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THE FOURTH IN WASHINGTON

In an Address Secretary Moody Says Mob Violence Shames the Nation.

M. Jusserand, French Ambassador, Tells of France's Part in the War for Independence.

Among Those Present Was a Great Grandson of the Marquis de Lafayette.

Washington, July 4.—The government today joined with the citizens of the District of Columbia in a general commemoration of Independence Day.

The parade started shortly after 8 o'clock this morning from the capitol, and was disbanded after passing the White House.

The public meeting was held in the shade of the great trees of the northeast lawn of the White House.

The secretary read the declaration of independence, which was followed by a reading of the Declaration of Independence.

Secretary Moody made an address upon behalf of the national guard.

He extended a cordial welcome to the French ambassador and reminded his hearers that without the co-operation of the French fleet under DuRoi, the victory over Cornwallis at Yorktown, which virtually determined the independence of the colonies, would never have been won.

Briefly the secretary dwelt upon the circumstances of our history which appeal to our pride as a people, but in this connection he said, it is sometimes wise to preach as well as to give praise.

He would maintain and strengthen our position among the nations he said, we should purify the sources of national life and guard well the principles upon which our strength as a nation stand.

Mob violence puts every man's rights to the double jeopardy of being inflamed by passionate resentment and mad frenzy.

The thirst for revenge renders our voice feeble when raised against oppression elsewhere and displays a barbarity which shames the nation in the face of the world.

Let this people, whose government has been called a government of laws and not of men, let them hold themselves above the law and wiser than the law, the seal of their condemnation.

In conclusion, Mr. Moody touched upon the conclusion of honesty in the public service. There is, he declared, no disease of the body more potent, more powerful, so dangerous, so fatal as the corrupt betrayal of a public trust, whether the trust be great or small.

Commissioner of Education F. McFarland spoke for the district government under whose auspices the celebration was held.

He was followed by Ambassador Jusserand, whose speech was a fitting tribute to the Americans of the early days. Briefly he referred to the meeting 127 years ago in Independence hall, Philadelphia, and continued:

"What took place? What words were exchanged? We should like to know them to the minutest particulars. But one thing we know and that is enough: The men who came were brave, the men who left were free men."

M. Jusserand then referred to the aid which France so willingly rendered to the new-born republic. Congress had decided that an appeal should be made to the foreign nations for an alliance.

Amid the silence of the nations, one voice, M. Jusserand said, was heard in France, the voice of France. "Here I am willing and ready to risk with you for better or for worse all I have, life and treasure, what remains of my fortune, and my new built navy of mine, the result of so many efforts, a navy just reconstructed at last after eighty years of indifference and decay."

Among the distinguished visitors on the platform was Vicomte De Chambrun, a great grandson of the Marquis De Lafayette.

TO SEE GIFT OF THE CZAR

Party of Capitalists Passes Through Minneapolis En Route to Siberia.

Go to Inspect Concessions, an Empire in Extent and Vastly Rich.

Company Headed by Ferdinand Peck—Concession From the Czar Personally.

For the first time the real mission is now announced of a party of Chicago and New York capitalists, including Ferdinand Peck, which has been in Minneapolis last night en route to the Pacific coast.

Their concession is said to have been made three years ago by the czar, and not by the Russian government, to Mr. Peck while he was United States commissioner at the Paris exposition, although the fact has never been published.

The emperor Nicholas intended to give away a large claim upon his own private wealth through the efforts of a certain Count Womilarski, with whom his majesty is intimate.

The count was seconded by John Rosene, a St. Petersburg promoter, who has been successful in the exploitation of similar grants. The subject of the concession was to attract American enterprise and capital into Siberia and the Russian mines.

Mr. Peck, representing the Northeast Siberian company (limited), thus received the perpetual right to all commercial and industrial possibilities in the peninsula forming the northeast corner of Siberia, between the Gulf of Anadour on the south, Bering strait on the east, Bering strait and the arctic ocean on the north, and the 180th parallel of longitude on the west.

The land area of this peninsula is something less than 100,000 square miles or about one-sixth of all Alaska.

The American company will pay no import or export duties and no taxes. Its only return to the czar will be a very moderate compensation that will pass directly into the autocratic personal revenue.

Enough is already known of the concession to indicate its phenomenal richness. The coast line, only fifty miles across Bering strait from the Alaskan coast, is rich in gold, which can be mined in the sand of the beach, exactly like the treasure that was taken from the sand about Cape Nome.

The seal fisheries of the peninsula, as mentioned, are probably the most productive of the world. The seal fisheries will rival those of the Trinity islands. Copper has been discovered in large quantities near the surface.

At Baron Kopf bay the company owns one of the largest arrangements for transmitting coal. Even the forests of the peninsula are declared to be a possible source of immense revenue, in view of the fact that the timber of the peninsula is of a quality in much larger quantity and of much less expense than will the forests of Alaska. It is not to be forgotten, however, that the company must obtain the co-operation of the Northeast company.

So far the gold mines are the only wealth of the concession that has been put to test. Three hundred American miners have been admitted by Mr. Rosene, who is general manager of the company. This preliminary experiment has already enabled Manager Rosene to pay for several years no less than 8 per cent in dividends upon the company's stock.

Who is in the Company. The Northeast company is a close corporation. It includes among its half hundred shareholders, Lyman J. Gage, former secretary of the treasury, and many other millionaires. They will not allow any one to share in the company's wealth who does not have a large fortune.

The only Minnesotan among the shareholders that started west last night, under the leadership of Mr. Peck, was Frederick Duluth, Duluth. Messrs. Peck, Brown and their eighteen companions will reach Seattle over the Northern Pacific road, will sail for Skaguay, will go up the Yukon over the White Horse pass, and will travel 2,000 miles down the great river to St. Michaels on the coast. Here the party will board a vessel belonging to the company and start their voyage across Bering strait to spy out their promised land. They will reach Siberia this month and will return to the United States about Sept. 1.

It was intended to start the message on its globe encircling journey this morning. All arrangements for transmitting the message from the executive offices here have been completed. The telegraph and cable company has placed a set of instruments in the office and not having its own wires between here and New York, has connected the instruments with a long distance telephone wire. The president wrote his message yesterday and also prepared that which is to be sent around the world to President Clarence MacFay of the Commercial Cable company.

Just as everything was in readiness this morning a message was received from New York announcing that the opening of the cable had to be deferred on account of the trouble at Honolulu. It was announced by Secretary Loeb that the officials of the cable company hoped to have the line completed in time to send the message at 3 o'clock this afternoon. President Roosevelt was disappointed at the delay, and the message will be sent by the direct cable between the United States and its possessions in the Philippines should occur on the Fourth of July.

Assurance is given that no further delay will occur and that the messages will be sent surely this afternoon. At 1 o'clock this afternoon the president will start for Huntington L. L. to participate in the celebration of the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the city. The trip will be made from Sagamore Hill to Huntington bay in the naval yacht Sylph. The president will deliver an address about 6 o'clock. He will return to Sagamore Hill in ample time for the fireworks party to-night.

Secretary of War Root to-day wrote the following cable message to Governor Taft. It will be sent from San Francisco over the new Pacific cable as soon as connections are made:

"Congratulations to Philippine government and people upon being brought nearer to the people of America, on whose friendship and good faith rests the hopes of a glorious future for the Philippines. One more great event is added to those which should make the Fourth of July a day of happy memories in the archipelago.

"Elith Root, Secretary of War."

USED A RAZOR. Negro Attacks Conductor and Guard on Brooklyn "L."

New York, July 4.—Armed citizens and policemen began a search early today for an unidentified negro who, after cutting a conductor and guard on a Brooklyn elevated train, jumped from the train at Twenty-fifth avenue bath beach and disappeared in the meadows.

The negro refused to pay his fare and abused the conductor. When the latter called a guard to his aid, the negro drew a razor and attacked both men. He slashed the face of the guard and was finally hurt, however.

CABLE IS NOT YET COMPLETED

Heavy Storm at Honolulu Prevents the Connection of Last Remaining Link.

It Is Announced, However, That the President's Message Will Be Sent This Afternoon.

Message 'Round the World Will Travel Into Yesterday and Return Into To-day.

Oyster Bay, L. I., July 4.—President Roosevelt's opening of the cable from San Francisco to Manila has been deferred owing to the interruption of the elements. A furious storm which raged here and Honolulu yesterday prevented the cableship from taking the terminus of the cable there and making connections with the Manila lines.

New York Sun Special Service. Cincinnati, July 4.—Enticed by letters purporting to announce Andrew Carnegie's purpose to give substantial financial aid to the colleges of Kentucky, a score or more educators of that state, representing seven institutions eagerly came to this city only to discover that they had been the victims of a remarkable hoax.

The letter which each had received was signed "A. A. Frank," and asked the educators to meet him at the Grand Hotel here and receive the money which Mr. Carnegie had decided to give each college. The hour set was 12 o'clock, and it was suggested that the professors

EDUCATORS ARE FOOLED

Went to Cincinnati to Receive In-dowment From Carnegie—Message Was a Joke.

Prominent Presidents of Various Kentucky Colleges and Their Trustees Taken In.

Charges the Republican Party With Gross Venality in the Post-office Department.

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"We recognize with pleasure the friendly relation that has all along existed between the Afro-American people and our own and we sincerely desire that nothing may be permitted to intervene to mar this relation. Still we are constrained to one who notes carefully the signs of the times, can fall to discover that there are influences at work in nearly every part of the land to accomplish this very end. Who can fail to see that a negro is held up to public gaze as the most objectionable and undesirable citizen that treads American soil, the ignorant, vicious criminal class is pointed to as the type and produce of the race rather than those who are the output of the negro's best endeavors for development and uplifting. We declare this present attitude of measurement to be unfair to any people.

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Paris, July 4.—The first civil tribunal yesterday heard arguments in the suit brought against Count Boni De Castellane, by a holder of bills to the amount of \$16,000,000, drawn by Count Boni to the order of the Marquis de Dion. The latter had previously explained to the court that he lent Count Boni \$50,000 to meet debts of honor and received the bills in exchange. Count Boni contended that a technical irregularity in drawing them up invalidated the bills. The tribunal adjudged that Count Boni and the Marquis de Dion must, conjointly, pay the \$16,000,000.

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JAPANESE DEMAND IMMEDIATE ACTION

The Mikado's Government, Backed by Great Britain, Issues an Ultimatum to China

Regarding Manchuria.

The Note Calls for the Immediate Evacuation of the Province by Russia and Is, in Effect, a Threat of War, if the Demand Is Not Met—Russia Must Now Withdraw or Precipitate the Greatest Conflict of Modern Times.

Peking, July 4.—The Japanese ministers at Peking have issued a note to the Chinese government in the following terms: First—Russia's occupation of Manchuria threatens the maintenance of peace in the far east and injures the interests of England and Japan.

Second—If the departure of the Russians from Manchuria is indefinitely postponed, England and Japan must proceed to protect their interests.

Third—China must demand from Russia the immediate evacuation of Manchuria.

Fourth—Great Britain and Japan acknowledge no treaty between Russia and China which does not bind Russia to evacuate Manchuria.

Fifth—If, after the evacuation of Manchuria, a treaty between China and Russia with respect to the civil administration of Manchuria is demanded necessary, such treaty can only be concluded with the approval of Great Britain and Japan.

Sixth—A reply to this note is demanded within five days.

Prince Ching, president of the foreign board, has counseled the emperor to accept the Anglo-Japanese demands and has also requested Minister Conger to give them his support.

War Minister Active. Berlin, July 4.—The correspondent of the Cologne Gazette at St. Petersburg telegraphs that, according to reports from Vladivostok, the Russian war minister, General Kurapatkin, acting on instructions from the czar, has altered his itinerary and has left Vladivostok suddenly, going to Nikolavsk, a naval station of Asiatic Russia, on the north coast of the Amur, to inspect the fortifications there, which would be specially important in the event of a conflict with Japan and Great Britain.

The Russian minister at Seoul is reported to have complained to the Korean government of land purchases made by Americans, Germans, British and Japanese.

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EAST SWELTERS WEST SHIVERS

Heat Prostrations at Chicago and Washington—Snow in Colorado and Wyoming.

Chicago, July 4.—Independence day was marked by intense heat, the thermometer registering 81 degrees, while at 10 a. m. the mercury stood at 85 degrees. Suburban trains and all lake steamers were besieged during the early hours by thousands of people who were endeavoring to escape the sweltering heat of the city. Numerous clubs had old-time celebrations with amusements of all descriptions. Senator Culberson was the orator of the day at the Onwenta club at Lake Forest. Congressman Lorimer spoke at McHenry and Bishop Fallows at Maywood.

A Pittsburg torrid wave was relieved by frequent showers to-day. At 8 o'clock the mercury was 81 degrees. Six deaths and seven prostrations from the heat were reported during the last twenty-four hours.

Washington was the second hottest place in the United States to-day. Lynchburg, Va., stood first on the list, with a maximum of 98. Washington's unofficial temperature was 95. The unofficial records, however, showed temperatures of from 101 to 103 in the shade and 110 to 120 in the sun. The humidity was high. There were three prostrations, one of them fatal.

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