MITCHELL WANTS MORE.

STRIKERS MAY REJECT COAL OPERATORS' OFFER.

TOLD BY THEIR LEADER THAT TEN PER CENT INCREASE IS NOT ENOUGH—PARADE AND MASS MEETING IN SCRANTON.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Scranton, Penn., Oct. 10.—President Mitchell's statement of his attitude on the coal operators' offer of a 10 per cent advance in wages at the miners' mass meeting here this afternoon may be considered as an indication of the action to be taken by the strikers in the convention. Until to-day the miners were undecided whether to accept or reject it, but their president's remarks may influence them to refuse the advance. The addresses of the other speakers manifested the same sentiment, and all admonished the men to prepare for a longer siege. President Mitchell said:

I have refrained from saying anything on this advance of 10 per cent. I am willing to say now, though, that it is not satisfactory. The operators ought at least to agree to continue such an offer for one year, they ought to abolish the company store, pay every two weeks and abolish the sliding scale.

THOUSANDS OF STRIKERS PARADE.

Thousands of striking miners marched through the crowded streets of this city to-day and showed their loyalty to President Mitchell, of the United Mine Workers, who came here to take part in the parade and address the men in the mass meeting. The National president's welcome was an exceedingly flattering one. It was the greatest labor demonstration that has ever taken place in the Lackawanna Valley. Thousands of miners and their families came to the city from all the towns within a radius of twenty miles. The houses were decorated with the National colors and most of the business places were closed.

The demonstration began with the arrival of President Mitchell from Shamokin shortly before 2 o'clock. He was met at the station by a local reception committee and a crowd of several thousand persons. Owing to Mr. Mitchell's late arrival, the parade did not start until 2:30 o'clock. The strike leader, with James Moir, the Mayor of Scranton, rode in a carriage at the head of the line. Then came a solid column of workingmen so long that it took an hour and fifteen minutes to pass a given point. As in the other big parades of the last ten days, many of the boys employed in the breakers preparing coal for the market were in line. Many banners were carried by the men bearing inscriptions setting forth their grievances. The parade was dismissed at the circus grounds on the outskirts of the city, where the big mass meeting was held.

MITCHELL'S WORDS CHEERED.

It was estimated that more than ten thousand persons were gathered around the speakers' stand when Frederick Dilcher, of Ohio, a member of the Executive Board of the United Mine Workers, who acted as presiding officer, introduced the National president of the Mine Workers' Union. When Mr. Mitchell in his speech told the miners that the proposition of the operators to advance wages 10 per cent was not enough the spontaneity of the cheering was surprising and almost startling. He followed this up by declaring that the mine owners ought to abolish the company stores and the sliding scale and that they should pay the men their wages semi-monthly, as the Pennsylvania laws direct. With the mention of each grievance there came an outburst of applause from the men.

Mr. Mitchell denied the charges that the strike was started in the interest of politicians, and said bituminous interests had nothing to do with the present contest. He declared that if any soft coal was shipped into the anthracite market as a substitute it was coming from the non-union bituminous fields of West Virginia. He gave the non-union men now on strike in the anthracite field great credit for suspending work along with the union mine workers. He said there were only eight thousand union men in the anthracite region when the strike began, but 112,000 men have obeyed the order to strike.

The other speakers were Mayor Moir, who welcomed Mr. Mitchell to the "metropolis of the anthracite coal region"; George Purcell, of Indiana, and W. B. Fairley, of Alabama, members of the National Executive Board; Presidents T. D. Nichols, of District No. 1, and John Fahey, of District No. 9; District Secretary John Dempsey, of Scranton, and Paul Pulaski, of Mount Carmel.

DELEGATES RECEIVE INSTRUCTIONS.

TO OBTAIN FURTHER CONCESSIONS IF POSSIBLE—VIEWS OF FATHER PHILLIPS.

Wilkesbarre, Penn., Oct. 10 (Special).—Nearly all the strikers in this region have elected delegates to the Scranton convention, and their instructions are to vote for an end of the strike if it appears impossible to get more concessions. From the tenor of their remarks to-day an effort will be made to have powder reduced to $1.50 a keg in addition to the 10 per cent increase, which will give the miners an increase of about 18 per cent. They will also endeavor to get an agreement from the operators to keep the 10 per cent increase in force for a year.

Father Phillips, of Hazleton, who has been active in trying to effect a settlement, was in town to-day. He said he expected the convention would agree on a settlement, and that the concessions the men are sure to receive from the operators will be of great assistance to them, and give them many articles that have for a long time been considered as luxuries. Of his own efforts he said:

I have had the extreme pleasure of reading many interviews during the last three weeks which were credited to me, some of which, however, I knew nothing about or even their source. It has been my sole aim to contribute to the settlement of the strike, if possible, because I am intensely interested in the welfare of my own men and those dependent upon their receiving employment, as well as those men banded with them throughout the various regions. I am interested in seeing amicable relations restored between capital and labor, and desire to contribute to the permanency of the material prosperity of the anthracite communities. A strike, like war, is always deplorable and woful in its possibilities, but may become necessary, and therefore justifiable as a last resort, if there be no alternative but submission to unjust conditions.

I opposed the present strike before its declaration with all the honesty of my soul, believing that some way could be found or advised by which the operator and miner could be brought together in a peaceful and businesslike manner, and thus settle their difficulties without the economic disturbance of the State and Nation. My efforts were seconded by Mr. Mitchell and the mine workers, and I have no hesitation in saying that if the operators had done one month ago what they are willing to do to-day this strike would not have occurred, and millions of dollars now lost forever would be circulating in this and other States as the lifeblood of the Nation. But the lesson has been learned, thank God, with little loss of life, and, let us hope, learned wisely and well by operators and miners before extreme misery has begun; hence with the hope that the miners will see their way to accept the terms of settlement offered, or, if not acceptable, that the operators, having done so much in the interests of peace, will still do more, I say, from my heart, full of hope, that what is a silver lining to-day will soon, very soon, be a clear sky in the anthracite coal fields.

SOME DOUBT OF SETTLEMENT

MINERS' CONVENTION MAY MAKE DEMANDS WHICH OPERATORS WILL NOT GRANT.

Pottsville, Penn., Oct. 10.—The fatal clash between striking mine workers and non-union men this morning at Oneida Colliery, in Schuylkill County, and the disposition among some of the delegates from this territory to the Scranton convention not to settle on the basis of the terms offered by the operators came as a warning to the latter to-day that the era of peace had not yet arrived in the anthracite coal belt. This afternoon some of the veteran labor leaders of this territory expressed the belief that a settlement would not be effected, that the mine owners have not met their demands, and that the public should not build too much hope on reports of an agreement at the Scranton convention. For the first time in the history of the hard coal country practically all the miners are out. Heretofore, when the miners of the upper belt were out the Schuylkill men were at work, and vice versa. The most sanguine of the Schuylkill leaders believe that four or five days will be consumed in deliberations, so many different phases of grievances will be presented to the convention. They declare that the 10 per cent offer of the Reading company will not be accepted unless it guarantees to abolish the sliding scale for all time. "Of what value is 10 per cent of an advance?" said a prominent Reading company miner, "if the company be permitted to manipulate the sliding scale to its own liking? Why, they easily could run in the cheapest grades of coal, which would give them back the 10 per cent and more." When an official of the company was seen and asked if the company would agree to abolish the famous sliding scale, his answer, "No," was emphatic.

The Shenandoah delegates have already been instructed to vote against the terms offered by the operators. The Mahanoy City members of the United Mine Workers are almost a unit against the sliding scale, and the ten delegates will go to the Scranton convention instructed to see that it is abolished. It is learned that the delegates were elected a week ago in anticipation of the convention. Many of the miners of the northern end of Schuylkill County are against the proposed settlement, and declare that if the men would hold out longer a more complete victory would be won.

Fifty breaker boys in working costume paraded the main streets of Mahanoy City to-day amid much enthusiasm. They carried banners bearing inscriptions, "Ten per cent is not enough; we want more," and "Down with the sliding scale; it must be abolished." They were everywhere applauded. For the present some of the troops will be kept in the Mahanoy and Shenandoah valleys.

All the collieries of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company in the Panther Creek Valley resumed work this morning, as usual. The collieries reported short handed yesterday are in the same condition to-day. There have been no more accessions to the ranks of the strikers, and the mine officials think there will be no further trouble. At Tamaqua considerable missionary work is being done by the strikers, and they are confident that by the end of the week, and probably by to-morrow, not a colliery in the Panther Creek Valley will be in operation. All the energies of the strike leaders are being concentrated in this direction, and what influence they may be able to exert remains to be seen. The officials of the company are sanguine that the men will not go out.

Williamstown Colliery, which was the last of the big operations to hold out in the Lykens Valley district, was tied up this morning, and not a wheel moved. It was a stubborn fight, but the miners finally decided that there was some justice in the appeals of the leaders that they lend a helping hand in the great struggle. The men have no special grievances at this colliery and were well satisfied. About sixteen hundred men and boys were employed. When they left the mine not a word was spoken. It seemed as though it was by mutual consent. Everything is quiet, and no attempt will be made to start up the colliery until the strike is declared off.

PRAISE FOR THE Y. M. C. A.

GENERALS BROOKE AND WHEELER SPEAK AT DEDICATION OF BUILDING ON GOVERNOR'S ISLAND.

The building erected by William E. Dodge for the Army branch of the Young Men's Christian Association on Governor's Island was formally dedicated yesterday afternoon. The building marks the beginning of a new epoch in Young Men's Christian Association work in the Army, as it is the first of its kind. Brief addresses were made at the dedication by Major-General John R. Brooke, U. S. A.; Brigadier-General Joseph Wheeler, U. S. V., and Rear-Admiral Barker, commandant of the Brooklyn Navy Yard. Among those present were Miss Helen M. Gould, Mrs. John R. Brooke, Mrs. E. A. McAlpin, James Talcott, Lieutenant R. P. Hobson, Major Meyer and Chaplain Goodwin.

The exercises, which were somewhat informal, began at 3:30 o'clock. The main room of the building, which will seat about two hundred persons, was crowded with guests from the city. Cleveland H. Dodge, president of the New-York Young Men's Christian Association, presided. With him on the platform were Generals Brooke and Wheeler. The exercises were opened with a hymn, introductory remarks by George E. Sanford, chairman of the Army Branch Committee, and a prayer by the Rev. Dr. John J. Reed. After a soprano solo by Miss Elizabeth Davis Major-General Brooke was introduced by Mr. Dodge. The General said in part:

I first became acquainted with the Young Men's Christian Association in Helena, Mont. When I came into civilization I found associations everywhere. When I came here I found this building going up. It has my most hearty approval. The superabundance of animal spirits, which is the source of the enthusiasm of the soldier, sometimes leads him into places where he should not go. The influence of such an institution as this will go with the soldier.

In ending, General Brooke said that any call the association might make on him would meet with a hearty response. Two verses of "America" were sung by the audience, standing, and then General Wheeler was introduced. He said that the builders of this association, in his opinion, had builded better than they knew, and eulogized woman for her great influence on the development of civilization. His words on woman suggested to many in the audience the name of Miss Helen M. Gould, who presented to the association the many pictures that hung on the walls, and also the library. In the course of his remarks General Wheeler said:

Our country is becoming one of the world Powers. A few centuries ago the centre of commerce was in the cities on the Mediterranean Sea. But, like the setting sun, the centre has travelled westward. Now that the Nicaragua Canal is an assured fact it seems like an act of Providence that this country is not to be confined to the borders of this land.

Rear-Admiral Barker spoke briefly of his appreciation of the value of the Young Men's Christian Association. Following the addresses Miss Gould, Mrs. McAlpin and Mrs. Brooke received the visitors in the game room on the second floor.

A LARGE PERCENTAGE AT WORK.

In the last issue of "The American Federationist," which is published by the American Federation of Labor, it is reported that the general state of employment is exceptionally good. In the 678 unions making returns, with an aggregate of 47,192 members, only 2.8 per cent were unemployed. It also shows that the employment of labor has been steadily improving since September, 1899.

ALL DAY SUNDAY

She Thought about a Food that Would Agree with Her.

An unnatural appetite for rich and improper food is really kept alive by the use of such foods, whereas a change to healthful, nourishing, and scientifically made food, will correct the unnatural appetite. A little woman up at Peekskill, N. Y., Margaret Smith, P. O. Box 195, says:—

"I was such a sufferer from dyspepsia that life was a burden. I could hardly keep from eating all sorts of pastry, cakes, and other rich foods, although they did not agree with me, nor in fact did any sort of food. I become low spirited and discouraged, was too weak to work and very seriously troubled with palpitation of the heart.

"Drugs seemed to make me worse rather than better. A friend said one day: 'I believe Grape-Nuts food would cure you,' explaining that that food was made with great care and intended for the prevention and relief of diseases that were brought about by improper food.

"That was Saturday night, and all day Sunday I kept thinking about Grape-Nuts, and the first thing Monday morning I sent for a package. I had it in my mind that the food would look like nuts, and was disappointed when I found it had to be eaten with a spoon. However, I followed the directions and made a meal of Grape-Nuts and milk, which I found to be delicious, and for the first time in months, I suffered no distress after eating.

"I at once began to feel hopeful that I might be cured at last. Since that day I have used Grape-Nuts constantly, morning and night and have steadily improved in health, until now I am as well as I ever was in my life; weigh 10 pounds more than I did a year ago, have no palpitation of the heart, and can work all day long.

"At supper I have Grape-Nuts mixed with soft boiled eggs. I make my dinner on any kind of food I desire. One of the best things about this cure by proper food is that I no longer have any desire for the rich, indigestible rubbish of which I used to be so fond."

LIFE LOST IN MINE RIOT.

A POLICEMAN KILLED AND SEVERAL PEOPLE WOUNDED.

FATAL CLASH PRECIPITATED BY AN ATTACK OF STRIKERS ON A COLLIERY.

Hazleton, Penn., Oct. 10.—A special policeman was instantly killed, another was wounded in the head, a striker was probably fatally shot and ten non-union men were more or less seriously wounded at the Oneida colliery of Coxe Brothers, in a clash between the officers and five hundred strikers this morning. The victims are:

KILLED.

MILLS, Ralph, fifty years old, of Beaver Meadow, one of the officers conveyed in a special train early this morning from that place to Oneida. He was shot through the back.

WOUNDED.

KELLNER, George, thirty-eight years old, of Beaver Meadow, also a special officer. He received shot wounds in the head, but will recover.

LESKO, Joseph, thirty-eight years old, of Sheppton, a striker. He was shot in the groin, and will probably die.

Ten non-union men were struck by stones, but only two of them were seriously injured. They are John Van Blargin and James Tosh, of Sheppton. The former received scalp wounds and the latter had four ribs broken.

The Oneida colliery having been in operation since the strike began, the union men at Oneida and Sheppton, where many of the employes of the Oneida and Derringer collieries of Coxe Brothers live, decided early this morning to close the mine. They gathered in groups on the streets as early as 3 o'clock. As the non-union men went to work they were asked by the strikers to remain at home. Some turned back and others did not. Those who went to the colliery were stoned. Van Blargin, one of the non-union employes, attempted to draw a revolver, but the weapon was taken from him, and in the beating he received he had several ribs broken. This occurred just before starting time at the mine.

The strikers remained at the colliery all the morning. As the small mine locomotive used in hauling coal from the No. 2 and No. 3 collieries to the Oneida breaker pulled up on the road near the latter colliery a crowd of women blocked the track. The women were told by General Superintendent Kudlich to go home. He assured them that their husbands would get an increase of wages and that their other grievances would be properly adjusted. The women refused to listen to him, and stoned the superintendent, who was wounded in the head. Then the striking men and the women rushed toward the No. 2 colliery. A force of about fifty special policemen who had been brought down from Beaver Meadow to prevent trouble attempted to intercept the mob, but they were powerless to do anything, and retired to the engine room. Just as the officers got close to shelter a shot was fired. This was followed by another, and in a few seconds many shots were fired. Policeman Mills was the first to fall. Then Joseph Lesko, the striker, fell to the ground. No one knows who shot first, but it is believed that both the strikers and the officers used their weapons. A gunshot killed Mills, and a small shot struck Policeman Kellner. Lesko was struck by a bullet from a revolver.

After the shooting the strikers dispersed. Sheriff Toole of Schuylkill County, in whose territory the clash occurred, was in Philadelphia and could render no assistance. His chief deputy, James O'Donnell, arrived here this afternoon and went to the scene with a force of men. The Rev. Carl Houser, a Lithuanian minister from Freeland, who baptized a child at Oneida while the shooting was in progress, was mistaken by the strikers for Superintendent Kudlich, and narrowly escaped being stoned. He was soon recognized by a friend and escorted safely to the station.

TO ESTABLISH MILK ROUTES.

FIVE STATES MILK PRODUCERS' ASSOCIATION INSTITUTES SOME AGGRESSIVE METHODS.

At the annual meeting of the Five States Milk Producers' Association, held at Binghamton on October 9, the representatives of 3,700 producers decided to establish retail milk routes in this city and vigorously to fight the Milk Trust.

James L. Bennett, of No. 149 Broadway, attorney for the Milk Producers' Association, said yesterday:

I think the farmers can win in this new enterprise. The farmers are moderately satisfied with the prices they get, for they are being better paid to-day than they were a month or so ago. But what they want is to bring their milk to the city and deliver it themselves. They insist that if they are successful in this the public will be provided with milk fresh and pure. It is an old story to blame the farmers for impure and impoverished milk. It is not their fault, but the fault of the dealers, who take the product from the farmer. If the public will show due sympathy for this movement it will be treated to a boon such as it has never before enjoyed. The farmers should win, because they do not get enough for their milk as matters now stand. I do not blame the retail dealers, because they get a disproportionate share, but I do blame them for their adulteration of the product and for allowing the odium to rest on the innocent men of the dairies. The farmers say that they can compete with the retail men successfully, because at present there is a great waste in distribution. They feel that they should get some of the profits which go to waste. The organization purposes to reduce the cost of delivery from 3½ cents to 1¼ cents. We cannot conceive how the distributors allow such a tremendous waste to take place. As it is now they pay the farmer 2½ cents, a cent for freight, and from 3½ to 4½ cents a quart goes into the distribution and to the profits of the three hundred retailers. The milkmen of the Five States Association absolutely control the milk market, since 75 per cent of the whole number of dairymen belong to the association. They purpose now to fight the retailers along their own lines, and they will succeed.

C. W. Stapleton, a lawyer, at No. 21 Park Row, said:

I am glad to hear of this movement of establishing competing city routes, because it means as much to the people of this city as it does to the farmers themselves. I think the milk routes should be thrown open to the men who are responsible for the quality of the milk. I think that eventually the milk dealers and the farmers will combine their interests in such a way that the latter will have no cause to complain of the meagreness of the prices paid to them by the retailers. As it is now the four thousand farmers are at the mercy of the three hundred men.

Among local milk dealers who were seen a general expression of confidence was expressed.

SAYS SHE LOST THE MONEY.

EMPLOYER HAS HIS CASHIER ARRESTED ON THE CHARGE OF THEFT.

Miss Emma Krueger, sixteen years old, of No. 1,447 Fifth-ave., was charged with the theft of $500 before Magistrate Mott, in the Harlem Court yesterday by her employer, Herman Fienin, a shopkeeper, at No. 3,130 Eighth-ave. He said he gave the money to the girl, who was his cashier, to deposit in the Hamilton Savings Bank, in West One-hundred-and-twenty-fifth-st. She was gone a longer time than necessary, he asserted, and when she returned she said she had lost the bankbook and money.

Detective Conway, of the Central Office, went to the girl's home, and, after talking with her she said, according to the detective's testimony, she would return the money within an hour if not prosecuted. With the detective she went to a telephone and apparently had a conversation with some one at the other end. She said her friend would bring the money at once, and suggested that they both wait in her home. Two hours passed, and the detective began to grow suspicious. All the time the girl and her mother had been talking in German. Suddenly, the detective said, the girl turned to him and asked, "Say, how are you going to prove that I stole the money?"

"We'll prove it, all right," replied Conway.

"Well, you can't do it. You better arrest me, I guess."

Detective Conway took her at her word and arrested her. Magistrate Mott placed her bond at $2,000, and in default of this she was locked up.

MACDOWELLS NOT TO BE DIVORCED.

The action for a separation instituted by Wilhelmina Maria MacDowell against William Melbourne MacDowell was discontinued yesterday by order of Justice Freedman, in the Supreme Court, upon consent of Howe & Hummel, attorneys for Mrs. MacDowell, and Dittenhoefer, Gerber & James, attorneys for her husband. MacDowell was arrested on September 8 last on an order signed by Justice McAdam, and was released two days afterward on giving bail in $2,000. The MacDowells were married on June 15 last, and, according to Mrs. MacDowell's story, her husband had treated her with great cruelty from the date of their marriage and had led a life of constant dissipation. MacDowell's first wife was Fanny Davenport, the actress.

THE COST OF TAMMANY.

IT IS NOT MEASURED IN MONEY, BUT IN FLESH AND BLOOD.

IF BRYAN IS ELECTED ITS CORRUPT LEADERS MUST HAVE VOICE IN DIRECTING NATIONAL AFFAIRS.

In the current number of "Harper's Weekly" (dated October 13) Franklin Matthews prints the most scathing arraignment that has appeared in some time of the "Tammany idea in politics, namely, make money anyhow and anywhere you can, so long as you cover up your tracks," and he backs up his statements with an array of facts and figures which the Tammany leaders themselves will not dare to deny. "The Cost of Tammany Hall in Flesh and Blood" is the title of Mr. Matthews's article. He points out that Tammany Hall has become supreme in the Democratic party of New-York State, because "it had the money," and that now its leaders are looking toward Washington. Then he proceeds to show what Tammany misrule has done for New-York City. It has made this city a "wide open town," for the wide open town "is Tammany Hall's visible means of support." This means that New-York City has been made a most expensive place for poor people to live in, that the poor man is paying for the wide open town in exorbitant rents, that the sick suffer because ice bills are doubled, that this policy is costing the lives of the young and old, that the system of filth and corruption visible at every hand is eating up flesh and blood, that young men and women are being ruined in greater numbers than before Tammany came back into power, that crime is increasing, that burials in the Potter's Field are growing out of proper proportion, that the crimes against children are on the increase, that human life is not so safe as before, that the death rate, especially on the East Side, in the crowded tenement districts, is higher, and that homes for the unfortunate and fallen are overcrowded. Some of the facts and figures adduced to prove these things are the following:

EAST SIDE DEATH RATE INCREASING.

Ever since the beginning of Mayor Strong's administration the New-York City death rate has been going down, swiftly in the days of the Strong régime, very slowly in the days of resumed Tammany rule. Good pavements and fair street cleaning have done it. But that is the condition for the entire city, or rather the boroughs of Manhattan and The Bronx, the "old city." But how about the East Side? How about the Seventh, Tenth and Seventeenth wards, where the great tenement house population lives? Here are some figures from the Health Board records, records now under the complete control of Tammany Hall. The total tenement house population in the Seventh Ward, according to the census of the sanitary squad of police, in 1898, the first year of the Van Wyck administration, was 82,256. The number of deaths in that ward during the year was 1,388. The death rate on the basis of the tenement house population was 16.87 in a thousand. In 1899 the tenement house population in the Seventh Ward was 70,633, and the deaths numbered 1,348. The death rate in a thousand was 19.08. Look at the Tenth Ward! In 1898 the tenement house population was 82,175. The deaths numbered 1,671, the death rate being 13.03. In the next year the population was returned at 64,961, the deaths at 996, the percentage being 15.38. Look now at the Seventeenth Ward. In 1898 the Health Board records placed the tenement house population at 111,477 and the deaths at 2,238, the death rate on that basis being 20.17. In 1899 the tenement house population is returned as 107,804, the deaths at 2,313, and the rate is 21.46.

What do we see here? An increase in the death rate of the Seventh Ward, on the only available figures under public control, of 2.21 per cent; an increase in the Tenth Ward of 2.35 per cent; an increase in the Seventeenth Ward of 1.39 per cent. Is Tammany rule costing flesh and blood? Notice, if you will, that the population of the three wards on the East Side, according to these official figures, is falling off. Is it because, as Mayor Gilroy, who is no longer a power in Tammany Hall, complained, the city administration is making New-York City, particularly the East Side, the home of the poor, a most expensive place in which to live?

EXTORTION OF THE ICE TRUST.

When the returns for 1900 are in and the deaths in these East Side wards can be studied, especially the deaths of infants, perhaps some strong light may be thrown on the extortion of the Ice Trust of Tammany Hall. If there is the slightest increase out of the normal proportion it will call to mind the warning of an eminent physician of New-York, Dr. Henry Dwight Chapin, who in a paper which he read before the Medical Society of the County of New-York on May 28, 1900, said:

It is estimated that there are 146,600 children under the age of three years in the boroughs of Manhattan and The Bronx, or 6.72 per cent of the whole population. Recent studies show that if cow's milk can be properly cooled it will keep a considerable time, and is much better than relying too largely upon superheating. Any difficulty in the free procuring of ice by the poor during the heated months, whether from a scarcity of this article or from a cornering of this staple by commercial greed, is a public calamity.

INCREASE IN JUVENILE CRIME.

There has been an increase in juvenile crime. This can be proved. Statistics on this subject are difficult to obtain, but they can be reached. . . .

I know of a private record that will show that the number of arrests of youths in this city for robbery has increased enormously. In the Strong administration it was rare to find more than four or five boys—that is to say, youths—under twenty-one, in the Tombs at one time awaiting trial for burglary or grand larceny. Recently almost two-thirds of the boys awaiting trial in the city prison are charged with those crimes. I looked over the record of which I have spoken and found that not long ago the ratio of boys in that prison charged with grand larceny was about fifteen out of twenty-five. I was allowed to take the entry for one week haphazard from this record. It was the record for the week of September 5 to 11, 1899, that my finger touched. In that week there were in the Tombs thirty-six boys awaiting trial. Twenty-two of them were charged with burglary, seven with grand larceny, and only five with misdemeanors. Examination showed that the week I selected was not exceptional. The rate of increase in thievery among juveniles since the Tammany Hall régime was resumed is simply appalling.

POTTER'S FIELD INTERMENTS.

It may be a far cry, says Mr. Matthews, from moral depravity in a great city, aided and abetted by politicians and police, to burials in Potter's Field, but there is a remarkable increase in this city in the interments of the unfortunates whose last resting place is one about which no human affection centres. The keeper of the City Morgue, at the foot of East Twenty-sixth-st., gave me these figures of the burials of adults in Potter's Field for the last three years: 1897 (last year of the Strong administration), 1,043; 1898, 2,039; 1899, 1,990. Practically the Potter's Field interments have doubled since Tammany came into power again, and this in times of great business prosperity. What does it mean? There can be no doubt that the machine that thrives on vice must have new victims, a fresh supply of raw material constantly. Is it not possible that when the old supply is worn out a large number of its victims have nowhere to lay their heads for the long sleep that knows no waking in this world? It is worthy of note that the interments of infants in Potter's Field show no marked change, the figures being: 1897, 3,100; 1898, 3,085; 1899, 3,154. In the parlance of the day, it is up to Tammany Hall to explain these figures.

POLICE COURTS REVEAL TAMMANY'S GUILT.

Come now to the police courts for proof of the degeneracy of the town and what it costs. Here are definite figures—figures that Devery, York, Van Wyck or any other man cannot dispute or pretend to controvert. The report of the City Magistrates for 1899, published recently, is eloquent with facts that show Tammany's alliance with crime and the easy conscience with which crime is allowed to exist. The arrests for the year 1899 were 2,294 fewer than in the year 1898, the total for 1899 being 98,917. The number of males arrested was 77,127 and the number of females was 21,790. Compared with the previous year there was a decrease in the number of males of 5,322, and an increase—here's what tells the story—in the number of females of 3,028. Devery's friend Nelson and the other professional bondsmen can probably explain why there was a large increase in the number of women arrested. A profit of $5 an arrest goes with many of these cases, and represents some of the police blackmail on the traffic of the streets.

Go further into the Tammany control of crime in New-York. The report of the Magistrates shows that in 1899 there was an increase of felonies over 1898 of 1,244, and that in 1899 there was an increase in grand larceny cases over the previous year of 610. Now look at these facts. The excise arrests fell off 226, and were the smallest in number since 1884. Is Tammany good to liquor sellers who break the laws? And why, do you suppose? The number of arrests for keeping gambling houses was smaller than in any year since 1885. Is Tammany good to the gamblers? And why? Ask the policy gamekeepers who put up $100,000 to secure the election of Mayor Van Wyck. The number of arrests for the violation of the sanitary code in 1899 was 284, compared with 519 in 1898, and less than in any year since 1885. Does this explain the increase in the death rate in the East Side wards? Then look for the arrests for keeping disorderly houses in recent years: 1895, 488; 1896, 474; 1897, 506; 1898 (Tammany rule), 237; 1899, 180. And yet the town is wide open, notoriously wide open, compared with the days of the Strong administration.

Mr. Matthews also proves from the police records that in ten years there has been a threefold increase in homicides in this city. The increase in the last three years especially is startling.

The article tells the story of the insults suffered by the Rev. R. L. Paddock, canon of the Pro-Cathedral, in Stanton-st., at the hands of Police Captain Herlihy and Police Inspector Cross, by way of illustration of the "insolence of Tammany Hall in the open protection of the vice and corruption that are costing human life." It contains a clear statement of the responsibility of Bernard J. York, President of the Police Board, and an equally clear demonstration of his shirking that responsibility.

A DANGER TO THE NATION.

It ends with the following picture of Tammany in National affairs:

Upon a foundation of a traffic in shame and vice upon blackmail and open corruption, Tammany Hall's foundations are seen to rest nowadays. Upon its escutcheon is the stain of an increased death rate, the debauchery of the young, the ruin of children, the lowering of the conditions of decency on all sides. And on the strength of this condition its leaders are enabled to demand a foremost place in National affairs. If Mr. Bryan is elected he must deal with these men. They must have a voice in the selection of Ambassadors and Ministers to other countries that come from New-York State. It is an open secret that the National patronage has already been promised to Tammany Hall. Witness the great activity of Tammany Hall nowadays compared with 1896 and ask what it means. The question for the people of this country to face and answer is whether these men whose pockets are fat with the drippings of vice, and whose garments are spotted shall sit in the high councils of party or Nation. What a spectacle it would be to see that State Senator who collects the tribute from the poolrooms, or that police official who revels in the tolls wrung from the brothels—one man in every ten in New-York can name them both offhand—sitting as honored guests at the White House table! If Mr. Bryan is elected will he repudiate this alliance with filth that his party has made? It is a matter far deeper than that of politics. It involves the good name of the Nation. It is a question whether those who thrive on the flesh and blood of the helpless or innocent shall have standing in National affairs.

GIRLS ESCAPE AT FACTORY FIRE.

ELEVATOR MAN RUNS HIS CAR IN DENSE SMOKE UNTIL EXHAUSTED.

A small blaze among a lot of waste paper in the basement of the big five story brick building at Paradise Park, in the Five Points, Nos. 5 and 6 Mission Place, and running along Worth-st. from No. 146, caused a fire at 9 o'clock yesterday morning that did damage to the amount of $30,000. The blaze started at the bottom of a freight elevator at No. 150 Worth-st., and spread with great rapidity. The seventy-five employes of the different firms had to fight their way out through the blinding smoke as best they could. None were injured, however, and the fire was under control at 10 o'clock.

Henry J. Howlett was at work near the elevator shaft and gave the alarm. Twenty-five girls employed by Bingham & Sons got out of the building, but the smoke filled the structure so quickly that the elevator was abandoned.

Back of the elevator where the fire started was another elevator, run by John Taylor, of No. 154 Mott-st. He made several trips through the smoke, and each time brought out several of the girls working for the bookbindery house of Meyer Levinson, at No. 148. Maggie Webster, working on the top floor of No. 148, was also rescued by Taylor, who, after taking her down, staggered into the street, almost suffocated with smoke.

W. Goodman, bookkeeper for Howlett on the third floor, thinking the elevator was at the third floor instead of the basement, jumped in through the door. He saw his mistake just in time to catch the cables supporting the car, and hung on until firemen placed a plank across the shaft from floor to floor and helped him out.

SCHARN INQUEST PROVES NOTHING.

STILL NO CLEW TO THE MURDER OF THE GIRL FOUND DEAD IN HER FLAT.

An inquest was held yesterday in the Coroner's Court into the death of Kate Scharn, who was found murdered in her flat, No. 674 Second-ave., at midnight on August 19. Her body was found by her brother, Frederick Scharn, who shared the flat with her. The autopsy showed that death was due to strangulation.

The police suspected at first Lewis L. Eisenprice, who had been intimate with the girl for some months, and later the brother, Frederick. Both men proved alibis to the satisfaction of the City Magistrates. Frederick Scharn is in the Tombs under indictment for the theft of a watch from one of the tenants of the Second-ave. house.

Mrs. Clifford, the dead girl's mother; Eisenprice and Miss Nettie Harris, who is engaged to marry Frederick Scharn, were in court when Coroner Bausch swore in the jury. The Coroner said that he would demand the production of Eisenprice in the morning, and that if he was found to have no connection with the case he would be immediately discharged from custody. An adjournment was then taken until 10 o'clock this morning.

MAY YOHE SUED ON A CONTRACT.

MANAGER WANTS $50,000 DAMAGES FOR ALLEGED BROKEN ENGAGEMENT.

A. Harry Chamberlyn, the theatrical manager, has, through his attorney, William Klein, of No. 220 Broadway, begun an action in the Supreme Court to recover $50,000 damages from May Yohe, the actress, for breach of contract. Chamberlyn claims that he last summer made an agreement with Miss Yohe by which she was to appear at several theatres in the United States and Canada during the present season. He alleges she deliberately broke her contract on September 8 last. Chamberlyn sets forth that the defendant is the wife of Lord Francis Hope, and is known by her husband's as well as her stage name. He asks that if any judgment be rendered against her it may be declared a lien on any property which she may now own or subsequently become possessed of by inheritance or by bequest.

CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE QUOTATIONS.

TEMPORARY INJUNCTION TO PREVENT THEIR UNAUTHORIZED DISTRIBUTION.

Chicago, Oct. 10.—Judge Kohlsaat, in the United States District Court to-day, issued a temporary injunction restraining O. M. Stone and others from distributing quotations of the Chicago Board of Trade. The complainant was the Cleveland Telegraph Company, which has the right, under its contract with the Board, to disseminate the quotations. Judge Kohlsaat held that there exists in the Board of Trade a right of property in the quotations until they are made over to the public; that there is no such dedication to public use as will serve to defeat or terminate the property right, and that it was within the power of the Board to convey to the complainant the property right, and that the complainant acquired good title by its contract.

Granting that the right to the quotations is a property right, the Court said that it cannot be denied that the complainant was greatly damaged by the broadcast scattering of the quotations by purloiners, who, by reason of having to pay nothing for them could obviously render the complainant's right of property valueless.

PROCEEDINGS IN BANKRUPTCY.

Otto Sichel and Samuel C. Mendelson, composing the firm of Sichel & Mendelson, manufacturers of artificial flowers and feathers, at No. 77 Bleecker-st., have filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $12,405, to thirty creditors, and assets of $3,043.

Judge Brown, of the United States District Court, yesterday granted discharges to fourteen bankrupts, among whom were Maurice Wertheimer and Herman Steinberger, who composed the firm of Wertheimer & Co., formerly importers of kid gloves at No. 610 Broadway, whose liabilities were $663,120, and John W. Lovell, sales agent, of No. 83 Chambers-st., who organized the United States Book Company several years ago, with liabilities of $64,477.

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