PEACE AT PAWTUCKET.

STRIKERS DESIST FROM VIOLENCE FROM FEAR OF TROOPS.

DEPUTY SHERIFFS REMOVED—SEVEN MEN ARRESTED—TWO PROCLAMATIONS.

Pawtucket, R. I., June 13.—Action which the authorities hope means the beginning of the end of the reign of lawlessness incident to the street railway strike was taken to-day by High Sheriff Hunter C. White removing his deputy sheriffs from the streetcars. He did this on representations made to him that the deputies accomplished no good purpose, and only incited the crowds to acts of violence.

After the withdrawal of these men the city became quiet. The 1,500 troops ordered out by Governor Kimball yesterday are still on duty, but if conditions warrant they will be withdrawn gradually. The first instalment way leave here to-morrow. There was no rioting during the day. Seven men were arrested for misdemeanors committed on Pawtucket-ave., the route of cars from Providence to this city. None of the lines of the Pawtucket city system of the United Traction Company were in operation, and the lines in Central Falls, Cumberland and Albion, suburban towns, were tied up. To-morrow it is proposed to reopen the city system under the protection of the police, assisted by the militia.

When the first car of the Pawtucket-ave. line reached the city to-day it was flanked and guarded by companies of militia and troops of cavalry, with machine guns trailing along. The car was escorted safely past the point where the attacks of yesterday were made. The crowd was kept on the move, and as soon as there was a sign of a demonstration arrests were made, the prisoners being locked up at the State armory. They will be turned over to the police. After that cars on the avenue were operated without further hindrance.

MAYOR ASKS TROOPS' WITHDRAWAL.

Mayor Fitzgerald was active all day holding conferences. He saw Governor Kimball at the State House in Providence, and High Sheriff White was also there. The Mayor asked that the deputy sheriffs and troops be withdrawn. Governor Kimball told him that the deputies had been withdrawn, but that he could not send home the troops until the Pawtucket police showed some evidence of being able to preserve order.

Mr. Fitzgerald then asked that the militia be withdrawn temporarily, on the Mayor's promise of reinforcing the police with suitable men.

The Governor directed High Sheriff White to confer with General Tanner. This was done, and it was announced that no more deputy sheriffs would serve, and the militia would be dismissed if the police showed themselves able to control the situation.

Mayor Fitzgerald assured the officials that he would allow no more mob violence.

The Mayor then conferred with Chief of Police Rice, who was a Civil War officer, and it was decided to engage suitable special officers as rapidly as possible, and to use every effort to suppress violence.

It now devolves on Mayor Fitzgerald and the police to maintain order, and if this plan be successful the troops will be sent home.

MILITIA KEEP MEN MOVING.

Mayor Fitzgerald was on the street to-day intending to address the crowds which he expected to find, but the militia allowed no crowd to congregate, and the Mayor found no assembly to admonish.

The military authorities, who yesterday were doubtful as to their authority in the premises, grasped the situation with vigor to-day. Orders were issued to take notice of every infraction of the peace and to arrest all who refused to obey commands. Persons found shouting, placing obstructions on the tracks and otherwise misbehaving were arrested at sight, and if any pronounced demonstration was made by a mob the orders were to warn the assemblage, and then shoot if the injunctions were not heeded.

The promulgation of this vigorous policy impressed all persons on the streets in the fighting zone that the troops were in earnest, and had the effect of keeping the city quiet.

It is thought that most of the cars on all the lines will be started out to-morrow.

The boy who was shot in the neck by a deputy yesterday was still alive this evening.

This afternoon Mayor Fitzgerald ordered all the saloons closed, in order to prevent disturbances.

PROCLAMATIONS ISSUED.

The proclamation issued by Governor Kimball, asking the citizens to maintain law and order, was posted conspicuously in the town to-day, and later Mayor Fitzgerald issued a proclamation to the public. In it he says:

The unusual excitement and outbreaks that have occurred have been due wholly, in my opinion, to the ill considered action of placing sheriffs who were not under the control of the officials of this city, and apparently in the employ of the railroad company, in such a position that they were intruders in the community and a taunt to the city.

He then reviews the promises he has made to preserve order, and asks the citizens to help him.

A CASE 37 YEARS OLD CALLED.

CHARGE OF INTOXICATION AGAINST A SOLDIER LONG REPOSES IN A RECORD BOX.

After a delay of thirty-seven years the case of Justus Smith, charged with intoxication by Policeman Gustav von Buskirk, of the Sixth Precinct, was called for examination in the Tombs police court yesterday by Magistrate Zeller. There was no response when the names of defendant and complainant were called and the magistrate dismissed the case. Thus was settled a case which had been put over for further examination by Magistrate Edward Hogan on June 14, 1865. The papers have for all these years lain apparently untouched in a record case in the court room.

Chief Clerk Lewis, of the Tombs police court, was examining the box containing cases set down for disposition yesterday when to his surprise he pulled out an intoxication slip which read: "June 14, 1865. The case of Justus Smith, charged by Gustav von Buskirk, a policeman of the Sixth Precinct, with intoxication." To this the policeman's name was signed. The paper was indorsed by "Edward Hogan, City Magistrate of the First District Police Court." Near the word "Bond" had been written "Ex.," which is a court abbreviation for held for examination.

Mr. Lewis took the paper to Magistrate Zeller, who decided to call the case for a final disposition.

"The case of Gustav von Buskirk against Smith is called," announced Lewis. "Let the complainant and the defendant come forth."

There was a pause in the proceedings and then Court Officer Charles Cooke went to the desk and told the magistrate that he used to know Policeman von Buskirk, but that he had been dead several years. The case was then dismissed.

Justice Hogan was asked last evening about the case, but declared that he could not remember it. Becoming reminiscent he said:

"In 1865 the city was full of soldiers and they often drank more than was good for them and landed in the hands of the police. Usually these arrests were made for safe keeping, so when they came up we discharged the prisoners. Where arrest was resisted we often held the prisoner for further examination, but very often that ended the case. I think that the case of Justus Smith was such a one, and Smith was a soldier. We used to be very busy in the early morning with intoxication and disorderly cases and the clerk made out the disposition of each case after we had signed our name."

The Sixth Precinct was the lively part of the city, and was bounded by Broadway, Canal-st., Bowery and Park Row.

DEDICATION OF LAFAYETTE PARK.

Some very interesting ceremonies took place at Rockville, Conn., recently on the occasion of the dedication of Lafayette Park, in that city. The Daughters of the American Revolution, Count de Lafayette, and many prominent Americans participated. A description in to-morrow's Tribune.

MARTINIQUE AS A COLONY

AN EXPERIMENT WHICH HAS NOT BEEN ALTOGETHER SATISFACTORY.

Washington, June 13 (Special).—The French colonial experiments in the island of Martinique, the scene of the recent awful disaster, have not, according to the publication of the Treasury Bureau of Statistics, "Colonial Administration," been altogether satisfactory. While many of the French colonies have been successful and prosperous, those of the West Indies, by reason of their small area and distance from the mother country, have proved not only a burden financially, but somewhat unsatisfactory in the demands which their representatives have made and continue to make on the mother country. France has tried the experiment, as did Spain, of giving to certain of her colonies representation in the legislative body of the home government, and, according to a quotation made in the Bureau of Statistics publication from M. Leroy Beaulieu, that experiment has been unsatisfactory. The French colonies in America, as is well known, consist of Martinique and Guadeloupe, with their adjacent islands, forming a part of the chain of small islands which stretches in a semi-circle southeastwardly from Porto Rico almost to the coast of South America. On the mainland of South America, near the southern terminus of this semi-circle of islands just mentioned, is another colony of France, French Guiana, while further north, just off the southern coast of Newfoundland, is the remainder of French colonial America, the islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon.

Martinique has an area of 381 square miles, and had, before the disaster, a population of about 190,000, of which number about 5,000 were laborers brought from India and over 5,000 laborers from Africa; also about 500 Chinese immigrants. The remainder of the population is largely native negroes, the white population numbering in all about 10,000. A large share of the interior of the island has never been brought under cultivation, although it has been occupied by the French almost constantly since 1636, a period of 267 years, the only interruption in French control being the period from 1794 to 1802, when the island was held by the British. Slavery existed until 1848, when it was abolished in this as well as other French colonies. Notwithstanding the fact that a large part of its interior has never been brought under cultivation, the island is described by Récius as "one of the most densely populated spots on the globe; on the arable lands people are packed as closely as in such industrial centres as Lancashire, Flanders or Saxony."

The government of Martinique consists of a local legislative body, composed of natives, which has the power to pass laws applicable to the exercise of political rights, the regulation of contracts, maters relating to wills, legacies and successions, the institution of juries, criminal procedure, recruiting for naval and military forces, and the methods of electing local officers in the cities and towns. The Governor and other officers are appointed by the French Government, which also makes the tariff laws of the island, as is the case with reference to its other colonies. This and the other American colonies of France have, as already indicated, a much larger share of self-government than any other of her colonies, and are each represented by a Senator and two Deputies in the French legislative body corresponding to the Congress of the United States. These large powers of self-government and of participation in national legislation are the subject of open criticism by French economic writers. Leroy Beaulieu, in his "Colonisation chez les Peuples Modernes," says: "As regards politics, we have introduced French liberty into our colonies; we give them civil governors, admit their representatives into our parliament, and while all these reforms are excellent in themselves it is unfortunately to be feared that they will in practice result in abuses, and that, unless the mother country is very watchful, those very powers which she has granted to her colonies will become powers of oppression. The Deputies whom Martinique sends to our Parliament serve only to represent the malice, prejudice and ignorance of the blacks. The weak executive power in France allows itself to be intimidated by these Deputies, and sends out to the colonies cowardly and incapable governors, whose indecision of character feeds the more or less barbarous hopes of the native population of the island."

Sir Charles Dilke, the well known British legislator and writer upon colonial governments, does not join in the pessimistic views which the French writers express regarding the experiments which the French have made in the encouragement of local self-government in their West Indian colonies. In his "Problems of Greater Britain," he says: "Some who think the negro unfitted for self-government point to Hayti; but they might reflect that in the French islands of Martinique and Guadeloupe power is in the hands of the colored people, while the islands prosper. The experience indeed of those islands in which the negroes and 'colored' people have been intrusted with a large share in government and the use which they make of representative institutions seems to show that their detractors are in the wrong. The friends of the negro are now able to point to the progress effected by the West Indian peasant proprietors, to the spread of education, to the undoubted rise in the standard of comfort, and to the prominent place already taken by individuals of the African race. The example of Martinique and Guadeloupe goes to show that it is time that we (the English) should make trial of a more liberal system. It is contended that where representatives of the people are elected by manhood suffrage, as is the case in the French islands of Martinique, Guadeloupe and Reunion, the result has been a recrudescence of race hatreds and the political subjection of the whites to men of color. While we have a certain contempt for the French, considered as a colonizing people, every English writer on the subject admits that the French have been more successful in Martinique and Guadeloupe than we have been in similar and closely adjoining islands. Excellent results have been attained by the French through their frankly accepting the principle that the colored race is better suited to the West Indies than is the white, and France has encouraged and helped the colored people to become dominant in the French islands. Meantime the trade of two French islands, Martinique and Guadeloupe, is, roughly speaking, one-third that of all the British West Indies, vastly greater in size and population, and the British island of Dominica, which stands between the two French colonies, shows a lamentable contrast to their prosperity."

The commerce of the two French colonies, Martinique and Guadeloupe, with the United States has amounted to nearly $2,000,000 a year for a long term of years, a larger proportion being exports from the United States to those islands. In the year 1900 our exports to the islands were $1,867,168, and our imports from the islands $30,176. From them we import chiefly vanilla beans, while our exports to them are flour, cottonseed and mineral oils, coal, lard, meats and lumber.

LOOKING FOR FRAUD IN SEWER WORK.

NEW-ROCHELLE'S MAYOR AND ALDERMEN INSPECT EXCAVATIONS.

The sewer system of New-Rochelle, as constructed under the recent Democratic administration, has been undergoing a thorough investigation at the hands of Mayor Henry S. Clarke, who is convinced that many thousands of dollars have been wasted or stolen. The Mayor, aldermen and many citizens, including Adrian Iselin, yesterday viewed the Webster-ave. sewer, where, it is alleged, $10,000 was overcharged for rock excavation which was not done. The excavations showed apparently that no rock had existed in the street.

It was also declared by the sewer authorities that steam drills were used on the work, but the engineers of the new Republican administration deny this assertion. Several taxpayers who own property in the street, led by Frederic Remington, the artist, will ask the city to make restitution for the amounts they were wrongfully assessed, if it is proven that there was fraud or collusion. Mayor Clark will also bring the case before the grand jury and endeavor to have the engineers indicted. The commissioners of sewers who served while the work was going on were George C. Roth and Joseph Ennis. Mr. Ennis has been ill for a year and is said to be dying. Mayor Clark recently made charges against him, but the Common Council voted to withdraw them. The Mayor has since vetoed the resolution, and Ennis must stand trial if he gets well. Mr. Roth, who is a prominent business man of New-Rochelle, said yesterday:

"I was ill with rheumatism and away from town when this work was done, and depended entirely on the engineer. I believed that his measurements were honest, and shall continue to believe so until they are proven otherwise."

A BANANA BOOM IN ENGLAND.

From The London Chronicle.

A fruit that has never yet come properly into its own is the banana. Such at least is the opinion of vegetarians, not a few of whom justify the faith that is in them by living altogether on banana products; and even less heroic martyrs are beginning to think that the banana will prove the most persuasive weapon of conversion in the vegetarian armory. Already there has appeared in the Midlands an enthusiast just fresh from South America, with an unheard of collection of banana recipes; and if all goes well with the propaganda we may expect to be taking within a few years for breakfast, plain bananas, banana pancakes, banana muffins and banana coffee; for luncheon, banana fritters, banana bread, banana biscuits and banana cake, and for dinner, banana wafers, banana figs and a small cup of banana coffee.

Apropos of bananas, there is a costers' club in a quiet street off the Edgware Road which was formerly devoted to innocent recreation. But the spirit of utilitarianism has prevailed over the desire for social enjoyment, and the premises have now become a forcing house for West Indian bananas. The bananas are consigned direct to the club, thus saving the middleman's profits, and every room is filled with great bunches of the fruit, ripening under gentle heat for the public palate. The members of the club can select their own bunches and pay for them as they sell them, so that an initial capital is not required. On a good day, with a cartload of these bananas, a coster can clear a net profit of—but perhaps it will be more discreet to keep the figures dark. The coster's, like all other callings, already suffers from overcrowding.

STOLE FROM A. D. T. CO.

ARREST OF THE SECRETARY AND TREASURER—CHARGED WITH EMBEZZLEMENT.

After twenty-five years of service, Charles S. Shivler, fifty-seven years old, secretary and treasurer of the American District Telegraph Company, was yesterday morning arrested on a charge of swindling the company out of between $16,000 and $17,000, his thefts extending over a period of several years. Later in the day the grand jury returned three indictments against him, charging grand larceny in the second degree, the specific charges being the larceny of $40 on October 1, 1901; $75 on October 5, 1901, and $100 on September 7, 1901.

The recent change in the management of the American District Telegraph Company, which controls the district messenger service, was made the occasion for an investigation of the books of the secretary and treasurer. The investigation led to the discovery of a shortage, which at first appeared to be small, and Shivler was retired from his offices on May 1, being succeeded by J. C. Willever. The investigation was continued, however, and when the shortage was found to be mounting up into the thousands the District Attorney was informed. That was on Thursday night, too late for the grand jury to take up the case, and Mr. Jerome ordered Detective Sergeants Cuff and McNaught, of his office, to arrest Shivler without a warrant. They found him at his home, No. 581 Madison-st., Brooklyn, early yesterday morning, and, putting him under arrest, took him to the District Attorney's office. The prisoner was accompanied by his son. The matter was at once presented to the grand jury, which, as already noted, found three indictments against Shivler.

F. R. Stark, of the office of George H. Fearons, general attorney for the American District Telegraph Company, said that Shivler had made a confession on Thursday in the office of the company. Shivler's salary was $3,000 a year. He had charge of all moneys received by the messenger service department, checks and cash included. He received all moneys from the collectors as well, and had charge of all deposits. Mr. Stark said that Shivler took good care to deposit all checks and drafts received, but that he kept the cash. The peculations, it is alleged, have been going on for seven years, and so trusted was Shivler that he was never even suspected of any wrongdoing.

Mr. Stark said that the confidence placed in Shivler was remarkable. If an apparent shortage of $5,000 appeared on the books and Shivler was asked about it, Mr. Stark said, he would tell the officials that the money was in the hands of the collectors. They had undoubtedly collected that sum, he would say, but it had not yet been turned in to him, and he would put it down when he got it. This would be so satisfactory a reply that no more questions would be asked of Shivler. The company, Mr. Stark continued, had not the slightest idea what had become of the money. Shivler had an invalid wife who required much attention, and it was thought, Mr. Stark said, that she might have needed more money than her husband's salary. They lived moderately, however. Shivler has had the reputation of being much opposed to habits like smoking and drinking, and was continually lecturing boys and young men about such things.

George H. Fearons, general attorney of the District Telegraph Company, said that during all the years of service of Mr. Shivler his books had been examined only once. That was six or seven years ago. The expert accountants at that time reported that his books were all right, although, according to Mr. Fearons, a shortage existed even then.

Shivler was taken before Judge Foster and held in $5,000 bail, in default of which he was committed to the Tombs. He declined to discuss his case, saying he was in the hands of his counsel, Foster L. Backus.

NO TRACE OF MISSING COUPLE.

LONG ISLAND WATERS DRAGGED FOR BODIES OF MR. FOSTER AND MISS LAWRENCE.

Mystery still surrounds the strange disappearance on Monday night of Miss Sarah Dimp Lawrence, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Lawrence, formerly one of the members of the Hempstead colony, and Clarence T. Foster, of Manhattan, who were both summering at West Tianna, Good Ground, Long Island. All the waters about Good Ground and its vicinity have been dragged without result. Boats have also been sailing along a portion of the Long Island coast in the hope of finding the bodies of the couple in case they have been drowned, but without result.

On Monday evening Mr. Foster drove to the Ocean View Hotel, at West Tianna, Good Ground, and met Miss Lawrence. They then drove to the Hampton Pines Club, where they dined with Louis Disbrow, of Richmond Hill. Mr. Disbrow says that after dinner he saw Miss Lawrence and Mr. Foster drive from the club in a trap toward the hotel where the Lawrences are staying. This was the last seen of them. None of the guests of the hotels at Good Ground or near resorts saw either on the train, and all efforts to find any further clew have been unsuccessful. On Tuesday a small rowboat was missing from the hotel, and this was found last evening floating near the inlet with a broken oar in it. The other oar was missing. Foster's wife was seriously ill last evening.

CUBAN SENORITAS.

At New-Paltz, N. Y., is located the American Normal School for training Cuban women to teach in the schools of the new republic. Interesting account of the work there, with portraits of the students, in to-morrow's Tribune.

ALMOST THEIR FACE VALUE REALIZED.

J. G. CANNON ANNOUNCES THAT LOANS MADE TO MEYER SYNDICATE INTERESTS HAVE ALL BEEN SOLD.

James G. Cannon, vice-president of the Fourth National Bank, announced yesterday that the loans made to Meyer syndicate interests by the 103 banks for which he is acting had all been sold, almost their face value being realized by the banks. The collateral for these loans, he said, included Rutland preferred, St. Lawrence and Adirondack and Dominion Securities stock and Cape Breton Railway bonds, as well as more or less of standard Stock Exchange securities; it did not, however, include any Hackensack Meadows or Storage Power stock. The whole of this collateral now becomes the property of the person or persons for whom Mr. Cannon has acted in buying up the loans, but he declined to reveal the identity of the purchasing interests.

It is understood that one or two of the Meyer properties, in addition to the Dominion Securities Company, will probably soon undergo reorganization.

White & Wing, counsel to the reorganization committee of the Dominion Securities Company—James G. Cannon, William H. Porter and Samuel Woolverton—gave out yesterday copies of the form of agreement to which stockholders will pledge themselves by depositing their stock with the Metropolitan Trust Company. It provides that the committee may increase its membership by two more, if it sees fit, and gives it full general power to reorganize, readjust and regulate the affairs of the company. Several thousand shares of the stock were deposited yesterday with the trust company.

CONTEST FOR CONTROL RUMORED.

REPORT REGARDING THE CHICAGO AND EASTERN ILLINOIS.

The recent strength of Chicago and Eastern Illinois stock, which yesterday made a further net advance of 4½ points, has given rise to reports of a contest for control of this property, which is now dominated by H. H. Porter and his associates. It is believed by some that the Louisville and Nashville is bidding for the control, and by others that the Illinois Central and the St. Louis Southwestern are desirous of purchasing the road jointly. It is not yet definitely established, however, that any contest for the possession of the road by another railway system is impending.

SURGEON GENERAL RIXEY HERE.

Surgeon General P. M. Rixey, of the navy, arrived in town yesterday and went to the Hotel Manhattan. He is on a trip of inspection of the naval hospitals at Philadelphia and this city.

THE NEW ALBANY

that is rapidly taking the place of the old city of Albany. Pictures of new buildings, descriptions, etc., in to-morrow's Tribune.

HOME NEWS.

PROMINENT ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

ALBEMARLE—Chandos S. Stanhope, of Mexico. ASTOR—Ex-Senator John C. Brain, of Alabama. FIFTH AVENUE—Major B. F. Randolph, U. S. A. GRAND—Captains Albert Todd, George O. Squier and A. E. Sexton, U. S. A., and Colonel J. M. Brown, U. S. A. GRAND UNION—Captain David Price, U. S. A. MANHATTAN—Colonel George E. Pond, U. S. A.; R. M. Horne-Payne, C. S. Pavitt and J. Eagle Bott, all of London; Colonel Theodore A. Bingham, of Washington; Dr. P. M. Rixey, Surgeon General, U. S. N., and Captain S. V. Hane, U. S. A. VICTORIA—Judge A. L. Kemper, of Chicago, and Judge H. B. Coman, of Albany. WALDORF—Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Prime Minister of Canada; Colonel R. C. Kerens, of St. Louis, and Colonel Arthur L. Wagner, U. S. A.

WHAT IS GOING ON TO-DAY.

Racing at Sheepheads Bay.

Flag Day.

Presbyterian Mission Conference, Fifth-ave. and Twentieth-st., 9:30 a. m.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Mails from Melbourne, May 19; Sydney, May 20, and Brisbane, May 21, reached Vancouver on the steamer Aorangi, were dispatched east on June 12, and are due in New-York on next Tuesday morning. Mails for Australia will close at the General Postoffice as advertised.

Magistrate Zeller will celebrate his silver wedding this evening at his home, No. 2,013 Madison-ave.

B. R. T. GENERAL MANAGER.

ST. PAUL MAN SUCCEEDS MR. BRACKENRIDGE, WHO BECOMES CONSTRUCTION ENGINEER.

St. Paul, June 13.—Dow S. Smith, superintendent of the St. Paul system of the Twin City Rapid Transit Company, has accepted the position of general manager of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company.

President Greatsinger of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company said last night that Mr. Smith had accepted the position of general manager of the company, the place formerly held by J. C. Brackenridge. Mr. Smith will take up his new duties at once, according to a dispatch received by Mr. Greatsinger last night. Another man from the Twin City Rapid Transit Company has recently become connected with the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company. He is Mr. Calderwood, who six weeks ago became an assistant to President Greatsinger. It is generally believed that he will at the next meeting of the board of directors be elected vice-president, to take the place of Colonel Timothy S. Williams. Mr. Brackenridge, whose place Mr. Smith is to take, becomes engineer in charge of construction.

SAYS HE CANNOT CONTROL ESTATE.

UNCLE DECLARES NEPHEW IS AN HABITUAL DRUNKARD AND IS BEING DEFRAUDED OF PROPERTY.

An application for the appointment of a committee of the person and estate of Harry A. Bradley, son of Andrew G. Bradley, who died in December last, leaving to him an estate valued at $50,000, was made yesterday to Justice Gaynor in the Supreme Court, Special Term, Brooklyn. The petitioner, Thomas F. Bradley, an uncle and the only surviving next of kin of Harry A. Bradley, alleged that his nephew is now an inmate of a sanatorium at Astoria, under treatment for alcoholism, is incompetent to manage his affairs and person and is dissipating his property. He also alleged that Harry A. Bradley, the administrator of his father's estate, was at the time of his appointment an habitual drunkard and incompetent to manage his affairs and person, was now under the undue influence and control of a lawyer, and, on information and belief, was being defrauded out of his estate.

Andrew G. Bradley was for many years a confidential clerk in the office of J. P. Morgan.

CHARGED WITH IMPORTING CANADIANS.

TWENTY TWO MEN ARRESTED IN A MORRISTOWN BRICKYARD.

Immigration Inspector Samuel Eppler brought twenty-two French-Canadians here from Morristown, N. J., late last night. He had arrested them on warrants issued by the United States Treasury Department charging them with being here in violation of the contract labor law.

It is alleged that for three years the Armstrong Brick Company, of Morristown, has been importing laborers from the lower part of Canada and paying them much smaller wages than American workmen asked for the same class of work. Commissioner Williams assigned Inspector Eppler to the task of working up a specific case. Eppler finally found twenty-six French-Canadians, who, he alleged, had been brought here under contract.

Eppler and other officers went to the brickyard of the Armstrong Company and compelled the foreman to produce all the men except four. Just before the train came into the station at Morristown F. L. Amrstrong, head of the company, with his attorney, arrived on the scene in an endeavor to free the men on a writ of habeas corpus, but he was unable to get the necessary papers before the train left.

Commissioner Williams said last night: "This is a most flagrant case of violation of the contract labor law. It has been going on for years, and I am determined that this sort of thing shall be broken up. This is only one of many cases which are under investigation, and so far as possible I propose to see that the law is enforced."

TROLLEY LINE TO EAST CHESTER.

Announcement was made in Albany yesterday that the Interurban Street Railway Company of this city had filed a certificate of extension of its route to the town of East Chester. This was understood to mean that the Union Railway Company was preparing to extend a trolley line to East Chester. The extension probably will connect with the main line at West Farms.

Announcements.

E. & W. Missoula. Tetonka. Two New Collars. E. & W.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

MINIATURE ALMANAC.

Sunrise 4:28 | Sunset 7:32 | Moon sets a m 0:41 | Moon's age 8

HIGH WATER.

A M—Sandy Hook 2:16 | Gov. Island 2:48 | Hell Gate 4:37
P M—Sandy Hook 2:57 | Gov. Island 3:29 | Hell Gate 5:08

INCOMING STEAMERS.

TO-DAY.

Vessel.	From.	Line.
*Hilary	Para, May 30	Booth
Alamo	Galveston, June 7	Mallory
Patria	Gibraltar, May 31	Febre
*Cienfuegos	Santiago, June 7	N Y & Cuba
*Auguste Victoria	Hamburg, June 5	Hamb-Am
*Campania	Liverpool, June 7	Cunard
*La Touraine	Havre, June 7	French
*Philadelphia	Southampton, June 7	American
Exeter City	Swansea, May 31	Bristol City
Chattahoochee	Savannah, June 11	Savannah
*Seneca	Havana, June 10	N Y & Cuba

SUNDAY, JUNE 15.

*Cymric	Liverpool, June 6	White Star
Noordam	Rotterdam, June 5	Holl-Am
El Sud	New Orleans, June 10	Morgan
*San Juan	San Juan, June 10	N Y & P R
*Grenada	Port Spain, July 7	Trinidad
Apache	Jacksonville, June 13	Clyde

MONDAY, JUNE 16.

Minneapolis	London, June 7	At Trans
Vaderland	Antwerp, June 7	Red Star
Oscar II	Christiansand, June 6	Scand-Am
Astoria	Glasgow, June 6	Anchor
Victoria	Naples, May 31	Anchor
*Maskelyne	St Lucia, June 9	Lamp & Holt
Lustleigh	St Lucia, June 9	
Comus	New Orleans, June 11	Cromwell
Colorado	Brunswick, June 13	Mallory

*Brings mail.

OUTGOING STEAMERS.

TO-DAY.

Vessel.	For.	Line.	Mails close.	Vessel sails.
Rotterdam	Rotterdam, Hol-Am		7:30 a m	10:00 a m
Etruria	Liverpool, Cunard		8:30 a m	12:00 m
Lahn	Naples, N G Lloyd		9:00 a m	12:00 m
Ethiopia	Glasgow, Anchor		9:30 a m	12:00 m
Citta di Genova	Naples, La Veloce		8:30 a m	11:00 a m
Mesaba	London, At-Trans		—	9:00 a m
Canadian	Liverpool, Leyland		—	—
Toronto	Hull, Wilson		—	—
Philadelphia	Curacao, Red D		9:00 a m	12:00 m
Morro Castle	Havana, N Y & Cuba		10:00 a m	1:00 p m
Syracusa	Maceio, Sloman		4:30 a m	7:00 a m
Altai	Jamaica, Hamb-Am		9:30 a m	12:00 m
Adirondack	Hayti, Hamb-Am		9:30 a m	12:00 m
Madiana	St Thomas, Quebec		9:30 a m	12:00 m
Maraval	Grenada, Trinidad		10:00 a m	12:00 m
Benedict	Para, Booth		12:00 m	3:00 p m
Concho	Galveston, Mallory		—	3:00 p m
Proteus	New-Orleans, Cromwell		—	3:00 p m
Hamilton	Norfolk, Old Dominion		—	3:00 p m
El Rio	New-Orleans, Morgan		—	3:00 p m
Curityba	Matanzas, etc, Munson		12:30 p m	3:00 p m

MONDAY, JUNE 16.

Jamestown	Norfolk, Old Dominion		—	3:00 p m

TUESDAY, JUNE 17.

K Wm der Grosse	Bremen, N G Lloyd		6:30 a m	10:00 a m
Teutonic	Liverpool, White Star		6:30 a m	10:00 a m
Umbria	Naples, Italian		8:30 a m	11:00 a m
Patricia	Hamburg, Hamb-Am		—	3:00 p m
Alliance	Colon, Panama		9:30 a m	1:00 p m
Jamestown	Norfolk, Old Dominion		—	3:00 p m
El Dorado	New-Orleans, Morgan		—	3:00 p m

COLLARS E&W MARK TRADE CUFFS SHIRTS THE BEST MADE.

The largely increased circulation of The Sunday Tribune necessitates our going to press early Saturday night. Advertisers will confer a favor by sending in their copy at the earliest possible moment.

Amusements.

MANHATTAN BEACH.
SUMMER AMUSEMENT SEASON OPENS TO-DAY.
Afts 8:30 SHANNON'S 23d Regt. BAND Evgs. 8:30
June 21st | FRANK DANIELS & COMPANY IN MISS SIMPLICITY.

AMERICAN Mat. Daily, ex't Mon., 25c. | 42D ST. AND 8TH AVE. Evgs., 8:15. 25c., 35c., 50c. RIP VAN WINKLE.

KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE B'way & 38th St. Ev'gs, 8:15. Mat. To-day, 2:15 Lederer's Gay Novelty, The WILD ROSE

WALLACK'S. Owing to its great success, RICE'S SHOW GIRL Evgs. 8:20. Mats. To-day & Wed. will be continued indefinitely.

CASINO BROADWAY & 39TH ST. 'Phone 6726—38th. Mat. To-day, 2:15. Sam S. Shubert and Nixon & Zimmerman's "A CHINESE HONEYMOON." The English Musical Sensation by Dance & Talbot. Curtain promptly at 8:15. Superb Cast.

Herald Sq. Theatre. The Reigning Success, LULU GLASER | Ev'gs 8:15. Mat. To-day, 2:15. DOLLY VARDEN By Stange and Edwards.

DALY'S B'way & 30th st. 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2. "Takes Broadway by storm."—Journal. 2ND BIG MONTH. Raymond Hitchcock. Choral Court of 100. KING DODO

Manhattan THEATRE. Broadway & 33d St. Last Matinee and night of MRS. FISKE DIVORCONS and LITTLE ITALY.

KEITH'S B'way and 14th St. BEST SHOW IN TOWN. 30—Great Acts—30 PRICES 25c. and 50c.

NEW YORK B'way, 45th. Ev'g, 8:15. Mats. To-day & Wed. "Seldom such applause."—EVE. SUN. CHAPERONS BARGAIN MAT. WED'Y. BEST SEAT 50c.

HAMMERSTEIN'S PARADISE ROOF GARDENS. 42d St., B'way & 7th Ave. Glass Inclosure. Evgs, 8:15. 20 INTERNATIONAL VAUDEVILLE CELEBRITIES.

TERRACE GARDEN TO-NIGHT. 58th & 59th Sts. Near Lex. Ave. BOCCACCIO.

ST. NICHOLAS.—20 deg. Cooler than the sts. Evs. 8:15. DUSS in Summer Ngt's Band Carnivals mid Arctic Breezes. L'g's't aud'nc's in town. Adms'n 50s.

PASTOR'S—14th st., near 3d ave.—CONTINUOUS. 20 & 30 CTS. Jane Courthope Co., Jno. E. Cain Co. Fitzgibbon, McCoy & Fitzgibbon, & 30 others.

YALE-PRINCETON Intercollegiate Baseball Game, Polo Grounds, to-day, 11 A. M. Reserved seats at all hotel theatre ticket offices.

EDEN MUSEE | WORLD IN WAX. CINEMATOGRAPH. New Groups. Orchestral Concerts & Vocal Soloists.

The Turf.

Coney Island Jockey Club
RACING AT SHEEPSHEAD BAY.
Each Week Day, June 14 to July 4, 2:30 P. M. (Rain or Shine). Music by Lander.
TO-DAY (Saturday), JUNE 14th,
SUBURBAN HANDICAP
THE DOUBLE EVENT AND 4 OTHER RACES.
Leave East 34th St., E. R., via L. I. R. R., at 11 A. M., 12:10, 12:40 (1:00 Parlor Car Train), 1:10, 1:40, 2:10, 2:40, 3:10 P. M. Boats foot Whitehall St. (via 39th St. Ferry) in connection with L. I. R. R. at 11:00 A. M., 12:00 M., 12:20, 12:40, 1:00, 1:20, 1:40, 2:00, 2:20, 3:00 P. M. B'klyn Rapid Transit from Brooklyn Bridge (New York side), Bridge trains via Kings County and Brighton Beach Road, also Flatbush Avenue Surface Line via Brighton Beach Road every 10 minutes. From Broadway, Williamsburg, take Ocean Ave. cars. All Brooklyn surface cars transfer direct to track. ADMISSION TO FIELD STAND, 50c.
☞ The Suburban will be run about Four o'Clock.
Extra accommodations returning from track.

SHIPPING NEWS.

PORT OF NEW-YORK, JUNE 13, 1902.

ARRIVED.

Steamer Frutera (Nor, new 989 tons), Sorensen, Copenhagen May 24 and Newcastle 29, in ballast, with 2 cabin passengers, to J E Kerr & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 12:40 p m.

Steamer British Princess (Br), Freeth, Antwerp May 31, with mdse and 1 cabin passenger to Sanderson & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 9:30 p m 12th.

Cable steamer Von Podbielski (Ger), Gerstung, Fayal May 29, in ballast to master. Arrived at the Bar at 4:30 a m.

Steamer Trojan Prince (Br), Eagleton, Leghorn May 23, Genoa 24, Naples 26 and Palermo 28, with mdse, 3 cabin and 72 steerage passengers to the J C Seager Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2 p m.

Steamer City of Washington, Byrne, Guantanamo May 28, Cienfuegos June 4, Santiago 7 and Nassau 9, with mdse and 135 passengers to James E Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5:30 a m.

Steamer Britannia (Br), Erskine, Caleta Buena April 10, Antofogasta 17, Coronel 23, Punta Arenas May 1, Montevideo 10 and St Lucia 30, with mdse to Beeche, Duval & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 1 a m.

Steamer Veritas (Nor), Utne, Port de Paix June 7 and Inagua 8, with logwood to the New-York and Boston Dyewood Company. Vessel to Bennett, Walsh & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 10:40 a m.

Steamer Mae, McDonald, Port Tampa June 7, with phosphate rock to the American Agricultural Chemical Company. Vessel to A H Bull & Co. Is bound to Carteret, N J.

Steamer Arapahoe, Pennington, Jacksonville June 9 and Charleston 10, with mdse and passengers to William P Clyde & Co.

Steamer Chattahoochee, Lewis, Savannah June 11, with mdse and passengers to the Ocean Ss Co.

Steamer Hamilton, Boaz, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse and passengers to the Old Dominion Ss Co.

Steamer Chesapeake, Delano, Baltimore, with mdse to H C Foster.

Steamer Sicilia (Ger), Bachmann, Baltimore June 11, in ballast to the Hamburg-American Line.

Steamer Gulf Stream, Swain, Philadelphia, with mdse to William P Clyde & Co.

Steamer George W Clyde, Chichester, Providence, to William P Clyde & Co.

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