

ROME'S EASTERN POLICY

Cardinal Vaughan's Remarkable Speech at a London Banquet.

A Profound Sensation Created by His Imperishable Utterances—England and America to Carry Civilization into the East Ahead of Russia—A Deep Significance in the Words.

London, July 4.—A declaration of much importance about the fate of the Philippines and all Asia was made tonight by Cardinal Vaughan, Archbishop of Westminster, at the Independence Day banquet given by the American Society in London. There is good authority for saying that his utterance is an authorized announcement of the policy of the Roman Catholic Church in the Far Eastern question. When it is said that he astonished and electrified his audience by his eloquent appeal to America and England, in cooperation, to carry civilization into Asia in opposition to Russia, it may easily be imagined that a sensation of words created. Nor was his the only imperialistic speech of the evening. It was the keynote of every word spoken and the spirit of imperialism aroused an enthusiasm surpassing anything witnessed at former gatherings of Americans in London. The banquet was attended by the largest and most representative assembly of Americans ever held in Europe. It was nearly midnight when Cardinal Vaughan spoke, but the significance of his words entitle them to be the first quoted. He said:

"I have in my heart the deep-seated and mature conviction that the welfare of the Christian world, especially those portions which have not yet been brought into the pale of civilization, depends in a great measure on the good feeling and cooperation that shall exist between the American and English peoples. [Cries of 'Hear! Hear!'] We are living at the end of one century and are about to enter another. Some men may glory in looking backward, but they will have much to learn in retrospect. Others look forward. Their minds are cast toward the future, leaving behind the things they have accomplished and they press forward. While we are on the eve of a new century the English-speaking peoples look forward to see in what direction their mission will be accomplished. It seems to me from the evidence of past years and from the manifestation of friendly feeling expressed at this table by your Ambassadors and Senators who have spoken to us in preparing the American and English people for the great work before us in the century to come.

"You no longer—if I may speak to my American cousins—you no longer are a self-contained power. You have come forth from your continent, forced by the circumstances of the acquisition of lands abroad. You stand with your foot on the threshold of the vast continent of Asia. You have entered into the comity of nations that has declared itself in many ways interested in the welfare and future of the Asiatic continent. You will never be able to withdraw [Cries of 'Hear! Hear!'] the influence you have and it will be greater in the future than it ever was in the past. It must make itself felt on the tremendous population of Asia which is waiting for the advent of true Christianity to the vast majority of the continents yet unreclaimed by Christian civilization? Shall it be the great despotic power that looms north of Asia, or shall it be the power of the Holy Father, or shall it be represented by the English-speaking peoples? [Cries of 'Hear! Hear!']

"It is a question of which of the two extremes in modes of government shall prevail. There can be no doubt in my mind to which the preference should be given. If, then, the liberty-loving people bring happiness, civilization, and all the benefits of Christianity to the vast majority of the human race yet uncivilized, it can only be, it seems to me, through a good understanding being established between the two great branches of the Christian world, Christianity to the English-speaking people and Islam to the Mohammedan world. I am not speaking of commercial interests; I am not speaking of the wealth of England or America. I am speaking on the point about your influence and your influence abroad. I say that the sentiments expressed so eloquently by many speakers tonight, sentiments which animate English hearts as deeply as the American, may continue to be woven one with the other so that the missions of the English-speaking races may be carried on successfully in the new century, and that the century may see the completion in a great measure of our common mission." [Cheers.]

IRELAND ON AMERICANISM.

The Pope's recent letter interpreted in a different light. New York, July 4.—The arrival in this city yesterday copies of the "New Era" of June 23, a Catholic journal of London, which contains an interview on Americanism which that paper's editor had with Archbishop Ireland, in Paris. The Archbishop is now in London, and it is expected, will sail for this country in a week or so.

The interview published in the "New Era" is particularly notable from the fact that it interprets the Pope's recent letter on Americanism, Archbishop Ireland differs widely from Archbishop Corrigan. Archbishop Ireland expresses the belief that no thoughtful error in the Catholic Church in America is condemned by the Pope's letter, for none exists here he says. Archbishop Corrigan, on the other hand, in a letter to the Pope last March thanking the Holy Father for his encyclical describes the errors condemned by the Pope as "the monster which, in order to obtain a lasting abode to acquire the rights of citizenship among us, assumed to itself the fair name of Americanism."

The New York Archbishop further declared that had not the Pope spoken the American Bishops and clergy would have had hard work to keep their people out of error. In his interview, published in the "New Era," Archbishop Ireland does not hesitate to pay his respects to the foreign Catholics who have assailed him and his friends.

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MR. CHOATE'S RECEPTION.

Hundreds of Distinguished People Attend the Event.

London, July 4.—There was a great crush at the Fourth of July reception at the residence of American Ambassador Choate today. The Stars and Stripes were run up this morning and several hundred guests began arriving after luncheon including many leaders of London society and distinguished citizens of the United States. The Ambassador and Mrs. Choate stood at the head of the staircase and welcomed the guests, each of whom was greeted with a cordial handshake. The guests included Sir William Harcourt, United States Senators Hanna and Lodge, General and Mrs. Wheaton, several members of the London Diplomatic Corps, United States Consul General Osborne, of London; Consul Alstead, of Birmingham; Consul Boyle, of Liverpool; President Earl and the members of the American Society in London; Mrs. Hughes Griffin, president of the Belle Cole Cousins American Women and the members of the society; the delegates to the Women's International Congress; Colonel Colville, the Queen's master of ceremonies; Mr. Wynne, the American millionaire; cadets from the United States training ship Monongahela; Viscountess Montserrat, the Archbishop of York; Miss Belle Cole Cousins; Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, Mr. Gilbert Parker, Mr. Stephen Cram, and Lady Cook.

TURBINE SYSTEM OF ENGINES.

It is Expected to Make a New Torpedo Boat Destroyer Very Fast.

London, July 4.—In an interview today regarding the torpedo boat destroyer Viper, which is being fitted with the turbine system of engines in the expectation that she will develop a speed of forty-three miles an hour, Hiram Maxim, the well-known inventor, declared there was no doubt that he had been shown the extraordinary speed promised, and Mr. Parsons, the inventor of the turbine system, was the man to get this speed. The Viper is a torpedo boat destroyer of the type which is being fitted with the turbine system of engines in the expectation that she will develop a speed of forty-three miles an hour, Hiram Maxim, the well-known inventor, declared there was no doubt that he had been shown the extraordinary speed promised, and Mr. Parsons, the inventor of the turbine system, was the man to get this speed. The Viper is a torpedo boat destroyer of the type which is being fitted with the turbine system of engines in the expectation that she will develop a speed of forty-three miles an hour, Hiram Maxim, the well-known inventor, declared there was no doubt that he had been shown the extraordinary speed promised, and Mr. Parsons, the inventor of the turbine system, was the man to get this speed.

THE WOMEN'S CONGRESS.

Closing Sessions of the London Convention Held Yesterday.

London, July 4.—The last two meetings of the Women's International Congress were held today. Dr. Garnett, who presided over the conference of women librarians and indexers, said that publishers expected authors to prepare their own indexes, but the public and government officials presented an opening for such work. England, Dr. Garnett said, was far behind America in paying women librarians. Countess Bessie, who presided over the meeting which discussed the subject of the attitude of women in handicrafts. This afternoon the delegates will be entertained at a garden party by Lady Rochdale at Gannabury Park, and tonight the Countess of Aberdeen will give them a farewell reception.

BERLIN HONORS THE FOURTH.

American Flags Displayed on Hotels and Business Houses.

Berlin, July 4.—The American colors were displayed on the leading hotels and business houses today. There was a large attendance at the reception given by Mrs. J. B. Jackson, wife of the First Secretary of the American Embassy, today. The guests included Admiral and Mrs. Irwin, Bishop and Mrs. Irwin, and other distinguished guests. Prof. Miller, and over a hundred other Americans. In the course of the day there was an excursion to Grunewald, and the festivities concluded with a banquet at the evening, at which patriotic speeches were delivered.

MINING CALAMITY IN RUSSIA.

Forty-four Men Killed and Twenty Injured by an Explosion.

Berlin, July 4.—The evening newspapers publish a despatch from Odessa, saying: "In the course of blasting operations in a coal mine at Krivoiye a dynamite cartridge exploded prematurely, killing forty-four men and injuring twenty others."

SAMOAN CHIEFS SHAKE HANDS.

Reconciliation of Matutafa and Malietoa Leaders on a Warship. Apia, Samoa, June 28, via Auckland, N. Z., July 4.—The Matutafa and Malietoa chiefs met aboard the transport Badger in the presence of the Commissioners. They shook hands with each other and became reconciled.

Preliminary Beats at Henley.

London, July 4.—The preliminary heats preparatory to the Royal Henley Regatta, which will begin tomorrow, were rowed on the course at Henley this afternoon. There was a modern attendance of spectators. The weather was pleasant, the sun being obscured by clouds. In the Thames Challenge Cup heat the Twickenham Rowing Club's eight beat the Royal Engineers' crew. In the Diamond Sculls heat Hemmelaar, of Oxford, rowed over the course, alone, Graudin, of the Thames Rowing Club, the French champion, being absent.

Liquor Licenses in London.

London, July 4.—The Royal Licensing Commissioners report recommends a great reduction in the number of houses licensed for the sale of liquors. It says that while, according to strict justice, no claim for compensation can be urged by those losing their licenses, some allowance might be made as a matter of grace.

Baron Nordenskjold's Misfortune.

Stockholm, July 4.—Baron Nordenskjold, the Swedish naturalist and explorer, is financially ruined as the result of his becoming involved with the publishing house of F. J. Bajer. All of his savings, amounting to £20,000, are swept away.

Iron Ore Found at Dover.

London, July 4.—Valuable deposits of iron ore of great thickness and richness, have been discovered at Dover.

Injured in a Trolley Car Collision.

Wilmington, Del., July 4.—Two cars on the Chester and Derby trolley line collided near Bellevue, five miles north of Wilmington, this morning and five men and nine women were more or less injured. One of the motormen had disregarded the block signal and the cars ran together head-on near a curve. None of the injured is mortally hurt, but four of them have legs or arms broken. The cars were crowded with people.

Boards enough on hand to supply all wants at \$1.25 per 100 sq. feet.

A TRUCE IN BELGIUM

The Government Virtually Withdraws the Electoral Bill.

The Crisis Staved Off—The Surrender Due to the Efforts of the King—A Commission Suggested to Examine Reform Projects—The Action Construed as a Liberal Victory.

Brussels, July 4.—The political crisis, if it has not been passed, has at least, been staved off for a time and Belgium is saved from a revolution. Prime Minister Van den Peereboom and the Government had yielded to the opposition and agreed to the appointment of a commission to examine the various projects of reform which had been tabled. This is a virtual withdrawal of the Government's electoral bill. The Government's surrender, which is not only claimed as a great triumph for the Liberals, but is received with great relief by the country generally, is believed to have been mainly due to the King, who so far has his constitutional limits allowed, exercised pressure on the Prime Minister, whom he twice summoned to the palace in the last three days. The position was a truce for the present, but the ultimate issue depending on the agreement of the commission. Such an agreement is in no wise assured. If an understanding is reached the troubles will break out again.

When the Chamber of Deputies met today at 2 o'clock the public gallery was packed. The British Embassy, French and Dutch Ministers were present and all the members of the Cabinet were in attendance. There was a full attendance of the deputies. The sense of the gravity of the situation seemed to weigh on the whole house. Amid profound silence the Prime Minister announced that in accordance with his desire to conciliate and which the public mind the Government had decided to submit the various electoral proposals to a committee on which all the parties would be represented. He invited the members to hand in proposals for reform.

The announcement was received with great elation by the opposition. M. Van der Velde, the Socialist leader, speaking in behalf of the party and the Liberals, declared that he was satisfied. It was virtually a withdrawal of the Government's bill and a brilliant victory for public opinion.

RIOTING IN BARCELONA.

Street Cars Forced to Stop Running and Shops to Close.

Barcelona, July 4.—The anti-tax disturbances were renewed this morning. The running of street cars has been suspended and the shops have been compelled to close. The rioters attacked the streets last evening and defied the police. The gendarmes and police charged upon the crowd, which stoutly resisted. Two policemen were wounded.

AMERICANS HONOR GROTIUS.

Peace Delegates Decorate the Dutch Philosopher's Grave.

The Hague, July 4.—The American delegates to the Peace Conference today placed a wreath of silver upon the tomb of the Dutch philosopher, Hugo Grotius, the "father of international law." The ceremony took place in the Nieuwe Kerk at Delft, in which town Grotius was born in 1583. The Hon. Andrew D. White, United States Ambassador to Germany, and the head of the American delegation, presented the silver wreath in behalf of America, and declared that the nations which Grotius reviewed the life and works of Grotius and extolled his greatness. The widespread study of law in America, professionals and laymen, and the festive conclusion with which the delegates of the American delegation were exemplified by Lincoln during the Civil War and in Grant's "Let us have peace" at the end of the war, which was followed by the signing of the armistice in 1872. He said, was due to Grotius' reasoning. Thirty years ago, Mr. White said, he had made a pilgrimage to the tomb of the philosopher, and he had heard the spirits of the mighty extolled encouraging the members of the Peace Conference not to heed the zealots, cynics, and the doubters who were waiting for future conferences which may build for peace.

DREYFUS' ENEMIES AROUSED.

The Action of the Prince of Monaco Bitterly Resented.

Paris, July 4.—The letter of the Prince of Monaco offering Dreyfus the use of one of his estates in the event of his acquittal by the court-martial at Rennes, has incensed the Nationalists who are greatly shocked that a foreign prince should interfere with what concerns the French army alone. They mean to interpellate the Government on the subject. Count Boni de Castellane, who married Miss Anna Godeau, has written to the Prince of Monaco an insulting letter, which appears in the newspapers. He asks the Prince whether he intervenes as the protector of a general principle, or whether he says, even Dreyfus might not relish his friendly interest.

QUEEN KAPIOLANI DEAD.

A Victim of a Paralytic Stroke Which Kept Her Long Unconscious.

Honolulu, July 27, via San Francisco, July 4.—Queen Dowager Kapiolani, widow of King Kalakaua, died on June 27. She was unconscious for three days before death, which was due to a paralytic stroke. The body was placed in state this morning at her late residence and hundreds went there to pay respects. All the imposing forms of Hawaiian royal obsequies are being observed.

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REJOICING IN HAVANA.

The Fourth Enthusiastically Celebrated by Americans and Cubans.

Havana, July 4.—The American Independence Day was celebrated here with great enthusiasm. The principal residences were decorated and many people paraded the streets shouting "Viva Cuba Libre!" and "Viva the Americanos!" Some groups shouted "Viva Cuba Independent!" but they caused no disorder. The discharge of firecrackers and pistols reminded one of the day in the United States. At noon a national salute was fired from the Cabana Fortress. All the vessels in the harbor were decorated. The Tenth Infantry paraded on the Prado. The newspapers today express the hope that the American Government will soon grant independence to Cuba. There was much enthusiasm over the monarch banquet at Tacón Theatre tonight. Generals Brook, Lee, and Ludlow spoke. General Wilson could not attend owing to pressing business keeping him at Matanzas. Many Cuban ladies occupied boxes at the theatre. Among the guests present were Gen. Maximo Gomez, Mayor Lacoste, and all the Cuban aristocracy. General Ludlow today and expressed their sympathy with the Cuban people and his hopes for the future of the island.

There was a great public demonstration in honor of General Wilson at Matanzas today. Over 5,000 Cubans called upon and congratulated him and cheered for the United States.

The municipal authorities of Puerto Principe have sent a despatch to General Brooke protesting against the appointment of the American military governor at that city. They say the people are desirous of electing their own mayor. There is much agitation over the matter and the city council has decided to remain in session until General Brooke answers to the protest has been received.

YELLOW FEVER ABATING.

Doctors Claim They Have the Disease Under Control at Santiago.

Santiago de Cuba, July 4.—There has been some improvement in the fever situation here. Only five new cases were reported today. There were no deaths. The doctors claim that they have the disease under control. The quarantine system here is perfect.

THE FOURTH IN PORTO RICO.

Natives Join Americans in a Hearty Celebration of the Day.

San Juan, Porto Rico, July 4.—It is safe to say that there was nowhere in the United States a more enthusiastic celebration of the Fourth of July than that which occurred in Porto Rico today. The programme in this city included a parade of sportsmen, a military review, and a banquet. The Porto Ricans winning a majority of them. Included in the events was an eight-oared race between natives and a naval crew. The distance was a mile and the natives won by a eighth of a minute. The Americans have scarcely yet recovered from the shock of their defeat in this race, as the naval crews have always considered themselves invincible. The Porto Ricans were very patriotic in events of this sort. Despatches show that the day was generally observed in the ten leading cities of the island.

AGUINALDO'S REMOVAL.

The Filipino Leader Weeps Over the Under-estimation of His Cause.

San Francisco, July 4.—A copy of the "Japanese Times" secured from the steamer Nippon Maru gives an account of the arrival at Yokohama of two Spanish priests who lately escaped from the insurgent camp. One of the fathers, who is described as a man of splendid education, a student of many languages, and an authority on all matters relating to the Philippines, said that the interview is false and is injurious to his reputation. The supreme court of the Straits Settlements has granted an injunction against the publishers as it finds the story false and libelous, and it prohibits the further publication of the book throughout the Settlements. The same action has been taken in Hongkong.

COMING HOME FROM SAMOA.

The Commissioners to Leave the Islands at an Early Date.

According to advices received at the Navy Department yesterday from Samoa, the Samoan Commission will leave there about the middle of July.

LABORI VISITS DREYFUS.

The Prisoner in Good Condition Physically and Mentally.

Rennes, July 4.—M. Labori again visited Dreyfus in prison today. He reports that he found the prisoner in a remarkably good physical and mental condition. Dreyfus knew the dossier completely and characterized it as a veritable romance. He told M. Labori that he had written many letters to his lawyer, M. Demange, while he was confined on Devil's Island, which the lawyer had not received. In 1896 Dreyfus said he was put in iron bonds and that he had several months he did not receive any letters from his family. Dreyfus declared that he was ready to affirm his innocence energetically.

A Record-Breaking Voyage.

New York, July 4.—The Robert M. Sloan Company's pioneer line German steamship Catania arrived this morning from Japan and China ports after a record-breaking round trip between New York and Japan.

Killed by a Firecracker.

Saratoga, July 4.—Grace Branch, the young daughter of Edward Branch, was killed by a firecracker which exploded near her.

Remember we also have Common Boards cut from North Carolina pine, superior to all others, 3/4 cents per square.

ANOTHER TEXAS FLOOD

A Frightful Loss of Life Feared From the Overflow.

Four Hundred Homeless and Helpless Persons Imprisoned on a Little Island in the Hagging Brazos River—Early Aid Must Reach Them or They Will Certainly Be Drowned.

Dallas, Tex., July 4.—Another flood disaster happened this afternoon in the Brazos Valley, about 100 miles from Calvert. The large steel bridge of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway at Dewey station, over the Brazos River, is gone. The river began rising suddenly yesterday and tonight is six feet higher than ever before. Houses, trees, fences, etc., are floating past Sealey and Dewey.

Alarming reports are coming in from La Grange and Sealey of loss of life in the vicinity of Brookshire. Houston has been appealed to for help and Mayor Brashear, of that city, has issued a proclamation calling for assistance to rescue those in peril. The Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway is sending out relief trains from Houston, La Grange, and other points. Chief Lineman Lowery, of the Postal Telegraph system, at 8 o'clock tonight gave out the following statement over the long distance telephone from Sealey, 250 miles south of Dallas:

"The Brazos River here is more than five miles wide. On this side of the river at Sealey there is as yet little danger, but on the other side at Dewey and Brookshire the conditions are terrible. Brookshire is threatened from Sealey and thirty-eight miles from Houston. We cannot get from the Sealey side to the Dewey and Brookshire side and our wires are all gone on that side we cannot tell the extent of the disaster at Brookshire. I reached Sealey tonight in a small boat after spending last night on a small island four miles from here. The big bridge of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad is in danger. The centre span is six inches out of line and the entire structure is liable to go at any minute.

"Four hundred persons, Kansas, and Texas track are gone on the Dewey side and about a mile on the Sealey side. The boats and special trains from Houston or other points have not yet reached Brookshire they are too late. The people, I hear, will be drowned before they are reached. This afternoon there were from 200 to 400 persons on a small island near Brookshire and the water was rising rapidly. Fear is felt that they are drowned by this time, as they had not the slightest means of escape. The river here tonight is six feet higher than in 1888, which was the record up to the present. The damage property is enormous. I have never seen as bad a flood condition as this one."

PRATT SUES FOR LIBEL.

The Story That He Bargained With Aguinaldo Has Injured Him.

San Francisco, July 4.—The steamer Cormier brings the news that Spencer Pratt, former United States Consul at Singapore, has taken legal action to disprove the alleged interview in which he was said to have promised Aguinaldo and other Filipino leaders independence, providing they would help us against Spain. The story is told in detail in the revised edition of John Foreman's book on the Philippines. Pratt sued the publishers of the book for libel and the Supreme Court of the Straits Settlements has granted an injunction against the publishers as it finds the story false and libelous, and it prohibits the further publication of the book throughout the Settlements. The same action has been taken in Hongkong.

ROCHESTER'S CELEBRATION.

Two Thousand Canadian Troops Participate in a Parade.

Rochester, N. Y., July 4.—Two thousand Canadian troops marched today to the music of the "Star Spangled Banner" and "America" in what would have been the largest parade ever witnessed in this city had not a few disappointing circumstances marred their appearance. Just at the time the line was forming, if the Canadian visitors did not enjoy themselves it was not the fault of the Rochesterians. The red coats of the Argyle Light Infantry and the dark green uniforms of the Prince of Wales' Own Rifles were much in evidence all day. The visiting soldiers were the centre of attraction. The American soldiers were seen with them everywhere. Last night things seemed especially lively on the streets. While the commissioned officers of the Canadian companies were enjoying a complimentary dinner at the lake the privates had just as much fun. The parade took place at 3 o'clock this afternoon, although it was scheduled for 2. The Canadian companies brought their bands along with them. The Canadian bands played American airs and there were British tunes given on American instruments.

RESTRAINT ON HOVE POLICEMEN.

Johnsborough, July 4.—An order has been issued forbidding the Johnsborough police to carry arms on street duty. In an interview today President Kruger is quoted as saying: "We will prove to the whole world soon that we will do everything that justice. Our course is clear and threats are unavailing."

Let us replace that broken mirror of yours. P. S. Warren Co., 315 Ninth st.

Never miss getting figures from Frank Libbey & Co., as your lumber bill.

MR. WIGHT REFUSES TO TALK.

Would Not Reply to Any Statements From Leo Simmons.

"I refuse to discuss the matter," said Commissioner Wight to a reporter for The Times yesterday, when asked if he had any statement to make regarding the charges of Leo Simmons in an interview printed in The Morning Times yesterday. "I read the interview and Mr. Simmons and I have nothing to say. I would not dignify any utterance made by Mr. Simmons with a reply. There is no necessity for the Commissioners to make any statement whatever in regard to the question, and any suggestions to the effect that the public deserves the expression of the District Commissioners' side of the controversy, or that the Commissioners are in any way called upon to make such a statement, will not be noticed. Should it be deemed advisable that any statement should be made in regard to the question, the decision of Admiral Dewey the step will be taken by the Commissioners themselves, and not on account of any suggestion from the Business Men's Association."

Commissioner Wight characterized the length to which the discussion has now attained as the result of an attempt on the part of the newspapers to agitate the question and to secure a great deal out of what he considered an unimportant matter. Commissioner Wight said he was not prepared to remain silent, that he did not consider that the people of Washington were at all interested in the matter concerning the officers of the Board of Trade, and that he had no intention of accepting of Admiral Dewey. Mr. Wight assumed that as the people of the District of Columbia are governed by gentlemen appointed by the President, and are without the rights of representation, they have degenerated into a state of anarchy in which the pertinent questions affecting the city and its citizens are left to the whims of the newspapers. He said that the fact that the newspapers discontinued the matter would soon be dropped. Mr. Wight sought to impress the reporter with the idea that he knows what is news and what is not news.

When asked whether or not he considered that the general committee of the Board of Trade, which was composed of members of the Board of Trade, and that the reception and entertainment to be accorded to Admiral Dewey on his return to this city was not really in the hands of that organization, but in the hands of the newspapers, he said that the exclusion of the members of the Business Men's Association, Commissioner Wight again declined to make any answer. "The position of the Board of Trade is a very delicate one," he said, "and it is not for me to take in a communication printed in The Times last Friday," said Mr. Wight, "and there will be nothing more said unless the Commissioners themselves should see fit to issue a statement."

Commissioner Wight labeled the manner in which the newspapers have taken up the grievances of the Business Men's Association who were ignored by the Commissioners in the appointment of the general committee, through the trickery of the Board of Trade, as an "unseemly squabble."

"If it were for the matter to drop," said Mr. Wight, "it has been under discussion long enough." Mr. Wight said nothing, however, about the agitation of the Board of Trade given the matter by its President, Mr. Noyes. It was suggested that now that the Board of Trade had secured its point and had succeeded in having the committee appointed to receive a message from the President, the District, made up entirely of its own members, it was perfectly natural for them to desire to have the trouble which had arisen as a result of that trickery, subsist in as short a time as possible.

Commissioner Wight failed to understand how the reception of Admiral Dewey could be of any interest to the average Washingtonian. He said that the views he expressed the affair was to be entirely a function of the Board of Trade. The common moral would be allowed the list of about twenty names, who were able to get to town and Governor Hogg would take his place. Governor Hogg's speech had not been censured. He said he was just as ready to make a market for his own goods as any other man. He said he was just as ready to make a market for his own goods as any other man. He said he was just as ready to make a market for his own goods as any other man.

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JOKE ON TAMMANY HALL

The Van Wyck Presidential Boom Rans Into a Snag.

Its Launching Marred by Cheers for Bryan and G. Free Silver Sentiments of Hon. James S. Hogg, Who Was an Unconscious Man.

New York, July 4.—Former Governor James S. Hogg, of Texas, secured at the last moment to fill a vacancy in the list of speakers at Tammany Hall celebration of the Fourth of July. Knocked the plans of the managers of the affair awry. Everything had been prepared for the launching of the Augustus Van Wyck Presidential boom. It had been entrusted to the Hon. Joseph J. Willett, of Alabama, who made one of the long talks. His Van Wyck eulogy did not provoke a vast amount of enthusiasm. After Willett had spoken former Governor Hogg returned to the Chicago platform. He set up a name for Bryan as the leader of the Democracy. His statement that the Democracy would endorse again the free coinage plan of the Chicago platform provoked a round of applause that surpassed anything else heard during the day except the burst of enthusiasm that followed Bryan's name. When he first took the name of Bryan at the meeting the Tammany men cheered for a full minute and finally, when Hogg was restored, gave a vociferous answer to a man who demanded three cheers for Bryan.

Joseph J. Willett, President of the Bar Association of Alabama, was the chief creator of the day and he set the Van Wyck boom in motion. He set up a name for Bryan as the leader of the Democracy. His statement that the Democracy would endorse again the free coinage plan of the Chicago platform provoked a round of applause that surpassed anything else heard during the day except the burst of enthusiasm that followed Bryan's name. When he first took the name of Bryan at the meeting the Tammany men cheered for a full minute and finally, when Hogg was restored, gave a vociferous answer to a man who demanded three cheers for Bryan.

When asked whether or not he considered that the general committee of the Board of Trade, which was composed of members of the Board of Trade, and that the reception and entertainment to be accorded to Admiral Dewey on his return to this city was not really in the hands of that organization, but in the hands of the newspapers, he said that the exclusion of the members of the Business Men's Association, Commissioner Wight again declined to make any answer. "The position of the Board of Trade is a very delicate one," he said, "and it is not for me to take in a communication printed in The Times last Friday," said Mr. Wight, "and there will be nothing more said unless the Commissioners themselves should see fit to issue a statement."

Commissioner Wight labeled the manner in which the newspapers have taken up the grievances of the Business Men's Association who were ignored by the Commissioners in the appointment of the general committee, through the trickery of the Board of Trade, as an "unseemly squabble."

"If it were for the matter to drop," said Mr. Wight, "it has been under discussion long enough." Mr. Wight said nothing, however, about the agitation of the Board of Trade given the matter by its President, Mr. Noyes. It was suggested that now that the Board of Trade had secured its point and had succeeded in having the committee appointed to receive a message from the President, the District, made up entirely of its own members, it was perfectly natural for them to desire to have the trouble which had arisen as a result of that trickery, subsist in as short a time as possible.