THINK END OF STRIKE NEAR

LEADERS HAVE LONG CONFERENCE AND MITCHELL STARTS WEST.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Wilkesbarre, Penn., Aug. 16.—It is believed here to-day that President Mitchell and the three district presidents have under way a plan for the speedy ending of the strike. Mr. Mitchell yesterday morning called the district presidents here, and all day yesterday they were in conference with him, and none of the lesser officials were admitted. They would not say last night what it was about, and this morning the conference was resumed. It lasted until noon, and again the secrecy was observed. A few hours later President Mitchell left for the West, to be gone a week.

The district presidents left here for their homes late this afternoon, and headquarters to-night is deserted. President Mitchell said that his visit was a little trip home, and that he would call upon Secretary-Treasurer W. B. Wilson, at Indianapolis, to-morrow, and would then go on to his home, in Spring Valley, to see his family. Despite this assertion there is great hope among the lesser officials and the strikers here that there is something important on hand, and that a settlement is near. This has greatly excited the people of the region to-night. One statement is that an offer has been quietly made to give the strikers an 8 per cent increase, and to the company hands nine hours a day, instead of ten.

There are other reports of a settlement by September 1, supposed to be brought about by J. Pierpont Morgan upon his return here to this country, but officials of each side declare that they know nothing of this.

Part of the business of President Mitchell at Indianapolis is to adjust, if possible, the differences regarding the collection of the strike fund which have grown from the efforts of the union locals to have the fortnightly assessment of $2 for each man deducted from the fortnightly pay by the companies' paymasters. Some of the companies refuse to do this. There is trouble, also, and delay by the miners locals, the treasurers of which have to collect individually from the men. A new plan of collecting the fund is to be discussed to obviate this trouble.

It is said by one of the officials that President Mitchell may see President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor while he is away regarding the contributions from his body. It is the desire of the union to increase the strike fund, and the only way to do this is by increasing the contributions from outside the union. There is some complaint of the small amount given out; 75 cents a week to single men; $1.25 a week to man and wife and 17½ cents a week for each child.

The hope of arbitration of the strike, based on the promise of Senators Quay and Penrose to do what they could in that regard, will be tested without delay. The committee of the Public Alliance of this city will meet the Senators and discuss the project on Monday evening.

Colonel C. B. Dougherty of the 9th Regiment, of this city, has been ordered to have his men in readiness to respond to any call and the men have quietly been notified. This is to meet the expected trouble at Duryea when the washery there starts operations. It is to make the attempt to resume on Tuesday morning, and Sheriff Jacobs says that if there is the same trouble as there was last Thursday he will ask for troops.

Last night the sheriff's deputies were kept busy. While no shots were fired at the washery, stones were hurled, and the attack finally became so bad that a regular patrol was established and the guards were kept moving from place to place. One of the guards tried a couple of shots at one man who was persistent in his stone throwing, but neither of the bullets reached its intended mark. This was the only thing out of the ordinary in the night. When the guards were changed this morning Deputy Sheriff Rodda, who is in charge, announced that Warnke had informed the sheriff's office yesterday that he intended to rebuild the barricades and make repairs at once and would be ready to resume work on Tuesday.

President Mitchell believes that the operators are endeavoring to have troops brought into the region and to-day, before his departure for the West, said:

The operators are trying to cause a disturbance of such magnitude as to bring out troops. I have no doubt about the matter. The plan is not a new one. The same thing was done in the strike in Chicago when the men were employed by the railroad companies to burn cars. I shall not forget this plan of the operators. Strictest peace will be the watchword of our men, who will see to it that there are no violations of the law.

SOLDIER WOUNDED BY COMRADE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Shenandoah, Penn., Aug. 16.—The soldiers were to-day kept close within their camp by orders of General Gobin, because, with the primaries on, the streets were crowded with people and there was a deal of drinking. In order to avoid the possibility of friction between the soldiers and the citizens all of the troops were kept off the streets and the day passed quietly.

Early this morning Private Frank Woll, of Company B, 12th Regiment, was seriously wounded. He occupied a tent with Company Clerk Guy Aleck, who, in cleaning a revolver, accidentally discharged the weapon. The bullet passed through young Woll's body near the abdomen, piercing the intestines, continued its flight through four other tents, and finally lodged in the Pottsville company's mess tent. Brigade Surgeon Halberstadt, who dressed the wound, says that Woll is in a dangerous condition.

SCHOONERS WAITING FOR COAL.

Baltimore, Aug. 16.—Thirty-two schooners, with a carrying capacity of nearly seventy-five thousand tons, are in this harbor awaiting cargoes of soft coal. Some of the vessels have been tied up for nearly three weeks, and with poor prospects of soon getting away. Scarcity of rolling stock on the Baltimore and Ohio, owing to the requirement for moving grain in the West, is assigned for the shortage of coal here.

Very few vessels are being loaded, and it will be several weeks before the schooners will be able to get away at the rate they are being supplied with coal.

CITY PROTECTED IN ITS CONTRACTS.

Coal dealers and shippers who were seen yesterday confirmed the opinion of Parker P. Simmons, superintendent of school supplies, that the public schools of Manhattan and The Bronx boroughs would not suffer from scarcity of anthracite. The head of a coal company at No. 11 Broadway, who is familiar with the laws governing city contracts, said:

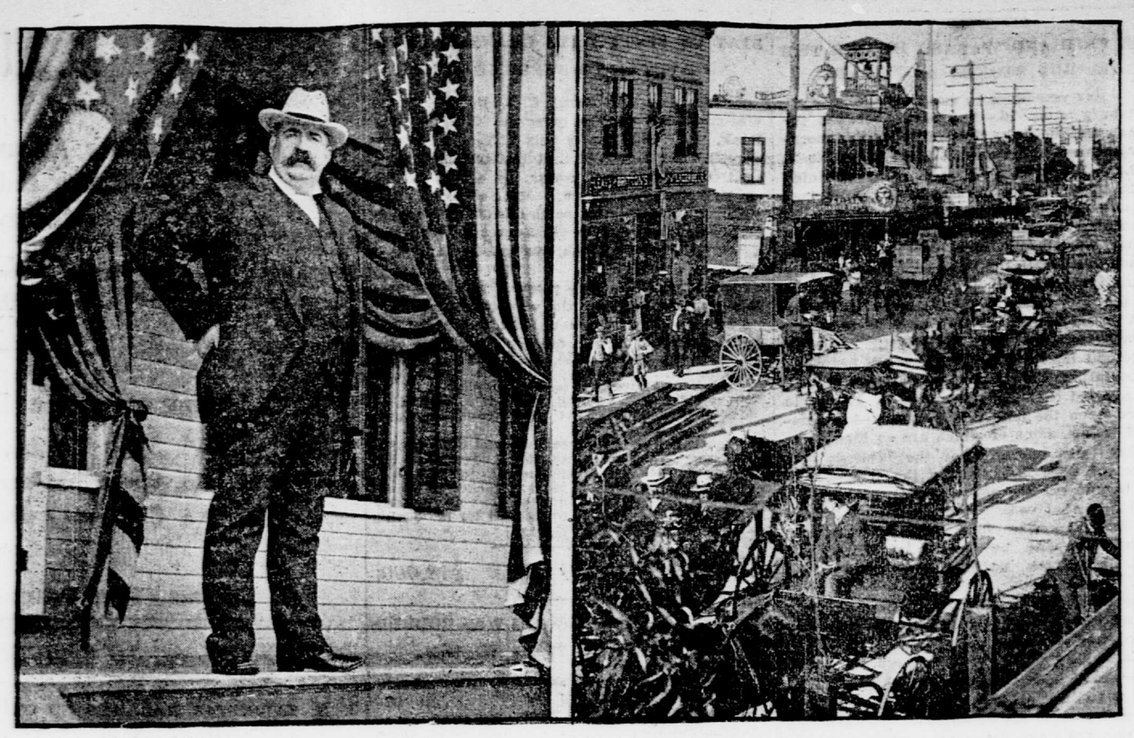
In the case of contracts for supplies for the public schools or any similar institution, the contractor must furnish a bond proportionate to the amount of the money for the contract, binding him to fulfil it. If the contractor fails to furnish all the coal needed the superintendent of school supplies can go into the open market and buy the coal needed, charging the amount paid over the market price to the contractor. There is no strike clause in such contracts. As anthracite probably can be had somewhere, if people are willing to pay high prices for it, the city is therefore protected. Anthracite no doubt will be very scarce, and for ordinary purposes will not be procurable except at prohibitive prices.

The Board of Health has taken the stand in carrying out the prosecutions against violators of the soft coal ordinance that they can still get anthracite if they are willing to pay a steep price for it. It was learned yesterday that there is more anthracite in the boroughs of Brooklyn and Queens than in Manhattan. Coal speculators have not been so busy in Brooklyn as in Manhattan, and the coal dealers in Brooklyn have been conservative in selling anthracite during the strike, supplying only their immediate customers. The schedule price has been adhered to more regularly in Brooklyn than in Manhattan.

MAY BE STRIKE IN SHIPYARDS.

The possibility of a strike is worrying the Brooklyn shipyard owners, who are busy with all the repairing they can handle. According to the rumors, the building trades' section with which the International Brotherhood of Boilermakers and Iron Shipbuilders is affiliated will call the strike, in order to obtain an increase of 25 cents a day in the wages of the blacksmiths, who now receive $3.25 a day, and an increase of 20 cents for their helpers, who now receive $2. The strike is probably to strengthen the position of the striking painters.

It is said that the demand for the increase of pay will be made to-morrow, and that if the demands are refused the strike will follow at once. A strike of the shipbuilders, it is asserted, would then be ordered.



DEVERY DAY SCENES AT ROCKAWAY.
Mr. Devery at his home, and a view of the parade.

ALL TURN OUT FOR DEVERY.

"BIG BILL" ENTERTAINED BY ENTERPRISING CITIZENS OF ROCKAWAY—GREAT THINGS HE PROMISES.

Yesterday was Devery Day at Rockaway Beach and Arverne. The "testimonial" to the ex-Chief was got up by some of the enterprising business men at the beach, and was not, as expected, an excursion of "Big Bill's" IXth District adherents, although it was said several trains on the Long Island Railroad had been chartered. "The whole thing," as one of Devery's intimate friends explained, "was intended as a surprise party for the Chief, but through the volubility of some of the enthusiasts it 'leaked out to the Chief's ears.'" The publication of a list of features of the function enlarged the "leak," until Mr. Devery and his family got enthusiastic and elaborately decorated their house, and that took all the surprise out of the affair.

The "triumvir" arch which the people behind the show had planned was not in evidence. "You see," said "Joe" Cooney, son of the police captain of the same name, "we found we didn't have time to build the arch taat we had intended, and we wasn't going to put up no bum arch for the Chief, so we put the money into decorating the buildings." The Devery portrait posters used in the IXth District, with the words, "Our choice for leader, William S. Devery," were a conspicuous feature of the decorations. In one hotel all the literary matter was cut from the posters, a long row of which hung on posts on the veranda beneath permanent signs relating to the bill of fare. One pended directly under the large gilt words, "Live Lobster," and another blotted out the word "chowder" of the most generally displayed sign in all the Rockaways.

The theatres were free. Maggie Cline sang a special Devery song, and "Devery at the Pump" was the oft repeated performance at the biggest moving picture show on the beach. Gypsy fortune tellers displayed Devery portraits, and the proprietors of merry-go-rounds, roller coaster railways and toboggans solicited custom by using the politician's name.

The expectation at the Devery home, at Atlantic-ave. and the Boulevard, Arverne, that the surprise would be sprung about 1 o'clock, was disappointed. The committee left Fello's after 3 o'clock, and the real exercises did not begin until "Big Bill" arrived at Seaside-ave., about 4:30 o'clock. The committee had been waiting for the crowd, which at that hour was as large as usual on a cool Saturday afternoon in August.

"Dave" Fello's hotel was headquarters, and its balcony was the reviewing stand. The parade consisted of the committee and Devery's intimate friends in about thirty carriages, gayly decorated. After a jaunt taking in all the passable streets at the beach, the procession stopped at Fello's. Mr. Devery rode at its head with William Wainwright, the "Father of Rockaway Beach" and the president of the day.

In introducing Mr. Devery to the crowd Mr. Wainright said he had done a great deal for the place himself during his residence of twenty-five years, but he was going to introduce a man who had "done more in a week than I have done in all my career. He is the man," continued Mr. Wainright, "who kept Rockaway Beach from being called Garbage Beach. He done what all of us together couldn't do. He stopped the garbage dumping where the refuse of New-York all floated in on us."

Mr. Wainright's remarks were interrupted by whistles from the Rockaway boats, the clanging of engine bells and merry-go-round gongs and other summer day sounds.

"Big Bill" was loudly cheered as Mr. Wainwright led him forward. He said everybody had come there for fun, and not for politics, and therefore he would not talk politics. "I've helped do something to build up Rockaway Beach," he declared. "I stopped Waring from dumping his bottomless scows down there by Sandy Hook, where we got all the garbage, and I done something else, too. When that fire happened down here, Rockaway hadn't one foot of hose to compete with the flames. I took a hand in it, and now we've got $40,000 worth of apparatus to compete with fires, and we're going to have more. All Rockaway needs is the people, and they're going to come here. They don't want to go to Jersey, where it takes them three or four hours to get there, and they have to stay all night. We are going to have a boardwalk from Edgemere to the Point, so we can walk along the beach either way five miles. That's what we want, and, take my word for it, we'll get it in two years. Now, I hope you'll beat out the firemen in the greased pig race, and the three legged race and the sack race. They are going to parade this afternoon, and they're good runners, but you can beat them. Now go and turn head over heels in the ocean, and have your fun. That's what you're here for, so I'll say good day."

The prime movers in the celebration were William Wainwright, John Remsen, David Fello, Sanford Murray, Henry Buckley, Joseph Cooney and Charles Buckley. The neglect to provide a brass band for the parade was attributed to the size of the committee of arrangements, consisting of about twenty members, each of whom naturally expected that one of the others would attend to it.

When Mr. Devery's genial press agent discovered the omission, the six-piece band in one of the shows was impressed into service for the games later in the day. The elusiveness of the greased pig provoked from one of the friends of Mr. Devery the remark, "I hope 'Big Bill' won't find the leadership as slippery as that."

DEVERY CHARGES COLONIZING.

SAYS SHEEHAN MEN ARE BRINGING ILLEGAL VOTERS INTO THE DISTRICT.

Charges of primary frauds are flying thick and fast between the Democratic Assembly district leaders and their opponents. Peter Garvey, one of William S. Devery's chief lieutenants, declared last night that a number of John C. Sheehan's "handy men" were colonizing primary voters in various places in the IXth District, and that within a few days "the Big Chief" would make some startling revelations. Mr. Garvey has a list of the houses where voters are alleged to be colonized. The Devery people have been keepink a close watch on a house in West Twenty-sixth-st.

Several days ago they saw a van drive up to the door and unload a large number of small cots. An investigation was instituted, and it was found that the upper floor and the store in the building were vacant. On the second floor lived a Mrs. Anderson, and on the third floor a Mrs. Glassman. A few days later Mrs. Anderson called upon Devery and informed him that she had been threatened with dispossession. She said that she had lived in the house for ten years, and that she was a trifle in arrears in rent. Devery gave to Mrs. Anderson a month's rent and told her to offer it to the agent. This she did, but the money was declined. Mrs. Anderson told Devery that the upper floor, which had been vacant for some time, had been fitted up with small cots, and that thirty-one men had taken up their quarters on that floor and in the small rooms in the rear of the store. Devery at once set his men at work on the case, and learned that the thirty-one men had been transferred into the district and intended to vote at the primaries. Devery declares that the rules of the Health Department forbid so many people crowding together in such cramped quarters.

Devery has under investigation houses in Thirtieth-st., Twenty-fifth-st. and Twenty-seventh-st. in which he believes voters are being colonized by the Greater New-York Democracy. Peter Garvey has filed with the Bureau of Elections 573 transfers. He says that each transfer was duly investigated before being received, and that all are bona fide voters.

"From all that I am able to learn," said Mr. Garvey last night, "the Goodwin people are not overexerting themselves to get their voters on the primary rolls. The Sheehan people are the most active, and they are the people we must fight. While everything they have done is strictly legal according to the primary and election laws, we will be able to attack them with the aid of the health laws and others that we are looking up. This house in Twenty-sixth-st., we have learned, has been condemned by the Health Department."

In the XXVIth District ex-Sheriff Thomas J. Dunn, the Tammany leader, says that some one is likely to go to prison as a result of the heavy supplementary enrolment and the large number of transfers that have been filed in the district. Mr. Dunn declares that at least seven hundred of the blanks filed for June enrolment are forgeries. He has had David N. Carvalho, the handwriting expert, at work examining the blanks in the Bureau of Elections.

In the XXIXth District, where John F. Carroll holds forth, the opposition charges a lot of colonizing.

GATES HEARING ON MONDAY.

DEFENDANTS IN COLORADO FUEL AND IRON SUIT MAY DEMUR.

Denver, Aug. 16.—The application of John W. Gates and others for an injunction against the officers of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company came up this afternoon before Judge Riner. Judge Riner granted to counsel for the plaintiffs leave to file an amendment to their bill, based on the following telegram, received from H. D. Mason, at Chicago:

Have you seen minutes of directors' meeting of July 30, modifying bylaws, so that president, vice-president or chairman may preside, appoint tellers, etc.?

Judge Riner gave the defendants until 10 o'clock Monday to file a demurrer, should they elect, or until noon Monday to file an answer, and set the case for hearing at 1 p. m. Monday.

MAY HAVE SHOT POLICE.

CHICAGO AUTHORITIES THINK THEY HAVE THE MURDERERS.

Chicago, Aug. 16.—The police believe that they have arrested the two men who may be the murderers of Policemen Devine and Pennell. The men are Stanley Magor and Frank Kroll. Kroll was brought into St. Mary of Nazareth's Hospital late on Friday night, suffering with a bullet wound in the thigh. At the time he was taken to the institution gangrene had already set in, and to-night he is lying at the point of death. Magor is also shot, the bullet having passed entirely through his thigh. Both men answer the descriptions of the alleged assailants, and their stories of their whereabouts on the night of the killing of the policemen are so conflicting that suspicion is strengthened against them.

Kroll says he was shot ten days ago, but physicians declare that the wound in his leg could not have been inflicted more than five days ago, which corresponds with the time of the shooting of the two policemen.

LITTLEFIELD SPEAKS ON TRUSTS.

HE SAYS IN AN ADDRESS AT BAR HARBOR THAT THE TARIFF OFFERS NO REMEDY.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Bar Harbor, Me., Aug. 16.—Congressman Littlefield opened the campaign here to-night with a speech to a large audience at the Casino. A particularly strong fight is in progress in this district, and the rally was a most enthusiastic one. Mr. Littlefield was introduced by Edward Morrell, of Pennsylvania, who outlined briefly the plan of campaign. Mr. Littlefield devoted himself to the trusts and the remedies proposed by both parties. He contrasted the Republican policy toward this industrial condition with the ill advised and impossible remedies proposed by the Democrats.

The trusts, he said, were growths over and beyond political parties, consequent to neither and subject to both. The tariff offered no remedy.

POLICEMAN DROWNED AT ROCKAWAY.

HE HAS A STROKE OF APOPLEXY WHILE IN BATHING, AND IS DEAD WHEN BROUGHT ASHORE.

While bathing in the ocean at the foot of Henry-st., Rockaway Beach, yesterday, Michael Clark, doorman of the Seventy-ninth Precinct station house, was drowned. It is thought that he had a stroke of apoplexy while in the water. Other swimmers went to his assistance and brought him out of the water. He was pronounced dead by two physicians after they had worked over him for an hour. Clark was not married. He was appointed to the force two years ago.

SCOTT FEARS LOSS OF CONGRESSMEN.

SENATOR THINKS COAL STRIKE WILL HURT REPUBLICANS SOMEWHAT.

Secretary Leslie M. Shaw of the Treasury Department is confident that the Republicans will control the next House of Representatives. Mr. Shaw, who was at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday afternoon, said to a Tribune reporter:

"From what I hear in going around I am satisfied that the Republicans will elect a majority of the next House. I do not believe that, witn the country enjoying its great prosperity, the people will repudiate the administration."

Senator N. B. Scott, of the Republican National Committee, thinks that the Republicans will lose a number of Congressmen.

"The coal strike will affect us some in my own State," said Senator Scott. "We have a large colored population there that votes the Republican ticket. The colored miners are being intimidated and are moving to Indiana and other States. Their places are being taken by outsiders, who will not have any vote until they have been in the State a full year. That is what lends an element of uncertainty to the situation. In the close districts we are likely to lose a Congressman here and there, in spite of our best efforts. It looks as if we would gain a member here and there, and our net loss ought not to be enough to deprive us of a working majority."

DUNN WON'T INTERFERE IN THE IST.

The Congress nomination in the 1st District of Long Island, made up of Suffolk and Nassau counties and a part of Queens County, came in for considerable discussion at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday. The district is at present represented by Frederick Storms. A delegation, consisting of W. J. Youngs, Dr. J. A. Robinson and Assemblyman George W. Doughty, had a conference with Chairman Dunn of the State committee. They told Mr. Dunn that there was some opposition to Mr. Storms, and that the latter's friends had announced that the State organization desired his renomination. Colonel Dunn informed the delegation that the State leaders had no desire to interfere in local fights, and he hoped that the best man would win. There are three other candidates for the nomination—Dr. Robinson, Frederick Morris, of Flushing, and County Treasurer Phipps, of Queens. Dr. Robinson is regarded as the strongest. Mr. Phipps's friends say, however, that he can have the nomination if he desires it.

GOT TURKEY FROM SCANNELL

WITNESS PAINTED COMMISSIONER'S CARRIAGE—EMPLOYE TORE OUT LEDGER PAGES—WORK FOR STURGIS.

Patrick F. Ryan, chief of repairs of the Fire Department, did not appear to be alarmed at the testimony against him yesterday at the continuation of his trial before Commissioner Sturgis, and seemed confident of acquittal. The rank and file of the department appeared to support him, and to make light of the charges. It is said that Ryan is a scapegoat for somebody else.

William H. Mefick, a wheelwright employed in the department, was recalled to the stand. Mr. McCurdy, Ryan's attorney, in cross-examining the witness, asked him if he knew that the present Commissioner was driving in one of the vehicles mentioned yesterday as having been built for Commissioner Scannell and Fire Chief Croker. The witness said he did not. He did know that the present Commissioner's harness was being repaired in the shop. When Mr. McCurdy asked the witness if he knew of any law that allowed the Fire Commissioner to ride in a carriage at the expense of the department, Commissioner Sturgis broke in and refused to allow the questions, which, he said, were personal, to be asked.

Mr. McCurdy brought out the fact that it was usual in the repair department to burn up broken fragments removed from apparatus. Mesick admitted that this burning took place every year. This cleared away the insinuation made yesterday that some of the evidence against Ryan had been burned up.

In reply to a question put by Commissioner Sturgis, Mesick said that the work done for Commissioner Scannell was much better and done more carefully than that for the battalion chiefs. Mr. McCurdy asked some questions about the general practice in the department relative to the Commissioner's privileges.

"The Commissioner and the former Commissioner are not on trial here," interposed Commissioner Sturgis.

"I don't know about that," said Mr. McCurdy. "The point seems to have been made that any shop work done for the Commissioner was baneful. You are trying the chief, but under Section 463 the chief is obliged to do what the Commissioner says."

"That's not quite true," responded Commissioner Sturgis. "Many things might be ordered to be done which subordinates ought not to perform."

Stephen Bridge, of No. 31 West Ninety-ninth-st., a wheelwright in the repair department since 1896, testified that oak and ash used in the repair shop were of a poor quality. He said that in 1897 they had received 1,500 felloes in one lot; that he had inspected them, and had thrown out many of them. Chief Ryan told him to look them over again. On the second inspection he had thrown out twenty-seven. Chief Ryan kept the twenty-seven also, telling witness they were surplus stock, and that he would not send them back.

Battalion Chief Turpeng, of No. 427 East One-hundred-and-fifteenth-st., chief of the thirteenth battalion, testified that he had found at the Polo Grounds sixteen lengths of rubber hose, six lengths of canvas hose and two nozzles. He said that the hose had been given to the Polo Grounds by the Fire Department prior to September 1, 1900, but could not say how long before. Mr. McCurdy tried to show that the Polo Grounds structures were of a combustible nature, and that the Fire Department had done a good service by having the hose there.

In examining John Warner, of No. 22 Leroy-st., a repair shop wheelwright for seven years, Commissioner Sturgis allowed the witness to testify to conversations he had heard between other workmen. To Mr. McCurdy's exceptions Commissioner Sturgis said that he wanted to get at the truth. McCurdy answered that it was the most left handed method he had ever seen.

James C. Casey, of No. 1,054 Washington-ave., a repair shop painter for five years, testified that he had touched up Commissioner Scannell's brougham three different times, and that he had painted a red runabout and a blue runabout. He said that several of the vehicles had the initials "J. J. S." on them. In the latter part of December, 1900, he said, he had painted a sleigh for Mr. Scannell, and that Chief Ryan had sent him a turkey, with the Commissioner's compliments, and the message that he was much pleased with the sleigh. He said that he had also painted a high backed victoria for the Commissioner.

"There has been enough work done there for Chief Croker to keep a carriage factory running," he said.

After telling about painting a hansom for the ex-Commissioner, Mr. Sturgis asked the witness if he heard that the hansom was to be sent to Saratoga.

The witness replied that he had so understood.

John M. Haas, of No. 661 Lexington-ave., who has been employed in the harness factory of the department for twenty-four years, said that he had done much work for Commissioner Scannell and Chief Croker. In his judgment it was for them individually. Most of the orders he had received from Chief Ryan personally. Two years ago he had been ordered to charge up the Commissioner's work to the hospital stables. He said that he had made a muzzle for a dog, and also a dog collar, with the name "John J. Scannell" upon it. He said that he had made a set of cob harness for Chief Croker.

The witness said that he had remarked to Ryan that Commissioner Scannell wanted a good deal, and that Ryan replied:

"Scannell is a fancy sort of a fellow."

Haas said that he had made a harness within the last two months for Commissioner Sturgis.

"That is true," remarked Mr. Sturgis, "my life is too valuable to risk it with the old one."

Commissioner Sturgis declined to allow the hearing to proceed on personal lines any longer.

Haas said that he understood that Chief Ryan had been charged with mutilating ledger No. 21 of the harness department by taking out twenty-two leaves. He wished to state that he had done that himself, and that the leaves, in his estimation, were unimportant and that he had used them for memorandum.

At 5 o'clock Commissioner Sturgis adjourned the hearing until 10 a. m. to-morrow.

G. M. HOPKINS SERIOUSLY ILL.

ASSOCIATE EDITOR OF "THE SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN" AT POINT OF DEATH IN CHESHIRE, MASS.

Adams, Mass., Aug. 16.—George M. Hopkins, Associate Editor of "The Scientific American," is at the point of death at his summer home, The Cedars, Cheshire, as a result of a sudden illness brought on by uræmic poisoning. His family has been summoned to his bedside, from their home in Brooklyn. The attack occurred yesterday afternoon, while Mr. Hopkins was taking a trolley ride to Pittsfield. Medical aid was called and he was carried immediately to his home at Cheshire.

Mr. Hopkins's original profession was that of patent attorney, and he had followed scientific researches for many years. His "Hopkins's Experimental Science" is a well known handbook on modern scientific theories. He is considered an authority on electrical questions. Mr. Hopkins, who is about sixty years old, had been in poor health for some time, and two weeks ago he left his home at No. 325 McDonough-st., Brooklyn, in order that he might recuperate.

DETAILS OF CUBAN LOAN

MINISTER SQUIERS'S MESSAGE TO THE STATE DEPARTMENT.

Washington, Aug. 16.—Minister Squiers has sent to the State Department an extended mail dispatch from Cuba, giving in detail the text of the Cuban Loan bill as it recently passed the Senate, and of the House bill. He says concerning it:

The Senate bill is now before the House, and seems to be the one most favorably talked of. However, I understand there is some considerable objection in the House to certain provisions of the Senate bill, particularly Article 10, which I will report as soon as I am better informed.

The text of the bill shows that in Section 10 the Executive is directed to negotiate a loan of $35,000,000, the proceeds of which are to be used in part for the payment of the indebtedness and obligations "legally contracted in behalf of the revolution by the four commanders of the liberating army after February 25, 1895, and prior to September 19 of the same year, and to the payment of the indebtedness and obligations which the revolutionary government itself, or through its legal representatives, may have contracted previously in foreign countries, in compliance with the first transitory provision of the constitution."

Another section provides for the "payment of the wages of the liberating army of Cuba after the rolls of said army have been revised and the compensation due to each member thereof has been decided."

Mr. Squiers also gives in detail a comparison of the tariff rates at present and the proposed increase. The changes follow:

Coal, 1,000 kilogrammes, now free, 25 cents on 1,000 pounds; stearine, 100 kilogrammes, present rate $5, increase 50 per cent; common soap, 100 kilogrammes, present rate $3, increase 150 per cent; pine lumber, present, free, 40 per cent advalorem; poultry, a kilogramme, present 8 cents, increase 100 per cent; canned beef, a kilogramme, present 50 cents, increase 50 per cent; fresh beef, 100 kilogrammes, $4.50, increase 50 per cent; fresh mutton, 100 kilogrammes, present $4.50, increase 50 per cent; fresh pork, 100 kilogrammes, present $4, increase 100 per cent; salt beef, 100 kilogrammes, present $2.80, increase 50 per cent; salt pork, 100 kilogrammes, present $2.80, increase 100 per cent; jerked beef, 100 kilogrammes, present $3.95, increase 50 per cent to 100 per cent; bacon, 100 kilogrammes, present $4, increase 100 per cent; hams, 100 kilogrammes, present $5.50, increase 50 per cent; lard, 100 kilogrammes, $2.80, increase 100 per cent; cheese, 100 kilogrammes, present 50 cents, increase 100 per cent; condensed milk, present 10 per cent, increase 100 per cent; wheat flour, 100 kilogrammes, present $1, increase 100 per cent; butter, 100 kilogrammes, present $7, increase 70 per cent; codfish, present $1, increase 100 per cent; herring, 100 kilogrammes, present $1, increase 50 per cent; rice, 100 kilogrammes, present $1, increase 100 per cent; eggs, 100 kilogrammes, present $5, increase 100 per cent; beans and peas, 100 kilogrammes, present $1.10, increase 100 per cent; onions, 100 kilogrammes, present 70 cents, increase 100 per cent; potatoes, 100 kilogrammes, present 50 cents, increase 100 per cent; olive oil, 100 kilogrammes, present $3, increase 100 per cent; coffee, 100 kilogrammes, present $12.15, increase 50 per cent; corn, 100 kilogrammes, present 30 cents, increase 333 per cent; boots and shoes, a dozen, present 90 cents, increase 10 per cent to 17 per cent; wine, litre, present 85 cents, increase 70 per cent; wines, hectolitre, present $13, increase 70 per cent; liquors, hectolitre, present $21 to $54, increase 70 per cent; cider, hectolitre, present $1.60, increase 50 per cent; beer in wood, hectolitre, present $3, increase 50 per cent; beer, bottled, hctolitre, present $4, increase 50 per cent; hats, a dozen, present 20 per cent ad valorem, increase 60 per cent; alimentary preserves, a kilogramme, present 25 per cent ad valorem, increase 100 per cent.

MAY STRIKE TO-DAY.

FIVE THOUSAND LIGHTERMEN AND STEVEDORES AFFECTED.

[BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.]

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Havana, Aug. 16.—The strike of the lightermen and stevedores has been postponed till Sunday afternoon, when it will be finally decided what course to follow. Shippers have little hope of averting a strike. Five thousand men may go out.

STATIONS IN CUBA ASSURED.

ACTION OF HOUSE DOES NOT AFFECT THIS COUNTRY'S INTERESTS.

Washington, Aug. 16.—The action of the Cuban House of Representatives in voting that none of the fortresses or arsenals of the Cuban Republic could be leased or sold by that government, has no bearing upon any contemplated action of the United States in regard to this property. While the United States, with an artillery force, is occupying some portions of Cuba now, it is not the intention to have this force remain permanently, and it is acting in the capacity of instructor to Cuban troops, as well as for the purpose of assisting the Cuban Government should a well trained force be needed.

It has been suggested that some portions of the fortresses and arsenals of Cuba might be required for one of the four naval stations, which the United States is to have in Cuba, but it is said that none of this property is under contemplation by the officers of the Navy Department appointed to select the sites.

GUARDING AMERICAN INTERESTS.

Washington, Aug. 16.—American interests in Venezuela are being guarded carefully by the navy. A dispatch was received at the department reporting the arrival to-day of the Cincinnati at La Guayra. Another dispatch reported the arrival this morning of the Topeka at Curaçao.

DEFENCES IN ALASKA.

GENERALS GREELY AND CROZIER INSPECTING TELEGRAPH AND ORDNANCE SYSTEMS.

Washington, Aug. 16.—General A. W. Greely, chief signal officer, returned to the War Department to-day from an extended visit to Alaska, where he had been completing arrangements for the extension of the telegraph system of that Territory. General Greely now will give active attention to the army and navy manœuvres, as the army depends upon the signal corps for information concerning the approach of the war vessels. Already the telegraph system has been put in order, while experiments are being made with wireless telegraphy and balloons.

General Crozier, chief of the Ordnance Bureau, has been making a personal inspection of the ordnance at the different forts which will be engaged in the manœuvres. A number of additional ordnance officers also have been ordered to the forts.

PHILADELPHIA COUNCILMAN KILLED.

HE WAS SWEPT FROM THE RUNNING BOARD OF A TROLLEY CAR BY PROJECTING PIPES.

Atlantic City, N. J., Aug. 16.—Swept from the footboard of a trolley car by iron pipes projecting from a passing wagon last evening, ex-Common Councilamn William Garrett, of Philadelphia, was knocked to the ground and received injuries from which he died in the City Hospital at 2 o'clock this morning. Hervey Specht, a merchant of Kentnor, Somerset County; a conductor, Thomas Walsh, and four others, were knocked off the car at the same time, and painfully though not seriously injured.

Mr. Garrett was sixty-five years of age, and a well known figure in Philadelphia politics. For several terms he represented the Tenth Ward in the Common Council.

SECRETARY MOODY SEES A WAR GAME.

HE ALSO WATCHES A SHAM BATTLE BY APPRENTICES AT NEWPORT.

Newport, R. I., Aug. 16.—Secretary Moody watched to-day the working out of a war game at the War College. Later he was entertained at luncheon at the training station by Captain Hunker, the commandant, and in the afternoon, after seeing a sham battle by apprentices, went to his home, in Salem, Mass.

The Secretary has devoted considerably over a week to naval manœuvres. It was expected that he would remain to see the evolutions of the North Atlantic Squadron, but this plan apparently has been abandoned. The Congressmen and Postmaster General Payne, who came with Mr. Moody, also left here to-day.

WARSHIPS LEAVE NANTUCKET.

Nantucket, Mass., Aug. 16.—The vessels of the North Atlantic Squadron, which anchored off this island last night, got under way to-day and sailed east. Rockport is understood to be their destination.

HE TRIED HARD TO GET ALONG,
but without success until he tried an advertisement in the "Little Ads. of the People."

Financial.

The Financial World.

Any house which has not already provided itself with a good back log of time money, has little time in which to do so now, for the bank reserves are running very close to the 25 per cent legal line. By yesterday's statement the surplus is reduced to about $7,000,000 only. Probably the majority of the banks have now loaned all the money they care to lend on time, and the balance of loanable funds they expect to make high rates on later, when call money is very likely to command high figures—not for any length of time, but long enough to be inconvenient to borrowers. The 6 per cent rate which was made on Friday, was mainly due to shifting of accounts connected with payments on the Oregon Short Line bond account; but it scared the traders, and gave the stock market a sudden, though temporary, chill. With a crop movement in full swing, however, later on, we may expect days when 6 per cent will be the minimum figure on call money.

The speculative movements of the past week classed themselves in the main as operations of the Gould party in one set of stocks, and the Gates party in another set; while an advance in Southern Pacific was due to a third. An event in connection with this stock was the informal, but authoritative, announcement of the adoption by the Board of Directors of the new financial scheme for the company. Some weeks ago it was stated in this colunm, that while the Oregon Short Line bond issue was the last of the financial schemes contemplated in respect to the Union Pacific Company, yet later that the Southern Pacific would require some financing. Details are at present wanting; but it is said that the new issue will be "certificates of debt," being a sort of company note; that they will be 4 per cents, and be both convertible and redeemable; the latter above par and the former at some figure between 80 and 90.

While the total authorized issue is one hundred millions, the present actual issue will be twenty-five; which is probably all that ever will need to be issued. It is well known that there is a majority and a minority party in the Southern Pacific; the majority representing the Union Pacific interests which bought the blocks of stock from the Speyers and the Huntington heirs; and the minority, a strong combination under Mr. Keene's leadership, who had been investing heavily in Southern Pacific stock before the Union Pacific people purchased the blocks of stock referred to. There has been some feeling between these two parties. The minority have contended that the stockholders had a right to some division of the earnings of the road, instead of everything being appropriated to permanent improvements. The majority have contended that the interests of all the stockholders would be best subserved by building up the property, and deferring dividend payments to some time in the future.

The action of the directors of the company now, in providing for this capital issue, seems to be satisfactory to both parties. It may be assumed that the directors were satisfied to adopt this policy; and the other people say that it is entirely satisfactory to them. They interpret it as meaning that all the earnings of the road are not to be absorbed in improvements which are justly chargeable to capital account. On their part, it may be that the directors have come to the conclusion it will be more economical to do all the rebuilding etc., in as short a time as possible, and so raise the money in a lump sum instead of waiting a longer time to take it all from earnings. Anyway, the thing seems to have the approval of both majority and minority holders.

The announcement of the Louisville plan is understood to await the return of Mr. Morgan, who should be here by the middle of the week. The stock has made a record price in the past day or two, rising above 152. A 7 per cent guarantee on it is, as said last week, spoken of as a surety. The company could probably do its own guaranteeing at that rate, provided harmonious relations of a permanent character were established with other large Southern systems. This, of course, is expected to be part of the new plan. As a 7 per cent stock Louisville might go higher, and perhaps will; but it is well to remember there are some very large blocks of it held speculatively; not for the 7 per cent dividend, but for the market which such a dividend would make for the stock; and these will have to be absorbed by investors before Louisville maintains itself naturally in the market at a level corresponding to a 7 per cent security.

The Gould party is getting to be talked about more and more in the Street. It is understood to mean the younger Goulds. The speculation in Missouri Pacific, in Texas Pacific, in St. Louis Southwestern, and in Manhattan, is all credited to them—with what degree of truth it is not easy to say. Probably it is a true credit. Texas Pacific has been run up to its May price of last year from which it suffered something like a collapse; Missouri Pacific has shown signs of realizing—most likely a temporary turn only, as the outlook for the road for this fiscal year is excellent. The St. Louis Southwestern issues have been bought straight up, the preferred yesterday closing at the top price of 77½. There is still the belief that the buying of this stock is connected with the Eastern Illinois and St. Louis San Francisco combination; for the St. Louis Southwestern road is the southern connection of the Eastern Illinois (a connection planned and carried out by Governor Flower shortly before he died); and would naturally form a connecting link between the Missouri Pacific, St. Louis, San Francisco, and Eastern Illinois systems.

The anthracite coal stocks have not been specially depressed by the strike, but the trading in them has been killed. We are getting in the latest reports of earnings a strong realization of the losses these industrial wars involve. The Ontario & Western for the month of July is cut down three-quarters; the Jersey Central about one-third; the Lackawanna must be the same, and the Delaware & Hudson and Reading also. In proportion as any road depends upon hard coal traffic, so is the proportion of its losses from this protracted strike. The consolation is, that according to the severity of the war is the duration of the succeeding peace—which is equally true of the mining regions or South Africa. A decrease in the July earnings of the Chesapeake & Ohio, which is a soft coal road, is explained by the strike among the soft coal miners on that line, which was short lived. On the other hand, the Norfolk & Western was happy in having no strike, and in the largest output of coal in any one month in its history.

The Gates party have been ranging over the list, as is their wont. Market movements in Illinois Central, St. Paul, Louisville, Pennsylvania, Colorado Fuel and one or two other stocks, are set down to their account. Mr. Gates has gone to Colorado, where his engagements in connection with the Fuel & Iron Company will keep him busy for a time. The remark made here last week, that the later phases of this struggle would