A YEAR OF PROSPERITY.

OUR DOMESTIC EXPORTS AMOUNT TO ABOUT $1,500,000,000.

The Balance of Trade Far Larger Than Ever Before—Cash Balance in the Treasury of $175,088,221, and a Stock of Gold in the Treasury Vaults of Nearly $500,000,000.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—At the close of business to-day the United States Government ended the most successful financial year in its history. The fiscal year ends on June 30, but as the last day of the present fiscal period happens to fall on Sunday, the records of the Treasury Department were virtually complete at 4 o'clock this afternoon. While the finances of the Government are in a most encouraging condition, the commerce and industries of the United States, as shown by official records kept during the twelve months, have reached a condition of prosperity unprecedented, the exports of domestic products amounting to about a billion and a half of dollars, and the balance of trade being far larger than ever before.

The United States Treasury has had a most remarkable year and Secretary Gage said this afternoon that the outlook for the fiscal year 1902 was as encouraging as at any time since the Government was established. So far as he could see there were no rocks ahead, and he authorized the statement that he will continue indefinitely the purchase of bonds, relying on the great resources of the Treasury and the steady income from sources of revenue to sustain him. He said also that he had no immediate intention of resuming the refunding operations authorized by the act of March 14, 1900.

This year, for the first time, the Secretary of the Treasury purchased bonds in the open market without advertising for proposals, as has been the custom heretofore. The Treasury has received during the fiscal year more than it has spent by the sum of $75,601,042.19, which is the largest surplus that has been realized in any year in the last decade, except 1900. It would have exceeded by far even the record of last year had not purchases of bonds been made to the amount of nearly $15,000,000. Yet, as Mr. Gage said to-day, a large surplus is not to be regarded as an unmixed blessing, and it is only valuable in a survey of our finances as showing the prosperous condition of the Treasury as compared with the years of Democratic administration, when a deficiency in the revenues caused repeated issues of bonds and plunged the nation deeper into debt.

One significant thing in the Treasury statement on this last day of the fiscal year is that the available cash balance amounting to $175,088,221.28, is larger than ever before in the history of the country. At the same time the stock of gold in the Treasury vaults has reached the enormous sum of nearly $500,000,000, a condition which a few years ago was entirely unlooked for.

The briefest record of the Treasury finances during the last year is as follows: Receipts from customs, $238,786,741; from internal revenue, $305,214,411; from miscellaneous sources, $41,547,157; total, $585,548,309. Expenditures for civil and miscellaneous purposes, $122,286,089; for the military establishment, $144,543,912; for the navy, $60,580,706; for Indians, $10,894,975 for pensions, $139,321,930; for interest, $32,319,654; total, $509,947,306. The receipts from customs were about $6,000,000 larger this year than last year, and from internal revenue about $13,000,000 larger.

The War Department was more expensive this year by about $10,000,000 than it was in 1900, the Navy about $4,000,000 more, and the civil and miscellaneous expenses about $17,000,000 more. On the other hand, the refunding of the national debt has caused a saving of interest already of about $8,000,000.

In talking over the favorable condition of the Treasury to-day Secretary Gage spoke of the radical new departure of buying bonds without advertising for proposals.

"I considered the proposition very thoroughly before deciding to carry it out," said Mr. Gage, "ascertaining what the law was and examining into the condition of the Treasury with a good deal of deliberation. I found that although it had been the custom to advertise for proposals whenever it was proposed to buy bonds, there was no law to prevent the Secretary of the Treasury from entering the open market in the same way as a private individual might do, and thus avoiding a possible concerted rise in prices.

"In March, when I announced that bonds would be purchased if offered at a price acceptable to the Treasury Department, I explained very fully what conditions would regulate the determination of the price to be paid. It is not necessary to repeat that. The result is that we have bought nearly $15,000,000 worth of bonds, which would have matured within the next six years. I made the purchases because the surplus funds in the Treasury fully warranted it, and I have been gratified that the action has been received with universal approval

"We now have maturing within the next seven years about $379,000,000 worth of bonds. It will be necessary, therefore, to take up something like $50,000,000 worth of bonds for each year of that period. We cannot forecast the future, but if prosperity continues the purchases can be made without embarrassing the Government finances or injuring any private interests. In case it proves impossible to purchase all of them, an extension of certain issues can be made. But by buying bonds, as we are doing now and as we expect to continue to do, the whole world has an object lesson in the stability of our Government, and financial interests everywhere must be impressed with the ability of the Government of the United States to discharge all obligations and protect its creditors."

The Secretary is pleased with the result of the refunding operations, by which about $400,000,000 worth of high interest-bearing and some short-term bonds were converted into the 2 per cent. long-term bonds of 1930. The results, he believes, are all that the framers of the Refunding law could have expected, and the saving of interest is a material advantage to the Government and to the people who pay taxes.

Referring to the outlook for the coming year Secretary Gage predicted that on account of the large funds to be disbursed on account of the annual appropriations, because of rebates to be made for internal revenue stamps under the new law, and by reason of dull business and consequent reduced customs receipts in July and August, there will be a deficit in the Treasury during the first two or three months of the fiscal year about to begin. He believes, however, that there will be a surplus in the fall and that this will increase during the year, despite the fact that on the basis of the last year's returns there will be a reduction of about $40,000,000 in internal revenue receipts caused by the repeal of some of the war taxes. The Treasury officials believe that the business prosperity of the country will be greatly advanced, however, and that the internal revenue receipts will not be reduced by nearly as much as $40,000,000 over the record of the last year.

The figures showing the condition of the national debt at the end of the fiscal year will not be ready for several days. The statement is complete to May 31, however, and it can be said safely that the Government has reduced its indebtedness by large figures; and if Secretary Gage's expectations are realized the debt will continue to decrease in a gratifying ratio for a long time to come.

Are You Going to Purchase Real Estate in Queens Borough? See to-day's SUN, page 10.—Adv.

SALUTES FOR THE THOMAS PATTEN.

Beamiest Craft Hereabouts—Can Carry 1,800 Passengers Up Shallow Shrewsbury.

Radiant with bunting, the new Patten Line steamboat Thomas Patten, the broadest craft of her length in these waters, took her maiden spin yesterday up the Hudson and seaward a little below the point of the Hook. The ocean crossers coming in and going out and Bay and river craft of all sorts tooted nautical how-de-dos to the beamy side-wheeler.

The "Patten boys"—Thomas G., the admiral of the squadron; Walter R., the treasurer, and A. S.—had invited skippers and pilots of local fame, men of the sea generally, and a hundred or more men and their wives, whose chief business is on land. The builders of the boat's engines, W. & A. Fletcher of Hoboken; the maker of the hull, T. S. Marvel, and J. W. Millard, her designer, were among the excursionists; also David Barrie, the American representative of Sir Thomas Lipton; Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Terhune, Mr. and Mrs. John Hussey, Jr.; John G. O'Keefe, Dock Commissioners Murphy and Meyer, Alexander Barrie, William Ewarts Benjamin, Oliver Doud Byron, Mrs. J. Gasherie, H. L. Horton and Mrs. Philip Daly and Fred Vilmar.

The Patten, named for the father of the "Patten boys," is the fifth and finest of the squadron that plies between this city and resorts along the Jersey shore, connecting with places as far as Ocean Grove by trolley.

Although the Thomas Patten is the biggest boat of the line, being 211 feet long over all and 59 feet beam over guards, she has the lightest draft. When loaded she can navigate without danger of grounding the shallowest channel of the Shrewsbury, which is less than five feet deep. She can accommodate about 1,800 passengers. Her hull is of steel, and it was a problem with her designer to shape it for speed with such beam. She is a fast boat, as she demonstrated yesterday by covering the course between Rector street and Sandy Hook in one hour. Occasionally when "hooked up" she developed a speed of eighteen miles.

Brent Good made a speech to the Pattens in behalf of their guests when the main deck aft had assumed the aspect of the Patten's own fizzy wake. He deplored that Congress hadn't appropriated a million for the deepening of the Shrewsbury, the finest stream barring the Atlantic, in Jersey or elsewhere. If it were made navigable for large excursion craft, Mr. Good prophesied Coney Island wouldn't be in it with the Jersey summer resorts, from Seabright to Asbury Park.

Mr. Benjamin, who is President of the trolley line along the Jersey beach, prophesied that Jersey was going to be the breathing place for New York's multitudes in the near future. All that was needed was more ships like the Patten; the longshore trolley would do the rest.

ELEVATOR MISHAP IN BROOKLYN.

Major John J. Hawes and Allen Reich Sustain Severe Injuries.

Major John J. Hawes, 64 years old, of 26 McDonough street, and Allen Reich, 38 years old, of 971 Madison street, were seriously injured early yesterday afternoon in an elevator mishap in the Kings County Trust Building in Fulton street and Court Square, Brooklyn. Major Hawes had just put one foot in the car when Edward Ross, the young negro in charge of it, pulled the rope.

As the car started upward, Major Hawes was lifted about five feet and then thrown off, dropping into the well at the bottom of the shaft. While he was still lying in the well disabled and Mr. Reich was struggling to pull him up, the car came down slowly and crushed against both men, which had only a free space of two feet and six inches under the car. When the men had been rescued it was found that Major Hawes, in addition severe internal injuries, had a broken rib, a cut on the head and several bruises. Mr. Reich a fractured leg and severe bruises and abrasions. They were removed to the Brooklyn Hospital.

Major Hawes has charge of the information bureau at the Police Headquarters in Smith street and is well known among Grand Army men. After being mustered out of the Volunteer service at the close of the Civil War he got a commission as Lieutenant in the artillery in the Regular army and served for several years at Fort Hamilton and other posts. He has held the place in the Police Department since Mayor Schieren's administration.

COUNTY TREASURER ROBBED.

Thieves, He Says, Overpowered Him in His Office and Set the Place on Fire.

MINDEN, Neb., June 29.—Burglars late on Thursday night broke into the Court House, surprised and overcame County Treasurer Norlin, who was working overtime, secured $9,000 in currency, set fire to the Court House and escaped. The Treasurer says he had worked until 9.45 o'clock and had gone to a restaurant, and that on his return he locked the door and went to work again. Within five minutes, he declares, he was struck unconscious and only revived to find evidences of the robbery and to be staggered by flames bursting from the hallway. He gave the alarm.

After the fire company had extinguished the flames the police investigated and found that the money drawer had been broken and the vault looted. A special meeting of the Board of Supervisors was held yesterday and a reward of $1,000 was offered for the apprehension of the robbers.

TRANSPORT SERVICE CEASES.

Hereafter Regular Lines Will Do U. S. Business Between Here and the West Indies.

The United States Army transport service which was inaugurated between this port and Cuba and Porto Rico at the outbreak of the Spanish-American War in 1898 ceases to exist to-day by order of the War Department and the fleet of transports that were engaged in that service will be disbanded. The fleet originally engaged in the West Indian service were the Sedgwick, the McClellan, the Rawlins, the McPherson and the Crook. Four steamship lines offered to do the work for one-third less than the cost of the transport service and yesterday contracts were closed with these companies. They are the Ward Line, the Munson Line, the Red D Line and the Porto Rico Steamship Company.

It is expected that 700 men will be affected by the doing away with the transport service and that the Government pier at the foot of Pacific street, Brooklyn, will be given up.

FOLEY CAPTURES TWO DIVVERITES.

Bacigalupo the Undertaker and Valenti, King of the Italians.

The friends of Councilman Thomas F Foley announced yesterday that two prominent Divver men had decided to leave Divver and come into the Foley camp. The two men are Charles Bacigalupo, the official undertaker for the Divver Club, and Daniel Valenti, known as the "King of the Italians," because of his influence with the Italian people in the district. As soon as Valenti, who has a saloon at Park and Baxter streets, decided to join the Foley faction, he started the Valenti Association, which will have a Fourth of July outing at New Dorp. The principal event will be a fat men's race for a $250 gold watch. Among the competitors will be "Biz Tom" Foley, 275 pounds; John Hoyer, 230 pounds; Michael Stapleton, 235 pounds; Charles Warren, 225 pounds; Maurice Quinlan, 210 pounds; Joseph Rolan, 225 pounds, and William Townsend, 220 pounds.

Erie County Democratic Politician Drops Dead.

BUFFALO, June 29.—Fayette Kelly, one of the leading Democratic politicians of Erie county and a prominent attorney, dropped dead of apoplexy at his home in Hamburg at about 9 o'clock this morning. Mr. Kelly had been chairman of the Board of Supervisors a number of times and had served for the town of Hamburg on the board about fourteen years. He was still a young man, married, and had no children.

Antique Furniture, Modern Furniture.

As Collectors we are proudest of the Old.
As Makers we are proudest of the New.
As Merchants we are proudest to have in these two stores of ours the very best examples of each; to have them in such quantity, such variety of style and cost; and to be able to sell them at such Moderate Prices.
Especially reasonable—Fine Old Rugs.

Schmitt Brothers,
Two Stores. { Cor. 25th St. & 4th Ave. / 40 East 23d St. } Two Stores.

WONT BUY 7TH NATIONAL.

MERCANTILE NATIONAL OFFERED TO BEFORE IT FAILED.

No Offer Now Pending—Criminal Complaint Against Kimball Not Definite Enough—Is Gen. Thomas a Preferred Creditor?—Ninth National Sells Marquand Collateral.

It was learned yesterday that the Seventh National Bank's depositors and other creditors had a narrow escape from receiving, in quick time, 100 cents on the dollar for their claims against the bank. It was learned that, the day the bank failed President Frederick B. Schenck of the Mercantile National Bank, at the corner of Dey street and Broadway, directly across the road from the Seventh National, made overtures to the directors of the latter institution to take over all of its assets and to assume all of its liabilities, with the idea that the new business which the Mercantile would secure would be worth the outlay. In short, President Schenck's offer was to buy the Seventh National Bank. The directors of the Seventh didn't know quite what to do about the offer, and while they were hesitating Mr. Schenck learned more about the bank's real condition and also noticed that a fair share of the Seventh's business was coming to the Mercantile anyway. Perceiving this, he promptly withdrew his offer. It was said also yesterday that a similar offer had been made by another bank and withdrawn. It may be now stated that no bank institution will make an offer in the immediate future for what is left of the Seventh National Bank.

William Nelson Cromwell, counsel for Edward R. Thomas and Edwin Gould in the matter of the Seventh National Bank, said yesterday that a story had come to him to the effect that some of the stockholders of the bank were opposed to a reorganization of the institution by Messrs. Thomas and Gould. Mr. Cromwell said that he was sure that the story had no foundation in fact. He said that he had heard of no such opposition, but, on the contrary, he had assurances from what he believed to be a majority of the stockholders that they were favorable to any plan of reorganization which should be favorable to Mr. Thomas and Mr. Gould. Mr. Cromwell added that two investigations of the bank's affairs were under way. One was being conducted by the National Bank Examiner and the other by himself. The result of neither examination would be known for several days, and until it was possible to give out definite information no statement would be issued. He also said that it was premature to say that the stockholders would be assessed 100 cents on their holdings, or any other amount.

There was a rumor current in Wall Street yesterday to the effect that Bank Examiner Raynor would be appointed the permanent receiver of the bank. The rumor could not be confirmed, but it was said that such a course might be followed in order to bring about a settlement of the bank's affairs as quickly as possible. It was said that a bank examiner would not be appointed permanent receiver unless there was good ground for believing that the bank would resume business on some basis at a very early date or that it would be finally wound up within a short time.

An attempt made to proceed criminally against William H. Kimball, former President of the Seventh National Bank, was nipped in the bud yesterday by United States Commissioner Shields. A complaint was drawn up and presented to the Commissioner late on Friday afternoon, in which Mr. Kimball was charged with violations of the National Banking act. One of the charges was that he lent $1,600,000 (more than three times the bank's capital) to Henry Marquand & Co. on securities which he knew were not worth the face of the loan.

Yesterday morning after Commissioner Shields and Assistant United States District Attorneys Houghton, Parsons and Ball had examined the complaint, Mr. Shields said:

"The document does not contain sufficient evidence against the accused person to justify the issuance of a warrant. The charges were based largely upon rumors and reports and it would not be fair to issue a warrant on any such evidence. Therefore nothing will be done about the matter unless a supplemental complaint is presented containing proper evidence of some overt act. I have given the attorneys for the newspapers whose representative filed the complaint until Monday to file a supplemental complaint."

When it became known that an attempt had been made to cause the arrest of ex-President Kimball, bankers and brokers were much interested to know how the attempt would end. Most of them were of the opinion that while Mr. Kimball had technically violated the law in lending $1,600,000 to the Seventh National Bank, yet they held that a liberal and rational construction of the banking laws would not hold him criminally responsible.

"There is no doubt," said one well-known banker, "that Kimball made a bad break when he lent that amount of money to such a shaky firm. I do not believe, however, that he can be held to be criminally liable. What would happen to a bank president, for instance, if, while he was in Europe, his bank lent a considerable sum of money to a firm in just the same shape. Could he be held criminally responsible for the loan, if it should turn out to be a bad one."

All doubt as to what kind of security Gen Sam Thomas received for money advanced to the Seventh National was settled yesterday morning when it was definitely announced that he got about $1,200,000 of the best securities the bank had. That point having been settled, Wall Street folks wanted to know whether Gen Thomas would now be regarded as a preferred creditor, or whether he must take pot luck with all the rest of the creditors of the collapsed institution. As a general creditor, it was held that he would have to make up the securities he received for the money he advanced to the bank, and then take his pro rata share of the assets. The opinion of one of the best-known bank presidents in town was asked about this yesterday and in expressing his opinion he said:

"The idea that Gen. Thomas must become one of the general creditors of the bank is too absurd to be considered. The bank was a going concern when he advanced the money. For security he took collateral which was satisfactory to him. The whole transaction was in the nature of a purchase of securities from the Seventh National Bank, and those securities Gen. Thomas is at perfect liberty to sell in the open market for what he can get for them at any time he sees fit. The Ninth National Bank lent money to Henry Marquand & Co., receiving satisfactory security for the loan. When Marquand & Co. failed the Ninth National promptly sold those securities. Why shouldn't Gen. Thomas do the same?"

As against this opinion, despatches from Washington were received here yesterday morning to the effect that, while Mr. Dawes, Comptroller of the Currency, refused to express an opinion as to Gen. Thomas's status as a creditor of the Seventh National Bank, the officials of the Treasury Department were pretty generally of the opinion that he must be regarded in the same category as all the other creditors and take his share of the assets, whatever they might be. Just after these Washington despatches had been read in Wall Street, a statement, emanating from a person more or less interested in the affairs of the Seventh National Bank, was made public to the effect that it had been decided that the best way to settle the question of Gen. Thomas's status as a creditor of the bank would be to return to him the money he had advanced and asked him to return the securities. How this can be done, now that the bank is in the hands of the Comptroller of the Currency was not definitely explained.

Frank Sullivan Smith, the assignee of Henry Marquand & Co., said yesterday that he did not think it would be possible to issue an official statement regarding the firm's condition before the middle of this week. He said that, having found the local creditors to be willing to cooperate with the assignee in the settlement of the firm's affairs, he was now going to turn his attention to the out-of-town creditors. Mr. Smith was asked if it were true, as reported yesterday, that the Ninth National Bank had sold out the securities it held for a loan of $100,000 to Marquand & Co., and he said that it was true. The Ninth National Bank had a credit balance at the Clearing House yesterday of $398,000.

Mr. Smith was asked if he could explain in greater detail than has yet been explained, the story that Marquand & Co. had been in the habit for some time before their assignment of "kiting" checks with the help of the Seventh National Bank. He said he had found nothing to show that they had "kited" checks. An official of the Clearing House, when asked if the story was true, made this non-committal statement:

"I don't know whether the story is true or not. When the action of President Delafield of the National Park Bank is submitted to careful analysis, however, it would seem that there might be some foundation for the story. In the first place, it is most unusual—I myself never heard of such a case before—for security to be required as a guarantee of the payment of a check, but President Delafield certainly did require such security, and he got such as satisfied him. From what I have heard, and from what I have read, it would seem that President Delafield's action in requiring security for a check of $300,000 drawn by Marquand & Co. on the Seventh National Bank and certified by that bank, is not clearly understood. It seems to me that the whole thing is as plain as the nose on your face. Marquand & Co., I would infer, wanted to check against that $300,000 after it was deposited in the National Park Bank. The moment the National Park accepted the check, and sent it through for collection, the bank became responsible for its face if the drawers were not responsible, or if the certification of the Seventh National proved to be worthless. President Delafield had probably heard rumors regarding the condition of the Seventh National. Therefore he questioned and questioned rightly the ability of the bank to certify a check for so large an amount.

"The weakness of Marquand & Co.'s credit has been known in the Street for many months. Therefore, he was taking no chances with the makers of the check. He simply said to the Seventh National Bank in substance this: 'Gentlemen, one of your customers has offered to us for deposit a check for $300,000, which you have certified. I don't wish to be unneighborly, but before my bank can become responsible for the check it must be secured with collateral, which would return, on sale at any time, the amount of the check.' He got the collateral, and then received the check and sent it through for collection. If there had been any 'kiting' of checks by Marquand & Co. between the two banks previous to that, President Delafield's action in reference to the $300,000 check put a stop to that 'kiting' at once."

In regard to the assets and liabilities of Marquand & Co., the assignee said yesterday morning that while he couldn't give any estimate, he was pretty sure that the liabilities would not be as much as $8,000,000. Asked if it were true that Henry G. Marquand, father of Henry Marquand, was a creditor of the firm to the extent of $2,000,000, Mr. Smith said that he was unable to state.

Probable Issue of New Illinois Central Stock.

Recent advances in the price of the stock of the Illinois Central Railroad were explained in Wall Street yesterday by semi-official reports from Chicago that an issue of $25,000,000 of new Illinois Central stock was soon to be made to cover the purchase of prospective acquisitions of subsidiary lines. Present stockholders of Illinois Central, it is said, will be permitted to subscribe for this new stock at par.

BEST & CO
UNIPUTIAN BAZAAR

Children's Warm Weather Requisites.

A few more of the inexpensive articles which we are offering at this season:

CHILDREN'S STRAW SAILOR HATS, in black and white mixed, and all white, 69c.

BOYS' BATHING SUITS, Two Piece Cotton Jersey, navy with red or white stripe, 85c.

BOYS' FANCY SWIMMING TRUNKS, 35c.

CANVAS BATHING SLIPPERS, 25c.

MISSES' MOHAIR BATHING SUITS, navy, trimmed with fancy striped galatea, $3.25.

BOYS' OVERALLS of covert cloth, 50c.

GIRLS' ROMPERS of tan Holland, trimmed with red or blue, 75c.

BOYS' SUIT CASES of sole leather, made in best possible manner, $4.50.

BROKEN LOTS BOYS' WASH SUITS; sizes 3 to 12 years, $1.85.

RUSSIAN SMOCKS, made of white Victoria lawn, full gathered front, white pearl buttons and three box-plaits down back; ages 2, 3 and 4 years, $1.29.

A FULL LINE GOLF AND SKELETON LINED COATS AND EXTRA GOLF TROUSERS.

STOCKINGS. Light, Medium and Heavy Weight Hose, double knees and soles, 19c. & 25c. pair.

INFANTS' LACE OPEN WORK HOSE, black, white, pink and blue; worth double, 25c. pair.

LONG SLIPS of nainsook, yoke of fine tucks with feather stitching between, neck and sleeves finished with ruffle of embroidery, 75c.

SHORT DRESSES of nainsook, yoke of tucks and hemstitching, with hemstitched ruffle over shoulders, neck and sleeves with ruffle to correspond, skirt has hemstitched hem; sizes, 6 months, 1 and 2 years, 79c.

GINGHAM DRESSES, yoke of tucks and hemstitching with one insertion, neck and sleeves trimmed with ruffle of embroidery; colors, pink and blue; sizes, 1 and 2 years, $1.00.

PIQUE AFGHANS, trimmed with a ruffle of embroidery, $1.65.

GIRLS' SHIRT WAISTS, with sailor collar; fine colored dimity, high collar and shield of fancy white material, sailor collar trimmed with colored bands; 10 to 16 yrs., $1.69.

FINE NAINSOOK SKIRTS, made very full, deep ruffle with hemstitched hem; 12 to 15 inch lengths, 55c.

GIRLS' SHIRT WAISTS, most desirable style, made of fancy colored madras or plain white lawn, trimmed with rows of insertion, high detachable collar and soft cuffs; sizes, 30, 32 and 34, $1.65.

FOLDING BABY YARDS, made of maple with heavy duck floor permanently fastened to bottom, 21 inches high, 40 inches square (when open), $2.00.

ALSO CHILDREN'S SAND TOYS, in a very complete assortment.

60-62 West 23d St.

Amusements.

TERRACE GARDEN, 58TH & 59TH STS. near LEX. AVE.
LEXINGTON OPERA HOUSE.
TO-NIGHT AT 7 O'CLOCK.
Grand Vocal and Instrumental Concert.
TO-MORROW NIGHT. POPULAR PRICES.
"THE BEGGAR STUDENT."

Floating Roof Garden.
Steamer Grand Republic. Leaving TO-NIGHT Refined Vaudeville. Leaves W. 129th St. 8 P.M., W. 20th 8.30. Tickets 50c.

HUBER'S CASINO, Jerome Ave. and 162d St.
GRAND OPENING SUNDAY—Concert & Vaudeville. Bell & De Vaux, Florence Hartley, Edna Merrella, Josie Flyn, Charles Patterson.

Amusements.

MANHATTAN BEACH TO-DAY
3:30 & 8:30 P. M.
SHANNON'S 22D REGT. BAND
FREE BAND CONCERTS
WAR IN CHINA AND PAIN'S FIREWORKS
July 4 Great Programme
EVENINGS AT 9.
The Circus Girl
Extra Matinee Thursday, July 4.
Friday Evening, July 5,
First Performance of
"The Geisha"
Matinee Saturday at 4.
Commencing Sunday Afternoon, July 7,
Sousa and his Band

KNICKERBOCKER
Theatre, B'way & 38th St. Evgs 8:15. Sat. Mat. 2:15
AL HAYMAN & CO. ..... Proprietors.
MAMMOTH ICE COOLING MACHINE.
"Fun and catchy music. 'The Strollers' have come to stay."—Herald.
"Successful Beyond Question"—Press.
"Nothing to do but Laugh"—Mail and Express.
"Undoubtedly the Success of the Summer"—Journal.
"Should Fill the Theatre for Some Time to Come"—Post.
FRANCIS WILSON
AND CO. OF 100, IN
GEO. W. LEDERER'S
THE STROLLERS
Direction Nixon & Zimmerman.

KEITH'S
"COOLER THAN ROOF GARDENS."
14TH ST., BETWEEN BROADWAY & 4TH AVE.
DEVOTED TO B. F. KEITH'S ORIGINAL IDEA.
E. F. ALBEE ..... General Manager.
ALWAYS THE BEST VAUDEVILLE SHOW IN NEW YORK.
12:30 TO 11 P. M.
CONTINUOUS PERFORMANCE.
The Kings of all Black Face Comedians,
McINTYRE & HEATH,
Presenting Their Original Conception,
THE MAN FROM MONTANA.
The Beautiful Japanese Idyl
THE FLOWER OF YEDDO,
Staged and Produced under the Direction of the author, VICTOR MAPES.
SAM EDWARDS,
"The Modern Philosopher."
DIXON, BOWERS & DIXON, THE THREE RUBES, THE POLLY TRIO, ADAMS & BENNETT, BIOGRAPH, MILT & MAUD WOOD, JOHN KEEFE, ROSSEAU BROS., MUDGE & MORTON, HARRY BROWN, STEREOPTICON.

CASINO Broadway & 39th St. Sire Bros. ..... Mgrs.
Every Eve. at 8:15.
Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.
ON FOR ALL SUMMER
THE MERRIEST PLAY.
AT THE COOLEST THEATRE.
FLORODORA
ALL STAR CAST.
FAMOUS DOUBLE SEXTETTE.
CHORUS OF 75.
SEATS ON SALE FOUR WEEKS IN ADVANCE
SPECIAL MATINEE JULY 4TH.

PASTOR'S Continuous Performance.
14TH ST., BET. 3D AND 4TH AVS.
DAY AND NIGHT. FROM 12:30 TO 11 P. M.
SEATS, 20 & 30 CENTS
4 WESTON SISTERS
4 Singers 4 Dancers 4 Comedienne
GEORGE B. ALEXANDER
Presenting "The Church Across the Way"
LILLIE WESTERN FORD & DOT WEST
NELSON & MILLEDGE, LONEY HASKELL, FRANK O'BRIEN, HOWE & SCOTT, DAILEY & VOKES, FOSTELLE & EMMETT, NELSON & RAE, THE LARKINGTON, BUESTED SISTERS, FRANK B. POYNTON.
American Vitagraph.

THE NEW YORK To-night 8:15 On the Roof
Immense Sunday Concert BIG ALL-STAR BILL
Beg. To-morrow Night and Mats. Wed. and Sat.
GRAND VAUDEVILLE BILL followed by
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$20,000 BUYS half interest, old established steam laundry now in operation and doing business of $2,500 weekly; location, New York city; elegantly equipped; plant, including horses, wagons, &c.; very highest of references; full particulars. Apply at McDONALD & WIGGINS, 257 Broadway.

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