



MEN WHO WILL TAKE PROMINENT PARTS IN THE UNIVERSITY CONVOCATION AT ALBANY.



T. G. SMITH.

JACOB G. SCHURMAN.

PLINY T. SEXTON.

B. R. O'CONNEL.

ANDREW V. V. RAYMOND.

ST. CLAIR MCKELWAY.

DR. ALBERT VANDER VEER.

NICHOLAS MURRAY BUTLER.

COAL STRIKE BREAKING OPERATION MAY BE RESUMED AT ANY TIME.

MANY MINERS APPLYING FOR THEIR OLD PLACES—MUCH DISSATISFACTION—STRIKE LEADERS' DENIAL.

Wilkesbarre, Penn., June 29.—Figures compiled to-day from reports of the operators show that a large number of the striking coal miners are willing to return to work, and that already many have applied for employment and are either employed or are on the waiting list. The figures are as follows, it being understood that one-fourth of the mine workers are boys. These have not asked for work, the 11,500 being mostly men with families:

Table with columns: District, Original number, Number who have returned, Ex-strikers who have returned. Rows include First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, and Totals.

For days the confidence of the operators has been growing, and they are now certain they will be able to begin work in most of the mines on one day's notice, and that the force will be sufficient. The condition has reached such a point that there have been numerous rumors that operation will be resumed within a few days. These rumors are not sustained by the operators, who declare that while they are ready to resume work, they have not been ordered from headquarters to do so.

DESERTIONS FROM STRIKERS' RANKS. The desertions from the ranks of the men have increased largely in the last week, and the number is expected to grow this week, many of the men reaching a condition of desperation. Most of those now in the region are men with families, and whom the locals do not properly supply. Since the strike began about one-third of the total number of mine workers have left the region. These are mostly young, unmarried men who can afford to knock about, having only themselves to care for. There remained at home the married men with little properties and some small savings accounts, and it is upon these the strike has had the heaviest effect.

Among the foreigners, too, there is much unrest. They are objecting because the union does not give them strike pay in cash. Many of them looked upon the union as a paymaster in case of a strike, and now that they discover it is not they are clamoring for work. Meetings are to be held in several places to discuss the situation, and it is expected that resolutions will be passed pledging the whole body present at each to return to work. Many of those who left the region, expecting to get work in the soft coal fields, have written home declaring they are ready to return to work under the old conditions.

SCORES APPLYING FOR WORK. The operators' confidence is expressed in the following statement which they authorized tonight: All signs point to a complete break up of the strike. The managers and superintendents of mines in all parts of the region are daily in receipt of so many applications for work from those who left when the strike was declared that they now believe that they could readily find two-thirds of their colliers if the men were afforded proper protection.

So pronounced is the failure of calling out the engineers, pump runners, and other skilled classes of employees now being turned away from the colliers every day because there is no work for them, their places having been filled by others. Some have been taken back, but many others will have to wait their turn. It is opened for work upon a day's notice, and the outlook now is that it will not be much longer before work is resumed. Just when the start will be made, or where, we cannot say.

DENIAL OF LABOR LEADERS. The strike leaders make light of the operators' statement, and say the men are stronger than ever, and that, while there have been a few desertions, they are so few as not to affect the condition of the strike. They doubt very much the ability of the operators to run even one mine, and declare that the companies cannot import unskilled men for the colliers, as the State law requires a mine to have a certificate of competency. As to the relief funds, they say the locals furnish supplies, and that the men who are in need receive food and not money; that when the funds of the locals are exhausted the contributions from other organizations will be received, and there will be no trouble in providing for the people who want food. Recent meetings of the district officials and plans for preventing desertions from the ranks show, however, that the leaders appreciate the situation, and are doing what they can to keep the ranks of the strikers solid.

WEST VIRGINIA STRIKE BROKEN. Legal proceedings to recover damages for the financial and the personal injury caused by an excursion train to western points.

UNIVERSITY CONVOCATION OPEN IN ALBANY TO-DAY—FEATURES OF THE PROGRAMME.

Albany, June 29 (Special).—The first session of the fortieth university convocation of this State will be held in the Senate Chamber at the Capitol to-morrow night, and upon the succeeding day, Tuesday, there will be other sessions of the convocation. Judging from the letters which have been received here, there will be a large attendance of those interested in the problems of education. Many prominent educators will be present.

A university ordinance quoted in the programme of the convocation declares that the regents of the university, all officers of any university department, all trustees, instructors and other officers of institutions in the university, the officers of the Department of Public Instruction, of the normal schools, of the State associations of teachers, superintendents, school commissioners and school boards, and others elected by the regents or by the convocation council, shall be ex-officio members of the convocation. In the programme the following statement is also added: "Those holding similar positions in other States, and all others interested in education, are also cordially invited to attend."

The programme continues: The expressed desire of the president, officers and members of the New-York State Teachers' Association to attend the university convocation this year resulted in the regents' action by which the exercises are to close with the address on Tuesday evening. All that think of attending the meeting of the New-York State Teachers' Association at Saratoga are specially invited to be present. Each institution in the university is earnestly requested to send at least one delegate, and to co-operate in making this meeting equal in interest and profit to any yet held.

There will be an informal gathering of the delegates at the headquarters of the convocation's officers at the Hotel Ten Eyck to-morrow afternoon at 3 o'clock. Then at 7:30 o'clock those intending to attend the convocation will assemble in the Senate Chamber in the Capitol and register their names. The walls of the lobby about the Senate Chamber are already decorated with the pictures of two firms dealing in photographs of noted works of art suitable for display in schoolrooms.

St. Clair McKelway, of the Borough of Brooklyn, one of the regents of the university, will call the convocation to order in the Senate Chamber at 8 o'clock. Prayer will be offered by Dr. Walton W. Battershall, rector of St. Peter's Protestant Episcopal Church, Albany. An address of welcome will follow, ex-officio members of the Board of Regents, Mr. Odell, as Governor, has outlined the needs of the educational institutions of the State, and has sanctioned liberal appropriations for them. His acceptance of an invitation to make the address of welcome to the educators is another indication of the regard he has for the school system.

The address of the evening will be by President Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia University. His subject will be "Fundamental Principles of Education in the United States." The Tuesday session will begin at 9:30 o'clock in the morning, with Pliny T. Sexton, of Palmyra, one of the regents of the university, presiding. The opening address of thirty minutes on "The Elective System and its Limits," will be by President J. G. Schurman of Cornell University. There will be a formal discussion of the subject by Professor Timothy Brosnahan, of Woodstock College, Maryland, and John Kennedy, superintendent of the schools of Batavia. There will be a brief address on the subject by Professor Owen Root, of Hamilton College; the Rev. Professor John O'Hara, of St. John's College, Fordham; and by Principal Percy L. Wright of Clinton High School. The necrology report will then be read by Charles W. Barden, Editor of "The School Bulletin," of Syracuse.

On Tuesday afternoon there will be an address on "Examinations," by Charles E. Fitch, of Rochester, one of the regents of the university. Principal Charles J. Maynor of the University of the Sacred Heart, will make some comments on this paper, and comments also will be made on the same paper by Principal Gordon R. Miller of the Mattewan High School and by the Rev. Professor William F. Clark, of the College of St. Francis Xavier.

Dr. Albert Van der Veer, of Albany, one of the regents of the university, will follow with a brief address on "Requirements for Admission to Medical Schools, Including the Combined Baccalaureate and Medical Course," by President George E. Merrill of Colgate University, Hamilton; by Secretary Abram T. Kerr, of the medical faculty, Cornell University, Ithaca; by Vincent, of the University of the State of New-York, and by President A. V. V. Raymond of Union University. There will follow a general discussion of the paper, when speeches will be made by Secretary Maurice J. Lewi of the State Board of Medical Examiners, appointed to represent the Medical Society of the State of New-York, and Professor Jorris Lode, of New-York University.

On Tuesday evening T. Guilford Smith, of Buffalo, one of the regents of the university, will preside at a session of the convocation, and will be assisted by Professor George E. Merrill of the University of Chicago, on "Education and Enthusiasm."

MAJOR IRA A. SHALER DEAD.

Major Ira A. Shaler, of No. 27 Washington Square, died at the Presbyterian Hospital, Seventy-first-st. and Madison-ave., at 2:30 o'clock yesterday morning, from injuries received in the subway on July 17.

Early Saturday evening the house surgeon told the members of the Shaler family who were at the hospital that it was practically impossible for the major to live through the night. So his mother and two sisters were summoned. Mrs. Shaler had been at the hospital since her husband was taken there on the day of the accident. When the family entered the room in which he lay, he evidently realized what their



MAJOR IRA A. SHALER.

coming meant. Turning to his wife, he asked if the doctor had given up hope. As well as she could Mrs. Shaler told him. He was in full possession of his senses, and talked with his family almost until the end. After 12 o'clock he began to sink. The pain, he told them, was intense, but just before his death it lessened.

The cause of death was chiefly due to the nervous shock to his system. The doctors had begun to hope that they would be able to prolong his life. But the strain on his nervous force in conjunction with the severe contusions and the primary injury, the breaking of his back, was too much for his strength.

Ira Alexander Shaler was the son of Major General Alexander Shaler, who served in the Virginia and Maryland campaigns of 1862. He was born September 19, 1882. He was educated in New-York schools until his entrance into the City College, which he left to pursue an engineering course at Cornell University, and from which he was graduated with the degree of B. C. E. in 1887. He received his M. C. E. from Cornell two years later. He began his practical engineering work under the Croton Aqueduct Commission. As he advanced in his profession he took contracts for many important works, among which may be mentioned the Cornell hydraulic laboratory, at Ithaca, N. Y.; the Titus dam, forming part of the Croton water system; the United States fortifications on Gull Island, the Cold Spring (N. Y.) dam, the installation of the water system of Gloversville, N. Y., and the changing of the Madison-ave. streetcar tracks to a cable roadway. When the contract for the rapid transit tunnel work was awarded to the American Tunneling Company, N. Y., and the changing of the Madison-ave. streetcar tracks to a cable roadway. When the contract for the rapid transit tunnel work was awarded to the American Tunneling Company, N. Y., and the changing of the Madison-ave. streetcar tracks to a cable roadway.

At the beginning of a movement to organize a regiment of engineers, he afterward joined his efforts with those of Colonel Griffin, and accepted a company (that of Company F) in the 1st Volunteer Engineers. He served with credit in the Porto Rican campaign, in which the regiment was engaged in constructing bridges and fortifications. Before his return he was made major of the second battalion. In his military service, as in his professional work, he was a strict disciplinarian. His fairness and willingness to do as much as his men made him a favorite among his associates and employees in civil life.

Major Shaler was a member of the Alpha Delta Phi, the Loyol Legion (second class), and of the American Society of Civil Engineers. He was married in January, 1889, Miss Mary Duncan Leverick. The funeral services will be held at the house of General Shaler at Ridgeway, N. J., on Wednesday, at 2 p. m.

SAYS SHALER'S CONDUCT WAS HEROISM. The Rev. Dr. Minot J. Savage yesterday in the church of the Messiah preached on "Going Away and Getting Near to God." At the close he said: I wish to emphasize so far as I may in my public speech one little bit of divine feeling and divine action which has come to the knowledge of the city within the last two or three weeks. This man had no consciousness that he was doing a wonderful thing. It must have been a case of that simple, quiet faithfulness which flashes out into heaven when the time comes. I refer to Contractor Shaler, when the time came, a few days ago in the tunnel. When he found himself crushed and crippled, what did he do? Not a word about himself or about his business. He simply turned to his friends and said, "Don't let my wife know. Let her just as gently as you can, and bring her to me." If you know of any finer, more heroic bit of unselfishness, heroism, than that I do not know where to find it.

THE ALASKAN BOUNDARY. St. Petersburg, June 29.—Edwin and Thomas Baich, of Philadelphia, are at present in St. Petersburg for the purpose of collecting information and material with regard to the boundaries of Alaska.

FIGHTING IN HAYTI. ADMIRAL KILLICK BOMBARDS CAPE HAYTIEN.

BATTLING IN THE STREETS—FOREIGN CONSULS EMBARK UNDER A HEAVY FIRE.

Cape Haytien, Hayti, June 29.—There has been much fighting here to-day, and great excitement prevails. Admiral Killick, commander of the Haytian fleet, disembarked an additional detachment of troops and a large quantity of ammunition at 4 o'clock this morning for the further protection of General Firmin, one of the candidates for the Presidency of the republic. Since 6 o'clock this morning there have been several lively engagements between the men from the fleet and the revolutionists from the north. Several machine guns were set up in a commanding position by General Firmin's forces, and an attempt was made to drive the men from the north from their position. Notwithstanding the fire from the machine guns, detachments of the northern revolutionists made several attacks on General Firmin's followers, and the latter were eventually dislodged.

In the mean time the vessels under the command of Admiral Killick were bombarding Cape Haytien. This action was taken without having previously given notice to the foreign consuls here. There has been a lively rain of shots down the streets of Cape Haytien all day long. The firing was particularly heavy between noon and 2 o'clock and between 4 and 5 o'clock this afternoon.

At the moment of filing this dispatch the foreign consuls, under the protection of their various flags, are with General Firmin, and are about to embark on the government gunboat Crete-a-Pierot. They are under a rather heavy fire and in considerable danger. The foreign residents of this port are at present exposed to the lawlessness and savagery of the combatants. Deep regret is expressed that no warship of a foreign power is in the harbor to render to afford protection to foreign residents.

Great excitement reigns here this afternoon, and as this dispatch is sent the firing in the streets continues.

MILITARY SUPERVISING ELECTIONS. Port-au-Prince, Hayti, June 29.—The elections for Deputies was begun here. The city is calm and the electors are voting freely. In the other cities of the republic, however, military supervision of the elections has been imposed, and the people are very much excited.

AT PUMPS TILL EXHAUSTED. ELEVEN NORWEGIANS RESCUED FROM WATERLOGGED BARK FOUR DAYS FROM NEW-YORK. The Holland-America Line steamship Potsdam arrived yesterday from Rotterdam and Boulogne, bringing into port Captain M. A. Nielson and ten men, the crew of the Norwegian bark Biskop Brun, waterlogged and abandoned at sea. Captain Potter, of the Potsdam, said that on Wednesday, June 25, in latitude 43.38, longitude 44.48, he sighted a str. sinking bark flying signals of distress. The Potsdam ran down to her and lowered a lifeboat, in charge of First Officer J. Metz and seven seamen. A high and dangerous sea was running at the time. With great difficulty they took off the wreck all the crew, who were in a destitute condition. They had become exhausted from working the pumps. They were obliged to abandon all their effects.

The sinking vessel was the Norwegian bark Biskop Brun, bound from Limerick, Ireland, for New-Richmond, New-Brunswick, in ballast. Captain Nielson, of the bark, said he had a heavy weather on June 14. The wind came out from the south, blowing with hurricane force. Later it veered to the eastward, and was accompanied by an ugly sea. On June 15 the bark, which had been laboring and straining heavily, began to leak, and investigation showed that the water-mill pump could not keep her free, and the crew were obliged to man the hand pumps.

Captain Nielson found that the continuous pounding of the vessel in the heavy sea only increased the inflow. He was therefore obliged to take in all sail. The wind veered to the north on June 16, and continued to blow hard, driving the vessel to the southward. Captain Nielson hoped the vessel's head from the sea to reach land to the westward. The craft, however, ever filled with water, and leaked for ten days. The vessel was doomed, despite the efforts of the crew. Their relief was great when the Potsdam came to their rescue. On board the steamship they were kindly cared for. The saloon stewardess gave a concert for their benefit, at which they collected \$150.

The Biskop Brun was an old vessel. She was built in Norway in 1867, and was of 521 tons burden. The rescued men were Captain M. A. Nielson; J. Auritz Konche, first mate; Nils Johansson, second mate, and Olav Davidson, Edward Klausen, David M. Johannsen, Johan Forsberg, Karl Bjornsen, Nils Nilsen, Claus Clausen, and K. A. Josephsen. Among the passengers on the Potsdam were Dr. S. S. Conner, W. McL. Freeman, the Rev. Dr. M. J. McGarden, Lawton Parker, Milford M. Ritter, J. H. Whitehouse and Dr. H. O. Whitney.

A charming day and a charming way, if your tickets are in the Hudson River Day Line. New landing West 12th St. 9:15 a. m.—Adv.

FLOODS IN THE WEST. ST. LOUIS THE CENTRE OF AN UNUSUAL RAINSTORM.

St. Louis, June 29.—This city and vicinity is the centre of a rainstorm of unprecedented severity that has prevailed almost incessantly since Saturday morning. According to the local Weather Bureau reports, 5.45 inches of rain has fallen since early Saturday morning. At times the storm equaled a cloudburst in severity.

The storm is the most widespread that has been experienced in this country for many years, according to Weather Bureau officials, extending from the Rocky Mountains to the Alleghenies. In Kansas, Iowa, Missouri, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and Pennsylvania the rainfall during yesterday and to-day averaged from one to two inches.

Considerable damage in this vicinity, the total estimated at about \$250,000, resulted from the wind that accompanied the rain. Last night the wind attained a velocity of about fifty-five miles an hour, blowing down trees, telephone, telegraph and trolley poles, and interfering with communication of all sorts. At least one thousand shade trees in various parts of the city are reported blown down. From the country surrounding comes reports of destruction and the washing out of railroad tracks and bridges, causing considerable delay to trains.

Five hundred feet of the north wall of the Varied Industries Palace at the World's Fair site fell last night as the result of the storm, the water undermining the foundations when the wind was at its height. In places the World's Fair grounds are covered with water. One of the most disastrous floods in the history of Alton, Ill., and vicinity resulted to-day from the heavy rains of Friday and Saturday. At 4 o'clock this afternoon it was estimated that ten thousand acres have been covered by an overflow of Wood River, which is from three to six miles wide. Most of this land is either occupied by manufacturing interests or planted in crops.

The greatest single disaster caused by the flood was the destruction of the plant of the Stonevale Pipe Company, at East Alton. The loss is estimated at \$40,000. The water rose rapidly. One of the kilns was filled with water and care and red hot. When the water reached the kiln an explosion followed, which set fire to the buildings and other kilns, quickly burning them to the ground.

In East Alton the residents were compelled to flee their homes about the principal streets to-day. The station of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad was carried away by a mile flood and lodged in a quarter of a mile distant. The flood produced the worst railroad tie-up in recent years in the vicinity of the Alton. The Big Four and the Chicago, Peoria and St. Louis railroads were hit the hardest. The station of the Big Four Railroad on the main line and branch at East Alton have been washed away.

HEAVY SNOWFALL IN COLORADO. DROUTH IN THE STATE BROKEN—DAMAGE AT DENVER. Denver, Col., June 29.—The drouth, which threatened to be the most severe that Colorado has known for years, has been broken by a heavy and widespread rain. Though the storm in places was accompanied by hail that did much damage, this is trivial compared with the value of the crops saved by the rain.

The storm damage in Denver and vicinity is estimated all the way from \$100,000 to \$500,000. Snow fell to the depth of eight inches in Leadville and many other places in the mountains.

CLOUDBURST IN ILLINOIS. Edwardsville, Ill., June 29.—A terrific cloudburst swept the greater portion of Madison County yesterday, doing much damage to the crops and washing away bridges and railroad tracks. The Illinois Central track east of Hoag was washed out. The damage to crops cannot be estimated. In the bottoms which are hit the heaviest, the water was so deep that it was almost impassable. The temperature here ranged in the fifties, to-day's high mark being 58 degrees. One year ago to-day it was 103.

NEBRASKA CORNFIELDS FLOODED. Lincoln, Neb., June 29.—Eastern Nebraska has had four days of almost continuous rainfall, flooding cornfields and delaying the harvesting of small grain. Some damage has been done to wheat by the shock. The temperature here ranged in the fifties, to-day's high mark being 58 degrees. One year ago to-day it was 103.

WEATHER RECORDS OF STORMY JUNE. TEMPERATURE AND RAINFALL THIS MONTH NOT UNUSUAL. A sprinkling of rain fell yesterday morning at 7:30 o'clock, which became a heavy shower soon after 8 o'clock. It rained almost continuously all day. At 4 o'clock the rainfall had been 1.36 inches. The storm was general over the Ohio Valley and the Lake region. There was an east wind most of the day, changing to northeast in the afternoon. The temperature at midnight Saturday was 58 degrees. It fell to 56 degrees at 8 a. m., and to 59 degrees at 4 p. m.

PRAYERS FOR KING. SERVICES HELD IN ENGLISH CHURCHES.

BONFIRES ARE TO BLAZE TO-NIGHT THROUGHOUT THE UNITED KINGDOM. (Copyright, 1902, By The Tribune Association.) (Special to The New-York Tribune by French Cable.) London, June 30, 1 a. m.—"God save the King" was sung with intense fervor in all Anglican churches throughout the country yesterday.

The principal service of intercession was conducted at St. Paul's Cathedral, where there was a vast attendance of the general public and a representative gathering of government and colonial officials. The Duke and Duchess of Connaught, with the Princesses Victoria and Patricia and Prince Arthur of Connaught, occupied front rows of seats under the dome, and near them were Lord and Lady Lansdowne. In Catholic churches high mass was celebrated as usual, but by order of Cardinal Vaughan prayers for the King's recovery were added. This was a novel departure in Catholic ritual. Monsignor Mery Del Val, the Papal Envoy, conducted a special service of intercession at Brompton Oratory in the afternoon. The Spanish Ambassador was present and all the leading Roman Catholic families in London were represented. Lady Laurier was also included in the congregation.

But it is understood that the Canadian Premier was unable to attend, owing to a slight indisposition. The Queen, accompanied by Princess Victoria, the Prince and Princess of Wales, Prince and Princess Charles of Denmark, Prince and Princess Christian, Princess Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein, the Duke and Duchess of Sles, Princess Louise, the Duke of Argyll, the Duke of Cambridge, Princess Henry of Battenberg, the Duke and Duchess of Teck and other members of the royal family, attended divine service in the private chapel of Marlborough House. As the Queen left the building she was respectfully greeted by a large crowd of people. This was her majesty's first appearance in public since the King became seriously ill, and it was regarded as a good omen.

Great Britain will be ablaze to-night. Lord Cranborne, in his capacity as chairman of the bonfires committee, has decided that as the King is rapidly getting better the moment is most appropriate for public rejoicing, and his suggestion that throughout the length and breadth of the country. No decision has been arrived at in regard to the illumination of London, but as there is a disposition everywhere to show signs of rejoicing Lord Cranborne's hint will probably not be lost on the metropolitan authorities. No bulletin was issued from Buckingham Palace last night, owing to the satisfactory condition of the King.

It would seem that in royal circles there is a definite idea as to the approximate date of the coronation. A telegram from Copenhagen states that the Queen has invited the officers of the Danish Hussar Regiment, who called at Buckingham Palace to bid farewell, to return to London at the end of September for the coronation.

According to another Copenhagen telegram, the Danish royal family has received information from Buckingham Palace that all danger of a fatal termination of the King's illness is absolutely over.

The first meeting of the Premiers of the self-governing colonies takes place to-day at the Colonial Office, under the presidency of Mr. Chamberlain. I. N. F. GAINS STRENGTH STEADILY. DISCOMFORT FROM THE WOUND ALSO DECREASING.

London, June 29, 9:06 a. m.—The following bulletin regarding the condition of King Edward was issued at Buckingham Palace at 9 o'clock this morning: The King feels stronger, in spite of some discomfort from the wound. Nothing has occurred to disturb the satisfactory progress the King is making. TREVER LAKING BARLOW.

The bulletin posted at Buckingham Palace at 4 o'clock this afternoon said the King's progress was in every way satisfactory, and that the local discomfort had decreased. Last night passed with less incident, and there were fewer watchers outside Buckingham Palace than on any other night since the operation, the public apparently having accepted the official announcement that King Edward had passed the point of immediate danger.

King Edward's physicians announced at 9:40 o'clock to-night that the royal patient's progress was entirely satisfactory. No further bulletins will be issued to-night. The bulletin issued this morning at 9 o'clock was not expected until 10 o'clock, consequently the few persons who were passing in the neighborhood of the palace were the only ones attracted to the announcement. When the footmen had posted the notice, however, the crowds soon increased, early churchgoers stopping to

NEARLY 300 HOTELS AND BOARDING HOUSES. In New-York and New-England in "The Proprietor's Chamber," No. 15 of the "Four-Track Series." Sent free on receipt of 4 cents by E. H. Daniels, Grand Central Station, New-York.—Adv.