MITCHELL'S PLAN PLEASES

STRIKERS INDORSE CONVENTION'S ACTION—MANY MORE MINERS MAY LEAVE THE REGION.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Wilkesbarre, Penn., July 20.—The local unions of the anthracite strikers are now planning for the work of relief, which is much needed in several of the districts. They expect to have the first instalment of the strike fund within the week, and are eagerly awaiting the return of their leaders, which is expected to-morrow. If the $2,000,000 a month is raised, as was designed by the convention, each of the strikers now in the region will get an average of $20 a month. The question arises, however, as to how much each will be entitled, according to his condition as a single man, a married man and a man with family; whether a striker's sisters and female relatives who are dependent upon him will be counted, and whether the families, aged fathers and mothers, sisters and others of men who have left the region and obtained work elsewhere will be allowed aid. They will ask for it, and the district officers will have many difficult questions to decide. Until they return and meetings of executive boards are held it will be impossible for the leaders now here to say what will be done.

One feature is apparent—that a strike fund must be had quickly and supplies distributed without delay, as many of the strikers are at the end of their resources. It is expected that, with the union aid, many miners will be enabled to leave the region and get work elsewhere, thus reducing the need of a strike fund and enabling them to send some money back to their families.

It may happen that the threat of Adam Ruscavage, vice-president of District No. 1, will be realized. He said when the strike was a week old: "We will take every striker out of the region if it is necessary to win the strike, finding work for them elsewhere, and not leaving enough mine workers to operate a single colliery."

The advocates of a general strike, and they were numerous, have come over to President Mitchell's view of the situation, and now praise him for the stand he made against a general strike.

The operators are still serene, and say pertinently that if the union can raise $2,000,000 a month the strike should last for some time longer, but that in the end the strikers are certain to lose, and will return to work without concessions of any kind. As to their present stand, it is unaltered, and will remain so. They will continue preparations at their mines for the resumption of work, clearing them up, retimbering and removing falls, and be in readiness to start up without delay.

National Organizer Collins, who has charge of this district during the absence of President Nichols, to-day, in defining the situation, said:

The miners, almost to a man, approve of President Mitchell's action at the convention. We are stronger now than ever. We have ample funds to support our men until we get assistance from the outside. For some time past the companies have had agents working among the strikers to create a break in the strike. Their efforts have so far been unsuccessful. Ten men started to work in West Scranton and six in Carbondale last Tuesday. These have been induced to rejoin the strikers, and there are now no signs that any more will apply for work.

TO RELIEVE, NOT TO DENOUNCE.

CENTRAL FEDERATED UNION COMMITTEE, TO HELP STRIKING MINERS, REBUKES DELEGATE.

The relief conference committee of the Central Federated Union, which was appointed on Thursday to devise ways and means of relieving the striking anthracite miners, submitted drafts of two appeals to be sent out to the Central Federated Union yesterday. One of the appeals was addressed to national and local trades unions, and the other to the public.

Objection was made to the appeals by one or two of the delegates on the ground that they were too long. They suggested that the appeals be cut down.

Delegate Wilson, of the International Association of Machinists, thought the appeals would be more effective if they denounced the "coal barons." This brought Herman Robinson, secretary of the committee, to his feet.

"We did not organize a conference for the purpose of attacking the coal barons," he said. "In fact, we did not get together to attack anybody. We want to help the strikers to win by collecting money for them. The strikers can denounce the coal barons if they think it will do any good."

The appeals were indorsed as a whole and sent back to the committee to be cut down.

Daniel S. Jacobs, chairman of the relief conference committee, said that he had received letters from people in different towns and cities in approval of the plan taken by the Central Federated Union to raise funds for the strikers.

TRADE SHOWS NO CHANGE.

Philadelphia, July 20.—"The Ledger" in its coal article to-morrow will say:

The anthracite coal trade is practically without change. There is no appreciable movement of coal and but little demand, consumers not requiring much this hot weather. Bituminous and other substitutes are largely supplying its place. This condition is expected to continue until an end comes to the strike, but when that will be does not seem at present in sight.

MASCANGI COMING NEXT FALL.

ANNOUNCEMENT THAT CONTRACTS HAVE BEEN SIGNED FOR A TOUR OF THIS COUNTRY.

Aubrey Mittenthal, of Mittenthal & Kronberg, who returned on the St. Louis from Italy yesterday, announced last night that after much trouble and many delays Mascagni had signed the contracts to appear in America next fall, and that he had the contracts with him. Mascagni, he announces, will produce and direct in this country "Cavalleria," "Iris," "L'Amico Fritz" and "Ratcliffe." The engagement is scheduled to begin at the Metropolitan Opera House on Wednesday evening, October 8, to be followed by three more performances and one concert in this city before the tour begins.

Mr. Mittenthal said that Mascagni published their first cable offer to him, thus bringing in other bids, and making the American managers come up. He also declared that the composer is in mortal terror of the ocean, and had to be argued out of the belief that he would be drowned.

SAYS POLICE STOOD ON THE GRASS.

A FOREMAN REPEATS THE CHARGE MADE BY COMMISSIONER WILLCOX.

John S. Bacon, a park foreman, called at the West Thirtieth-st. police station yesterday and informed Sergeant Dillon that he desired to make a formal complaint against Patrolmen Quick and Xenodochius. He said he had seen the two policemen together at the Sixth-ave. entrance of Bryant Park talking, and that they were standing on the grass, in violation of park rules. The sergeant said he did not think that merely standing on the grass constituted a serious offence, and thought the foreman would better let the thing drop. But Bacon insisted that his complaint stand. A formal complaint was then made out against the two policemen.

A similar complaint was made last week by Park Commissioner Willcox against Patrolmen Quirk and Ritchie. He reported to Inspector Harley that he saw the two patrolmen standing near the Sixth-ave. gate of Bryant Park on the grass. The Commissioner also charged the men with neglecting their duties and failing properly to patrol their posts.

Patrolman Quirk said about the charges:

It is true that Foreman Bacon might have seen me standing at the entrance to Bryant Park on Sixth-ave., as probably did Commissioner Willcox, but that is on my post, and it is there that my post adjoins with that of the officer assigned to the park. The mere fact that we spoke is by no means uncommon, and so far as I know, it is not against the rules of the Police Department to speak to an officer when you meet him at the end of your respective posts. Again, there is, so far as I know, no grass at the exact entrance of the park on Sixth-ave. There may be some inside the park, but there is none at the entrance. I do not know why Commissioner Willcox and his subordinate wants to pound me, but it is evident that such is the case.

WANTED REMINDING.

From Chums.

"By the way," said a manager to one of his clerks the other day, "I have a terrible bad memory. Remind me on the first of next month to give you notice to quit."

IRISH ADVICE.

From The Baltimore Sun.

In the counting house of an Irish merchant the following notice is exhibited in a conspicuous place: "Persons having no business in this office will please get it done as soon as possible and leave."

SAYS WORK IS GOING SLOWLY

MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION WRITES TO THE MAYOR ABOUT THE JEROME PARK RESERVOIR.

The Merchants' Association, through G. L. Duval, the chairman of the Committee on Revision of City Records and Accounts and Water Supply, sent a letter last week to Mayor Low concerning the changes of plans for the New Croton Dam and the Jerome Park Reservoir.

Mr. Duval, referring to the change on the New Croton Dam from a composite to a masonry construction, says the association is of the opinion that the Aqueduct Commission should arrive at a distinct stipulation with the contractors as to the additional cost of the change. Mr. Duval adds that while the change has been favored on the score of security, "the important element is in the delay that the changed plan involves in a work of imminent necessity."

As to the Jerome Park Reservoir the letter says:

We assert that the construction of a heavy retaining wall in place of a light core wall and embankment, as originally projected and well progressed, is unnecessary and extravagant. We assert that the change from the original plan in order to build a heavy masonry retaining wall against a rock formation, where it is necessary in places to excavate a large section of solid rock in order to construct it, was wasteful and extravagant. We assert, on information and belief, that in the northern formation of the dam, where the embankment plan has been continued and filling in resorted to, the original plan and specification requiring that each six inches of the fill shall be rolled, has not been complied with and the stability of the work endangered.

The letter, continuing, finds fault with the gatehouse that will be at the new reservoir, and says its plan has been altered to bring the cost up to $150,000, double the cost under the original plan, without any apparent reason therefor. Mr. Duval declares that the changes from the original plans recommended and approved by the Aqueduct Commission were based solely on the responsibility of the present chief engineer and against the consensus of other opinion expressed.

The letter finds fault with the slow progress made on the reservoir and the extensions of time for the completion of the work given to the contractors by the Aqueduct Commission. On the subject of delay the letter says: "The contract provides in a general way for satisfactory expedition in the progress of the work, whereas, on a recent visit to the scene, in weather favorable to results, a holiday aspect was presented over its greater extent, and work in progress was being conducted in a perfunctory way."

In closing the letter says the most important business at present engaging the attention of the authorities is the provision for a sufficient water supply, and that the association has learned from eminent authority that at the present time two successive dry seasons would constitue the gravest menace to the community in this regard, and that from a daily supply of 270,000,000 gallons, "we might find ourselves with scarcely 50,000,000 gallons available."

The Mayor has informed Mr. Duval that he has referred his communication to the president of the Aqueduct Commission for reply, and, after hearing from him, will determine what further step should be taken. The Mayor's letter continues:

You may, or may not, be aware that I am in receipt of a weekly report from the Aqueduct Commission in regard to the progress of the changes in the Croton Dam. These reports are usually accompanied by photographs. If it would be of interest to you, I shall take great pleasure in submitting these weekly reports to your committee for their examination.

I appreciate highly the interest of the Merchants' Association in all such matters, and I welcome, with pleasure the many evidences of co-operation which you have given. It is not well to assume, however, that the Aqueduct Commission is at fault in connection with the changes of plan at the Croton Dam until the commission has had the opportunity to state its side of the case.

FOR PEACE IN COLOMBIA.

"Las Novedades," of New-York, the representative organ of Spanish-American interests, published in its issue of July 17 a letter addressed from London to a political friend of theirs in New-York by two influential Colombians, Felipe Felipe Zapata and Climaco Vargas, this latter name being also that of the Colombian revolutionary leader. The letter is one more evidence that the internal political troubles of Colombia will soon be at an end, and that the government and the people will be able to turn their attention to the settlement of the Panama Canal question, now pending with the United States.

The letter opens by saying how glad are the writers to learn of the project to terminate the war in Colombia proposed to General Vargas-Zapata and Climaco Vargas, this latter ernment of Bogota. "The fact," continues the letter, "that such a scheme has been proposed, after the recent disasters to the revolutionists in the interior, seems to us to demonstrate the magnitude of the public sentiment, which has been increasing in Colombia, in favor of a termination of the war by an act of conciliation. The project is dated May 26, and could have been converted into a treaty of peace, and transmitted the same day by cable to Bogota, thus carrying to every home and in the political prisons of our unfortunate country, the immense alleviation of an ending of the war. There are in consequence already twenty-five days [the date of the letter here translated was "London, June 18, 1902,.] that the state of war has continued in Colombia by the single will of General Vargas-Santos, who, while accepting the essential bases of the peace treaty, has made them dependent upon two conditions, the one impossible to obtain and the other without importance for the Liberal party. We consider as impossible the conditions that the debt incurred abroad by the revolution shall be charged to the national treasury, because there is no government which ever could accept it. The question at the bottom is not one of money, but one of principle. The expenses and losses effected at home in the course of a domestic quarrel are one thing; another and a much different one, is the advance of money and the furnishing of war material in neutral countries to a revolutionary party warring against its own government. The payment of these debts supposes and requires the triumph of the revolution. If this succumbs, there is no other means to pay the debts except the voluntary contributions of the partisans of that revolution. The condition proposed by General Vargas-Santos would establish a bad precedent, and, on account of that, Dr. Concha observes it would be dangerous to the existence of any government and a menace to peace in the future.

"The second condition demanded by General Vargas-Santos is the appointment of Liberal governors in four departments of the republic and of Liberal prefects in the districts of Casanare, and San Martin. Inasmuch as the revolution is not in possession of a single department, and that it does not seem to us that there exists an army sufficiently strong to uphold that pretension, the condition appears excessive. Moreover, the political importance of that condition is purely illusory. Of what use would it be to the Liberals that the political agents of the government shall be Liberals, if it is the government which chooses them and can remove them at its pleasure, and if the authority of those employes depends upon the force which is lent them by the government itself."

The letter contains many other considerations of high intelligence, all confirming the hope that peace will soon prevail in Colombia.

AMERICAN IN A FILTHY CELL.

Austin, Tex., July 20.—A dispatch from Lampazos, Mex., says that William Furlew, an American railroad man, formerly of Atlanta, Ga., who was arrested near Lampazos nearly three months ago, charged with killing a Mexican, is still confined in a filthy cell in the prison here without having had a preliminary trial. The killing was done in self-defence.

EX-SECRETARY HERBERT BETTER.

Washington, July 20.—The condition of Hilary A. Herbert, formerly Secretary of the Navy, who has been suffering from an attack of typhoid fever, has improved, and to-day he was removed to Afton, Va., where it is hoped conditions will be more favorable for his rapid recovery.

THE BEAVERS OF CARIBOU.

From The Kennebec Journal.

The citizens of Caribou have been very indignant for some time past on account of the blowing up of the beaver dam at Prestile stream, but appearances now indicate that there will be another colony of these industrious animals soon at a more accessible place than even the Prestile stream, which was about three miles from that town. Within the last week beavers have been seen several times near the dam at the old State fish hatchery on Otter Brook, about a mile and a quarter from the town. On Sunday four beavers were seen there at one time, and numerous poplar stumps are also to be found, which are good indications that these little animals are again attempting to form a colony. It is hoped that they will be allowed to continue undisturbed, as the former colony on Prestile stream was one of the most popular attractions near the village, and was visited nearly every day by parties of out of town people.

Great places for "outings," our stores!

Outing suits in soft flannel effects, but cooler and better for wear than is flannel.

Dainty and novel batiste, striped and plain crashes and homespuns, striped brown linen—and, newest yet, silk crash.

Tough serges and next-to-nothing nuns-cloth.

Price trimming has sent down a good many distinguished business suits to the $15 counters.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, opposite City Hall.
842 Broadway, cor. 13th, and 140 to 148 4th Ave.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.

We fill orders by mail.

EAST SIDE TAILORS OUT.

OVER TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND MEN AFFECTED BY GARMENT WORKERS' STRIKE.

The first summer strike on a large scale which has taken place among the East Side garment workers for four or five years went into effect yesterday morning. The strike fever began late last week by a strike of the knee breeches makers for an advance of 5 per cent in wages. Then the waistcoat makers began to grow uneasy. Late on Saturday night hurry calls from all the houses in the other branches of the tailoring trade were issued for meetings. The result was that after midnight strikes were declared by the coat tailors, waistcoat makers, trousers makers, children's jacket makers, sailor's jacket makers and buttonhole makers.

The East Side was swarming with strikers hurrying to the headquarters of the unions of their respective trades, at all of which meetings were held. The largest of the unions is the Brotherhood of Tailors, composed of coat tailors. Up to yesterday five thousand or six thousand coat tailors were on strike, and more are expected to quit work to-day. The strikers in the other trades aggregate about twenty thousand, and it is expected that the Lithuanian tailors, who form a branch by themselves, and the rest of the twelve thousand coat tailors in greater New-York, will strike.

The different unions involved in the strikes established headquarters, where mass meetings were held all day. The largest of the mass meetings was that of the coat tailors, which was held in New Irving Hall, Broome-st. The coat tailors demand a fifty-six hour working week and union conditions. Some of the other unions have not yet prepared their demands, but will do so to-day.

The unions on strike are all in a central body known as the Garment Workers' Trades Council. The Cloakmakers' Union is the only large East Side organization not affiliated with the council. The council appointed a settlement committee, which will meet daily at No. 328 East Houston-st. It was announced last evening that the tailors in Brownsville, a suburb of Brooklyn, had gone on strike.

WEARY OF PICTURES OF CHRIST.

DR. G. CAMPBELL MORGAN SAYS THEY ERR IN REPRESENTING HIM AS WEAK.

The Rev. Dr. G. Campbell Morgan preached yesterday morning at the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church the third in a series of five sermons on "The Greater Christ." He said in part:

In speaking of the Book of Proverbs, I would say this to young men: Read a chapter in that book every day for a year. You will have gone through it twelve times, and you will have got more wisdom than you ever had before. And now as to Ecclesiastes. That book is the direst wail of pessimism in all the Word of God. Vanity, vanity, all is vanity—is not that pessimism? Jesus never said that. He made no such remarks about vanity and vexation of spirit as Solomon did. Do I then admit that Ecclesiastes is inspired? Certainly. But it is the wail of a man who has tried to get on without God.

Solomon was mastered by his surroundings. At the end he was a picture of an enervated dilettante, a splendid ruin. I am now talking, not of the man, but of the king. I have not talked about Solomon for years without having people write to me and ask if I thought that Solomon was lost, after all. But I am not talking of what happened after all. I talk of him as a king. When Solomon died he left behind him the elements of disintegration. The decay of the kingdom began at once. Jesus left His kingdom entire, unbroken. Its outward representation is divided, I admit, but it is not really divided.

In the afternoon Dr. Morgan spoke of "the perfectness of Christ," saying, among other things:

There is a great deal of controversy about the authenticity of the Bible. When men have fought their way through the Old and New Testaments, the last symbol is Christ. There is much false thinking about Jesus. He was a perfect man, unfallen. As a man He was perfect, of unclouded intelligence, perfect in emotion, perfect in will. His profound intellectual power, the action of the scholar, surprised Jerusalem. The people cried, "He is an untrained man. Whence these letters?" There seems to be an idea that Jesus was a half ignorant peasant. Dismiss it! He was king in the realm of intellect. He understood creation, which to us is a closed book, though the human race is gradually fitting the right keys into every ward of the lock.

But you may ask, "What of His deity?" That is proved by His wisdom and teaching—either He was the God man or the greatest impostor who ever lived. He saw God perfectly, and "to know Him is to love Him." He was the perfection of physical force, and in the divine economy the body is the "outward and visible sign" of the spirit. As is the carbon to electricity, so is the body to the spirit of man. The spirit expresses through the physical life. I'm weary of the pictures of Jesus; they all portray Him as weak. He was the perfection of strength and beauty. He was perfect in His work, in His carpentry.

HOME NEWS.

PROMINENT ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

FIFTH AVENUE—Major General Arthur MacArthur, U. S. A. HOLLAND—J. H. Banigan, of New-Haven. IMPERIAL—Lieutenant W. H. Clifford, U. S. M. C. MANHATTAN—Sir Sydney Waterlow, British Embassy, Washington. VICTORIA—Evan P. Howell, of Atlanta. WALDORF—William Lanahan, of Baltimore.

WHAT IS GOING ON TO-DAY.

Departure of three parties of Tribune Fresh Air Fund children.

Racing at Brighton Beach, 2:30 p. m.

Citizens Union Committee on Excise.

Republican Club, No. 450 Fifth-ave., 8 p. m.

Music in Corlears Hook and Washington Square parks, 8 p. m.

CHINESE LEGATION SECRETARY HERE.

HIS ENGLISH WIFE WITH HIM—HE SAYS WU-TING-FANG WILL RECEIVE HIGHER HONORS.

C. K. Tseng, secretary of the Chinese Legation at Washington, arrived on the steamship Umbria yesterday from England. The secretary brought with him his wife, who is an English woman and was formerly Miss Burnett, of London. Mrs. Tseng said she would spend the winter in Washington. She was dressed in ordinary garb, but her husband had on his national dress.

"Liang Chen, the new minister to the United States is a very great man," said Mr. Tseng. "He will arrive next week and I am sure he will be liked over here. Mr. Wu-Ting-fang was recalled because he is too great a man for the place and he will be highly honored on his return to China."

SIXTH AVENUE, 20th to 21st Street.

O'Neill's

SIXTH AVENUE, 20th to 21st Street.

Clearing Sale of
Laces and Trimmings!
Closing Out 300 Pieces of Trimming Laces,
comprising all makes and styles, in black, white, cream, ecru, butter and Arabian shades, edgings and insertings,
Heretofore 8c. to 50c. yard.
3c., 5c., 10c. and 15c. Yard.

Silk Mousseline de Soie and Chiffon Applique Trimmings,
cashmere colorings, 1 to 1½ inches wide,
Heretofore 45c. to 65c. yard.
10c. and 15c. yard.
Same as above, 3 inches wide, reduced from 1.80 to . . . . . **58c yd.**

Clearing Sale of
Summer Furniture
Closing out the balance of our stock at less than cost—Note these remarkable values:
150 large high-back rockers, double reed seats and backs, heavy arms. . . . . .
Reg. price 2.85 & 3.90 **1.79 each**
24 Jumbo Rockers, massive maple frames and broad arms, double reed seats and backs . . **3.98**
Regular price 5.75.
Great Reductions in Silver Birch, Reed and Rattan Furniture, Etc., Etc.

200 Parlor Rockers
Solid quartered golden oak and mahogany finishes, fancy arms, nicely carved, piano finish,
Worth 5.00 and 6.75.
3.98 and 4.98 each.

All purchases delivered free to any railroad station within 100 miles of New York City.

Great Clearing Sale of
Women's Wash Suits!
Beautiful Costumes in Lawns, Batiste, Organdies, Linens, Chambrays, etc.—A Splendid Collection to Choose from and all at
Greatly Reduced Prices!

Lawn Dresses
trimmed with lace or embroidery, novel bodice, deep flounce skirt,
Regular value 18.00
Clearing Price 9.98

Dotted Swiss Lawn Suits
trimmed with fine close embroidery, sailor blouse with neck piece, deep trimmed flounce skirt,
Regular value 8.50
Clearing Price 4.98

Dimity Dresses
trimmed with lace, some with long, some with short sleeves, waist panelled, tailoring flounce skirt,
Regular value 17.50
Clearing Price 9.98

French Organdie Dresses
elaborately trimmed with white or black laces, single or double flounce skirts,
Regular value 19.50
Clearing Price 7.98

15.00 Silk Foulard Suits at . . . 9.75 To-day
We will offer to-day as a special inducement a choice lot of Silk Foulard Suits, blue or black ground with white dots, trimmed with same material, finely tucked waists, stock and silk flowing tie, deep flounce skirts, at 9.75 each.

The Great Shirtwaist Sale Still Continues!
There is still a choice collection to pick from. Beautiful Waists in lawn and batiste, worth from 3.50 to 5.50 each, now on sale at 1.48 and 1.98 each.

Women's Bathing Suits!
An extensive stock of Brilliantine and Sicilian Suits in blue or black, plain or in sailor effects, well made and handsomely trimmed, at prices ranging from
1.98 to 5.00 each.
Orders by mail promptly and accurately executed.

SUSQUEHANNA POWER PLANT

BALTIMORE AND OTHER MARYLAND TOWNS TO HAVE TRACTION SYSTEMS AND ELECTRIC LIGHTS SUPPLIED FROM IT.

Baltimore, July 20 (Special).—Not only will the extensive rapid transit system of Baltimore city and suburbs and the electric lighting of the city be supplied with power from the Susquehanna River after the Niagara plan, but numerous towns like Havre de Grace, Elkton, Port Deposit, Belair and Aberdeen, as well as projected railways between the Susquehanna River and Baltimore, will be furnished with electricity from the same course.

It is the biggest scheme for supplying electrical power, aside from the great Niagara plant. For the operation of the electric car lines alone 32,000 kilowatts, or 42,500 horsepower, will be furnished.

In addition to the power to be furnished for the street railway proposition, there is to be a contract for 10,000 kilowatts, or a little over 13,000 horsepower, for the electric light and power company. The present plans are announced by S. Davies Warfield, president of the Continental Trust Company, and contemplate one development on the Susquehanna River, with a capacity of about 40,000 horsepower, a portion of which will be what is termed non-permanent power.

This, taken in connection with the Baltimore plant of the railway company, which the power company proposes to lease, will give about 60,000 horsepower, part of this being non-permanent. The term "non-permanent" is used to indicate a power which may not be developed at all times, as, for instance, when the flow in the river reaches its minimum.

According to the present needs of the railway and lighting companies, the electric energy to be generated, as estimated by the existing plans, will leave, it is understood, a fair margin for furnishing power to a number of manufacturing plants in and outside the city. After the first electric generating plant on the Susquehanna shall have been a success there will be no difficulty in duplication of plants.

Those who have given some study to the subject explain that at present electric power costs about double steam power, but that electric current generated by the aid of the Susquehanna River will not cost more than steam now costs, and will possess other advantages.

The Susquehanna company has obtained options on a large amount of waterfront property along the river, and has also acquired rights of way.

A practical preliminary step in the plans of the company was taken recently, when the Conowingo Land Company, of Cecil County, was incorporated, with a capital stock of $60,000. The corporators are George K. McGaw, of Baltimore, treasurer of the Susquehanna company; James H. Harlow, of Pittsburg; James B. Warden, of Baltimore; Charles C. Caldwell and Stephen J. Caldwell, Liberty Grove, Cecil County. About the same time a deed was filed conveying to Charles C. Caldwell, a member of the Conowingo Land Company, the extensive land holdings and interest of the late James C. Bell in sixteen pieces of property, containing about eleven hundred acres of land, on the Susquehanna River, in Cecil County. The consideration named in the deed was $50,000.

James H. Harlow is president of the Susquehanna company, and Mr. McGaw treasurer; John B. Ramsay, president of the National Mechanics' Bank, and Harry A. Parr, of this city, are among the directors, and other Baltimore men are interested therein. Considerable money has already been expended, both by those interested in the Susquehanna company and by the Continental Trust Company, in conducting examinations and securing options.

A large number of hydraulic, electric and other classes of engineers have been employed to make expert reports for various interests. The experiences, experiments and trials of the Niagara Falls Power Company have been of considerable service to those interested in the Susquehanna development. Among the first questions thoroughly investigated was as to what extent the Susquehanna could be depended on, since the point was raised in the case of the railway officials that, should the Susquehanna "go back" on them some day, and refuse to do its duty in revolving the turbines at the proper speed, that would be no laughing matter. They depend upon assurances that the Susquehanna will be thoroughly trustworthy.

Those who established the plant at Niagara Falls, of course, had no doubts at any time as to the flow of the river, but they had other troubles. In order to obtain the greatest force, it is stated that the turbines were placed many yards below the surface of the river. It is true that the great depth proved an advantage in generating a most powerful energy, but it was too much of a good thing, and the force of the great fall of the immense volume of water was such that it shattered the turbines all to pieces. Since then the wheels have been placed comparatively near the surface, and with better results. No such problems will require solution on the Susquehanna, but there are other questions common to operation of the plants on both rivers, and in these the Susquehanna people will profit by the experience of those on the Niagara.

TESTING THE DOUBLE TROLLEY.

From The Electrical World and Engineer.

An article in "The Street Railway Journal" describes an experiment in Cincinnati with two overhead wires and two trolley wheels for each car. This system, which has the distinction of being the only double trolley in commercial use in the United States, was installed originally for the purpose of overcoming interference with the telephone system, and also with a view of eliminating the destruction of underground pipes, by stray currents. Many complaints, however, have been made because of the failure of the latter precaution, and as the telephone system has been practically reconstructed, the reason for continuing the double trolley seems to have disappeared.

The experience of the Cincinnati management shows that, in addition to the complications arising from a multiplicity of overhead wires, there are other disadvantages, mainly due to the difficulties experienced in keeping up the insulation at the curves and crossings. Many delays are also experienced in operating the cars, owing to the necessity of shifting the trolleys in rounding corners. There is also much "side wear" on the wire which is said to be more than the ordinary wear of the single trolley, on account of the grinding action of the trolley wheel. In order to keep this overhead system in condition ten emergency wagons are employed by the Cincinnati Traction Company, in addition to the regular repair crews.

Attention is also called to the fact that where there is a grade the trolley wires are worn faster coming down the hill than those ascending, showing that the burning action of the current does not cause as rapid wear as the friction of trolley rubbing on the wire coming down the hill. The management, however, states that the cost of motor repairs where the double trolley is used is noticeably less than on the single trolley system.

Announcements.

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

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

MINIATURE ALMANAC.

Sunrise 4:47 | Sunset 7:26 | Moon rises 7:43 pm | Moon's age 15

HIGH WATER.

A.M.—Sandy Hook 7:53 | Gov. Island 8:25 | Hell Gate 10:14
P.M.—Sandy Hook 8:04 | Gov. Island 8:36 | Hell Gate 10:36

INCOMING STEAMERS.

TO-DAY.

Vessel.	From.	Line.
Llandaff City	Swansea, July 5	Bristol City
*Tennyson	Barbados, July 15	Lamp & Holt
Minnetonka	London, July 12	At-Trans
City of Savannah	Savannah, July 18	Savannah
British Trader	Antwerp, July 6	Phœnix
Kroonland	Antwerp, July 12	Red Star
*Blucher	Hamburg, July 12	Hamb-Am
*Bovic	Liverpool, July 11	White Star
Proteus	New-Orleans, July 16	Cromwell
Algonquin	Jacksonville, July 18	Clyde
Rio Grande	Brunswick, July 18	Mallory

TUESDAY, JULY 22.

*Kronprinz Wilhelm	Bremen, July 15	N G Lloyd
*Fr der Grosse	Bremen, July 12	N G Lloyd
Gallia	Gibraltar, July 9	Fabre
*Orizaba	Colon, July 15	Panama
Concho	Galveston, July 16	Mallory

WEDNESDAY, JULY 23.

*Majestic	Liverpool, July 16	White Star
Carthaginian	Glasgow, July 12	Allan-State
Kentigern	Port Spain, July 14	——
Madura	Algiers, July 8	——

*Brings mail.

OUTGOING STEAMERS.

TO-DAY.

Vessel.	For.	Line.	Mails close.	Vessel sails.
Jamestown	Norfolk, Old Dominion	——		3:00 p m

TUESDAY, JULY 22.

Patricia	Hamburg	Hamb-Am	——	8:00 a m
Bremen	Bremen	N G Lloyd	——	10:00 a m
Finance	Colon, Panama		9:30 a m	1:00 p m
Citta di Milano	Italy	La Veloce	——	——
Algonquin	Charleston, Clyde		——	3:00 p m
Hamilton	Norfolk, Old Dominion		——	3:00 p m
El Cid	New-Orleans	Morgan	——	3:00 p m

WEDNESDAY, JULY 23.

St Louis	Southampton	American	6:30 a m	10:00 a m
Oceanic	Liverpool	White Star	4:00 a m	7:30 a m
Sabine	Galveston	Mallory	——	3:00 p m
Jefferson	Norfolk, Old Dominion		——	3:00 p m

SHIPPING NEWS.

PORT OF NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JULY 20, 1902.

ARRIVED.

Steamer St Louis, Passow, Southampton and Cherbourg July 12, with mdse, 346 cabin and 387 steerage passengers to the International Navigation Company. Arrived at the Bar at 12:18 p m.

Steamer Columbia (Br), Baxter, Glasgow and Moville 12, with mdse, 148 cabin and 327 steerage passengers to Henderson Bros. Arrived at the Bar at 8:30 a m.

Steamer Altai (Ger), Krause, Savanilla June 24, Carthagena 26, Port Limon 30 and Kingston July 15, with mdse to the Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 11:30 a m.

Steamer Caracas, Woodrick, Puerto Cabello July 11, Curacao 13, La Guayra 14 and San Juan 16, with mdse and 56 cabin passengers to Boulton, Bliss & Dallett. Arrived at the Bar at 5 p m.

Steamer Grenada (Br), Murchison, Trinidad July 12 and Grenada 13, with mdse and 11 cabin passengers to the Trinidad Shipping and Trading Company. Arrived at the Bar at 9:04 p m.

Steamer Antilla (Br), Montell, Nassau July 16, with mdse and 6 passengers to F T Montell & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 5:20 p m.

Steamer Shawmut, Risk, Jobos July 6, Mayaguez 7, San Juan 11 and Ponce 12, with mdse to the New-York and Caribbean Steamship Company. Arrived at the Bar at 5:40 a m.

Steamer El Rio, Parker, New-Orleans July 15, with mdse to J T Van Sickle.

Steamer Sabine, Young, Galveston July 12, with mdse and passengers to C H Mallory & Co.

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

Steamer Jamestown, Tapley, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

Sandy Hook, N J, July 20, 9:30 p m—Wind northeast, moderate breeze; dense fog.

SAILED.

Steamers Athalie (Nor), for Tilt Cove; Avalon (Nor), Kingston, Jamaica; Dordogne (Br), Banes; Georgetown, Georgetown, S C; Grayfield (Br), Pensacola; Roma, Sabine Pass.

THE MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

FOREIGN PORTS.

Lizard, July 20—Passed, steamers Koenigin Luise (Ger), Volger, Bremen for New-York; 1:10 p m, Zeeland (Br), Roberts, Antwerp for New-York.

Queenstown, July 20—Sailed, steamer Lucania (Br), McKay, from Liverpool for New-York.

Liverpool, July 19—Arrived, steamer Etruria (Br), Watt, New-York for Queenstown.

Hull, July 19—Sailed, steamer Colorado (Br), Cox, New-York.

Gibraltar, July 20—Sailed, steamer Trave (Ger), Prager, from Genoa and Naples for New-York.

CATTLE MARKETS.

Chicago, July 19.—Cattle—Receipts, 1,000 head, including 500 Texans; steady; good to prime steers nominal, $7 75@$8 75; poor to good medium, $4 50@$7 60; stockers and feeders, $2 50@$6; cows, $1 50@$5 75; heifers, $2 25@$6 25; canners, $1 50@$2 50; bulls, $2 25@$5 50; calves, $2 50@$6 50; Texas fed steers, $10@$6. Hogs—Receipts today, 7,000 head; Monday, 27,000 head; left over, 5,000 head; opened slow, closed 10@15c lower; mixed and butchers', $7 30@$8 05; good to choice heavy, $7 80@$8 22½; rough heavy, $7 35@$7 75; light, $7@$7 80; bulk of sales, $7 60@$8. Sheep—Receipts, 1,000 head; sheep steady; lambs steady; good to choice wethers, $3 75@$4 50; fair to choice mixed, $2 50@$3 60.

East Buffalo, July 19.—Cattle—Receipts, 400 head; common dull and easier; good steady. Veals steady at $5@$6 90. Hogs—Receipts, 2,400 head; market active and 5@15c higher; heavy and mixed, $8 10@$8 20; Yorkers and pigs, $8@$8 10; roughs, $7@$7 20; stags, $5 75@$6 50. Sheep and lambs steady; lambs, $4 50@$6 50; yearlings, $4 50@$5; sheep, $2 25@$4 50; ewes, $3 50@$4.

East Liberty, July 19.—Cattle steady; choice, $7 15@$7 50; prime, $6 75@$7 15; good, $6@$6 50. Hogs higher; prime heavies, $8 10@$8 15; mediums, $8@$8 05; heavy Yorkers, $7 95@$8; light do, $7 90@$7 95; pigs, $7 80@$7 90; roughs, $6@$7 60. Sheep strong; best wethers, $4 15@$4 30; culls and common, $1 50@$2; choice lambs, $6@$6 50. Veal calves, $7@$7 50.

Cincinnati, July 19.—Hogs active, $6@$8. Cattle steady, $2 25@$7. Sheep steady, $1 25@$4. Lambs steady, $3 25@$6 50.

Kansas City, July 19.—Cattle—Receipts, 175 head; nominal; choice export and dressed beef steers, $7 75@$8 25; fair to good, $5 85@$7 70; stockers and feeders, $3@$5 20; Western fed steers, $4@$6; Texas and Indian steers, $3@$4 90; Texas cows, $2 35@$3; native cows, $1 25@$4 10; native heifers, $3 20@$4; canners, $1 50@$2 50; bulls, $3@$3 60; calves, $3@$4 50; receipts for the week, 41,500 head. Hogs—Receipts, 2,000 head; best steady to strong; others steady; top, $7 90; bulk of sales, $7 60@$7 85; heavy, $7 87½@$7 90; mixed packers, $7 80@$7 90; light, $7 25@$7 80; Yorkers, $7 70@$7 80; pigs, $7 10@$7 50; receipts for the week, 24,300 head. Sheep—Nominal; native lambs, $4 35@$6 25; Western lambs, $3@$5 90; native wethers, $4 25@$4 95; Western wethers, $3 30@$4 55; fed ewes, $3 35@$4 30; Texas clipped yearlings, $4 55; fed ewes, $3 35@$4 30; Texas clipped sheep, $3 10@$3 45; stockers and feeders, $2@$3 05; receipts for the week, 16,200 head.

NAVAL STORES.

Savannah, July 19.—Turpentine firm, 43½c; receipts, 1,805 bbls; sales