WORK BEGUN AT ONE MINE

THOUGHT TO INDICATE EARLY COLLAPSE OF STRIKE AT SCRANTON.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Scranton, Penn., July 7.—Work was resumed at the Oxford colliery of the People's Coal Company to-day, twenty-five striking men having returned to work. This is the first step in what is believed to be an early collapse of the strike in this city.

Partial resumption will also take place to-morrow at the Manville mine, twenty strikers having informed the foreman that they are ready for work. This colliery is operated by the Lackawanna and Delaware and Hudson companies.

HOPE FOR GOOD FROM MITCHELL'S VISIT

HE IS EXPECTED TO ADDRESS MINE WORKERS TO-DAY—EMPTY COAL CARS MOVED.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Wilkesbarre, Penn., July 7.—A committee on legislation, which was appointed at the convention of the First District United Mine Workers to-day at Nanticoke, will report to-morrow measures which the strikers expect will lead to a betterment of their condition.

District President T. D. Nichols presided at the convention.

District President Fahey of District No. 9 spoke on the growth of the United Mine Workers in the anthracite region and the benefit the organization has been to the men.

President Duffy of District No. 7 made an address on the present condition of the strike, telling the men to stand together and fight for the union, as they are fighting now, and they were sure to win. He denied reports that there were any desertions from the ranks.

The balloting for the various officers took up the remainder of the afternoon. President D. T. Nichols had no opposition, but there was competition for all the other offices. The vote will not be announced until to-morrow.

National President Mitchell will be at the convention to-morrow and will make the address of the day. Mitchell's visit to New-York has caused the miners throughout the region to expect some good news upon his return. The impression has grown that he is in New-York in conference with some labor leaders, and that if he has not discussed terms of settlement of the strike, he has arranged for the miners being aided during the strike's continuance.

No further news of his visit was made public here to-day. Word was received from him by Presidents Fahey and Duffy this morning, who are in Chicago during his absence, but what it was they will not say. He is expected back for to-morrow's meeting.

The fact that no steamers sail to-day for Europe and only two to-morow caused doubt as to his statement that seeing friends about to sail is the only object of his visit to New-York. It is believed there was a far more important motive. The leaders here scout the assertion, which is being circulated, that he went to New-York to beg for an interview with the operators. They say if any advances are made they must come from the operators. The miners have already stated their demands and are not receding from them. They laugh at a report that to Mr. Mitchell have been refused audiences with the operators and declare he has nothing to do with them.

This morning some coal crews were put to work on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, the Lehigh Valley and the Delaware and Hudson, and a general movement of empty coal cars was started for distribution at the collieries. The strikers attach no significance to this, however, declaring that the railroad yards are choked now with empty cars and that they are being distributed to the colliery sidings to make room for freight cars in the yards. They also say the companies are doing it to make an impression.

The State law requires that only miners who have certificates and have passed an examination shall be allowed to mine coal, and President Mitchell and the district presidents all declare not enough of these men can be obtained by the operators to work any mine.

While it cannot be verified, because the operators will not talk and the strikers are not certain, there is a belief among them that if any effort to resume is made it will be on next Saturday or early in the following week, so that if there is any violence the operators may call upon the Sheriff to ask for troops. The Third Brigade will then be camped at Gettysburg and soldiers could reach the scene of any disturbance in a few hours. The leaders, however, scout the idea of any violence, even if work is resumed, declaring that most of their men are well in hand and understand they gain more in the end by peaceable means than they will ever gain by unlawful methods.

Duncan McIntyre, a non-union man at Nanticoke, to-day sued the Burgess of that city for $5,000 damages for allowing an effigy of him to be hanged in front of his residence. It bore the words "Duncan McIntyre, the bloody scab." McIntyre says it was allowed to remain suspended on the pole for twenty days, during which the Burgess refused to remove it, the butcher, baker and grocer refused to sell him or his family any goods, and he was subject to all kinds of persecution. In the end the effigy, although blown down, was tied to his fence and remained there for some time.

THEY ARRESTED EACH OTHER.

WEST VIRGINIA CONSTABLE AND DEPUTY UNITED STATES MARSHAL AT CROSS PURPOSES.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Charleston, W. Va., July 7.—Deputy United States Marshal Daniel W. Cunningham went up Louis Creek on Saturday to serve Judge Keller's injunction on the miners of the Blume Coal Company. He was met by a crowd of marching miners, among them Constable Shawver, of the Winona district, who arrested Mr. Cunningham for disorderly conduct. Mr. Cunningham then, on his authority as United States deputy marshal, arrested the constable, the marching party and later the justice of the peace who issued the warrant for his arrest, all for contempt of the United States court. Mr. Cunningham will have his trial to-morrow before the other justice of Winona district, Fayette County. The other cases will be tried later before the United States court.

TALKS WITH SOFT COAL MAN.

PRESIDENT MITCHELL DENIES THAT MEETING HAD SIGNIFICANCE.

Though President Mitchell of the United Mine Workers, who arrived on Sunday night, is thought to be here on coal strike business, he made no attempt yesterday, as far as could be ascertained, to see any of the anthracite operators.

A prominent member of the Civic Federation said he had been informed that Mitchell, before he left this city, would make a strong attempt to have the strike settled in some way.

President Mitchell had a long conference in the forenoon with Herbert N. Taylor, a well known soft coal operator, who was staying at the Holland House. In view of the coming conference on July 17 at Indianapolis, Ind., to vote on a general strike of the bituminous miners, in sympathy with the anthracite men, this is regarded as significant, although Mitchell denied that there was any strike talk. After the conference the two went to the Victoria Hotel, where they had luncheon.

"I have not come here," said Mitchell, "either to see the operators or to solicit aid for the miners. You can disbelieve the reports that there is to be a general resumption of work in the anthracite regions. The miners are not anxious to go back to work, and their places cannot be filled offhand, as under the State law a man needs a certificate to mine coal, and before he receives it he must have two years 'experience.'"

Mr. Taylor, when seen, said that he had not been talking strike with Mitchell.

President Baer of the Philadelphia and Reading Company will be in town to-day, and it was said yesterday that he will have a talk on the situation with the presidents of the other coal carrying roads.

President Fowler of the New-York, Ontario and Western Railroad Company said:

"I know of no reason why Mitchell should call on me or any of the operators. There is no change in the situation at the mines and I do not see what Mitchell can have to say to me."

DENY WORKING FOR STRIKE.

Terre Haute, Ind., July 7.—Officials of the Indiana district, United Mine Workers, to-day are sending out a formal denial of the story, widely published yesterday, to the effect that the national officers have had emissaries in the State to procure instructions for delegates to the Indianapolis convention to vote for a strike.

They say that the miners of the State have the utmost confidence in President Mitchell, and will cheerfully follow his leadership. It is understood here that he is opposed to a sympathetic strike, as are the Indiana officials.

CRUCIBLE STEEL GRANTS ADVANCE.

STRIKE OF SIX HUNDRED MEN AT PITTSBURG PRACTICALLY SETTLED.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Pittsburg, July 7.—A settlement of the strike of the six hundred melters, moulders and allied craftsmen employed by the Crucible Steel Company of America was practically effected to-day. The men at the Black Diamond and Crescent plants returned to work after three weeks' idleness. The Black Diamond men get an increase of 11 per cent. The men at the Crescent will get an increase of 15 cents a day, which amounts only to an advance of 2½ per cent. But they will have extra help in some of their work. The men at the Singer, Nimick, Labelle and Alliquippa plants are still out, but a settlement will be effected within a few days, it is said.

FREIGHT TIED UP IN CHICAGO

NINE THOUSAND MEN GO OUT, EMPLOYED BY TWENTY-FOUR RAILROADS.

Chicago, July 7.—A strike of nine thousand freight handlers in Chicago was called to-day, and every freight house of the twenty-four railroads concerned is practically tied up. Business men fear that the strike will be the most serious which has affected their interests in years.

The strike was called by a committee appointed at a meeting of one thousand freight handlers held last night. The committee was instructed to call a strike within forty-eight hours, unless the railroads should meet the demands of the men at once for an increase in wages, extra pay for overtime and holidays, and recognition of the union.

Action on these instructions was taken sooner than had been expected. The committee went first to the men in the Michigan Central, the Illinois Central and Wisconsin Central houses on the lake front. The men walked out with cheers, and marched across the viaduct, in Randolph-st., with their union cards tucked in their hats.

One thousand men walked out from these warehouses alone. They congregated at the foot of the viaduct, and calls for speeches were made. D. F. Ryan, a Michigan Central man, who had left his post as a delivery clerk, mounted a wagon, and, waving his union card by way of gesture, said: "Be sober, men. Be lawabiding. Be good American citizens and the battle is ours." The crowd cheered him vociferously, and he continued for some time to talk in a similar strain. Other speakers, all counselling peace, followed.

By messenger and by telephone, according to the strike leaders, all other members of the Interior Freight Handlers and Warehousemen's Union were called out. At noon President Curran of the union reported that his men were all out and that it was all but impossible for any freight to enter Chicago or to leave it. Many of the railroads had small forces of men, previously hired, on hand when the strike was called, and by adding men from other departments managed to handle perishable commodities.

In the hiring of non-union men it is said the railroads run a serious risk of bringing about a strike of the teamsters, who recently won their fight from the packers. The teamsters, it is said, will refuse absolutely to have anything to do with freight in any way handled by non-union help.

The men called out include foremen, check, recheck, receiving and delivery clerks, sealers, callers, weighmasters, stevedores, coopers and elevator men.

Chief of Police O'Neill, when informed that a strike had been called, sent orders to his subordinates to make every preparation to preserve peace. Two hundred and fifty men were called in from outlying stations to form a reserve force to be stationed at the downtown stations. From the stations the men went in squads to the different yards. There was no marked demonstrations as they entered, although they had to remain quiet under a running fire of sarcasm and rough wit.

W. C. Brown, vice-president of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern, said of the situation on his road: "About 80 per cent of our men went out. The remainder, with additional help which we have hired, are handling our business as well as could be expected. Our business is not tied up and will not be."

J. T. Harahan, second vice-president of the Illinois Central, said that about half of his company's 450 men had struck, but that he "had men close at hand to take their places." Mr. Harahan said he thought the strike could have been avoided if the men had been willing to consult with the roads through their own committees, instead of through their union.

"We have no trouble in adjusting differences with our engineers, firemen and other employes," said Mr. Harahan, "but the freight handlers presented a document through the officers of their union, and we, of course, could not deal with them through third parties."

In reply to a question Mr. Harahan said that the railroads were a unit in refusing to deal with the strikers through their union, but all of them were ready at any time to discuss and adjust grievances if presented by their employes.

He did not think there would be much difficulty in supplying men to take the strikers' places.

Although officials of the Teamsters' Union have declared that no instructions have been given the teamsters as to backing up the freight handlers, the sympathy of the teamsters was made apparent to-day. When the men walked out of the Illinois Central warehouse the teamsters who were receiving or unloading freight immediately took their trucks away.

That the railroads are expecting a strenuous struggle was made evident to-day, when the chief detective of an Eastern road bought one hundred "billies," the entire stock of a prominent firm.

Chairman Job of the State Board of Arbitration said to-day that he would make every possible effort to bring about peace between the men and their employers.

Two wagonloads of new men were taken to the Illinois Central warehouse under police guard during the afternoon. Officials of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad refused to state what the situation in their warehouses is. It is believed, however, that all their men quit work. Officials of the Pennsylvania claimed that of the three hundred men employed by them only twelve walked out, and that six of these returned. Mayor Harrison said that he had planned to go on a vacation, but that if the strike was not settled he would remain in the city.

The principal railroad systems affected by the strike are the Chicago, Cincinnati and St. Louis, Chicago and Great Western, Baltimore and Ohio, Erie, Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe, Chicago Terminal Transfer Company, Lake Shore and Michigan Southern, Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific, Chicago and Alton, the "Monon," Chicago and Eastern Illinois, Wabash, Grand Trunk, Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, the Pennsylvania, Chicago and Northwestern, Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, Illinois Central, Michigan Central and the Nickel Plate. These roads control over one hundred warehouses in Chicago.

It was reported to-night that the Illinois Central will bring four hundred men from the South to take the places of strikers. Other roads were said to be taking similar measures, bringing in men from the country districts or other cities on their systems.

Chairman Job of the State Board of Arbitration said: "I have sent letters to the managers of the twenty-four roads affected, and to President Curran of the Freight Handlers, offering the services of the board in attempting to bring about a settlement. So far I have received no reply from any of them."

Hopes of a speedy settlement of the strike are entertained to-night by officials of the union and members of the State Board of Arbitration. The officials of the union, at a conference to-night, told Chairman Job, of the Board of Arbitration, that they were willing to permit employes of the different companies to meet officials of the same to discuss the wage scale, providing a joint conference should be held at which officials of the union would be permitted to act as advisers to the men. The arbitration board is now working on the matter in an effort to bring about a conference between the railway managers and committees representing the men. As the railroad officials have favored this step from the beginning of the controversy, there is little doubt that the strike can be settled satisfactorily to both sides if the conference shall be arranged.

The sudden suspension of customary operations by the freight handlers to-day occasioned considerable trouble in and about the various railroad warehouses and depots, but the inconvenience and delay were only a drop in the bucket to what will happen to-morrow and later in the week if the strike shall not be settled sooner.

To add to the present difficulties of the railroads the Teamsters and Truck Drivers' Union threatens to join in a sympathetic strike. If this shall occur it will affect all incoming and outgoing freight of every kind. Every railroad in Chicago to-day accepted all freight offered. While it was confessed by several railroad officials that freight was not being moved as expeditiously as heretofore, yet it was said the largest part of it was being handled reasonably well.

There was no trouble or disorder in or about any of the freight houses.

Anticipating the possibilities of such a strike, the railroad companies had brought to Chicago a considerable number of men to take the places of the strikers. These men were intercepted by pickets of the strikers, and most of them were induced to join the freight handlers' union.

WANTED HERE ON MURDER CHARGE.

Captain Titus received word at the Detective Bureau last night from H. C. Eldridge, Chief of Police of Atlantic City, that Charles Robinson, who is accused of the murder of James H. Smith, the leader of the Colored Greater New-York Democracy, who was fatally shot on June 29 at the political clubhouse, at No. 144 West Twenty-seventh-st., was under arrest there.

RIOT AT LABOR ELECTION.

ONE MAN'S LEG BROKEN—DETECTIVE ASSAULTED—POLICE RESERVES CALLED OUT.

An election of officers of the Amalgamated Painters and Decorators' Association was held yesterday in Brevoort Hall, No. 154 East Fifty-fourth-st., and so intense became the feelings of those taking part that there was a riot in front of the hall, in which several men were more or less injured, and the reserves from the East Fifty-first-st. police station called out. An ambulance call was sent in to the Flower Hospital, and one arrest was made after a detective had been assaulted and the prisoner chased about a saloon.

Detective McLaughlin was standing near Fifty-fifth-st. and Third-ave., when an excited man rushed up to him and informed him that there was trouble in front of Brevoort Hall in Fifty-fourth-st. The detective ran to the scene, and when he arrived he found the neighborhood in an uproar. In front of the hall about thirty men were fighting over the sidewalk and in the street. McLaughlin sent in a call for the reserves and took a hand in the trouble. He was struck twice in the face, before he could get into the centre of the crowd.

There he attempted to arrest a man, but the latter, who, according to the police, appeared to be directing the operations of one faction, ran toward Third-ave. McLaughlin ran after him, and so did a part of the crowd. The man dived into a saloon at Fifty-third-st. and Third-ave. The detective was about to follow when the crowd closed in on him, and another man grabbed him by the throat. He pushed McLaughlin against a post and succeeded in choking and striking him in the face before the detective could get away. He attempted to arrest his assailant, but the man dodged into the crowd.

McLaughlin ran after the man in the saloon and there followed an exciting chase over tables and chairs. The man ran out through a side door and down Third-ave. He was arrested after a short chase. He gave his name as William Burns, a painter, of No. 111 East One-hundred-and-sixteenth-st.

In the mean time Captain Lantry, at the head of the reserves, had arrived at the hall. The fight appeared to be over. They cleared the crowd and then found Adolph Offenlander, of No. 239 East Fifty-fifth-st., and Bernard Dramant, of No. 208 East Fifty-ninth-st. The former had been struck in the jaw and knocked into an area way, where he lay with his left leg broken. Dramant had both eyes closed and was generally bruised. Dr. Quick, of the Flower Hospital, attended the men and took them in the ambulance to the hospital.

Before the men were taken away they said that Burns had assaulted them, and he was locked up on their complaint.

BOTTLE BLOWERS ENJOINED.

THEY MUST NOT INTERFERE WITH CONCERNS AT MINATOLA, N. J.

Trenton, N. J., July 7 (Special).—Vice-Chancellor Grey granted an injunction to-day enjoining the Glass Bottle Blowers' Association of the United States and Canada, William M. Doughty and more than one hundred other defendants from entering the plant of the George Jonas Glass Company, at Minatola, or from interfering with the conduct of its business. The defendants are all strikers, and the temporary injunction is the result of the recent disturbances at Minatola.

The injunction is broad in its terms, and enjoins the strikers from in any way annoying those who may seek to work at the company's plant, or from using coercive language or any kind of force to induce them to quit work. Doughty is vice-president of the Glass Blowers' Union, and has been active as a leader of the strikers.

OPERATORS' OFFER REFUSED.

PATERSON STRIKERS WOULD NOT ACCEPT AN ADVANCE OF $1 A WEEK.

Paterson, N. J., July 7 (Special).—At the meeting of the dyers' helpers who are on strike this morning the Rev. J. B. Gallaway, pastor of the Third Presbyterian Church, reported for a committee of five clergymen who had tried to arbitrate the strike that they had met Jacob Weidmann, as representing the employing dyers. After a long conference Mr. Weidmann told the clergymen that the only promise he could make to the strikers was that if they would return to work as they gone out, individually, he would, at the end of four weeks, if business was good, grant an increase to each of $1 a week. When this report was made to the strikers it was received with cries of derision, and a motion was promptly carried that the offer be refused with disdain.

TWO STRIKES IN BALTIMORE.

Baltimore, July 7.—Two strike orders went into effect to-day, and 1,400 union workmen, affiliated with the carpenters' and garment workers' unions, quit work. As a result of the strike of the carpenters, work on new buildings has been generally suspended. The carpenters demand $3 a day and nine hours' work for every day except Saturday, when the day shall be one hour shorter. The three carpenters' unions in Baltimore are united in the strike.

The number of garment workers on strike is about six hundred, including operators and pressers. Their grievance is that employers require them to supply their own sewing machines, flatirons and other implements. A few employers have submitted to the demands by signing agreements to furnish machines. Both the striking carpenters and garment workers are confident that all their demands will be acceded to in the present week.

WILL OF GENERAL READ'S WIDOW.

MADE IN PARIS, IT BEQUEATHS ALL THE ESTATE TO SONS AND DAUGHTERS.

The will of Delphine H. P. Read, widow of General John Meredith Read, was filed for probate in the Surrogate's Office yesterday by Coudert Brothers.

Mrs. Read died in Paris, France, on May 28 of this year, and in her will, executed there on July 19, 1901, she names as her executors her daughter, Mrs. Emily Meredith Read Spencer, wife of Edward Spencer; her sister, Adeline P. Kidd, and the Union Trust Company.

Mrs. Read directs that her wearing apparel and jewelry be divided between her daughters, Mrs. Spencer, who lives at No. 128 Rue de la Boetie, Paris, and Marie Delphine Meredith Read, Comtesse de Foras, of Chateau de Thuyset, Thonon, Haute Savoie, France. Her plate, pictures, furniture, household ornaments, etc., are to be divided into four parts of equal value, and are to be distributed by lot among her four children—the two daughters mentioned and her two sons, Harmon P. Read and John Meredith Read, both of Albany.

The residue of the estate, Mrs. Read directs, shall be divided into as many parts as she has children, and held in trust for them in separate trust funds by the Union Trust Company, the income to be paid semi-annually, and the principal of each trust fund to go to the issue of the son or daughter for whom the trust is created, and to be paid over to them when they shall come of age.

The petition states that the decedent leaves no real estate in this State, and that she leaves here personal property worth over $10,000.

HENRY HART'S WILL UPHELD.

EFFORT OF NEPHEW TO HAVE DOCUMENT DISINHERITING HIM SET ASIDE FAILS.

Surrogate Thomas yesterday denied the application of Joseph Hart to have the probate of the will of Henry Hart, whom the petitioner alleged was his uncle, set aside, and sustained the will under which Mrs. Lyon is the chief beneficiary. The will disinherited the nephew.

NEW CYCLING RECORDS.

Atlantic City, N. J., July 7.—In defeating George Leander in two straight ten-mile heats this evening Albert Champion, of France, made new competitive and track bicycle records. He rode the first mile in 1:27 1-5 and the second in 2:52 3-5. From that time on it was the Frenchman's race. After some little delay in fixing his speedy motor, which was the real secret of the Frenchman's success, Champion started out for records in the second heat. He rode the five miles in 7:12 2-5, the ten miles in 14:29 3-5. Champion rode the last mile like a fiend, going the distance in 1:23 2-5, all of which are track competitive records. Leander was nowhere in the last heat, being seven and one-half laps behind the flying Frenchman at the finish.

Pittsburg, July 7.—At the Coliseum to-night Howard Freeman broke the world's bicycle record for twenty miles, by going the distance in 29:08 4-5, as against Harry Elkes's time of 29:19. The race to-night was twenty miles straightaway motor paced between Freeman and "Tommy" Hall. Hall had half a mile handicap. Freeman's time for five miles was 7:09 2-5; ten miles, 14:28 2-5; fifteen miles, 21:47 2-5; twenty miles, 29:08 4-5.

HOME NEWS.

PROMINENT ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

ALBEMARLE—Colonel Henry May, Washington; Senator William B. Allison, Iowa. ASTOR—Ex-Governor J. E. Campbell, Ohio. FIFTH AVENUE—L. M. Shaw, Secretary of the Treasury, Washington; Colonel Augustus C. Tyler, New-London. GRAND—Lieutenant J. R. Sanford, U. S. N.; Captain Matthew Hanna, U. S. A. GRAND UNION—John Palmer, ex-Secretary of New-York State, Albany. HOFFMAN—Colonel A. B. Andrews, North Carolina. HOLLAND—Sebastian B. Schlesinger, Paris. IMPERIAL—H. W. Taggart, Watertown, N. Y.; S. Harrison Wagner, New-Haven. MANHATTAN—Abner McKinley, Somerset, Penn.; the Rev. R. L. Howell, Washington. MURRAY HILL—Colonel S. A. Tillman, U. S. A. WALDORF-ASTORIA—John Shelton Williams, president of the Seaboard Air Line Railway, Richmond.

WHAT IS GOING ON TO-DAY.

Racing at Brighton Beach.
Departure of six Tribune Fresh Air parties.
Board of Aldermen, City Hall, afternoon.
Municipal Art Commission, afternoon.
Annual session, New-York State Council, Catholic Benevolent Legion, Lexington Opera House.

NEW-YORK CITY.

The Fenton Republican Club of the XXIIId Assembly District will have an excursion to Empire Grove, on the Hudson, on July 15, leaving West One-hundred-and-twenty-ninth-st. at 10 a. m.

Harry Clark, who jumped from High Bridge with suicidal intent on last Saturday morning, died at 3 o'clock yesterday in the J. Hood Wright Hospital.

Magistrate Zeller in the Harlem court yesterday discharged John Manion, of No. 19 West Forty-fourth-st., and William Leith, of No. 158 West Forty-first-st., the managers of the baseball clubs, who were arrested on Sunday at Jasper Oval. The court said that no law had been violated, as no admission had been charged to see the game.

Mails from Hong Kong, June 6; Shanghai, June 11; Yokohama, June 18, and Honolulu, June 28, reached San Francisco on the steamer Doric, were dispatched east on July 5 at 6 p. m., and are due in New-York on next Thursday morning. Mails for China, Japan and Hawaii will close at the General Postoffice as advertised.

SHOE OPERATIVES STRIKE.

BURLINGTON, N. J., FACTORIES IDLE FOR THE FIRST TIME IN TWENTY YEARS.

Burlington, N. J., July 7.—For the first time in twenty years the six shoe factories of this place, employing about fifteen hundred men and women, are idle as the result of a conflict between the manufacturers and their employes. More than half the population of the town is dependent upon the shoemaking industry. The firms affected are J. F. Budd & Co., R. T. Wood & Co., the Standard Shoe Company, the Bastian Shoe Company, J. W. Lewis & Son and Farner & Carman.

Recently the shoemakers, men and women, organized under the name of the Burlington Boot and Shoe Workers' Union No. 1. The manufacturers objected to this, and last Thursday posted notices in their factories that beginning with to-day only non-union labor would be employed. The union at that time numbered about four hundred members, but since then, it is said, all the employes have become members. The shoe workers met on Saturday night, with the result that not one of the union workmen appeared at the factories to-day. The employes had made no demands on the manufacturers.

LINDENTHAL'S LATEST PLAN.

THE BRIDGE COMMISSIONER HAS DEFINITELY DECIDED ON AN IMPORTANT SPAN.

Bridge Commissioner Lindenthal has definitely adopted a new plan; this time it is not a new bridge to Brooklyn, it is the even more important span of matrimony. In a word, despite official silence, despite the refusal of the Commissioner to discuss the subject, it can be truthfully declared that the long rumored wedding will soon take place. The bride-elect is Miss Gertrude Weil, daughter of Leopold Weil, of No. 109 West Seventy-seventh-st. The reported date of the ceremony is July 10.

Mrs. Weil, mother of the bride-elect, has a well known boarding school for girls at the Seventy-seventh-st. address. The daughter teaches in this school.

RELIEF FOR CUBAN PLANTERS.

TWO OFFERS TO SUPPLY A LOAN, ONE FROM A NEW-YORK FIRM.

Havana, July 7.—The reply of the bankers of Havana to the request made by the government to present projects for the raising of a loan of $4,000,000 to assist the sugar cane cultivators of Cuba was received to-day. The bankers sent Señor Montes, Secretary of Finance, a communication, in which they said they did not consider that the loan in question could be raised. This answer was conveyed by Señor Montes to the Cabinet at to-day's meeting. The Finance Secretary also informed the Cabinet that he had received two offers to supply money, one of which was from a New-York firm. Both these bids were referred to Señor Montes.

Señor Zaldo, Secretary of State and Justice, has requested United States Minister Squiers to ask Washington when the American Government could remove its stores from the wharf at Triscornia, in Havana Harbor, as the Cuban Government wished to use that wharf for storage purposes.

M'LAURIN CONFIDENT FOR RECIPROCITY.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA SENATOR SAYS PRESIDENT HAS GROWN IN STRENGTH.

Senator McLaurin, of South Carolina, who was at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night, says that President Roosevelt's Cuban reciprocity policy will be adopted by the next Congress.

"To those familiar with all the facts it is not surprising that the reciprocity measure failed of adoption," said Senator McLaurin. "I believe it will be a law one year from to-day, however. No President since Grant has had so many tough problems to handle as has President Roosevelt since assuming the duties of his high office. It is an epoch marking thing to begin a war, but it is a still more difficult thing to bring about a satisfactory peace and settle all the vexatious questions that come afterward. The President is stronger with the party leaders and with the people than when he succeeded McKinley. The initiation of the canal project is a truly great undertaking, and Senator Spooner's amendment leaves the matter so that the President can deal with it in the most advantageous manner."

BOTH INTERESTS WANT FASTER BOATS.

TROLLEY COMPANY STOCKHOLDERS AND LOCAL CHAMBER TRY TO SOLVE STATEN ISLAND TRANSIT PROBLEM.

H. H. Rogers, Edward Lauterbach and an engineer representing the interests of the Staten Island trolley lines in the effort to solve the Staten Island ferry problem, yesterday afternoon took Deputy Commissioner Wallace, Russell Bleecker, Mr. Bensel, of the Dock Department, and half a dozen members of the Staten Island Chamber of Commerce on an exploring trip along the shores of Staten Island in Mr. Rogers's fast steam yacht Kanawha. It was demonstrated by a time test that the distance between the Battery and Staten Island could be covered in fifteen minutes. After reaching Staten Island the party visited Clifton and skirted the east and north shores. It was evident from the conversation of Mr. Rogers and Mr. Lauterbach that, should a franchise be awarded their interests, new and fast boats would be placed on the ferry.

There has been talk of building for the Staten Island ferry such boats as the Sandy Hook Monmouth, which undoubtedly could make the trip in fifteen minutes, but it is thought that the operation of a ferry with such boats with a five cent fare would be of the stuff of which dreams are made. Staten Islanders would, indeed, be well served with a fifteen minute service. Even if they do not get twenty knot boats, it is evident that the result of this effort to secure a better service will bear some fruit, for both of the interests seeking the Staten Islanders would, indeed, be well served with boats.

CORN CORNER IN CHICAGO.

GATES CROWD FORCES PRICE UP TO 85½ CENTS—MARKET UNDISTURBED HERE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Chicago, July 7.—The grip of the Gates crowd on the local supply of contract corn and the plight of shorts were again made evident to-day, when July corn broke the record of recent years by going to 84¾ cents. The next sale was at 83¾ cents. The market opened with corn wanted for this month's delivery all the way from 77 cents to 79½ cents. All forenoon bids hesitated below 80 cents, later reports of further precipitation in the West frightened shorts, and the price shot up by leaps and bounds. Little corn was sold, however, even at this advance. The close was at 84 cents, seven cents higher than the previous close last Thursday.

A month ago corn for delivery in July was selling around 61 cents a bushel; to-day it was worth 84¾ cents. The firm of Harris, Gates & Co., for some wealthy customers, supposed to include John W. Gates, J. A. Drake and a few other speculators, have, as is generally supposed, bought about 20,000,000 bushels of corn for delivery this month at between 59 cents and 65 cents a bushel. Their profit at 84 cents, if the average cost of their purchases was 62 cents, would amount to $4,400,000.

That is the stake now being played for by these big Board of Trade plungers, and the advance in price of July corn from 77 cents at the opening of the market to-day to 85½ cents, as it stood at one period of the session, was the result of some of the short sellers trying to get out of the corner in which they now find themselves. There was no great excitement in the pit, the victims of the corner taking their medicine quietly.

Chicago was the centre of interest in grain yesterday, the dealings on the local Produce Exchange being limited in volume and unattended with excitement. July corn opened at 68½ cents, the figure at which it closed last Thursday, and closed at 69¼ cents, the high level of the day. The September option closed at 64⅝ cents, unchanged from Thursday. July wheat closed at 81 cents, ¼ cent higher than on the last preceding business day, and September at 79⅛ cents, comparing with Thursday's closing price of 78⅝ cents. It is thought here that the Gates party will probably be able to run their corner in corn with entire success, as they have virtually unlimited capital with which to operate, while many great corners in the past, like the Coster-Martin corn corner of 1892, have collapsed because their promoters have not been able at the critical time to control sufficient funds to carry them through.

SON OF BOSTON MERCHANT SUED.

MRS. WHITE, FORMERLY A CLERK IN THE STORE OF HER HUSBAND'S FATHER, SEEKS ABSOLUTE DIVORCE.

A suit for absolute divorce has been filed in the Supreme Court of this county by William Grossman, a New-York lawyer, in behalf of Lucy Bartlett, against Ralph Herbert White, son of R. H. White, the well known drygoods merchant of Boston. Mr. White recently obtained a divorce from his wife in Denver, on grounds of desertion and inconstancy. She makes a declaration that it was obtained by fraud and sues for absolute divorce on the grounds of adultery.

Miss Bartlett was a clerk in the store of her husband's father when they were married. Later she went on the stage. Trouble ensued. She left her husband in Boston and the Boston courts ordered him to pay her $20 a week. A summons has been served on Mr. White by advertisement, as he is not in this State.

MAY BE NEW UNIVERSITY AT ATLANTA.

Athens, Ga., July 7.—The Rev. Dr. J. Walden, of this city, chairman of the committee to establish a Presbyterian University in Georgia, said last night that the prospects were bright for consolidating the Theological Seminary at Columbia, S. C., and the Southwestern Presbyterian University, at Clarkesville, Tenn. Dr. Walden says if Atlanta will give $250,000 there is every indication that she will secure the new university.

The combined endowments of the two colleges amount to $600,000. If Atlanta raises the $250,000 for buildings and grounds the synods of Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Tennessee, South Carolina, Louisiana and Mississippi, Dr. Walden says, will raise an equal amount, making the total value of the assets of the new university over $1,000,000.

EVICTIONS ON DE FREYNE'S ESTATE.

Dublin, July 7.—The Sheriff and a large body of police visited the estates of Lord de Freyne at Lough Lynn, Roscommon County, to-day to enforce writs which Lord de Freyne had caused to be issued against tenants who were in arrears with their rentals. In several cases settlements were arranged, but in others the tenants were evicted in the presence of sullen crowds. There were no disorders.

Announcements.

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

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

MINIATURE ALMANAC.

Sunrise 4:35 | Sunset 7:33 | Moon sets p m 9:34 | Moon's age 3

HIGH WATER.

A.M.—Sandy Hook 9:51 | Gov. Island 10:23 | Hell Gate 12:12
P.M.—Sandy Hook 10:07 | Gov. Island 10:39 | Hell Gate 12:28

INCOMING STEAMERS.

TO-DAY.

Vessel.	From.	Line.
*K William d Grosse	Bremen, July 1	N G Lloyd
*Moltke	Hamburg, June 29	Hamb-Am
Friesland	Antwerp, June 28	Red Star
*Alliança	Colon, July 1	Panama
*Barbarossa	Bremen, June 28	N G Lloyd
El Alba	New-Orleans, July 2	Morgan
Nueces	Galveston, July 2	Mallory
Rio Grande	Brunswick, July 5	Mallory

WEDNESDAY, JULY 9.

*Teutonic	Liverpool, July 2	White Star
Laurentian	Glasgow, June 28	Allan State
Liguria	Naples, June 25	Italian
Kaffir Prince	Barbados, July 2	Prince
Algonquin	Jacksonville, July 6	

THURSDAY, JULY 10.

Manitou	London, June 30	Atlas Trans
Martello	Hull, June 28	Wilson
Brooklyn City	Swansea, June 25	Bristol City
Croydon	Gibraltar, June 25	
Citta di Messina	Palermo, June 19	Italian
*Caribbee	St Thomas, July 4	Quebec

*Brings mail.

OUTGOING STEAMERS.

TO-DAY.

Vessel.	For.	Line.	Mails close.	Vessel sails.
Pennsylvania	Hamburg	Hamb-Am	—	8:00 a m
Advance	Colon, Panama		9:30 a m	1:00 p m
Arapahoe	Charleston, Clyde		—	3:00 p m
Jamestown	Norfolk, Old Dominion		—	3:00 p m
El Dia	New-Orleans, Morgan		—	3:00 p m
Sicilia	Naples, Italian		8:30 a m	11:00 a m
Honorius	Argentine, Houston		12:00 m	3:00 p m

WEDNESDAY, JULY 9.

Philadelphia	Southampton, American		6:30 a m	10:00 a m
Alamo	Galveston, Mallory		—	3:00 p m
Princess Anne	Norfolk, Old Dominion		—	3:00 p m
Maracas	Grenada, Trinidad		10:00 a m	12:00 m

THURSDAY, JULY 10.

La Lorraine	Havre, French		7:00 a m	10:00 a m
Esperanza	Havana, N Y & Cuba		8:00 a m	11:00 a m
Hungaria	Ceara, Hamb-Am		7:30 a m	10:00 a m
Catania	Pernambuco, Sloman		10:30 a m	1:00 p m
Ydun	Santiago, N Y & Cuba		12:00 m	3:00 p m
Jefferson	Norfolk, Old Dominion		—	3:00 p m
El Sud	New-Orleans, Morgan		—	3:00 p m

SHIPPING NEWS.

THE PORT OF NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JULY 7, 1902.

ARRIVED.

Steamer St George (Br), Hartley, Antwerp June 24, with mdse to Sanderson & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 5:30 p m.

Steamer Tauric (Br), Caven, Liverpool June 27, with mdse and six cabin passengers to the White Star Line. Arrived at the Bar at 6 p m.

Steamer Anchoria (Br), Wadsworth, Glasgow June 26 and Moville 27, with mdse, 79 cabin and 167 steerage passengers to Henderson Bros. Arrived at the Bar at 11:30 a m.

Steamer Roma (Fr), Verries, Marseilles June 21 and Naples 24, with mdse, 2 cabin and 962 steerage passengers to J W Elwell & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 10:30 p m 6th.

Steamer Comus, Kemble, New-Orleans July 2, with mdse and passengers to E S Allen.

Steamer El Sud, Higgins, New-Orleans 5 days, with mdse to H C Foster.

Steamer Roda (Br), Swanson, Huelva June 26, with iron pyrites to Bergenport Chemical Co; vessel to C T Bowring & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 4:15 p m.

Steamer Curityba (Cuban), Hoppe, Calbarien June 23,