

STRIKE OF MINERS ORDERED A GREAT LABOR STRUGGLE TO BEGIN TO-MORROW.

THE NATIONAL EXECUTIVE BOARD OF THE UNITED MINE WORKERS TAKES THE EXPECTED ACTION—IT WILL INCREASE TO 375,000 MEN. Columbus, Ohio, July 2.—A general strike of miners of the United Mine Workers of America has been ordered for July 4 by the National Executive Board, whose headquarters are in this city, and also by the district presidents, as the result of the meeting held here June 24, 25 and 26. The official document says:

To the Mine-workers of the Country, greeting. At the last annual convention of the United Mine-workers of America, held in the city of Columbus, Ohio, January 18-19, 1897, it was determined that the scale of prices should be advanced to the following rates: Pennsylvania (Pittsburg district), pick-mining, 60 cents a ton; Illinois (Gracie Creek), 50 cents a ton; Indiana, where the price for pick-mining is to be paid three times the price for lump-mining, and other mining sections a composite price, to be fixed by the National Executive Board.

It was further agreed that the time for enforcement of the scale of prices should be determined by the National Executive Board and the district president to determine when it would be most opportune to put this scale into effect. The document then urges unanimity and fidelity among the members. "The signs of the times," the paper says, "has pointed out by the press and by the testimony of men versed in public affairs, are that business is reviving, and an upward tendency in prices of all commodities is apparent. In the general business revival and industrial improvement which is earnestly proclaimed we ought to share, and if we do not attempt to share, we shall be false to ourselves and those dependent upon us."

"Let the watchword be," says the circular, "mine-workers are entitled to a fair day's pay for a fair day's work. Local committees are directed to be formed and see that such action is taken at once. The field is large, and it will be an impossibility for all National and district officers to attend to all points, consequently local leaders are asked to assume the responsibility and authority for the successful consummation of our desires." The document adds:

"To insure success great care should be exercised by all that no breach of the peace occurs at any time or place, or under any circumstances. Bulletins will be issued from time to time to keep you informed of the progress of affairs." The National Executive Board is composed of Frederick Dillech, R. L. Davis, J. H. Kennedy, Harry Stephenson, James M. Carson and Patrick Dolan. The district presidents are W. E. Farms, W. C. Knight, James M. Carson and Patrick Dolan. M. D. Hatchford is president of the National Executive Board, John Kane vice-president and W. C. Knight secretary. All these names are signed to the paper.

The officers here say 375,000 men are involved as proposed strikers. So far as anything has been learned here from other sources, the Pittsburgh meeting of the National Executive Board on Saturday is to decide how the strike is to be conducted in that district. They have to consider plans to take care of the women and children during the strike. President Hatchford says that as the best time to settle the question of wages, as during the summer the men can make use of their little garden plots in obtaining subsistence, and the needs of clothing are not so great in winter, the proposed strike is intended by the miners to make work for miners profitable to them in the Pittsburgh district and elsewhere. Pittsburgh, Pa., July 2.—The miners of the Tennessee Company's mines at Blue Creek and Elbe are to reduce their wages to 45 cents a ton, or nine cents below Pittsburgh. The miners of the Tennessee Company's mines at Blue Creek and Elbe are to reduce their wages to 45 cents a ton, or nine cents below Pittsburgh. The miners of the Tennessee Company's mines at Blue Creek and Elbe are to reduce their wages to 45 cents a ton, or nine cents below Pittsburgh.

IRON MINERS QUIT IN ALABAMA. FOUR THOUSAND MEN GO OUT, PENDING THE ADJUSTMENT OF THE WAGE SCALE. Birmingham, Ala., July 2 (Special).—Four thousand miners in the employ of the Sloss Iron and Steel Company and the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company quit work this morning, pending an agreement upon a wage scale for the coming year. This was not expected, it being thought the whole district would probably agree on the Pratt scale, which practically the miners accepted three weeks ago. The Pratt scale is 37 1/2 cents, a reduction of 2 1/2 cents over last year's wage contract expiring yesterday. The Sloss miners yesterday afternoon at first demanded the old scale, then the Pratt scale, and finally requested arbitration. The Sloss Company refused all three propositions, and stands firm at 35 cents. The Tennessee Company's miners at Blue Creek and Elbe ask for last year's scale. Meetings will be held in the next few days by the miners. What will be the result is not known. As it is, about half the miners in the district are still at work.

WESTERN MINERS WILL GO OUT. THE SITUATION IN THE COAL FIELDS OF ILLINOIS AND INDIANA. Spring Valley, Ill., July 2.—The miners of this city have voted unanimously to obey the order of the National Board of the United Mine Workers of America to mine no more coal after July 4. All employees of the companies whose wages rise and decline when the wages of the miners are affected have also been asked to come out. This means that all the trappers and even the cagers who have charge of the hoisting of cars will also come out. This puts a serious aspect upon the situation, for if the miners are allowed to remain idle without the constant attention of the trappers it would not take long for them to leave. The miners of this city are determined. They have had their wages reduced nearly 50 per cent in the last four years, and 75 cents a day is above the average. To-morrow the men will go in the morning, fix up their rooms and take the money saved, and the uncertainty is now suffering for the necessities of life. All efforts to settle the strike have proved unavailing, and it is expected to continue for several months. The strikers have so far made no attempt at violence, but it is feared the suffering among them increases as the strike continues.

IN CONFERENCE AT PITTSBURG. Pittsburgh, July 2.—The second conference between committees of manufacturers and the Amalgamated Association on the tinplate wage scale began here at 2 o'clock this afternoon. There was a full representation on both sides. The manufacturers held a meeting during the morning to discuss the situation. Chairman George Greer, of New Castle, said he could make no prediction as to the outcome of the conference.

OPERATORS PREPARE FOR TROUBLE. THEY PREDICT A LONG STRIKE AND A RISE IN THE PRICE OF COAL. St. Louis, July 2.—Coal operators are aroused over the announcement that the United Mine Workers have ordered a strike for July 4, and the presidents and general managers of several of the big companies having headquarters here have gone to their mines in Illinois and Missouri to look into the situation. The consensus of opinion among the operators is that the strike will be a long one, and that as a result the price of coal will advance, though not at once.

PREJUDICE YIELDS TO LOVE. AN A. P. A. LEADER IN OHIO TO MARRY A CATHOLIC YOUNG WOMAN. Toledo, Ohio, July 2 (Special).—A quiet wedding will take place to-morrow evening that will cause a sensation in the A. P. A. circles of Toledo and elsewhere. The contracting parties are none other than Joseph D. Batch and Miss Tessie Cranknell. The expectant bridegroom is a charter member of Council No. 2, A. P. A., and of the Order of Zodiacs, commonly called "The Inner Circle." He is the present State secretary of the A. P. A. Miss Cranknell is a devout Catholic. Father Barry, of the Church of the Good Shepherd, will perform the ceremony. Miss Cranknell has lived in East Toledo about a year, making her home with a brother-in-law. Mr. Batch had little to say when asked about the coming marriage.

FELL STOPPING A RUNAWAY. A BICYCLE POLICEMAN'S NARROW ESCAPE FROM A FRIGHTENED BREWERY TEAM. In attempting to stop a runaway brewery team owned by Peter Doelger, of Fifty-fifth-st. and First-ave., yesterday at First-ave. and Fifty-ninth-st., Bicycle Policeman Francis J. Kavanagh repeatedly risked his life, received several bad bruises and covered himself with glory and a good coating of mud. "I reserve the right to wed whom I please, regardless of the tenets of the A. P. A. to which I belong," said he. "The fact that my intended wife is a Catholic makes no difference to me, and should not bar me from marrying the woman of my choice. I love her, and that is all there is to it. Yes, I will resign my place as State secretary of the A. P. A. and be a member of the local council and the Order of Zodiacs."

THEIR CANOE OVERTURNED. A MAN AND A WOMAN LIVING IN RICHMOND, QUE., LOST IN THE ST. FRANCIS RIVER. Richmond, Que., July 2.—R. J. McKenzie and Miss Alice Cleveland, members of two of the most prominent families of this town, were running Jeffrey's chute on the St. Francis River, two miles above Richmond, in a canoe this evening, when their canoe was overturned, and they were drowned. Their bodies have been recovered.

DAMAGED BY LIGHTNING. SEVERAL BOLTS STRIKE BUILDINGS IN THIS CITY.

CHILDREN IN AN ASYLUM BADLY FRIGHTENED—THE FLAGPOLE AT GRANT'S TOMB PARTLY SPLIT—THE STORM IN THIS VICINITY. The heat and humidity of yesterday were harder to bear because of the absence of any breeze. There was a little relief in the afternoon, after the sudden fall of rain, which was accompanied by a thunderstorm apparently centering over the city. The day had been the most uncomfortable of the season. The mercury in the street climbed about to the ninety-degree mark for the first time this summer. The highest official record of the thermometer, however, on the top of the Manhattan Building was 83 degrees, reached at 12-45 p.m.

At about 3 o'clock the clouds which had been hanging over the city seemed to be gathering ahead, and sweetening New-Yorkers looked expectantly for a break for a cooling rain. It came soon after 4 o'clock, accompanied by thunder and lightning and beginning with a terrific crash, which made people in the streets scatter for shelter in considerable alarm. The lightning is reported to have struck in a number of places. The flagpole at Grant's Tomb, said to be one of the largest in the world, was damaged by the lightning, and may have to be taken down. The pole is about 170 feet high. It is made in two sections, the main one being 125 feet high. The halliards, or ropes which drew the flag up, were fastened four feet from the top of the pole. When the lightning struck it splintered the upper part five feet or more from the top, burning the halliards, which dropped to the ground. There was no one near the place at the time. The pole is some distance from the tomb, which was not damaged in any way.

The flagstaff of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club, at Madison-ave. and Forty-fifth-st., was also shattered by a bolt of lightning. There were few people in the clubhouse at the time. The roof near the base of the pole was slightly damaged. The loss will not exceed \$25. The seven-story malthouse tower of Ebling's Brewery at St. Ann's-ave. and One-hundred-and-fifty-sixth-st. was struck while Mr. Ebling, the proprietor of the brewery, and a party of friends were in a detached building. They were startled by the terrific crash, which was almost immediately followed by another, and all jumped from their chairs. Mr. Ebling saw a dense cloud of smoke coming out of the malthouse tower, and also from the windows of the fifth and sixth floors. He turned in an alarm, and Engine Company No. 41 responded. A force of policemen from the Morrisania station also answered the summons. While the firemen were attaching the hose, and getting their engines in place the cloud of smoke lifted, and they saw there was no fire. An investigation was made, but no trace of the cause of the explosion was found. Five panes of glass on the west side of the tower, near the top, had been shattered. Mr. Ebling feared a smouldering fire in the malthouse, and he placed watchmen in the tower to look for the fire. The malthouse is in the light in the hotel and casino connected with the brewery is furnished from the brewery dynamos, and when the lightning struck the building all the lightning wires were burned out. The damage, as far as could be learned last night, is not more than \$25. A fifty-four-foot pole on the roof of the Ebling's Building, No. 33 Stone-st., an excellent building, was struck by a bolt of lightning. The pole is that of the Hyattian Consulate, and is on the roof of the Stone-st. side of the building. The superintendent of the Consulate, who was sitting in the window of his office watching the storm when the pole was struck. He saw a shower of splinters and chips falling from the roof, and he hurried to the roof and found that the copper ball and a foot or two of iron rod holding the pole above the tip of the pole had disappeared. The pole was split in two for about half its length. Word was sent to the Building and Fire departments, and an inspection was made by officers of both. It was thought safe to leave the pole in its position, but for a time.

A chimney on the Half Orphan Asylum at Manhattan-ave. and One-hundred-and-fourth-st. was also struck, and there was considerable alarm among the two hundred children there when the crash came. After the storm passed humidity had been reduced by about 10 per cent, and there was some relief experienced. The prediction for today is rain, with continued hot weather.

FREAKS OF THE BOLTS. RESULTS OF THE STORM IN LONG ISLAND AND WESTCHESTER. The storm which swept over New-York yesterday afternoon also visited Long Island City. In the latter place the lightning was particularly active and struck in many places. When the storm was centered over Long Island City the lightning struck the flagpole which surmounts the County Courthouse, and it also struck the building, causing much excitement. When the bolt struck the Courthouse the women in the jail were already almost hysterical, and one woman, prisoner, fainted. About the same time the home of Albert McCoy, at No. 41 Woolsey-st., Astoria, was struck. The lightning hit the chimney and ran down the side of the house, and entered the second floor. There the fluid bolt from the wall and tearing the paper, disappeared. Lightning also struck a cornice on the Astoria Hotel, at Fulton and Mills sts.

Lightning struck the barn of Thomas Clark, in King-st., Port Chester, and killed two horses. The bolt also set fire to the building. The barn and its contents were totally destroyed, the loss being estimated at \$2,000. On Staten Island the storm did little damage. The wind in the north-east caused dirt and gravel to wash into the trolleys, occasioning some delay on all the lines, but within a short time the trolleys were running as usual. There was some lively hustling on the part of yachtsmen along the shores when the storm was in its height. In Yonkers a bolt of lightning struck the home of John Rowland, president of the Board of Education, in the north-east. The bolt struck the place, and the children at the time were in the nursery with the children at the time, and extinguished the flames after an hour's work. The damage will be about \$250. About the same time lightning struck one of the iron pipes of the Deyo grain elevator in Yonkers, and went down the side of the building, setting it on fire, but it was discovered in time and the fire extinguished by the engineers.

THE STORM PLAYS HAVOC IN TENAFLY. LARGE HALLSTONES FALL, WINDOWS ARE SHATTERED, AND PEOPLE FLEE TO THE CELLARS. Tenafly, N. J., July 2.—This village suffered more from the storm than any other place near New-York. The storm amounted almost to a cyclone in its first fury, and then it was followed by a downfall of hailstones of large size. Many of them were as large as small hen's eggs. The storm appeared to meet directly over the village, and in a moment it became almost as dark as night. There was a terrific lightning and thunder which was terrifying. People fled to their cellars for safety. Within a few moments things were in a frightful state. Roofs were blown off, trees uprooted and wires of all kinds blown down. The wind lasted perhaps a minute and a half. The air was filled with flying objects and limbs of trees were hurled from one end of the village to the other, in a strip about two miles broad, there was hardly a pane of glass left in any of the windows of the buildings. Hallstones picked up half an hour later measured an inch and a half in diameter. Late in the evening a downpour of rain that flooded everything and caused much damage owing to the ruined condition of the roads.

The big window-shade factory owned by E. Richter was one of the places to suffer. The big building was driven in by the wind and hood. The windows on one side of the factory were blown in with water. Lightning also struck the church. The wind uprooted trees in all directions, and Washington-st. is completely blocked by the fallen trees.

FATAL COLLISION IN PHILADELPHIA. Philadelphia, July 2.—A fast freight and a coal train on the Pennsylvania Railroad came into collision this morning at Thirtieth and Spring Garden sts., and one man, Robert Reagan, a fireman, was instantly killed. Both engines were wrecked. The dead man is said to be due to the freight engine disregarding the red signal.

PROSTRATED BY THE HEAT. Frank Groll, seventeen years old, of No. 23 West Seventeenth-st., was found overcome by the heat yesterday morning, and died at the Roosevelt Hospital. He was taken to the Roosevelt Hospital.

YOU HAD BETTER MORTGAGE YOUR HOUSE TO BUY A POUND OF BON-BONS AT HOPES, 4 NASSAU-ST.—(Adv.)

CURRENCY MESSAGE LIKELY BUT NO POSITIVE DECISION HAS BEEN REACHED BY THE PRESIDENT.

IT IS THOUGHT PROBABLE, HOWEVER, THAT HE WILL RECOMMEND THE APPOINTMENT OF A CURRENCY COMMISSION AFTER HIS RETURN FROM CANTON NEXT WEEK. Washington, July 2.—The question of whether the President will send a special message to Congress recommending the creation of a currency commission will be definitely decided next week. The President is strongly inclined at this time to send a special currency message to Congress, regarding himself as in considerable measure pledged to this course. In fact, it was semi-officially announced at the White House late this afternoon that such a message would be sent to Congress next week, but some of his most influential advisers on financial questions are opposed to a message as impolitic at this time, owing to hostility to a commission on the part of Congress.

The Executive Committee of the Indianapolis Sound Money Convention has been actively advocating the commission scheme ever since the advent of the present Administration. It has also the sympathy of the President, who committed himself to it in his inaugural address. Mr. McKinley, however, did not care to recommend it to Congress while the tariff bill was pending, lest it might complicate and delay action on that measure. But all along the chief difficulty which presented itself to those who favored a commission for the investigation of the currency system has been the opposition it would encounter in Congress. While a bill for the creation of the commission could easily be passed in the House, where factious opposition would be unavailing against the operation of a closure order, such opposition in the Senate might be almost interminable. Several of the silver Senators have openly avowed their unalterable hostility to the creation of a commission, and Senator Teller, of Colorado, has declared that he would remain here until December to defeat it.

This being the situation, it is understood that some of the members of the Executive Committee of the Indianapolis Convention are now inclined to believe that it would perhaps be a mistake to press their request for the creation of a commission by Congress. The better and wiser thing to do, some of them now think, would be to withdraw the request for a commission and to use the provisional power vested in the committee of the Indianapolis Convention, and themselves select a committee to investigate the currency question, and present their conclusions through the public press. If those conclusions were such as the Administration could endorse, they could be made the basis of an Administration measure, modified as Secretary Gage, conducting an independent investigation, might suggest.

The Secretary has been at work for some time on a comprehensive currency reform scheme, and some suggestions have been made as to the wisdom of not having a further agitation of the question, but of permitting Mr. Gage, who has the full confidence of business men generally, to make a report on the subject. It is understood that he may desire with financiers, business men, members of the House and Senate and others.

The matter was discussed at the Cabinet meeting to-day, but not in the usual manner. The subject went over until the President's return to the city next week, when it is probable that H. H. Hanna, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Indianapolis Convention, and several other members of the committee, will come to Washington to discuss the situation with the President and Secretary Gage. On the result of the conference will probably depend President McKinley's action in regard to a special message to Congress.

CANADIAN EMPLOYEES MUST GO. OR ELSE THE TRACKS OF THE GORGE ROAD AT NIAGARA FALLS WILL BE TORN UP. Niagara Falls, N. Y., July 2.—The Common Council last night at a special meeting passed a resolution declaring the franchise of the Gorge road null and void and giving it thirty days to remove its tracks from the streets, unless in that time it discharges every Canadian it employs. The Street Superintendent was instructed to give notice of non-compliance with the order.

THE JEWELRY PAWNED IN NEWARK THURSDAY IDENTIFIED—ONE OF THE PRIOR OWNERS CONFESSES. Detective Mooney, of this city, accompanied by Miss Lillah Smith, living at the San Remo Hotel, at Seventy-fourth-st. and Central Park West, visited Police Headquarters in Newark yesterday, and identified as her property the jewelry offered for pawn in Wegbauer's pawnshop in Newark on Thursday night by two young men who were arrested. Miss Smith said her jewelry was taken from her room in the hotel between 5 and 10 o'clock p. m. Wednesday. She identified John F. Hart, one of the prisoners, as a former fellow-prisoner in the Newark jail, and she acknowledged the robbery. John Hammond, the other prisoner, when arrested, tried to chew up a piece of paper which had received \$3 from pawnbrokers for jewelry pledged. Hart's brother, Frank, visited the station last afternoon and made a long talk with the prisoner.

FOUND DEAD ON THE RAILROAD. JOHN MORRISSEY, OF ALBANY, SUPPOSED TO HAVE THROWN HIMSELF BEFORE A TRAIN. After the storm had cleared off yesterday afternoon Policeman Charles W. O'Connell found a man's coat and hat near the New-York Central tracks at Railroad-ave. and One-hundred-and-sixty-sixth-st. The hat was smashed in and covered with blood. About a distance away was the body of a man about sixty years old, horribly mutilated. He had a black waistcoat and trousers and a gray shirt. A letter was found in one of the pockets after the body had been taken to the Harlem Morgue. It was written on a rough piece of paper and in a cramped hand, and was addressed to "James Morgan, Assessor, Albany, N. Y." It said: "From Blackwell Island to the streets of New-York. Out of work. Poor Jack cannot be a bum. I do this deed and will land, in either heaven or hell. Signed John Morrisey."

TO EXPLORE THE YOSEMITE REGION. A SCIENTIFIC EXPEDITION STARTS FROM SAN FRANCISCO. San Francisco, July 2 (Special).—The high Sierra back of the Yosemite Valley and the famous Hetch-Hetchy Valley, which has only been partly explored, will be carefully surveyed and prospected for minerals and fossils by H. W. Turner, head of the Government geological work on this coast. He started to-day with a party, including John C. Brauner, professor of geology of Stanford University, and several students from Stanford and State universities. Their scheme is to survey the geological and topographical maps of the Yosemite National Park, and to locate minerals, metallic ores and fossils. Much ground they will traverse has never been explored.

JEREMIAH O'SULLIVAN PARDONED. HIS LIFE WAS ENDANGERED BY HIS CONFINEMENT IN JAIL. Boston, July 2.—Governor Wolcott this morning sent special messengers to call together the members of the Executive Council and the lawyers in the libel case in which Jeremiah O'Sullivan, of Lawrence, was defendant, to take action at once on the report of the medical examiner of Salem, who said that O'Sullivan's condition was such that his immediate release was essential for the protection of his life. O'Sullivan was in Salem Jail, serving an eighteen-months' sentence for libeling a member of the Lawrence Common Council.

THE PARTON COMMITTEE OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL MET SHORTLY AFTER 8 O'CLOCK, and the entire matter was laid before the members, together with Governor Wolcott's recommendation. The recommendation was endorsed by the committee and a pardon was granted. Governor Wolcott, who had been in the prison, called on the prisoner's counsel, took the next train for Salem, bearing with him the papers necessary for O'Sullivan's release.

CROKER COMING HOME TO LEAD. TELLS HIS FRIENDS HE WILL MANAGE TAMMANY'S CAMPAIGN THIS FALL.

LONDON, July 2.—Richard Croker assures his friends here that he has virtually made up his mind to return to New-York in time to manage the Tammany campaign for autumn elections. He is in constant cable communication with the Tammany leaders, and is taking an active part in arranging the preliminaries. "Tammany is sure to win," he said to-day to a well-known New-York politician. "The tariff will go into force too late to help business this year, while the reformers and the Republicans will not be able to establish a harmonious alliance. If, indeed, they establish any at all. I would not return now unless I expected Tammany to win."

Tammany men seen last night were inclined to believe that Mr. Croker had not been reported with entire accuracy in the dispatch. That he has made his arrangements to return to New-York about September 1 has been the understanding among the Wigwag leaders for some time. When he does come, nobody doubts that he will assume the real direction of affairs in the campaign, though retaining John C. Sheehan as the ostensible leader. There has been a decided sentiment among the best politicians in Tammany Hall, which frequently finds expression in Wigwag circles, that under present conditions, Mr. Croker's coming would result in more harm than good to his organization. Mr. Croker, it is said, has been growing more and more of late to look upon the Tammany machine as his personal property, and to mark for retirement members who do not concur in this view.

"The trouble with Croker," said a Tammany leader last night, "is that he listens to the talk of a few men who have axes of their own to grind and who have made it their business to excite his suspicions against some of his most devoted friends. One of these is his real estate partner, Peter F. Meyer, who never loses an opportunity to poison Croker's mind in relation to Tammany men. He is full of spite if he thinks there is going to be a Tammany walkover this fall. If Croker comes back early he will make Meyer may be able to make the end of trouble."

A racing authority said last evening: "If Croker is coming back so soon as is now said, it will be taken as confirmation of reports that he has been a heavy loser on the English turf this season, and it will lead to close relations with the Wigwag campaign chest as a means of recuperating. It does not seem, though, that he has become so inquisitive. His London report would indicate Croker was always reticent and secretive regarding his political views. It is not probable that he would believe Tammany would win he would not return here."

FIGHT FOR AN OLD MAN'S BODY. AN OBSCURE LANDLADY WITH AN UNSETTLED BILL CAUSES A RUMPUSS. Isaac Blitzenstein, an aged Russian, died at No. 59 Jefferson-st., on Monday. His landlady, Mrs. Harris Neumann, with whom the old man had lived for a long time, informed the Moscow Herald, to which Blitzenstein belonged, and the members made arrangements for the funeral, which was to take place on Tuesday. The only known relatives of the dead man were a sister, who is said to live in Brooklyn, and a wife and two children in Russia. When the members of the lodge arrived on Tuesday, all decked out in the regalia of their order, they prepared to remove the body. Just as the pallbearers were taking the coffin out of the squalid room the door was blocked by the portly form of Mrs. Neumann, who said she had a little bill that would have to be settled before any funeral could take place. She asked for \$25 in due on a place to die in and rental for the room where the wake was held. Her demand threw the assembled throng into an uproar, and the funeral was temporarily abandoned. Many of those present had quit work in the sweatshops for the day, and when they saw their day had been wasted they pleaded with Mrs. Neumann. The officers of the lodge, who had been invited to attend, finding this no good, they threatened to force their way in, but she would not give in. Finally the members decided to hold a meeting and vote \$25 out of the treasury to pay the woman. On Wednesday the meeting was held, and the discussion broke out anew. It was Thursday over when the meeting adjourned, and on Friday decided that the lodge should again assemble yesterday morning, and if Mrs. Neumann did not reduce the amount of her claim they would bury the body regardless of her wishes.

At 10 o'clock the neighbors again assembled, and in small groups discussed the situation. One of the officers of the lodge, Mr. Neumann \$20, but she refused, saying she would go to court unless she got all the money. The officers were so worried by the woman's obstinacy, and her complications arose. The sister of the dead man, Lena, demanded that all of the property in the room should be sold to pay her. The funeral could not go on. All the property in sight was a few trinkets and a couple of pairs of shoes. The neighbors agreed to loan her the money, and she was taken to the Madison-st. police station and complained to the sergeant. The sergeant called upon the Public Administrator to investigate, and on Saturday the sergeant called upon the Public Administrator by telephone and told him of the woman's case. The administrator sent a deputy to take the objects of contention to the police station. The woman was released, and presented the appearance of the exulting times of the strike. Men and women wildly sang the hard-hearted landlady and the sister.

Seeing that Policeman Shine did not intend to take part in the quarrel, the officers of the lodge decided, after a final consultation, to storm the house. Mrs. Neumann was carried from the room, screaming and protesting, and the body finally was placed in the hearse. The sister, including the landlady or the sister, followed on foot to Cypress Hill Cemetery, where the burial took place. If there is any insurance on the body of the woman, it is due from the lodge, left to the widow and children, in Russia, unless Mrs. Neumann's claim is honored in the courts.

A BATTLE IN MACEDONIA. GREEK RAIDERS DEFEATED WITH CONSIDERABLE LOSS. Constantinople, July 2.—The newspapers of this city report that in a battle which has just taken place between four hundred Greek raiders and a detachment of Ottoman troops, near Metsovo, the former were repulsed with the loss of one hundred and fifty killed. In addition, it appears, eighty of the Greeks were captured and taken to Janina, the headquarters of the Turkish army in Epirus.

TO EXPLORE THE YOSEMITE REGION. A SCIENTIFIC EXPEDITION STARTS FROM SAN FRANCISCO. San Francisco, July 2 (Special).—The high Sierra back of the Yosemite Valley and the famous Hetch-Hetchy Valley, which has only been partly explored, will be carefully surveyed and prospected for minerals and fossils by H. W. Turner, head of the Government geological work on this coast. He started to-day with a party, including John C. Brauner, professor of geology of Stanford University, and several students from Stanford and State universities. Their scheme is to survey the geological and topographical maps of the Yosemite National Park, and to locate minerals, metallic ores and fossils. Much ground they will traverse has never been explored.

JEREMIAH O'SULLIVAN PARDONED. HIS LIFE WAS ENDANGERED BY HIS CONFINEMENT IN JAIL. Boston, July 2.—Governor Wolcott this morning sent special messengers to call together the members of the Executive Council and the lawyers in the libel case in which Jeremiah O'Sullivan, of Lawrence, was defendant, to take action at once on the report of the medical examiner of Salem, who said that O'Sullivan's condition was such that his immediate release was essential for the protection of his life. O'Sullivan was in Salem Jail, serving an eighteen-months' sentence for libeling a member of the Lawrence Common Council.

THE PARTON COMMITTEE OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL MET SHORTLY AFTER 8 O'CLOCK, and the entire matter was laid before the members, together with Governor Wolcott's recommendation. The recommendation was endorsed by the committee and a pardon was granted. Governor Wolcott, who had been in the prison, called on the prisoner's counsel, took the next train for Salem, bearing with him the papers necessary for O'Sullivan's release.

THE RACE WAS ROWED IN ROUGH WATER AND THE QUAKERS' BOAT GOT FULL OF WATER—CORNELL'S TIME WAS 20:14. Poughkeepsie, N. Y., July 2 (Special).—Cornell won her third great aquatic victory within a week yesterday by defeating Columbia's oarsmen by a margin of at least nine lengths. And when Columbia had crossed the finish line fully half a minute behind the invincible Ithacans the unfortunate Pennsylvania crew, which had started as bravely as any of them only a little over twenty minutes before, was aboard its training launch, snatched from its swamping shell just in time to avoid an actual sinking. It was a pitiable ending to a season of arduous and faithful training, and there was not one of the thousands who saw the melancholy collapse who did not give his sympathy to the unlucky Pennsylvanians.

Pennsylvania came to her uttermost grief just after she had crossed the two-mile mark, although it was apparent long before that point that she was hopelessly beaten. The water was choppy, and the men, from pulling raggedly, went to pulling wildly. The coxswain looked from the shore as if he were being drowned, and the boat sank lower and lower in the river from the weight of the water the rattled oarsmen were throwing into it. Seeing that her case was hopeless, Ellis Ward, the Pennsylvania coach, sent the launch alongside and took the crew off. Meantime Cornell was pulling steadily away from Columbia, who followed doggedly, but all hopelessly, to the finish line. After the first mile there was no race. It was a prostrate for Cornell. All the same, Columbia rowed her strokes in good form from start to finish.

BEFORE THE RACE. There were not so many people who saw the race yesterday as were present on and beside the course a week before. The public regarded the Cornell-Pennsylvania-Columbia race as an anti-climax, and this time the public was right. It was the hollow sort of a victory for the Ithacans, who certainly have a rare crew this year. The wonder is that the experts should have underrated Cornell as they did a week ago. Poughkeepsie became respectably lively yesterday at about the noon hour. The excursion trains from the north and the south on both sides of the river brought large contingents to cheer their favorites, and for once the two antiquated ferryboats that ply across the river were not crowded beyond their limited capacity. Opposite the finish line, a mile below the lofty bridge, there was a large fleet on steam yachts, tugboats and steamboats, decorated, as usual, in rainbow fashion, with the colors of the crews and crowded with spectators.

The day broke cloudy and threatening and the air was close and heavy and full of warnings of the thunderstorms that hold high carnival in the mountains of the Hudson about this time of year. When the college men couldn't get on the race, which was most of the time, they laid wagers on the weather, and it was even money that it would rain. Even up to the time for the starting of the observation train the clouds hung low and heavy over the western mountains, and the sun refused to break through. The observation train was not crowded, and many of the cars at the ends of the train were practically empty, but as evening approached they began to fill up, and at 6 o'clock the train presented a brilliant appearance. The partisans of Columbia appeared most numerous, and their vocal efforts were most impressive. There were enough Cornell men, however, to give their crew a rousing greeting when they passed up the river on their launch with the shell in tow. A few minutes afterward a diversion was created by the arrival of Richard Stevens, "Eddie" Hall and "Ollie" Campbell, all of tennis fame, who passed down the track leading a huge Great Dane swathed in the blue and white of Columbia.

A moment later the train began to roll up to the starting line. There was a long and tedious wait at this place. The launches of the three crews moved idly about the starting boats for forty minutes while the referee's boat made an excursion down the river. The tide was running strongly down the river, and there was a fresh breeze in the opposite direction. The referee hoped that the wind would die out at 7 o'clock, but it didn't, and a few minutes after that hour the whistle signalled the crews to get ready for the start.

CORNELL AN EASY WINNER. COLUMBIA FAR BEHIND, AND PENNSYLVANIA DID NOT FINISH.

THE RACE WAS ROWED IN ROUGH WATER AND THE QUAKERS' BOAT GOT FULL OF WATER—CORNELL'S TIME WAS 20:14. Poughkeepsie, N. Y., July 2 (Special).—Cornell won her third great aquatic victory within a week yesterday by defeating Columbia's oarsmen by a margin of at least nine lengths. And when Columbia had crossed the finish line fully half a minute behind the invincible Ithacans the unfortunate Pennsylvania crew, which had started as bravely as any of them only a little over twenty minutes before, was aboard its training launch, snatched from its swamping shell just in time to avoid an actual sinking. It was a pitiable ending to a season of arduous and faithful training, and there was not one of the thousands who saw the melancholy collapse who did not give his sympathy to the unlucky Pennsylvanians.

Pennsylvania came to her uttermost grief just after she had crossed the two-mile mark, although it was apparent long before that point that she was hopelessly beaten. The water was choppy, and the men, from pulling raggedly, went to pulling wildly. The coxswain looked from the shore as if he were being drowned, and the boat sank lower and lower in the river from the weight of the water the rattled oarsmen were throwing into it. Seeing that her case was hopeless, Ellis Ward, the Pennsylvania coach, sent the launch alongside and took the crew off. Meantime Cornell was pulling steadily away from Columbia, who followed doggedly, but all hopelessly, to the finish line. After the first mile there was no race. It was a prostrate for Cornell. All the same, Columbia rowed her strokes in good form from start to finish.

BEFORE THE RACE. There were not so many people who saw the race yesterday as were present on and beside the course a week before. The public regarded the Cornell-Pennsylvania-Columbia race as an anti-climax, and this time the public was right. It was the hollow sort of a victory for the Ithacans, who certainly have a rare crew this year. The wonder is that the experts should have underrated Cornell as they did a week ago. Poughkeepsie became respectably lively yesterday at about the noon hour. The excursion trains from the north and the south on both sides of the river brought large contingents to cheer their favorites, and for once the two antiquated ferryboats that ply across the river were not crowded beyond their limited capacity. Opposite the finish line, a mile below the lofty bridge, there was a large fleet on steam yachts, tugboats and steamboats, decorated, as usual, in rainbow fashion, with the colors of the crews and crowded with spectators.

The day broke cloudy and threatening and the air was close and heavy and full of warnings of the thunderstorms that hold high carnival in the mountains of the Hudson about this time of year. When the college men couldn't get on the race, which was most of the time, they laid wagers on the weather, and it was even money that it would rain. Even up to the time for the starting of the observation train the clouds hung low and heavy over the western mountains, and the sun refused to break through. The observation train was not crowded, and many of the cars at the ends of the train were practically empty, but as evening approached they began to fill up, and at 6 o'clock the train presented a brilliant appearance. The partisans of Columbia appeared most numerous, and their vocal efforts were most impressive. There were enough Cornell men, however, to give their crew a rousing greeting when they passed up the river on their launch with the shell in tow. A few minutes afterward a diversion was created by the arrival of Richard Stevens, "Eddie" Hall and "Ollie" Campbell, all of tennis fame, who passed down the track leading a huge Great Dane swathed in the blue and white of Columbia.

A moment later the train began to roll up to the starting line. There was a long and tedious wait at this place. The launches of the three crews moved idly about the starting boats for forty minutes while the referee's boat made an excursion down the river. The tide was running strongly down the river, and there was a fresh breeze in the opposite direction. The referee hoped that the wind would die out at 7 o'clock, but it didn't, and a few minutes after that hour the whistle signalled the crews to get ready for the start.

SCENES AT THE START. Again Cornell was first in position. The crowd, glad that its wait was over, watched every move intently, and as the sturdy Ithacans shoved off from the float they got a rousing cheer that was not confined to their immediate partisans. At last, however, the crews were all afloat and had received their instructions from the referee, who secured silence from the crowd with the usual difficulty after announcing through the megaphone that if the crowd didn't keep quiet while he talked to the crews he wouldn't start the race at all. At last the three shells were in position, Cornell having the outside course for the third consecutive time, Pennsylvania in the middle and Columbia lying nearest the shore.

At this time, ten minutes after 7 o'clock, there was a lively breeze still blowing up the river, and when it met the strong ebb tide it kicked up an unpleasant fuss in the water that made the knowing ones shake their heads and declare that fast time was impossible. The knowing ones were right. With the crews all ready a silence fell on the 2,500 people on the observation train. Then came the referee's voice, enlarged by the megaphone, inquiring significantly: "Are you ready, Columbia?" and Columbia's coxswain responded shrilly: "Yes." But Pennsylvania's coxswain was not ready at the first call. A second trial brought an affirmative response from him, and Cornell, too, was ready, as she had been for fifteen minutes.

Almost at once the pistol cracked, and the twenty-four men leaped into the action for which they had been trained for months. Pennsylvania caught the water first, and the tapering point of her shell showed in front at the first stroke. Columbia was only a trifle behind her. Cornell as a week before got away last. Immediately the shouts of the students of Ben Franklin's college rent the air as their pets took the lead. But everybody realized that the race was not to be rowed in the first few strokes, and silence soon fell on the crowd as they watched for the first sign of an advantage.

CORNELL SOON TAKES THE LEAD. The difference between the strokes of the three crews was apparent, even to the unlearned in rowing matters. Pennsylvania's stroke was the fastest. That was the first thing that struck the spectators. Then they glanced at Cornell and saw that the Ithacans were calmly at work, not hurrying, not toiling with apparent effort, just easily pulling that graceful and deadly stroke that showed Yale and Harvard her wale a week before. Columbia was rowing a longer stroke, and rowing it smoothly and well. For the first half-mile there was not a boat's length and a half between the three shells.