SILVER FOR THE PHILIPPINES.

MONETARY STANDARD SENATE COMMITTEE RECOMMENDS.

It Provides for the Coinage of a Silver Dollar to Circulate at Its Bullion Value—House Committee Will Favor Charles A. Conant Plan for a Gold Basis

WASHINGTON, March 22.—Senator Allison, chairman of the Sub-Committee on the Philippines, will submit to the full committee on Monday a plan for coining a new silver dollar for circulation in the Philippines, to replace the Mexican dollar, now the money standard of that country, in order that stability may be given to the medium of circulation and our trade conditions improved generally in the East. Although not a member of the Philippines Committee, Senator Teller of Colorado, representing the minority of the Finance Committee, took the place of Senator Dubois as the Democratic member of the sub-committee and has examined the details of the question with Mr. Allison, but the plan has the approval of all the members of the full committee, who have had the advice of the ablest Senators on both sides of the chamber.

An attempt has been made to give political significance to the decision of the committee to incorporate Senator Allison's report in the bill soon to be reported to the Senate, providing for a permanent form of government for the Philippines, but this seems to be unwarranted by the facts. The statement has been made that it is proposed to open the mints of the United States to the unlimited coinage of silver for use in the Philippines, and that the result will be the conversion of all the silver States to the Republican party. Members of the Philippines Committee say, however, that their decision to leave the money standard of the Philippines as it is at present, simply substituting an American coined silver dollar for one coined in Mexico, will have no such effect, and that the question is not a political one in any sense.

The committee plan provides for the coinage of an American-Filipino silver dollar, 416 grains, 900 fine, to take the place of the badly minted Mexican dollar, which now, because of its imperfections, passes by weight instead of its face value as stamped by the mint. It is thought that it would be much wiser for the United States to fix this dollar as the standard of value in the Philippines, passing, as it will, side by side with the English coin known as the Bombay dollar, than to disturb all trade conditions in the East by attempting to adopt the gold standard.

The question has been under consideration all winter, and Secretary Root was originally in favor of the plan recommended by Charles A. Conant, who went to the Philippines as the Special Commissioner of the War Department. Mr. Conant's plan provided that an American-Filipino peso of the value of half a dollar, like the theoretical gold yen, which is the unit of currency in Japan, should be made the standard of value, but that a silver American-Filipino peso, containing a small per cent. less silver than the Mexican dollar, should be coined, which would be receivable in business transactions as the equivalent of 50 cents in United States money, together with convenient subsidiary coin of the same character.

Mr. Conant's proposition had the indorsement of Secretary of the Treasury Gage, and it is understood that the present Secretary is equally favorable to the idea of establishing the gold standard in the Philippines. Many members of the House, too, including those who are members of the Insular Affairs Committee, which has before it a bill similar to that which is being considered in the Senate Committee on the Philippines, believe that gold should be the standard in the Philippines as well as in the United States. The House Committee have practically decided to incorporate the Conant plan in their report, but it is not thought that the controversy over the subject between the two houses will be serious, in view of the fact that the members of the Senate Committee are practically a unit in supporting the plan now being drawn up by Senator Allison, and that the President and Secretary Root and leading Senators on both sides of the chamber have come to the conclusion that it will be impracticable to force a change of the monetary standard upon the Filipino people. Moreover, it is thought that it would be unwise to do this, owing to the fact that silver is the standard of value in the Orient generally, and that it is to the advantage of the United States to allow the present monetary system to stand while seeking to extend its Oriental commerce.

The bill, when the Allison-Teller provision is incorporated, will provide for the coinage of a silver dollar of the same weight as the Mexican and British Indian dollar (416 grains) and will be 900 fine. Fractional parts, consisting of halves, quarters and eighths, will also be coined. They are to circulate at their bullion value, which at the present price of silver would be worth something like 49 cents for the dollars. The faces of the coins are to bear the emblems of the United States, and on the reverse sides inscriptions and perhaps emblems distinctly Philippine. The details of design, however, have not been decided on. The coins are intended to circulate, not only in the Philippines, but in the Orient generally, and to take the place of the Mexican and British dollar now used there.

The objection to the Mexican dollar, which now has the greatest circulation in the Philippines, is the poor mintage of the pieces and the variation not only in the weight but in the fineness, which makes it necessary to weigh in all transactions. The new dollar, which will of course, be accurate in weight and purity, would pass at a standard value.

While the exact extent of the coinage of these dollars has not yet been determined, provision will be made in the bill for supplying all demands for the currency. Some restriction may be placed upon the amount, so that it shall not go beyond that limit. Although there is a mint at Manila its machinery is rather antiquated, and for the present at least the Philippine coinage will be executed at the San Francisco and Denver mints.

In addition to providing a currency for the archipelago it is the purpose of the plan to create an additional demand for American silver and at the same time make the American emblems better known in the Orient through the circulation of the coins.

Bills Introduced in the House.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—The following bills were introduced in the House to-day:

By Mr. Fox (Dem., N. Y.): Authorizing the President to suspend the duties on all other manufactures in the United States which is sold abroad at a lower price than in the United States.

By Mr. Fletcher (Dem., Minn.): Authorizing the Secretary of War to acquire the site of land adjoining Fort Snelling, Minnesota.

By Mr. Sperry (Dem., Conn.): Appropriating $25,000 for the purchase of additional ground for the naval station at Key West.

By Mr. Walker (Dem., Va.): Authorizing the Secretary of Agriculture to sell, by private entry, seeds, plants, etc., not adapted to agricultural purposes, to citizens of the United States.

By Mr. Morse (Rep., Ill.): To pay certain Comptrollers of the War at the Philippines who were detained unassigned on duty in the army, the actual expenses incurred while held from their assignments of duty in civil tribunals.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—The armored cruiser Brooklyn, flagship of Rear Admiral Remey, has sailed from Colombo for Port Said on her way home. The cruiser New Orleans from Yokohama for Nagasaki, and the collier Ajax from Port Said for Malta. The collier Sterling has joined the North Atlantic squadron at Port of Spain.

FITCHIE SEES THE PRESIDENT.

He Is Frankly Informed That Mr. McSweeney and Powderly Must Go.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—Thomas Fitchie Commissioner of Immigration at the Port of New York, had a talk with President Roosevelt this afternoon. He came to Washington for the purpose of discussing the administration of his office and his own chances of retention in the service. The President told Mr. Fitchie frankly that he had determined to appoint his successor at an early date, and he added that the Deputy Commissioner at New York, Mr. McSweeney, would also be superseded, and that as soon as possible he should find a successor to Commissioner-General Powderly.

Mr. Fitchie told the President that if the administration of immigration affairs at New York was at fault, it was not through any intent of his own to do wrong. Such abuses as may exist in the immigration service at the principal port of the country, he said, were not due to any fault of his. He had given his best efforts for a clean and honest administration.

President Roosevelt did not discuss with him the details of the long-standing complaints made against the New York immigration office, but declared that the constant friction between officials and the talk of corruption in office could not longer be endured. He was determined, he said, to make radical changes in the personnel of the service.

Commissioner Fitchie had a similar talk with Secretary Shaw. The Secretary told him that although he had been at the head of the Treasury Department a short time only, he was dissatisfied with the conditions apparently existing in the immigration service. He was inclined to believe that Mr. Fitchie had striven to give a satisfactory administration, but the matter was in the hands of the President and he was not inclined to make any recommendation in Commissioner Fitchie's behalf.

THE POULTRY INDUSTRY.

Its Value in 1900 Was $281,178,033—Hens Laid Nearly Sixteen Billion Eggs.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—The hens in the United States were industrious during 1900, according to a report issued to-day by the Census Bureau, having laid nearly 16,000,000,000 eggs during the year, as compared with about 10,000,000,000 in the year 1890. Of the 5,739,657 farms in the United States 5,096,252 reported poultry, the total number of fowls 3 months old and over being as follows: Chickens, including guinea fowls, 233,598,085; turkeys, 6,509,367; geese, 5,676,863, and ducks, 4,807,358.

The value of poultry on hand June 1, 1900, was $85,794,996; the value of poultry raised in 1899 was $136,891,877, and the value of eggs produced in 1899 was $144,286,158. The total income derived by the farmers from the poultry industry in 1899, representing the total value of the eggs produced as well as the poultry raised, was $281,178,033. This total, the report says, makes the poultry industry one of the largest connected with agriculture.

Of the 15,525,830,252 eggs laid in 1900 the hens in Iowa were responsible for 199,243,840, and Illinois second with 172,805,340. Iowa leads also in the list of States with 18,907,673 chickens, Illinois being again second with 16,600,728. Texas and Missouri lead in the number of turkeys, having 648,671 and 466,665 respectively. The poultry of Iowa on hand June 1, 1900, was valued at $6,535,464, a figure considerably in advance of any other single State except Illinois, with an aggregate value for poultry of $6,415,033.

THE PURE FOODS BILLS.

Dr. Wiley Prefers the Hepburn to the Corliss Measure.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—H. W. Wiley, chief chemist of the Department of Agriculture, was again before the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce to-day, advocating a favorable report on the Hepburn Pure Food bill. He said there was a general demand throughout the country for the passage of a bill that would effectively prevent the adulteration of food and food products. The Corliss bill and other measures had been introduced, he said, to create a diversion so that the desired legislation should not be enacted. The 76,000,000 persons of the United States, Dr. Wiley said, were behind the Hepburn bill; behind the Corliss bill was the Retail Dealers' Association.

The Hepburn bill, Dr. Wiley said, was based upon the broad principles of justice and exact equality. It favored no product, discriminated against none. It simply required that every article should be branded or marked for just what it was. Further than that Congress had no right to go.

THE LINCOLN MEMORIAL.

Architect McKim and Sculptor St. Gaudens to Study the Site and Design.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—A meeting of the Lincoln Memorial Commission was held in the Diplomatic Reception room of the State Department to-day. Those present were Secretary Hay, Senators McMillen, Cullom and Wetmore; Charles F. McKim, the New York architect and Augustus St. Gaudens, the sculptor. It was arranged that Mr. McKim and Mr. St. Gaudens should study the site and design of the proposed memorial prior to the appointment of a committee to determine those things. The memorial is to be built in connection with the Memorial Bridge across the Potomac River from the old Naval Observatory to a point on the Virginia shore near Arlington National Cemetery. This bridge is to fit in with the plan of the Washington Park Commission for beautifying the city. A proposed roadway to the bridge is to take the form of a magnificent avenue, leading from the Capitol and past the Washington Monument.

Fraud Order Against the Erie Advertising Agency.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—The Postmaster-General issued an order to-day denying the use of the mails to the Erie Advertising Agency and Introduction Bureau of Chicago. The company advertised extensively in newspapers in different parts of the country that for a consideration the name of a beautiful blonde and wealthy widow would be sent to gentlemen desiring matrimony. On receipt of the "consideration" the introduction bureau would ask a further contribution of $5, promising on receipt of the amount to send the name of the beautiful blonde, whose fortune was stated to be between $15,000 and $100,000. Post Office inspectors asked the Attorney-General for the Post Office Department that upon receipt of the $5 the name of the beautiful widow was not sent as promised.

American Coal in Trieste.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—United States Consul Heenfield at Trieste has written the State Department saying that during the year 1901 there were imported at Trieste about 200,000 tons of coal, 75 per cent. of which came from the United States. With the exception of one cargo, all the United States coal was imported by the Austrian Lloyd Steamship Company for its own use. He says:

"I am informed that the company is so well pleased with the result of its experiment of substituting American for British coal that it has again contracted for 50,000 tons of our coal, to be delivered during 1902."

Invitations Declined by the President.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—President Roosevelt received an invitation to-day to attend the coming banquet of the Gridiron Club in Philadelphia on the evening of Grant Day. He was obliged to decline. The President to-day also expressed his regret to John J. Merrick that he could not attend the opening of the Navy Y. M. C. A. in New York next May, Mr. Merrick delivering the invitation for Miss Helen Gould, who is interested in the organization.

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INTEMPERANCE IN THE ARMY.

Order Promulgated by Secretary Root Urging Reform.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—An order urging a temperance reform in the army has been promulgated by Secretary Root, by direction of President Roosevelt. The order refers to immorality in the service and says it is the duty of officers to point out to their men the terrible effects of excessive indulgence in strong drink. The order says:

By direction of the President, the attention of the officers and enlisted men of the army, especially of those serving in the tropics and away from home, is called to the following facts:

The only really efficient way in which to control the diseases due to immorality is to diminish the vice which is the cause of these diseases. Excessive indulgence in strong drink is absolutely certain to ruin any man, physically and morally; while disease due to licentiousness produces effects which are quite as destructive and even more loathsome.

It is the duty of regimental, and particularly of company officers, to try by precept and example to point out to the men under their control, and particularly to the younger men, the inevitable misery and disaster which follow upon intemperance and upon moral uncleanliness and vicious living. The officers should, of course, remember always that the effect of what they say must largely depend upon the lives they themselves lead. It is in the highest degree necessary that each officer should be an example to his men in the way of temperate and cleanly living.

Every effort should be made to promote throughout the army a cleanly and moral tone in word no less than in deed. As a nation we feel keen pride in the valor, discipline and steadfast endurance of our soldiers, and hand in hand with these qualities must go the virtues of self-restraint, self-respect and self-control.

TWO PICTURES OF ROBT. SMITH.

The One in the State Department Said to Be That of His Uncle.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—In its collection of portraits of Secretaries of State, the State Department has had a fine old engraving purporting to be the likeness of Robert Smith of Maryland, who served for the first two years of President Madison's administration. This portrait, with those of other heads of the Department, was sent to the Charleston Exposition for display in the Department's exhibit.

Yesterday the Department received by express an oil painting labelled "Robert Smith," and with it a letter from the artist, who offered it for sale, saying that this was a copy of a likeness of Madison's first Secretary of State, and that the engraving at Charleston was not that of Robert Smith, but of his uncle. The artist explained that a descendant of Robert Smith had seen the engraving on exhibition at Charleston and had recognized it as the likeness of the uncle and not of the man whose name it bore. The Department will make an investigation to remove all doubt.

PRESIDENT AT A FENCING BOUT.

It Was Between Washington's Fencers' Club and Men From the Naval Academy.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 22.—President Roosevelt witnessed two bouts of the contests at the Fencing Club this afternoon between Dayrell Crackenthorp of the British Embassy, W. J. Early and Mr. Wright, all members of the Fencers' Club of Washington, and Messrs. J. P. Lannen, C. J. Rowcliff and F. S. Whitten, three crack swordsmen of the Naval Academy at Annapolis. The Fencing Club won the match by a score of 39 to 32. The President occupied a seat in the balcony and watched the contests closely commenting on them from time to time with the Russian Ambassador, President of the club, who sat upon his right, and the German Ambassador, upon his left. Fashionable society was well represented among the crowd that filled the clubrooms.

Congressman Burnett's Title to His Seat Confirmed by the House.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—The House to-day confirmed the title of John L. Burnett, Democrat, to the seat in the Fifty-seventh Congress from the Seventh district of Alabama, and then entered upon the discussion of the report of Elections Committee No. 1, recommending that John S. Rhea, Democrat, sitting from the Third district of Kentucky, be unseated, and J. Mckenzie Moss, Republican, seated in his place. A vote on the report will be taken on Tuesday next.

Treaty of Naturalization With Hayti.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—A treaty of naturalization between the United States and Hayti was signed at the State Department to-day by Secretary Hay and Mr. Leger, the Haytian Minister. Hayti has never recognized that her citizens had a right to expatriate themselves by becoming citizens of the United States. Under the treaty that right is conferred on them. The treaty will be sent to the Senate for ratification.

Army and Navy Orders.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—These army orders were issued to-day:

Leave of absence granted First Lieut. Robert J. Blatchford, 22d Cavalry, extended one month.

Capt. William J. Nicholls, Fifteenth Infantry, assigned for service in the pay department in the Philippines.

Capt. Samuel Augustine Bateman, Artillery Corps, from the Army Coast to Major, vice Lyons, retired.

Capt. William J. Burnside, seventeenth Infantry, transferred to the Fourteenth Infantry, vice Stephenson, promoted.

Leave of absence granted Capt. Clyde E. Hawkins, Ninth Cavalry, and First Lieut. Harry C. Ross, Ninth Cavalry, extended one month.

Leave of absence for four months granted Capt. Frederick S. Foltz, Second Cavalry.

Maj. Gen. Adna R. Chaffee, commanding the army, transmitted to the Adjutant General the following cablegram from Major Gen. Chaffee, dated Manila, March 21, 1902:

"Lieut. Gen. Lloyd Wheaton, Fourth Infantry, relieved from duty in the Philippines and ordered home to report to the Secretary of War for duty."

Leave of one year granted Capt. Clyde E. Hawkins, Ninth Cavalry, and First Lieut. Harry C. Ross, Ninth Cavalry, recommended for the Army Staff College.

Leave of one month granted Capt. Frederick S. Foltz, Second Cavalry, recommended for the Army Staff College.

Leave of absence for two months granted Capt. Frederick S. Foltz, Second Cavalry, upon the completion of his duties as a member of the Army Staff College, to apply for the Philippines.

Leave of one month granted Capt. Clyde E. Hawkins, Ninth Cavalry, upon completion of his duties as a member of the Army Staff College, to apply for the Philippines.

Leave of one month granted Capt. Frederick S. Foltz, Second Cavalry, upon completion of his duties as a member of the Army Staff College, to apply for the Philippines.

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To be sold
Wed., Thurs., Fri. and Sat. Afternoons, March 26, 27, 28 & 29, at 2 o'clock.

NAMES OF SEACOAST BATTERIES.

Heroes of the Revolution, of the Mexican, Civil and Philippine Wars Honored.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—An order has just been issued by Secretary Root naming the following seacoast batteries:

On the Fort Adams, R. I., reservation, Battery Reilly, in honor of Capt. Henry J. Reilly, Fifth Artillery, who was killed at Pekin, China, at the artillery charge upon the gate of the Forbidden city.

Battery Talcot, in honor of Lieut.-Col. Silas Talcot, who served during the Revolution.

On the Fort H. G. Wright reservation in New York, the following batteries are named: Battery Butterfield, in honor of Gen. Daniel Butterfield; Battery Barlow, in honor of Major-Gen. Francis C. Barlow, who distinguished himself in the battle of Spottsylvania; Battery Dutton, in honor of Col. Arthur H. Dutton; Battery Clinton, in honor of Brig.-Gen. James Clinton of New York, who served with distinction in the Continental Army.

The following batteries are named at Fort Mitchie: Battery Palmer, in honor of Col. Ernest N. Palmer; Battery North, in honor of Brig.-Gen. William North; Battery Benjamin, in honor of First-Lieut. Colvin Benjamin, who was killed in the assault upon the city of Mexico.

At Fort Slocum, N. Y.—Battery Hasking, in honor of Brig.-Gen. Joseph Abel Hasking.

At Fort Hamilton, N. Y.—Battery Harvey Brown, in honor of Major-Gen. Harvey Brown; Battery Piper, in honor of Col. Alexander Piper, who perished in the recent fire at the Park Avenue Hotel, on Feb. 22.

At Fort Terry, N. Y.—Battery Steele, in honor of Major-Gen. Frederick Steele; Battery Stoneman, in honor of Major-Gen. George Stoneman; Battery Bradford, in honor of Capt. James Bradford, who was killed in 1791 in action with hostile Indians at Fort Recovery, Ohio.

Capt. James W. Connell of the Ninth Infantry, who was killed in the massacre at Balangiga, island of Samar, is honored in the naming of Battery Connell at Fort Mansfield. Battery Crawford and Battery Wooster, on the same fort, are named in honor of Capt. Emmett Crawford and Brig.-Gen. David Wooster, respectively.

Battery Lowell at Fort Warren is so named in honor of Brig.-Gen. Charles Russell Lowell, who was mortally wounded at Cedar Creek, Va., in 1864.

The President Sits for a Portrait.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—President Roosevelt gave a sitting in the Cabinet room at the White House to-day to Henry Stanley Todd, a New York artist, who is to paint a portrait of the President for the Union League Club of Brooklyn.

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MARLBOROUGH HOUSE
CAPACITY 600. Entire block on Ocean front. Private baths with every room or suite, with sea and fresh water. Stationary washstands, telephones and running ice water in guests' rooms. DINING ROOM with stained glass DOME. Handsome furniture and decorations. BOOKLET.
JOSIAH WHITE & SONS.
Also Proprietors Hotel Luray, Atlantic City.

SPRING RESORTS.
ROAD MAPS
Of New York, New Jersey, New England by districts; some districts, 25c.; some 50c.; handsomely colored; roads and points of interest shown; of dealers or by mail; descriptive catalogue free. GEO. H. WALKER & CO., Lithographers, Harcourt St., Boston.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

DEPARTMENT OF STREET CLEANING, Main Office, Nos. 13 to 21 Park Row, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.
TO CONTRACTORS.
CONTRACT FOR THE FINAL DISPOSITION OF ALL GARBAGE AND NON-COMBUSTIBLE REFUSE IN THE BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.
SEALED BIDS FOR ESTIMATES for the above work endorsed with the title, also the name or names of the person making the same and the date of presentation, will be received at the Main Office of the Department of Street Cleaning, Nos. 13 to 21 Park Row, Borough of Manhattan, until one o'clock P. M. of Tuesday, the 15th day of April, 1902, at which time and place the bids will be publicly opened by the head of the Department and read.
The amount of the security will be ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND ($100,000) DOLLARS.
The period of the contract will be for five (5) years, beginning September 1, 1902.
The person or persons making a bid or estimate must furnish the same in a sealed envelope indorsed with the title given above, of the supplies for which the bid or estimate is made, with his or their name or names and the date of presentation to the head of the said Department, at the said office, on or before the date and hour above named, at which time and place the estimates received will be publicly opened by the head of said Department and read, and the award of the contract made according to law as soon thereafter as practicable.
Each bid or estimate shall contain the name and place of residence of the person making the same, the names of all persons interested with him therein, and, if no other person be so interested, it shall distinctly state that fact; also that it is made without any connection with any other person making an estimate for the same purpose, and is in all respects fair and without collusion or fraud, and that no member of the board of aldermen, head of a department, chief of a bureau, deputy thereof, or clerk therein, or other officer of the corporation is, shall be or become interested therein directly or indirectly, as contracting party, partner, stockholder, surety, or otherwise in, or in the performance of the contract, or in the supplies, work or business to which it relates, or in any portion of the profits thereof.
The bid or estimate must be verified by the oath in writing of the party or parties making the estimate that the several matters stated therein are in all respects true.
Each bid or estimate must be accompanied by a certified check on a solvent banking corporation in the city of New York, payable to the order of the comptroller for five percentum of the amount for which the work bid for is proposed to any one year to be performed.
Each bid or estimate must be accompanied by a complete description of the methods to be pursued by the Contractor, and description to be accompanied by complete plans and specifications, said plans and specifications to be sufficient to fully set forth the method or methods to be used and the results to be secured and to refer to any patent or patents intended to be used by the Contractor.
Unless the bids or estimates received the Commissioner may select the bid or estimate, the acceptance of which will, in his judgment, best secure the efficient performance of the work, or he may reject any or all of the bids.
Bidders are requested to make their bids or estimates upon the blank forms prepared by the Commissioner, a copy of which, with the printed carriage, is which to receive, the bid, together with a copy of the contract, including the specifications in the form approved by the Corporation Counsel, and containing the terms and conditions approved by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment by its resolution of March 14, 1902, can be obtained upon application therefor at the office of the said Commissioner.
JOHN McG. WOODBURY,
Commissioner of Street Cleaning.
The City of New York,
March 19, 1902.

PUBLIC NOTICE.
The City of New York, Office of the City Clerk, City Hall, New York, March 1, 1902.
The West Side Street Connecting Railway Company having filed its application, in writing, in the Board of Aldermen of the City of New York, praying for the right to lay, for a period of ten years, a single track railway, with the right to operate the same by the electric system, and for the purpose of connecting and operating a street surface railway with a single track upon the road to be constructed by the said Company, in the following-described streets and avenues in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York:
And for the operation of said railroad to be operated exclusively by electricity, and for the construction of the necessary poles, so may be lawfully used, said application is now in the hands of the Committee on Railroads of the Board of Aldermen of the City of New York, to which said Committee has been referred for consideration and report, and that said Committee will hear the petition of all persons interested in said application, at a meeting of said Committee, to be held in the City Hall, in the City of New York, on the 25th day of March, 1902, at 10 o'clock A. M., at which time and place any person or persons interested may be heard in favor of or against said application.
Dated the City of New York, March 1, 1902.
[illegible]
Clerk of the Board of Aldermen.

M'DONALD & WIGGINS,
BUSINESS CHANCES.

OLD RELIABLE BUSINESS BROKERS AND PROMOTERS. Capital and partners furnished merchants, manufacturers and others desiring to extend business; stocks, bonds sold; money for legitimate purposes. Out-of-town concerns given prompt attention. Telephone, No. 2409 Cortlandt.

A LARGE incorporated proprietary medical company, this city, desire a party with $25,000 for the purpose of meeting the demand of the large increase in business; this is an exceptionally good investment; position offered with liberal salary if required; highest references furnished. For further particulars apply to
McDONALD & WIGGINS, 257 Broadway.

$3,000 WILL BUY Weiss beer brewery; well established trade; death of owner cause for selling.
McDONALD & WIGGINS, 257 Broadway.

HOTEL IN BROOKLYN; doing $36,000 yearly; price $16,000; free and clear; this is certainly a great bargain. Apply to
McDONALD & WIGGINS, 257 Broadway.

$1,200 NET PROFITS; $100 monthly; grocery; located close to New York. Apply to
McDONALD & WIGGINS, 257 Broadway.

$8,000 ON MORTGAGE; fine paying saloon on West st.; easy terms; $50 daily receipts. Apply to
McDONALD & WIGGINS, 257 Broadway.

LIMITED AMOUNT OF STOCK for sale by large incorporated manufacturing company; price only $5 per share; this stock on present orders will pay 12 to 20 per cent.; for full information apply to
McDONALD & WIGGINS, 257 Broadway.

$16,000 BUYS HOTEL; one door from leading theatre; doing $30,000 yearly business; this place is free and clear. Apply to
McDONALD & WIGGINS, 257 Broadway.

$5,000 BUYS very valuable patented article; wire screen; nothing like it on the market; a hustler can sell State rights and make a fortune. Apply to
McDONALD & WIGGINS, 257 Broadway.

$10,000 LOAN WANTED by highly reputable business man; guarantee 7 per cent.; best of bank and commercial references furnished. Apply to
McDONALD & WIGGINS, 257 Broadway.

THREE-STORY new brick factory for sale or rent; mill construction; boiler, engine, elevator; shaving; exhaust fan for shaving; shafting in best of condition; near railroads and bridges. Particulars at
McDONALD & WIGGINS, 257 Broadway.

SALOON on busy thoroughfare in Brooklyn; bowling alleys, billiards, lodge rooms, &c.; average business, $80 daily; price, $10,000; easy terms. Apply to
McDONALD & WIGGINS, 257 Broadway.

A LARGE, well-known manufacturing concern of paper boxes, this city, for sale; fully equipped with all modern machinery; now in operation, doing fine, prosperous trade. Apply to
McDONALD & WIGGINS, 257 Broadway.

$25,000—PARTY WANTED by large, prosperous proprietary medicine manufacturing concern, this city; best of references furnished. Particulars at
McDONALD & WIGGINS, 257 Broadway.

$5,000 WILL GIVE a young man a fine position with a long-established manufacturing business; value of plant, $50,000; this is an unusual opening; very highest references furnished; investment absolutely protected; investigate this; trial allowed. Apply to
McDONALD & WIGGINS, 257 Broadway.

HOTEL, 40 sleeping rooms, fine bar trade located opposite railroad depot; short distance out; price, including stock, $5,000; unencumbered; this is a bargain. Apply to
McDONALD & WIGGINS, 257 Broadway.

$30,000 BUYS hotel; elegantly equipped; 55 sleeping rooms, including 3½ acres; location most prominent; all-around summer and winter resort; on the Hudson, one hour from New York city; cause of selling, old age and retiring from business; doing business now of $8,000 yearly. For particulars apply to
McDONAL