

over, to be sent to various collieries if their presence shall be needed.

To-night the force is camped under its own tents on a hill overlooking the city and the only official force inside the city's provost guards. Rigid discipline is being enforced to prevent any outburst. Eighty-five per cent of the residents of this town and vicinity are foreigners, mostly Slavs and Lithuanians.

At the same time the strike leaders say are responsible for the rioting. This afternoon a committee of the strikers' officials called on Governor Gobin and placed the view of the situation before him. In the first place, they said, the shooting occurred because the Sheriff did not send enough deputies here, and secondly, they pointed out that Sheriff Becken, during the first shot, believed the presence of troops unnecessary, and expressed their faith in their power to prevent any further outbreak and to maintain order.

To-night the situation remains unchanged, there is no outbreak. The strike leaders, convinced that all violence is ended, are not circulating petitions among the merchants and prominent citizens requesting the withdrawal of the troops, which will be sent to the Governor. Many are signing it.

MITCHELL COUNSELS PEACE.

Wilkesbarre, Penn., July 31.—President Mitchell remained here all day, and will not go to Shenandoah unless conditions change. He said that he relied upon the local labor leaders to prevent any more outbreaks. He thinks that the militia is unnecessary, and will be recalled soon.

While I am not informed of the causes of the riotable occurrence at Shenandoah, and am consequently, not in a position to say whether the miners or the deputies are responsible for it, I am, nevertheless, much interested to learn that there has been a serious violation of the law. I have repeatedly warned the miners that the person who violates the law was the worst enemy the strikers could have, and we have directed our local officers and committees to be constantly on the alert to prevent any breach of the peace.

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players of the Oxford told him to-day that a majority of the members of the local union at that mine will vote at a special meeting to-night to rejoin the rank and file. The People's company has erected extensive living quarters inside the stockade surrounding the Oxford, and offers to furnish free board and lodging to any of its employees who do not want to run the gamut of strikers' rights.

BLANKET INJUNCTION ISSUED.

JUDGE KELLER SHUTS OUT STRIKE LEADERS FROM ENTIRE NEW RIVER FIELD. (BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.)

CHARLESTON, W. Va., July 31.—A blanket injunction covering the entire New River field was issued by Judge Keller to-day. It was granted on the application of the Chesapeake and Ohio Coal Agency, of New-York City, representing fifty different operators, and restrains G. W. Purcell, W. B. Wilson, John Mitchell, J. W. Carroll, J. A. Richards and others from in any way interfering with the operations of the mines, entering upon the company's property, assembling upon roads or paths approaching thereto or leading to any of the mines, or by any means of conveying or assembling near the properties of the company.

ONE GRIEVANCE REMOVED.

Hazleton, Penn., July 31.—G. B. Markle & Co., who operate the Jeddo, Eberle, Harkle and Oakdale collieries, issued a notice to-day that on and after August 1 no money will be collected through their office for the maintenance of the company doctor. This removes one of the principal grievances which the miners have complained for some time.

FULL DETAILS GIVEN OUT.

C. M. SCHWAB ONE OF UNDERWRITERS AND DIRECTORS OF REALTY SYNDICATE.

Most of the principal details regarding the organization of the \$1,000,000 real estate and construction company, which is to be known as the United States Realty and Construction Company, were officially announced yesterday at a meeting at which H. S. Black, president of the George A. Fuller Company; Henry Morgenthau, president of the Central Realty Bond and Trust Company; Albert Flake and Robert E. Dowling, active managers and vice-presidents respectively of the New-York Realty and Construction Company; Ernest Ehrmann, secretary, and W. Judson B. Mills, treasurer, of the Central Realty Bond and Trust Company, were present.

The meeting was an informal one, to make public some of the most interesting facts concerning the formation of the great realty and construction company yet to be incorporated.

The plan of the company has been underwritten by a syndicate comprising James Stillman, president of the National City Bank; Charles M. Schwab, president of the United States Steel Corporation; Albert Flake, Robert E. Dowling, H. S. Black, Henry Morgenthau, the Mutual Life Insurance Company, the Equitable Life Assurance Society, the Central Trust Company, and other banking interests.

This syndicate has subscribed \$1,000,000 in preferred stock and an equal amount in common to be exchanged for the stock of the three companies and the realty holdings of the Central Realty Bond and Trust Company, which will be absorbed. The remaining \$1,000,000 will be paid by the syndicate in cash in return for preferred stock and an equal amount of common. The basis for the exchange of stock will be as follows:

The George A. Fuller Company, for every one hundred shares of its preferred stock will receive 110 shares of the new preferred and fifty shares of new common. For every one hundred shares of its common stock it will receive fifty shares of new preferred and seventy-five of new common.

The Alliance Trust Company will receive for every one hundred shares 150 shares of new preferred and 110 of new common. The real estate holdings of the Central Realty Bond and Trust Company will be absorbed by the new corporation by the payment of preferred and common stock to the extent of \$1,000,000.

The terms by which the New-York Realty Corporation will be acquired will be made public later. This corporation will have \$1,000,000 cash. Applications have been received for underwriting more than \$2,000,000. The board of directors of the new corporation will be composed of the following: Charles M. Schwab, James H. Hyde of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, H. S. Black, Albert Flake, Robert E. Dowling, H. Morgenthau and W. Judson B. Mills.

The Citizens' Alliance has sent an open letter to President Mitchell, urging him to declare against unlawful action. It said in part:

We do not want what we have already received—the general assentation of your regard for law and order. We want your positive, pointed and specific condemnation of boycotting, hitting unlawful violence, perpetrated to prevent men from working.

GOVERNOR BLAMES FOREIGNERS.

Harrisburg, Penn., July 31.—Governor Stone returned to Harrisburg this afternoon from Paul Smith's in the Adirondack Mountains. The Governor had a conference with Adjutant General Stewart and Major General Miller and subsequently made the following statement:

Being satisfied by information from reliable sources that riot and mob violence existed in Shenandoah, two regiments and a troop of cavalry were sent there early this morning. Advice to-day indicates that matters are quieting down and no further military intervention is expected. I am satisfied that the violence that occurred in Shenandoah yesterday was caused by the turbulent outburst of the foreign element. I do not believe that the foreign labor organizations countenance these disturbances, and I look to them to do all in their power to prevent their recurrence.

MANY KILLED IN MINE.

OVER A SCORE OF BODIES RECOVERED IN NEW SOUTH WALES—MANY IMPRISONED.

Sydney, N. S. W., July 31.—An explosion, resulting in heavy loss of life, has occurred at the Mount Kimbla colliery at Wollongong, a port forty miles from here. Twenty-seven bodies have been recovered.

The buildings at the mouth of the pit were wrecked. One hundred and forty-nine miners were rescued, but a hundred are still entombed. It is feared their release is hopeless. A portion of the colliery is on fire.

OATS INJUNCTION MODIFIED.

WORKS AGAINST BULL CLIQUE ON CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE.

Chicago, July 31.—Judge Chytrus to-day modified the injunction issued yesterday restraining the Chicago Board of Trade and the Board of Trade operators, James A. Patten, Carrington, Patten & Co., and Bartlett, Frazier & Co., from conducting a corner in July standard oats, by restraining the defendants from asking the president of the Board of Trade to indorse down margins deposited by the complainants, Waite, Thorburne & Co. to secure 55,000 bushels of short sales. The court held session before the opening hour of the Board of Trade, in order that a decision might be arrived at before business was begun. So important, however, did the court consider the precedent of the case that the motion for a dissolution of the temporary injunction was not considered, and the case will come up for further adjudication next week.

The effect of the action of the court is, for the time being, to protect the complainants against any alleged corner, and is construed as working against the bull clique of operators on the board.

J. H. Monroe, for the defendants, in addressing the court, made sharp allusions to the complainants having been a speculative turn of mind, and sold something they did not have, and that they do not have the means of obtaining for delivery. He said it looked as if the complainants were trying to make money by buying in property at a less price than that of which they do not have the means of obtaining.

GENERAL GOBIN'S QUICK MOVE.

HAD TROOPS IN SHENANDOAH NINE HOURS AFTER ORDER WAS GIVEN.

Harrisburg, Penn., July 31.—General J. P. S. Gobin, who is in command of the troops sent to Shenandoah by Governor Stone last night to suppress the rioting miners, is the senior brigadier commander of the Pennsylvania National Guard, and is thoroughly familiar with the mining region, its people and conditions. He was in command of the troops sent into the strike region several years ago, after the Latimer riot, in which several strikers were killed by deputies. He also commanded the troops sent to Shenandoah at the riots which occurred two years ago. He is a veteran of the Civil and the Spanish-American wars, and for several months was in command of Charleston, S. C., after the surrender of General Lee. He is a Republican, has served several terms in the State Senate from Lebanon County, and is a member of the Senate. Mr. Gobin has always had the confidence and respect of the miners, and this is one of the chief reasons why he has been selected to lead the troops in the strike region. He is a strict disciplinarian, but the miners know that he is fair and just, and that he will not interfere with their rights if they do not disobey the law.

Under the direction of General Gobin and Adjutant Stewart the concentration of the troops at Shenandoah to-day was made in record time. At eight o'clock in the evening the order for the troops was issued, and four hours later General Gobin was on the ground with five companies of infantry and camp equipment. The distance between Harrisburg and Shenandoah is about one hundred miles, and less than nine hours after the order went out all the troops were in the field ready for duty. General Gobin is in absolute command of the troops and no complaint will be entertained. Orders will be issued without consultation with him.

SECRETARY MOODY REVIEWS PARADE.

HE AND SENATOR LODGE GUESTS OF BEVERLY AND SALEM AT OLD HOME WEEK.

Boston, July 31.—The celebration of Old Home Week continued in Massachusetts cities and towns to-day. Lowell entered the list of places holding important affairs, and Senator Lodge as guest, was still among the foremost in point of elaborate programmes. At Beverly Secretary Moody was received by Mayor Cole and reviewed the parade. At Salem the Secretary and Senator were entertained by Mayor Cole and his staff.

REPORT SEMIOFFICIAL CONFIRMED.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL NOT INTERESTED IN ST. LOUIS AND SAN FRANCISCO AND CHICAGO AND EASTERN ILLINOIS DEAL.

The report that the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Company had got control of the Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railroad Company and would issue in exchange for the common stock of the latter company its own 4 per cent collateral trust bonds, at the rate of \$2 1/2 for \$1, has been confirmed. The Illinois Central, it can be said on authority, is not interested in the transaction, and rumors that the Southern Railway Company controls the St. Louis and San Francisco were also yesterday again declared unfounded.

In addition to the plan already published, of establishing a direct connection between the St. Louis and San Francisco and the Chicago and Eastern Illinois by constructing about one hundred miles of new line between East St. Louis and Duval, on the Chicago and Eastern Illinois main line, the Chicago and Eastern Illinois will be joined by another link also, to the southward—the St. Louis, Memphis and Southern, a branch which is now being constructed from St. Louis to Cape Girardeau, on the Mississippi, just north of Gray's Point, from which place there is a railroad bridge across the river to Thebes, Ill., the southern terminus of the Chicago and Eastern Illinois. The St. Louis, Memphis and Southern is partly owned by the St. Louis and San Francisco. Another connecting link, it is reported, may be made by the Chicago and Eastern Illinois through the Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis road (controlled by the St. Louis and San Francisco), now completed as far eastward as Grandon, Mo.

STRIKE HARMING SCHOOL CHILDREN.

DISPUTE BETWEEN LABOR UNIONS MAY DEFER OPENING OF NEW HIGH SCHOOL.

Charles C. Burlington, president of the Board of Education, in regard to the strike at the Washington High School building, now being constructed and which the board had expected to have ready for occupancy at the opening of the public schools on September 8, said that the plans of the board were being seriously interfered with if the strike was not speedily settled. He made a statement in part as follows:

The controversy does not appear to be one in which public sympathy is involved, the question in dispute being merely between rival organizations, the merits being clearly in favor of the strikers. It ought to be known, however, that a serious wrong is being done to the children of our community. If the school opens in September, plans carefully matured for months by the board must be altered. School buildings here, and in many other cities, are being used as a makeshift for the schools, and it is to be hoped that parents and all citizens who are interested in the public schools—as all good citizens are—will make their voices heard.

ENGLAND AND HER WEST INDIES.

CONDITION WILL BE MUCH IMPROVED BY ABOLITION OF SUGAR BOUNTIES.

London, July 31.—In an explanatory statement, in the House of Commons to-day, of the grant of £250,000 (\$1,250,000) for the relief of sugar planters in the British West Indies, the Colonial Secretary Chamberlain said he took a hopeful view of the future of the islands. When he took office grave apprehension existed that the islands would be thrown on the hands of the government, and it was that state of affairs that led to the appointment in 1896 of a royal commission to investigate the West Indian sugar industry. As a result of the Brussels convention the abolition of sugar bounties, which were ruining the West Indies, the situation had much improved and was now much brighter, especially as a direct line of fruit steamers was developing an important trade.

It was promised also that enormous coal deposits which had been found in Trinidad would materially help the island, and British Guiana, which had been largely dependent on sugar, was now developing diamond and gold fields which promised to have considerable commercial value. It was promised also that the promised abolition of bounties in 1905 must be bridged over, and £250,000 (\$1,250,000) was the smallest sum that would suffice. The government would see that the relief fund was not exhausted, but that the need itself should get the largest share.

JAMAICA THREATENS SECESSION.

Kingston, Jamaica, July 31.—The Chamber of Commerce passed a resolution to-day condemning the imperial government's neglect of the West Indies and resolving not to notice the proposed grant of £10,000 (\$50,000). Several speakers urged the idea of annexation to the United States, and the newspaper are devoting considerable space to serious discussion of the matter. Some suggest a federation with Canada, but the majority of writers favor American annexation as the last resort.

SHIP OWNERS PROTEST AGAINST SUBSIDIES.

London, July 31.—At a largely attended meeting of ship owners held to-day at West Hartlepool, Sir Christopher Furness presiding, resolutions were adopted protesting against the proposed subsidies to the Canadian Pacific Railway and disapproving all subsidies except such as are necessary to secure efficient mail service.

AN INSTRUCTIVE CRUISE.

THE ALEXANDER, CARRYING COAL TO PICHILINQUE, SHOULD BE AN OBJECT LESSON TO BUNAB.

Washington, July 31.—The naval collier Alexander left Hampton Roads to-day for the United States coasting station at Pichilique, Mex. The cruise would be reduced to 2,700 knots, a saving in distance of 8,546 knots. The Alexander, averaging eight knots an hour, may reach her destination in sixty-four days. By Faros, at the same speed, it would be completed, a clear saving of forty-five days, without taking into consideration the rough voyage twice across the Equator, through two oceans and around the Horn, on the one hand, and the comparatively smooth and safe voyage through the Caribbean, on the other.

This, however, is not the most important lesson of the Alexander's present voyage. It ought to prove instructive to the small politicians of Cuba who oppose the maintenance of a coaling station at Triscornia in the unsettled district across the bay from Havana.

The Alexander carries over 3,000 tons of the best Pocahontas steaming coal, 700 of which she must burn in making the long run. It is estimated that a store of 500 tons already protected by the United States flag near the southern end of the peninsula of Lower California, about five miles from La Paz. Here at Pichilique, where a small pile of naval coal had rested on land leased from private individuals for twenty years, there is now a store of 500 tons of the best Pocahontas steaming coal, 700 of which she must burn in making the long run.

The selection of the site, the negotiations and the station represent only one of the triumphs of Admiral Bradford who has established a score of coaling stations in the West Indies and in the Pacific to establish as many more before another emergency finds the navy as poor in bases as it was in 1898. The Alexander is not a first class naval power that had to be met. Pichilique, half way between San Francisco and the Isthmus, commands the coast of Mexico, and is a first class coaling station for the United States. It is a great storehouse for the United States, which is rapidly becoming the most important of water on the Pacific Coast, but Mexico is not disturbed by it, but the United States regard the American Navy as the chief instrument and protect it from outside interference.

The sovereignty of the Gulf and the districts around it has been a long and hard fought question. The little farm of Triscornia can ever be to the Cubans, unless the latter come to realize, as the United States have, that the United States must eventually insist on a sensible settlement of the Triscornia question.

SOUND STEAMER ARRIVES IN SAFETY.

THE PARK CITY, WHICH WAS THOUGHT TO BE AFIRE, RETURNS TO PORT JEFFERSON.

Port Jefferson, Long Island, July 31.—Nothing definite has been learned here of the vessel that was said to have been lost in the fire at the Park City, which was thought at first to be the Park City, which that vessel had left here just before nightfall for Bridgeport. At the time the burning vessel was seen it was said she was working her way to the north shore of the Sound. There had been a rumor of a fire by declaring that there had been a fire on his vessel, but the vessel did not appear at any place on the Sound. Now the people here are wondering what it was they saw.

GERMAN EXPORTS TO UNITED STATES.

Washington, July 31.—Ambassador White writes to the State Department from Berlin that the declared value of the exports to the United States, as shown by the statements made to the embassy by the four United States consuls general in Germany for the year 1901, was \$274,000,000, an increase over the preceding year of about \$27,000,000.

INSANE AT PORT RICO.

San Juan, Porto Rico, July 31.—Joshua Naar, representative of several New-York business houses, went insane on the steamship Philadelphia, from an ascarum here. He was taken from the steamship to a asylum here. His insanity is not of a violent type.

COLOMBIAN GUERRILLA CHIEF CAPTURED.

Washington, July 31.—A cable dispatch was received at the State Department to-day from United States Minister Hart, at Bogota, Colombia, saying that the government has informed him of the surrender of Cayasho, an important guerrilla chief, operating in the Department of Tolima. In that case the revolutionary movement will survive in Panama.

AMERICANS VISITING EUROPE THIS YEAR.

will read the New-York Tribune for sale of the book, "The American in Europe," throughout the continent of Europe and Great Britain, as well as on the Reading Room tables. It may also be obtained at the principal railroad stations.

CHINESE RIOTERS SLAIN.

ORDER IN DISTURBED PROVINCE SAID TO HAVE BEEN RESTORED.

Peking, July 31.—The Foreign Office has informed by H. Cragg, the Minister of the United States, that government troops have killed between three hundred and four hundred rioters in Sze-Chuen Province, and that order is now restored there.

THE NEW CHINESE TARIFF.

IMPORT AND EXPORT DUTIES—ABOLITION OF LIKIN TAX.

Washington, July 31.—The State Department has been informed that Sheng, the Chinese Viceroy at Shanghai, has said that the duties on imports ending Chinese at 12 1/2 per cent, and the export duties at 7 1/2 per cent, and have provided for the abolition of a likin tax.

THE PRINCE HENRY DECORATIONS.

MANY PERSONS PREFERRED PHOTOGRAPHS OR SMALL SOUVENIRS—BOSTON NOT IGNORED.

Berlin, July 31.—An official of the Foreign Office informs The Associated Press that the reason for the rather short list of decorations in connection with Prince Henry's visit to the United States is that many persons on whom Emperor William desired to confer orders declined, requesting that only a photograph or some small souvenir from Prince Henry be given.

A Boston newspaper telegraphed the Court Marshal to-day to inquire why Boston was left out of the decorations, and that the Foreign Office had been informed that Professor Hugo Muensterberg, of Harvard University, was given the Red Eagle of the Third Class. This decoration, however, was not announced in the American press, because Professor Muensterberg is a German citizen.

OFFICERS MAY ACCEPT GIFTS.

Washington, July 31.—No question will be raised to prevent the acceptance by the officers of the army and navy of the mementos bestowed by Prince Henry in appreciation of courtesies received by him on his American tour. The souvenirs which he gave are not regarded as gifts bestowed by a foreign ruler under the prohibition of the constitution, but merely as tokens of personal esteem and appreciation. As a matter of fact, the gifts mentioned yesterday in the dispatches from Berlin, and signed for American use, were all taken at Prince Henry's reception, in most cases were presented personally by the Prince before his departure from this country.

PARDON FOR LIEUT. HILDEBRAND.

THE GERMAN OFFICER, WHO KILLED FELLOW OFFICER IN DUEL, NOT TO SERVE OUT SENTENCE.

Berlin, July 31.—Emperor William has pardoned Lieutenant Hildebrand, who was sentenced to two years' imprisonment in a fortress for the killing of Lieutenant Blackowitz in a duel, last November. The affair attracted international attention, because Blackowitz was shot and killed on the morning of the day set for his wedding.

The duel, which took place at Intersburg, East Prussia, followed an episode in which Lieutenant Blackowitz, while intoxicated at his bachelor dinner, struck Lieutenant Hildebrand. A regimental court of honor decided that the duel was unavoidable. An investigation developed the fact that Lieutenant Blackowitz awoke the day after his bachelor dinner without any recollection of the altercation, and went to visit his fiancée, whence he was recalled to fight the duel.

Lieutenant Hildebrand served only seven months of his sentence. Military men explain the pardon by saying that Lieutenant Hildebrand acted simply in the laws of honor, and that he had to fight and kill his opponent if he could.

MAT YOHE IN ENGLAND.

SAYS SHE MAY LAND IN KAMCHATKA—STILL CONTRADICTING STRONG'S STATEMENTS.

Plymouth, July 31.—May Yohe arrived here to-day on board the Fürst Bismarck and proceeded to London. She declared she had never authorized Putnam Bradley Strong to pawn any of her money, and said he had never paid her any of the money only on the pawned jewels.

She said she was only at the last moment that she decided to disembark in England. She looked to be in excellent health, and greeted a number of reporters, who met her at the steamship dock, cordially. When an interview with Strong, in which he denied that he had pawned her diamonds, was shown to her, she said:

"That is all a batch of lies. For the \$60,000 worth of goods which Strong pawned his bachelor-in-law, A. B. Shattuck, put up \$22,000 of which I paid \$5,000 to Emanuel Friend, my attorney, and \$17,000 to pawnbrokers. Strong's story that he paid me back anything is another lie.

"I do not know until I get my mail whether I will go to France or not. I know he is there, but I do not know if he is to do anything to me. I have suffered all this outrageous treatment to save my mother and my own. I am anxious to get to Geneva, where I have ticked for a diatribe, diamond heart and other things he pawned. I have no means whatever. I may land in Kamchatka before I get through.

"When a statement of Lord Hope's bankruptcy case was shown to her, mentioning that Hope's net worth would be \$4,181 (\$48,838) given to her. Miss Yohe said:

money from the sale of his library. Miss Yohe laughingly remarked: "Well, he brought all his library to my house in an old steamer trunk. It must have been worth \$100,000. How could he have done that? No wonder he made a good officer."

DID NOT MENTION COLER.

DEVEREY TAKES A FEW MORE SWINGS AT SHEEHAN AND GAINS A RECRUIT.

In the saloon under the rooms of the William S. Deverev American Club, which the Young Men's Democratic Club, of the 15th Avenue district, was organized, with a membership of two hundred and fifty first voters. To be qualified for membership in the club a man must make affidavit that he has never voted at any general election. Notices of the meeting were sent to all voters in the district who are enrolled with the Board of Elections as having become of age since the last election. James S. Clark presided, and John J. Mulholland and Joseph J. Bennett acted as secretaries.

George W. Gibbons introduced a resolution indorsing the candidacy of William S. Deverev for the Democratic leadership of the district, which was adopted without a dissenting vote. Joseph Healy, "the mayor of Tenney," attended the meeting. In a speech he said that up to last night he has always been a supporter of John C. Sheehan. He promised to bring over to Deverev "a big bunch of the voters of Tenney."

The big chief arrived at the Pump late last night. He said he had been taking a much needed rest after his strenuous work on the excursion. He was asked if he had been quoted correctly as indorsing John S. Coler for City Clerk all right, but "I didn't mention Coler's name at all," said the chief. "Somebody came to me and asked me the qualifications of the Democratic candidate for Governor should be, an 'I says he should be broad minded, that he should know his people, that he must be able to survey a large territory like New York State, and that he oughter have ability to handle the district. Repair as you are going on, however, and the theatre cannot be used for time. To-day the ex-Chief will try to hire the American Theatre, 164th St., between Forty-fifth and Forty-second sts. The show will take place in the latter part of next week, and according to Deverev, will be 'all to the good.'"

Deverev yesterday tried to engage the Grand Opera House for a vaudeville show for the women and children of the district. Repairs are going on, however, and the theatre cannot be used for time. To-day the ex-Chief will try to hire the American Theatre, 164th St., between Forty-fifth and Forty-second sts. The show will take place in the latter part of next week, and according to Deverev, will be 'all to the good.'"

ARREST OF ANARCHISTS AT ROME.

London, July 31.—A dispatch to The Central News from Rome says a number of anarchists were arrested there yesterday and to-day. The prisoners are said to have been in correspondence with comrades in Paterson, N. J.

MEXICAN DELEGATE TO COFFEE CONGRESS.

Washington, July 31.—The State Department has been informed that José Godoy, first secretary and chargé d'affaires of the Mexican Embassy, here has been appointed by his government a delegate to the international congress which meets in New-York next week to consider the production and marketing of coffee.

INSPECTING CHINESE EXCLUSION.

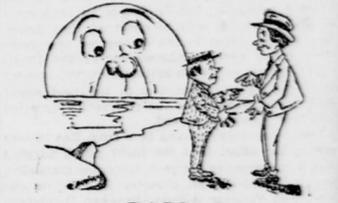
Governor Gots, of the province of Formosa, Japan, yesterday visited Ellis Island, to study American methods of excluding Chinese immigrants. Japan is preparing to adopt an exclusion act, and Governor Gots is gathering data in the manner in which this country has carried out the system of keeping Chinese from our ports. Commissioner Williams, however, the Governor around and gave him all the information in his power.

Women with troubles peculiar to their sex are relieved and made strong by taking

JOHANN HOFF'S EXTRACT

with each meal.

INSIST upon JOHANN HOFF'S and make sure you get the genuine. No cheap imitations! EISNER & MENDELSON CO. of New York, Sole Agents.



SAY--!

That Special Suit Sale still continues—many choice Summer Suits can be obtained to-day and to-morrow morning. \$12.00

Other special prices in all departments. FURNISHINGS, SHOES AND HATS. Close at 1 P. M. To-morrow.

Smith, Gray & Co.

Broadway at 31st St. Brooklyn: Broadway at Bedford Ave., Fulton St. at Flatbush Ave.

THE AMERICAN WHISKEY.

A blend of four absolutely pure whiskeys, none of them less than 8 years old, each one in such proportion as not to destroy the flavor of the other—the blend making one of the finest flavors as well as the richest whiskey ever offered in America. L. J. ALLMAN, Grocer and Wine Merchant, 15 and 17 NASSAU ST., N. Y. Monthly price list mailed on application.

RICHARD HARDING DAVIS His New Book 'Ransom's Folly'

16 full page illustrations. \$1.50. REED & BARTON, SILVERSMITHS, Broadway and 17th Street, N. Y. 6 Maiden Lane, N. Y.

By far the most agreeable and refreshing water, alone or mixed with wine, etc. Its moderate alkalinity admirably counteracts the effects of wine and spirits.

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"THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS."