mountains, twelve miles from here, early to-day by the wrecking of a Pennsylvania passenger train, which is believed to have been deliberately derailed by the spiking of the tracks. The dead man is the engineer, Aaron Raub, of Pottsville. The injured passengers were brought to the State Hospital here.

The Pennsylvania uses the Lehigh Valley Railroad tracks between Delno Junction and this city. The superintendent of the Lehigh Valley says his men found two spikes on the tracks placed in such a way as to leave no doubt that they had been put there deliberately to wreck the train.

The tracks where the accident occurred extend along the side of a mountain. When the cars left the tracks they toppled over on the mountainside of the roadway. Had they fallen on the opposite side they would have gone down a steep embankment more than fifty feet deep.

Lehigh Valley detectives, assisted by the county authorities, have started an investigation, but no clew has yet been found as to the identity of the wreckers. The authorities are at a loss to understand why any one would attempt to wreck the train, as no express car is carried on it.

MAYORS CHARGE SLANDER AND LIBEL.

Seabright (N. J.) Man, Thwarted in Spite Plans, Ridiculed Executives.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Long Branch, N. J., June 27.—James Allgor, of Seabright, who for several weeks has been annoying the residents of the Rumsen Road by threatening to rent his bungalow near the Rumsen cottage colony to negroes, was arrested to-day on charges preferred by Mayor P. Hall Packer of Seabright and Mayor McMahon of the Rumsen Borough for slander and libel. Allgor holds the two Mayors partly responsible for his failure to obtain a license for a merry-go-round, bowling alley and shooting gallery, to operate in connection with his ice cream business, which, he says, was ruined because of the boycott of Rumsen cottagers.

Flying from the flagpole over Allgor's bungalow this morning were two pieces of men's underwear, bearing the names of Packer and McMahon, while in front of the house was a sign announcing a sale of second hand garments. The flag and sign were removed by Patrolman McPeck. Judge Bedford, of Seabright, held Allgor in the sum of $1,300 for his appearance before the grand jury.

OHIO PAVING GRAFTER GOES TO JAIL.

Columbus, Ohio,—June 27.—Entering the Ohio penitentiary to-day, Fred J. Immel, forty-nine years old, convicted of bribery in the Cleveland-Trinidad paving scandal, began his sentence of four years.

He will be employed as a nurse in the prison hospital, being considered too old to do hard work. Officers are on their way to Vancouver, B. C., to meet Arthur Beck, the fugitive assistant city engineer, also convicted of bribery, when he lands from a steamer on July 2. He has signified his intention of returning to Columbus to face indictments still pending against him and to appear against other accused men.

SURROGATE DAVIS RESIGNS.

Kingston, N. Y., June 27.—Charles Davis, of Saugerties, has forwarded his resignation as Surrogate of Ulster County to Governor Hughes, to take effect on August 1. Mr. Davis has resigned to devote his time exclusively to the State Water Supply Commission.

OFFERINGS AT THE STORES

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION SEE THE ADVERTISEMENTS IN TO-DAY'S TRIBUNE.

R. H. MACY & CO., Broadway, between 34th and 35th streets, lay stress this week on a sale of waists, girls' dresses, women's undergarments, bathing suits and dresses, embroideries and laces and summer curtains, draperies and screens. They also announce a clearance sale of dress cottons and a special sale of summer furniture. On Tuesday they will have a special sale of leather goods and women's handkerchiefs and vests and boys' pajamas.

BLOOMINGDALES', Third avenue, between 59th and 60th streets, have a sale this week of hosiery, misses' dresses, white skirts, women's low shoes and Oriental rugs.

BONWIT, TELLER & CO., West 23d street, announce their final June clearance sale of jumper frocks and linen suits; they also call attention to a sale of tailor made suits for women, pongee and linen coats and skirts.

HEARN, West 14th street, offers a special June sale, which will last only two days more, of summer suitings and women's underwear. They also have a morning sale to-morrow of women's apparel.

JOHN FORSYTHE, Broadway and 18th street, directs attention to a sale of linen skirts; also calls attention to a special sale of dresses and jumper suits.

O'NEILL-ADAMS COMPANY, Sixth avenue, between 20th and 23d street, calls attention to its July sale of furniture, beds and bedding at special values.

BLUMSTEIN, West 125th street, between Seventh and Eighth avennes, announces a sale of house furnishings and window screens.

SIMPSON-CRAWFORD COMPANY, Sixth avenue, between 19th and 20th streets, has arranged a sale this week of imported robes, bed spreads, towels, sheets and various rugs.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., Broadway and 19th street, offer special values this week in garments for motoring, touring, steamer wear and travelling requisites, and will also have a sale of summer wear and household linens and bedding.

STERN BROTHERS, West 23d street, announce a special sale to-morrow of silk and lingerie summer dresses. They also call attention to a sale of summer cloaks and wraps, house gowns and kimonos, parasols, misses' and girls' summer apparel and fittings for cottages and country homes.

B. ALTMAN & CO., Fifth avenue, between 34th and 35th streets, call attention to a special sale on Tuesday of ready made gowns; also have a special sale to-morrow of women's house gowns, bathing suits, women's shoes and men's wear at special prices.

A. D. MATTHEWS' SONS, Brooklyn, have arranged a special sale of steamer trunks, and will offer muslin pillow cases at special values to-morrow.

ABRAHAM & STRAUS, Brooklyn, invite attention to the last week of their June sale of lawn robes.

AMERICAN SPECIALTY COMPANY, No. 1127 Broadway, will have a sale this week of field and marine glasses, women's handbags and dress suit cases.

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, June 27.

TO SAVE MARE ISLAND.—Much interest attaches to a report which is shortly to be expected from a special board of experts which has been in session at the Mare Island (California) Navy Yard for some months. This board includes in its composition army engineers and representatives of the navy corps of civil engineers, and the duty has been to show the vexatious and costly problem of maintaining a sufficient depth in the approaches to the Mare Island Navy Yard to admit of the entrance to that establishment of the largest ships of war. Unless something of this sort is done Mare Island will have to be closed, except to the smaller ships, since none of the battleships can reach the yard save under the most favorable conditions of tide, and then only with some risk of grounding. Various plans have been tried in the hope that a permanent relief would be effected. Even the annual dredging, which costs considerable, has failed to effect any permanent improvement. The latest scheme tried was that which was suggested by Civil Engineer H. H. Rousseau, U. S. N., whose promised success in this direction gained for him the appointment as chief of the bureau of yards and docks, and later as a Panama Canal Commissioner, in which capacity he is now serving on the isthmus. The Rousseau plan adopted the system of scouring, in order to remove the silt which formed the obstruction to the channel. The new plan, which has been the subject of a report by the special board which has just completed its labors is not divulged, and will not be until it is acted upon by the Secretary of the Navy. It may take a special appropriation for the construction of dams and removal of locks with other dredging, in which event the work may be done under the army engineers who have charge of the river and harbor work in San Francisco. The results of the investigation are of great importance to the Mare Island Navy Yard, since upon the existence of that establishment depends the prosperity of the town of Vallejo. If Mare Island is to be abandoned an effort will be made to establish another navy yard in the immediate vicinity of San Francisco.

ARTILLERISTS IN CONTROVERSY.—Considerable trouble has been caused by rival bidders who have been seeking the War Department contract for the range finders which are to be installed in considerable numbers at all the coast fortifications. Competitive tests to determine the relative merits of the instruments were held some weeks ago at Fort Wadsworth, and were supplemented by experiments conducted at Fort Monroe. The result of the tests was the adoption of the range finder designed by Major I. N. Lewis, of the coast artillery corps, who is now in charge of one of the departments at the artillery school at Fort Monroe. A manufacturer who was interested in a rival instrument supposed to be the design of another army officer has filed a protest with the War Department, claiming that the specifications in the Lewis instrument have not been complied with. The result is that the work on this instrument has been suspended pending further hearing. The situation is one which aggravates the military authorities, largely on account of what they regard as a needless delay in equipping coast defences with these range finders. The incident has led to the adoption of a rule which will be rigidly enforced hereafter in competitive tests, especially in that of another type of range finder which is to begin at Fort Monroe on Monday. At the conclusion of the test the various competitors will be required to sign acknowledgments that the test has been satisfactory, or if not satisfactory to state in writing exactly in what respect the dissatisfaction exists. This acknowledgment is to be binding upon those who sign the paper.

ADVANTAGES FOR MILITIAMEN.—If the recommendations of the recent national militia board are approved by the Secretary of War it will be possible for a member of the national milita of any state to appear for inspection at any guard headquarters within the state limits. This is to provide for such members as may not be able to present themselves for inspection when their own organization is being inspected. Their absence from home will not mitigate against their standing, and for the purpose of fulfilling their duties with the militia they will be allowed to attach themselves to any organization in their respective state for such purpose.

ORDERS ISSUED.—The following orders have been issued:

ARMY.

Major JOHN T. KNIGHT, General Staff, to camp of instruction, Fort Benjamin Harrison, September 2.

Major LAWSON M. FULLER, ordnance department, is retired.

Major SAMUEL C. VESTAL, General Staff, to camp of instruction, Chickamauga Park.

Captain P. D. LOCHRIDGE, General Staff, to camp of instruction, Fort D. A. Russell.

Captain JAMES H. M'RAE, General Staff, to camp of instruction, Leon Springs.

Captain JOSEPH L. KNOWLTON, coast artillery corps, detailed to fill vacancy in quartermaster's department.

Captain ERNEST D. SCOTT, 5th Field Artillery, from Battery E to unassigned list, August 15.

Captain OLIVER L. SPAULDING, Jr., assigned Battery E, 5th Field Artillery.

First Lieutenants MAHLON ASHFORD, ARTHUR N. TASKER, GARFIELD L. M'KINNEY and CALVIN D. COWLES, Jr., medical corps, to Company C, hospital corps.

First Lieutenant JOHN R. BARBER, medical corps, assigned assistant curator, Medical Museum, Washington.

First Lieutenants JOSEPH A. WORTHINGTON, HOWARD M'C. SNYDER and HIRAM A. PHILLIPS, medical corps, to Company B, hospital corps.

Contract Surgeon GEORGE B. JONES, from San Francisco to Fort George Wright.

Major LAWSON M. FULLER, ordnance department, four months' leave.

NAVY.

Captain A. V. ZANE, from the Philadelphia to navy yard, Portsmouth; vice Captain J. R. EDWARDS, to the Philadelphia.

Lieutenant W. T. CONN, Jr., and Ensign W. H. LASSING, from naval hospital, Mare Island, to medical school hospital, Washington.

Midshipman K. HERON, from naval hospital, Annapolis, thence to the Idaho.

Surgeon J. F. URIE, detached the Pennsylvania; to navy yard, Mare Island, examination for retirement; then to naval hospital, that place.

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

ARRIVED.

June 25—The Sioux at Boston.

June 26—The Dubuque at Tompkinsville; the New Jersey and the Washington at San Francisco; the Mayflower at Oyster Bay; the New Hampshire at Colon.

SAILED.

June 26—The Dubuque from Tompkinsville for Portsmouth, N. H.; the Fox and the Davis from Portland for Astoria; the McKee and the Chickasaw from navy yard, New York, for Newport; the Washington from Mare Island light for San Francisco.

BOSTON REPULSES "HOSTILE" FLEET.

Nine Cruisers, One Battleship and a Torpedo Planter "Sunk."

Boston, June 27.—A "hostile" fleet of nine cruisers, one battleship and one torpedo planter swept in from the sea on the outer harbor defences of the city to-night, and amid a heavy cannonading of big guns under a terrifying brilliancy of searchlights every ship of the enemy was sunk, either by the concealed mines of the outer harbor or by the heavy bombardment of the six forts in the inner water.

Simultaneously there was a land attack, and company after company of infantry, armed with repeating rifles and rapid fire guns, approached the forts on the flanks and rear in small boats, and these, too, were all blown up or sunk by the infantry forces stationed in the forts, reinforced by light artillery.

The result of the greatest battle thus far of the combined Massachusetts volunteer militia forces, the coast artillery and the regulars in the annual mimic war manœuvres was thus a complete victory for the coast defences of Boston Harbor.

ARMY PARTY ON STAFF RIDE.

Leavenworth, Kan., June 27.—A party of thirty-two United States Army officers, eight instructors, twenty-two students and two Mexican army officers will leave here next Wednesday for a staff ride. They will go to Manassas Junction, Va., by train, where they will be supplied with horses from Fort Myer.

The officers will start at Manassas on July 4. They will end the ride at Gettysburg, Penn., on July 14.

Major J. L. Morrison, commandant of the military service schools, will be in charge of the party.

THE SALEM FINISHES ECONOMY TRIAL.

Quincy, Mass., June 27.—The new scout cruiser Salem returned to her dock at the Fore River yards this afternoon, after having finished her economy trial of twenty-four hours at an average speed of twelve knots an hour. She burned one ton of coal to every 6.6 miles. This is exactly the same quantity of coal used by her sister ship, the Chester, on her economy test.

HUMORS OF CAMP LIFE.

How Liquor Is Smuggled In—Troop D's Songs.

Pine Camp, N. Y., June 26 (Special).—Most of the work of New York's cavalrymen during the encampment here has had to do with the forming of "cavalry screens." This is a fanlike formation, extending over a wide front, and troopers are sent to scout in advance of the main body. It seemed an odd term to the men of Squadron A, from Manhattan, and late in the week they sent a luckless "rookie" to the adjutant to ask for a "cavalry screen." He was sent from one tent to another in the same old way, and the camp is still laughing. A newcomer in the 23d N. G. N. Y. was sent for red oil for the red lantern. Others were sent for doormats, sheets, the "key of the parade ground" and tanglefoot for the tent flies.

Both regulars and militia have shown the usual amount of soldierly ingenuity in getting beer and whiskey into camp. The strict guard at the station hasn't stopped the contraband liquids from coming into camp. One soldier came through at night, and was carefully searched by a suspicious officer, but nothing was found on him. A little while later he slowly drew in a strong black thread, the end of which he had attached to a bottle for a "bunkie" and dropped on the ground outside the lines. The thread he paid out as he went along, and he was undiscovered.

The following songs were composed and used by members of Troop D:

"THE GIBSON BATHING GIRL."

Mister Gibson, Mister Gibson, why can't we take a swim?
Paint us, please, with dimpled knees and plenty of rounded limb.
Mister Gibson, Mister Gibson, just give your brush a whirl,
And they'll say on the beach, "There's a peach, a peach of a Gibson Bathing Girl."

FAREWELL FROM OUR WIVES AND SWEETHEARTS.
("Honey Boy.")

Troopers D, we hate to see you starting.
Troopers D, we're grieving at this parting.
When you are marching, marching to the plains,
Troopers D, Troopers D,
And if ever you come home again, boys,
We will kill for you the fatted hen, boys.
Troopers brave, please behave,
For we're waiting, waiting, waiting for you,
Troopers D.

"THE GIRL WHO THREW ME DOWN."

Every Sunday I go down to that old Long Island town.
But it's not for the air that I'm going there—it's really to see Kittie Brown.
And I long to settle down, in that old Long Island town,
For try as I may, I cannot keep away, from the girl who threw me down.

CAMP DAYS.
("School Days.")

Camp days, camp days, dear old Pine Plain camp days.
Up in the morning at half-past five,
Drill all the day till you're hardly alive,
These are the days of "non-com" knocks,
Swanka's bad grub and dirty sox,
Sleeping at night on a few soft rocks—
All for a dollar a day.

"BUDWEISER'S A FRIEND OF MINE."

Bud, Budweiser's a friend of mine, friend of mine, yes, a friend of mine.
What care I if the sun don't shine, while I've got Budweiser?
That's the reason I feel so fine, feel so fine, yes, I feel so fine,
For though Bill the Kaiser's a friend of Budweiser's, Budweiser's a friend of mine.

TAKE ME BACK TO SYRACUSE.
("New York Town.")

Take me back to Syracuse, Syracuse, Syracuse,
I can get there none too soon,
A bed will be a boon.
At Higgins's place on Genesee
A great big beer is waiting me.
How I long for that beer,
Which I can't get up here,
Take me back to Syracuse!

"THERE COMES A NIGHT."

For there comes a night when we all get tight and the water wagon is a lonesome sight,
Nobody cares if the landlord swears,
Nobody cares if they fall downstairs.
We drink queer drinks, and we think queer thinks,
And the world seems made up of skating rinks;
There comes a night when we all get tight,
And I'm glad when it comes, aren't you?

DOO-GLE-ASS.
("Harrigan.")

D-O-double U-G-L-A-S spells Doo-gle-lass.
I've put down the Scotch whenever I've been able,
Never a Mott has put me 'neath the table.
D-O-double U-G-L-A-S—that's fine.
I'm a horse that a horse never has got a horse upon.
Doo-gle-lass—that's me.

"BE SWEET TO ME, KID."

Aw gee, be sweet to me, kid, I'm awful fond of you.
Aw gee, when you're cross with me, nothin' looks good, I'm so blue.
On the square, kid, I'm crazy about you for fair—
love me the way you did.
Fill me with joy, my honey boy—go on, be sweet to me, kid.

SCHIL-LEE.
("It's a Grand Old Name.")

For it is Linus, Linus, Dutch as any name can be,
For, with propriety society can't say Schil-lee.
But it was Schil-lee, Schil-lee, long before he reached his fame,
If there's something here that sounds so queer
It's that damn Dutch name.

"SO WHAT'S THE USE."

So what's the use of all these cunning little babies growing up to homely men,
Oh! what's the use of people growing old and dying, if we must be born again,
Oh! what's the use of lending any one a fivespot, if next time he borrows ten?
All single folks, 'tis said, will always w