A CHALLENGE TO COLER.

LIBERAL DEMOCRATIC NOMINEE FOR GOVERNOR WANTS A DEBATE WITH HIM.

A challenge to Bird S. Coler to a joint debate sent by Edgar L. Ryder, Liberal Democratic nominee for Governor, was made public last night at the reception given by the county committee of the Liberal Democratic party for the candidates on the State ticket, at No. 27 West Forty-fourth-st. The whole sentiment of the meeting was strongly anti-Hill, and opposed to Mr. Coler, who was said to be a mere tool for Hill.

Judge Samuel Seabury, in opening the meeting, said:

The nomination of a separate ticket by the Liberal Democratic party has been justified by the late Democratic convention at Saratoga, which, instead of the old fashioned convention, at which the candidates were nominated by the delegates, proved to be dominated absolutely by David B. Hill. Its candidate for Governor is a colorless candidate, a mere tool for Hill. In 1896, according to a newspaper interview never denied, Mr. Coler was asked if he should support the Democratic candidate for President, and answered that he could not say until he had consulted his friend, Mr. Hill. That shows what kind of a man Mr. Coler is.

Mr. Ryder thanked the party for nominating him and then proceeded to show that the plank in the Saratoga platform advocating government ownership of the anthracite coal fields was a mere subterfuge. He said on this subject:

It is opposed to the whole principle of Jeffersonian Democracy, and is increasing that power of the central government against which Jefferson fought. Hill does not believe in it himself, and it is simply an attempt to catch votes.

D. M. S. Fero, candidate for State Treasurer, and Denis A. Spellissy, candidate for Attorney General, made brief addresses, in which they denounced Mr. Coler as a man of straw, and repeated that the coal plank of Senator Hill's platform was opposed to the spirit of Jefferson, was not in the slightest accord with the reforms which the Liberal Democratic party was working for, and was merely intended to delude the ignorant or unthinking voters.

Mr. Ryder's challenge to Bird S. Coler to a joint debate was read, and received with applause. It follows:

The platform upon which you are nominated fails to reaffirm the national platform of the party.

It seems to me that it was designed to deceive the voters and that this deception will be apparent from a debate of the issues. For example, your platform advocates the public ownership and operation of the coal mines of Pennsylvania, but is silent upon the question of the public ownership and operation of the natural monopolies of this State, such as the railroads, gas and electric lighting monopolies. Nor do I think it clear to the voters how you could accomplish the public ownership and operation of the mines of Pennsylvania in the event of your election as Governor of New-York. Your platform is also silent upon the great question of government by injunction and upon the question of securing a constitutional amendment limiting the day's work upon public works to eight hours a day.

The county committee has prepared a list of nominees for Assembly, Senate and Congress, and indorses the nomination of William Sulzer in the XIth Congress District, and W. R. Hearst in the XIIth. The first campaign meeting of the party is to be held to-morrow night in Cooper Union.

MELODY NAMED FOR SHERIFF.

HE IS THE MAN WHO CONTESTED FOR THE OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER OF JURORS.

The Democrats of Kings County last evening, at the county convention of the party, held in the Jefferson Building, in Court Square, Brooklyn, nominated ex-Commissioner of Jurors William E. Melody for Sheriff to serve during the ensuing year. Mr. Melody was named without opposition, and was the only candidate.

Sanders Shanke, who presided, said, in opening the convention:

"I am sure that the man who is to be named here to-night for Sheriff will never have to be removed from office by the next Democratic Governor." (Laughter.)

Mr. Melody, who is the leader of the Vth Assembly District in Brooklyn, made a fight several years ago against Warden Patrick Hayes, who had been the leader there. He had the backing of Willoughby Street, and defeated Hayes. He also represented what is now the Vth Assembly District in the State legislature. He was appointed Commissioner of Jurors in Kings County three years ago. A measure was passed by the legislature afterward, making changes in the office and placing the appointment of a successor to Melody as Commissioner with the Justices of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, Second Department. Ex-City Magistrate Jacob A. Brenner, a Republican, under this law was appointed as Commissioner. Mr. Melody contested the measure in the courts. He maintained that it was unconstitutional in that the office of Commissioner of Jurors being a county office the appointment could not be made by State officers. Mr. Melody won. At its last session the legislature passed a new law placing the power of appointment with the judges of the Kings County Court, and these officers appointed Mr. Brenner as Commissioner.

PRAISES PRESIDENT'S TRUST IDEAS.

DON M. DICKINSON THINKS ROOSEVELT'S MONROE DOCTRINE ATTITUDE HAS INCREASED WORLD'S RESPECT.

Don M. Dickinson, who came home from a four months' European trip yesterday, on the Campania, paid a tribute to President Roosevelt while waiting for the baggage examination on the pier. The question of the coal strike and the President's efforts to bring the opposing factions together was discussed.

"I have the greatest admiration for President Roosevelt," said Mr. Dickinson, "although we are of opposite political parties. I think that he has some strikingly good ideas and is not afraid to express them. I was much impressed with what he said about the trusts on his recent trip. He must know that the opinions he expressed are bound to make him enemies in his own party. I don't think that he will talk trusts for political effect, however. It would be a very daring thing for him to express his views if he is a candidate for renomination. As for the coal strike and the best possible way to settle it, I cannot talk very intelligently just now, for my information, gleaned from such United States papers as I could get hold of and from the meagre dispatches in European papers, has not put me in close touch with the situation. I expect to have something to say on the subject soon. I hope that the President will be able to bring about a settlement. I would like to see him succeed in all his undertakings. I consider that his attitude and interpretation of the Monroe Doctrine have done more than anything else in years to gain as world wide respect."

NO USE TALKING ABOUT COLER.

The Republican campaign is now well under way, and a tremendous amount of business is transacted in the course of each day at State headquarters, in the Fifth Avenue Hotel, where Colonel Dunn, chairman of the State committee, and William Barnes, jr., chairman of the executive committee, are constantly in attendance. The silence of the Republican leaders about Coler's candidacy has been commented upon. This was explained yesterday by Colonel Dunn, when he said:

What is the use of talking about Mr. Coler particularly? We are letting the Democrats do all the talking. They are not very enthusiastic, are they? Have you noticed any wild enthusiasm for him in the columns of the Democratic press? When the Democrats get through criticising him we may take a hand; but he is their candidate, and it is polite to give them the first chance.

A sort of a political biography of Mr. Coler is being prepared at State headquarters, and may be expected within a few days. It will do much to illuminate the mind of the average voter as to the political career of the Democratic candidate for Governor.

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION ON TUESDAY.

Albany, Oct. 4.—Governor Odell and the other candidates nominated by the Republican State Convention will be officially informed of their nominations by the notification committee appointed by the permanent chairman of the convention on Tuesday afternoon next at 1 o'clock at the Executive Mansion. Senator Platt is chairman of the committee.

BAY STATE DEMOCRATS ACT.

Boston, Oct. 4.—The executive council of the Democratic State Committee to-day filled the vacancy on the State ticket caused by the refusal of John C. Crosby, of Pittsfield, to accept the nomination for Lieutenant Governor by naming Herbert C. Joyner, of Great Barrington.

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTIONS IN KINGS.

The remaining conventions of the Democratic party in Kings County will be held this week. To-morrow night candidates for Congress will be named. George H. Lindsay and Dr. Frank Wilson will be renominated in the IInd and IVth districts, respectively. John J. Fitzgerald will probably be renominated in the VIIth District, although ex-Congressman William J. Coombs is an active candidate for the nomination. Edward M. Bassett has been slated to run against Congressman Hanbury in the Vth District, and Herman Metz will be nominated in the VIth, if he will consent to take it. Harrington Putnam is being mentioned for the honor in case Mr. Metz refuses.

On Tuesday night the Senate nominations will be made and on Wednesday candidates will be selected to run in each of the twenty-one Assembly districts. The Senate slate is as follows: IIId District, Thomas H. Cullen; IVth, Thomas H. Whitlock; Vth, James McCabe; VIth, Joseph A. Guider or Charles K. Ebbetts; VIIth, Patrick H. McCarren; VIIIth, Daniel B. Thompson; IXth, Joseph Wagner.

SENATOR PLUNKITT WINS.

EX-WARDEN HAGAN WITHDRAWS—OTHER TAMMANY SENATE CANDIDATES.

The Democratic State Senate candidates were nominated last night in the various districts without any real contests, the only semblance of factional dispute being in the Xth District, between the forces of "Battery Dan" Finn and Senator Ahearn. The former won, the candidate whom he seconded, ex-Congressman Daniel J. Riordan, being nominated.

Before the convention was called to order a committee of five from the IVth District requested that the convention be adjourned until Monday, in order to give the leaders of the respective districts time to get together. This was rejected by Finn and Thomas F. Foley. The delegates from the IVth therefore refused to attend the convention. Senator Ahearn said that Tammany Hall would not countenance the action of Foley and Finn.

He refused to make any statement regarding the rumor that owing to the fact that Riordan and Belmont had their Congress chances split, a compromise was effected by turning the nomination over to "Big Tim" Sullivan, and promising to give Riordan the nomination from the Xth.

Senator George W. Plunkitt was renominated in the XVIIth. It was thought that James J. Hagan, ex-Warden of the Tombs, who was also nominated, would fight for the candidacy, but he made a speech declining the nomination in the interests of the party.

In the XIth District John C. Fitzgerald was nominated to succeed Senator Timothy D. Sullivan, who is running for Congress.

The nominations made were as follows:

District.	Candidate.
Xth	Daniel J. Riordan
XIth	John C. Fitzgerald
XIIth	Samuel J. Foley
XIIIth	Bernard F. Martin
XIVth	Thomas F. Grady
XVth	Frederick L. C. Keating
XVIth	Patrick F. Trainor
XVIIth	Victor F. Dowling
XIXth	William J. Wright
XXth	James J. Frawley

RICHMOND-SUFFOLK NOMINATION.

The Democratic Convention of the First Senate District was held in the Hotel Castleton, New-Brighton, Borough of Richmond, last night. Edward Bailey, jr., of Patchogue, Suffolk County, was nominated by a unanimous vote. Richmond and Suffolk counties comprise the district, and, while Richmond had the majority of the delegates, the nomination was conceded to Suffolk and there was no contest.

WISCONSIN INDORSES PRESIDENT.

Milwaukee, Oct. 4.—The Wisconsin delegation in the House of Representatives, through its secretary, Congressman J. H. Davidson, telegraphed President Roosevelt to-day, indorsing his action in coal strike and pledging support in any course he might pursue to settle the trouble.

FIND TEN BODIES IN MEDICAL COLLEGE.

DETECTIVES CHARGE THAT THEY ARE FROM GRAVES RECENTLY ROBBED—OFFICIALS INDIGNANT.

Indianapolis, Oct. 4.—Sensational developments came to light late this afternoon in the investigation of the wholesale grave robberies that have occurred in this vicinity in the last few months, when detectives found ten bodies in the cellar of the Medical College of Indiana. Six bodies were found previously in a pickling vat at the college, but the officials of the institution, proving they had been lawfully obtained, asserted that there were no other bodies about the buildings.

Detectives went to the college to-day with a search warrant for the body of Wallace Johnson, which had been stolen from the Ebenezer Cemetery. The college officials were reluctant to allow them to make the search. The detectives, however, insisted, and, as a last resort, raised the floor in the cellar. There they found ten bodies. An attempt had been made to destroy them with lime. The college officials are very indignant. They say that some of the bodies unearthed to-day are those of subjects dissected by the students last year, while others were in the dissecting room when the building was burned several years ago. The detectives charge that they were buried recently, and the evidence of the use of quicklime is plain.

LETTERS OF AN UNHAPPY QUEEN.

Vienna, Oct. 4.—The "Neues Wiener Tageblatt" publishes two letters written by the late Queen Marie Henriette of Belgium to her painting master, Franz Xavier Potter, since deceased, showing a half century of matrimonial misery. In one latter, dated September 20, 1853, a month after her marriage, the Queen says:

I am an unhappy woman. God is my only support. My poor mother begins to perceive what she did when she arranged my marriage. She only sought my happiness, but she now sees the contrary is the case. If God will hear my prayer I will not live longer.

In the other letter, written later, she said:

Nothing now remains for me but a splendid remembrance of my youth. Separated from my beloved mother and friends, I spend my remaining days in tears.

H. L. DOHERTY DEFEATS MAHONY.

London, Oct. 4.—The final in the covered court lawn tennis championship of Europe, contested in London for the first time, resulted to-day in a victory for H. L. Doherty, who defeated H. S. Mahony. The score was 4—6, 6—4, 6—3, 6—1.

The final in the doubles championship of Europe was postponed after three sets, owing to lack of light. The scores were: G. W. Hillyard and C. H. L. Chaslet, 6—2, 7—5; the brothers Doherty, 10—8.

THE WEATHER REPORT.

YESTERDAY'S RECORD AND TO-DAY'S FORECAST.

Washington, Oct. 4.—The southwest storm has moved very slowly north-northeastward since Friday night and is central to-night over Western Illinois. Rain has continued in the middle slope, central valleys and Eastern Gulf States, and has extended into the Atlantic States, except New-England, the eastern lower lake region and the south coast. In the Northwest and extreme West the weather has continued fair. The temperatures have fallen in the Lower Mississippi Valley and the West Gulf States, and have risen in the West. In the extreme Northwest they are 10 to 22 degrees above the seasonal average.

There will be rain Sunday in the Middle Mississippi and Upper Ohio valleys, the lower lake and southern upper lake region and the Atlantic States, generally continuing Monday in New-England and probably over the eastern lower lake region. Elsewhere the weather will be generally fair Sunday and Monday.

It will be cooler Sunday in the South Atlantic States and the greater portion of the Ohio Valley, and warmer Monday in the Mississippi Valley and the middle and south slopes. On the New-England Coast the winds will be light to fresh north to northeast; on the Middle Atlantic Coast light fresh east; on the South Atlantic light to fresh southeast, shifting to southwest and west; on the Gulf Coast light to fresh west to northwest; on the upper lakes variable, though brisk north over southern portion, on the lower lakes fresh east.

Steamers which depart for European ports on Sunday will have light to fresh east winds, with increasing cloudiness and rain to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND MONDAY.

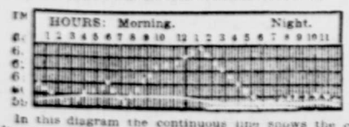
For the District of Columbia, Maryland, Delaware, Eastern Pennsylvania, New-Jersey and Eastern New-York, rain to-day; Monday probably fair; light to fresh north to east winds.

For Western Pennsylvania, rain to-day; fresh east winds; Monday probably fair.

For Western New-York, rain to-day; Monday fair in west, rain in east portion; fresh east winds.

For New-England, rain to-day, except fair in Maine; Monday probably rain; light to fresh north to east winds.

TRIBUNE LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.



In this diagram the continuous line shows the changes in pressure as indicated by The Tribune's self-recording barometer. The dotted line shows the temperature as recorded by the local Weather Bureau.

The following official record from the Weather Bureau shows the changes in the temperature for the last twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year:

	1902.	1901.		1902.	1901.
3 a. m.	59	49	6 p. m.	59	56
6 a. m.	61	48	9 p. m.	60	54
9 a. m.	62	50	11 p. m.	60	55
12 m.	63	56	12 p. m.	59	54
4 p. m.	61	58			

Highest temperature yesterday, 64 degrees; lowest, 59; average, 62; average for corresponding date of last year, 52; average for corresponding date of last twenty-five years, 61.

Local forecast—Rain to-day; Monday probably fair; light to fresh north to east winds.

TO INFORM THE NOMINEES.

REPUBLICAN COMMITTEE TO VISIT THE GOVERNOR ON TUESDAY—MR. ODELL'S PLANS.

Albany, Oct. 4 (Special).—The committee appointed by Senator Timothy E. Ellsworth as permanent chairman of the Republican State Convention to notify to the candidates of the Republican party for State offices their nomination will perform that duty at the Executive Mansion on Tuesday next at 1 o'clock.

The committee has as its chairman Senator Thomas C. Platt. The other members of the notification committee are George W. Dunn, chairman of the Republican State Committee; Mayor Charles H. Gaus of Albany, ex-Mayor N. V. V. Franchot of Olean, ex-Judge J. Rider Cady, of Hudson; John I. Platt, of Poughkeepsie; H. J. Kreinhelder, of Buffalo; Senator W. S. C. Wiley, of Catskill; Senator James D. Feeter, of Little Falls; Lieutenant Governor Woodruff and George H. Roberts, jr., of Brooklyn, George W. Aldridge, of Rochester; Congressman John K. Stewart, of Amsterdam; ex-Senator Lispenard Stewart and Robert C. Morris, of New-York; Judge William E. Scripture, of Rome; Congressman M. E. Driscoll, of Syracuse; ex-Senator George B. Sloan, of Oswego; George I. Wilbur, of Oneonta; ex-Governor Frank S. Black, of Troy; George Cromwell, president of the Borough of Richmond; W. R. Sackett, of Gouverneur; W. W. Worden, of Saratoga Springs; ex-Assemblyman C. A. Sloane, of Watkins; ex-Assemblyman Harry M. Glen, of Seneca County; William J. Tully, of Steuben County; Edward Thompson, of Suffolk County; Senator Edwin C. Stewart, of Tompkins County; E. D. Coykendall, of Ulster County; Congressman L. W. Emerson, of Warren County; ex-Lieutenant Governor Charles T. Saxton, of Clyde; David T. Travis, of Peekskill, and Frederick C. Stevens, of Attica.

The candidates who will be notified are Governor Odell, of his nomination for Governor; Senator Frank W. Higgins, of his nomination for Lieutenant Governor; Assemblyman John F. O'Brien, of Clinton County, of his nomination for Secretary of State; Controller Nathan L. Miller, of his nomination for Controller; John G. Wickser, of Buffalo, of his nomination for State Treasurer; Deputy Attorney General Henry B. Coman, of his nomination for Attorney General; State Engineer Edward A. Bond, of his renomination for State Engineer and Surveyor, and Judge William E. Werner, of his nomination for associate judge of the Court of Appeals.

Governor Odell, in accepting a renomination, it is said, will review the acts of the Republican State administration in the last two years and express the policy of the Republican party upon all important questions, as defined in its platform.

It is presumed that Senator Platt will make an address in notifying to Governor Odell his nomination for Governor. After the ceremony of notification is over, the Governor will entertain his guests at luncheon.

It was stated to-day that nothing definite had yet been decided upon by the Governor in regard to his plans for campaign work, and that he would go to New-York City the latter part of the coming week, and, in company with Senator Platt and Mr. Dunn, would consider all such affairs. Lieutenant Governor Woodruff desires Governor Odell to open the campaign in Brooklyn with a speech, on October 13. The Governor, if his health is restored by that time, will deliver an address on the afternoon of that day at the fair of the Jewish Hospital Association in the Academy of Music, Brooklyn.

The officials of the Republican State Committee are said to desire the Governor to undertake a speechmaking tour through the State, beginning in the southern tier of counties. The Governor would make this trip in a special train, and the other candidates for State offices would accompany him. The trip would last ten days. It is also proposed to send out a second train from New-York City in another direction through the State, and to have as speakers upon this train ex-Governor Frank S. Black, Senator Depew, Lieutenant Governor Woodruff and Job E. Hedges.

POLICE FIGHT PICKPOCKETS.

OFFICERS IN PASSAIC CAPTURE TWO FROM THIS CITY AFTER USING REVOLVERS—THREE ESCAPE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Passaic, N. J., Oct. 4.—In a fierce battle with five New-York pickpockets this afternoon in Main-ave. many shots were fired and great excitement prevailed among the hundreds of women and children who were in the street at the time. One of the thieves was shot while making his escape, and two only were captured, the others escaping through City Hall Park.

The pickpockets had been working on a Newark trolley car, and were detected by a conductor, who informed Policemen Turner and Radcliffe. They found the men in a crowd of shoppers. When they attempted to arrest them the pickpockets put up a fierce fight. They ran, and the police drew their revolvers and fired. Two submitted to arrest, but the other three ran through Main-ave., with the officers and a crowd of citizens in pursuit.

Twenty shots from the revolvers of the police failed to hit them, though one fell from a shot from Radcliffe's revolver. The men escaped, however. The two men under arrest refused to give their names, and say they live at No. 1312 Broadway, New-York. The fight and pursuit of the men caused great excitement among the shoppers in the avenue, who fled at the sound of the shots.

REITZ HERE TO LECTURE.

KRUEGER'S SECRETARY OF STATE SAYS HE WILL NOT RETURN TO THE TRANSVAAL.

Francis John Reitz, ex-Secretary of State of the South African Republic or Transvaal, arrived here yesterday with Mrs. Reitz on the Statendam, from Holland. They were met at the pier by their son, Joubert Reitz, who has been in this country since his release from prison, and about thirty Irish-Americans, Boer sympathizers.

At the Everett House, last night, Mr. Reitz said he was here to lecture, partly for the money, but chiefly to tell the world how England had heaped indignities on his country. He said he had no spite, personally, against the English, but, like many other Boers, would never return to the Transvaal to live.

"I would arraign the English on four charges," said he.

"First, their brutal treatment of women and children. Second, their army burned almost every farmstead in the country over which we fought, but they refuse to compensate the losers, our farmers, whose sole source of livelihood was their farms, according to The Hague treaty. Third, because of the army of Kaffirs, who killed and wounded prisoners and mutilated the dead. Fourth, their treatment of the Cape rebels. When the five Boer generals, before the surrender, saw Kitchener and Milner, they obtained verbal promises, before witnesses, that these Cape rebels should be punished in no way save their loss of suffrage, and the English generals also promised to use their utmost efforts with King Edward that at the coronation a general amnesty might be proclaimed. Then Chamberlain, in the Blue Book of September 5, repudiated all this, and they had to swear the special oath of allegiance.

"I think there is a period of prosperity ahead for the Boers. I am glad they have gone back to their farms; it is best for them and for the country to settle down and forget the war spirit. But, like many others, I can never go back there to live."

DECLINES TO RUN ON POPULIST TICKET.

THE REV. CHARLES M. SHELDON FILES CERTIFICATE WITH KANSAS SECRETARY OF STATE.

Topeka, Kan., Oct. 4.—The Rev. Charles M. Sheldon filed with the Secretary of State to-day a formal declination of the nomination for Congressman-at-Large on the Allied Populist ticket. Mr. Sheldon previously had refused the nomination, but in some way his name had been filed with the remainder of the ticket, making this action necessary. Most of the nominees of the Allied Populists have declined, and it is probable that another convention will be held.

WHAT BIT THE OTHER ONE?

Professor Douglas H. Campbell, of Leland Stanford, Jr., University, tells this story of an English stagecoach, which was drawn by a flea-bitten gray and a skewbald mare. The color of the horses aroused the curiosity of an American passenger.

"I say, driver, what color would you call that near leader?" he asked, pointing out the horse, whose gray coat was sprinkled with black specks.

"'E's a flea-bitten gray, sir," replied the driver.

"For goodness' sake! Then, tell me, what bit the other one?"

THE MILK SUPPLY.

ITS INFLUENCE UPON THE HEALTH OF CROWDED CENTRES.

When a short time since The Tribune, in an editorial commenting upon the figures just then made public, showing that in August last there were 400 more deaths from typhoid fever than in the same month of the two years immediately preceding, ascribed impure milk as the cause, it found few to dispute the charge, for most of this newspaper reading community hold within their recollection well defined instances which amply support its truth, such, for example, as the typhoid epidemic of 1897, in Newark, responsibility for which the Board of Health of that city lodged at the doors of six dairies which supplied it.

Indeed, 'tis not difficult to make out cases against impure milk as the source of most contagious or infectious diseases, particularly scarlet fever, pulmonary tuberculosis, diphtheria and the devastating "summer complaint" of infant humanity. Within a few years the Board of Health of Montclair traced and found the source of the scarlet fever then ravaging the town to be a single dairy. Within a year the same dairy was proven to have introduced diphtheria into Montclair.

And The Tribune was equally within the mark when, in the editorial before cited, it assured its readers that "an epidemic of typhoid is practically impossible (although it admits that it always exists at this time of the year, in all large cities), and explained that it only needs the enforcement of "the great law enumerated by Pasteur, by physicians and boards of health to extirpate" its seeds—bacteria.

But it might have added a still stronger assurance, even, of protection to users of this fertile source of disease—which is yet a necessity—than is extended by the municipalities. This better guardianship is exercised by those reputable concerns—like the well known Borden Condensed Milk Company, for example—who for their own protection, beginning at the very initial point of danger, regulate the feeding of cows on wholesome, pure foods, and insist on cleanly cattle and cleanly surroundings for them, cleanly dairies and utensils, operated by cleanly help, and on milk which tests a high standard of cream value and a minimum of bacteria.

Of course one has to exercise care and forethought in the selection of a dealer, for not all of them adopt the above policy—not many, in fact, for these exactions make it difficult for them to get milk from the farmer, but they can be found easily, the magnitude of their establishments and manner of equipment rendering them conspicuous among their fellows, and their long years of honorable service affording the best possible guarantees of their worthiness to be intrusted with supplying this provision, upon which the very lives of the infant portion of the community in such large measure depends.

As for the others, those whose slogan is the name of the county (as though it were the locality, rather than the conditions, which should be most considered) from which their milk comes, and whose policy is to get the most milk with the least friction (with the farmer), how carefully they are to be avoided is most impressively fixed in the minds of those who have seen the receiving stations of these wholesale concerns and the dairies which supply them, and who have examined the unfit food given the cattle, and the general uncleanliness of buildings and utensils.

Nor do the criminal methods of these enemies to the public health consist only of sins of omission, as was shown the other day in the arraignment in the Court of Special Sessions of some thirty retail dealers for selling adulterated milk, when Justice Holt proclaimed "the wholesale dealers in fault" and proceeded to fine the latter (who furnished these retailers) heavily.

It must be understood that the State law requires only 3 per cent of butter fat, or these selfish gentry, who cannot stomach supplying a 4 per cent product (when they are so fortunate as to get it—for it is not to be supposed they always do, from the class of farmers they have debauched), proceed to reduce the average with water. And can it be thought that the persons who will adulterate milk will be scrupulous about the character of that water or the source from whence they draw it, or even about the vessel in which they keep or convey it? Given water containing disease germs, there is not a better nature medium into which they could be introduced than milk—so these wholesalers (and they are the chief offenders, though the skirts of the farmer and the retailer are not always clear) not only impoverish, but actually poison the milk they supply.

Perhaps it may interest, as it certainly will instruct, The Tribune's readers if the modern sanitary and hygienic methods of handling this very important item of the provision supply, milk, are here described. As a concrete example is easiest to comprehend and to remember, let the Bordens, conscientious and intelligent exponents of these advanced and approved methods, serve:

It goes without saying that their twenty-five receiving stations are located throughout the country, in the dairy sections, where the supply is most to be relied on as to quality and quantity, and that their delivery depots of the same number are to be found in the most important centres of population, so it only remains to describe their manner of conducting these, and their mode of dealing with the farmer, the initial source from which they get their supply.

To begin with the latter, he must furnish under stipulations which may be epitomized as follows: He must do his milking in the most cleanly manner and into prescribed pails; must strain the milk through wire cloth strainers of one hundred meshes to the inch, and thoroughly cool it immediately after it is drawn from the cow to expel animal heat; then keep it in vessels immersed in vats containing three times as much water which is constantly renewed to prevent fouling or smell, and kept at an even temperature of 60 degrees; the milk must be conveyed to the factory in spring wagons, the cans covered with clean canvas, the room in which the milk is kept and cooled shall be used for no other purpose, shall have no entrance to the stables, and shall be perfectly ventilated; the milk and cans shall be kept free from impurities of all kinds, the latter thoroughly rinsed with clean water and carefully examined before using; the night's and morning's milk—excepting remnants, which shall be so designated—shall not be mixed; the milk shall be delivered to factory on first delivery after milking; no milk from cow that has calved in ten days, or that will calve in sixty, or from cows in unhealthy condition, shall be delivered; the cans not in use shall be turned down on rack three feet from the ground, covers off; if company's inspectors find any of certain specified causes of complaint to exist the milk may be rejected; if any member or servant of family of farmer be sick with infectious disease company must be immediately notified; company may send sanitary or veterinary inspectors at will to examine herd and order unsafe cattle removed therefrom, temporarily or permanently, as may be required—a proviso is made that there shall be no needless sacrifice of herd; during months that cows are stabled, manure and all uncleanly matter shall be removed daily, no horse or other manure shall be used for bedding, and every precaution shall be taken to prevent dust, dirt or any foreign substance falling into pails while milking is being done; cows shall not be fed on certain objectionable foods which impart disagreeable flavor to milk or render it unwholesome; company's inspectors shall at all times have access to and right to examine cows, the place in which they are kept, and that for cooling milk and keeping pails and strainers; stables and sheds shall be thoroughly lighted with windows and ventilated, and whitewashed within two months after making of contract. On the other hand, the company engages to clean and steam, free of charge, at factory the inside of all cans—the farmer must keep the outside clean and bright, and the latter must be scalded in boiling water, and dry night and morning all pails and strainers employed in dairy. These stipulations, although reasonable, indicate with startling clearness the perils the company has to guard the consumer against, and they also show why this concern, when recently it attempted to locate a receiving station in a certain neighborhood, was prevented by the impossibility of making terms with its farmers although it pays the highest market price—its price is the equivalent of the best creamery butter, and would save the farmer the making and marketing of the latter. The said farmers would rather trade with the wholesaler who asks only quantity and makes no tiresome stipulations!

At the factory, or receiving station, the company tests chemically for butter fats, and bacteriologically for germs. The milk which reaches its high standard of richness and purity is then bottled, placed in cases—ice-packed—conveyed to railway stations in canvas covered wagons, and thence to delivery depots in the cities, in refrigerated cars, under seal, which remains unbroken until delivered to the company's employes at destination. It is hardly necessary to say that the same minute care as to cleanliness and safety from dust and disease germs the company demands of the farmer prevails at the receiving depot, where every adjunct that modern sanitary science can demand, American ingenuity can suggest or many years' practical experience can advise, are to be found.

A visit to one of the company's delivery depots here would be a revelation to the average citizen. The one the writer inspected, through the courtesy of the company, is a handsome five story structure occupying several city lots, on the upper West Side, and looks more like a fine apartment house—as to its exterior—than a place of business, and it is quite certain no residence in its neighborhood boasts of greater cleanliness, better light and ventilation, or is more absolutely free from odors of any kind. Yet its top story is used for storage of peat moss (horse bedding) and hay, and grain for horses (horse feeding) and the next stories for stables for its splendid horses (some of them weigh a ton apiece), horse baths and a smithy (it would compare well with any gentleman's kitchen); the next for a large and well appointed counting room and office, lavatories and lockers for the employes, harness room (the harness is cleaned daily), and a storage department for such of the company's delivery wagons, trucks and horse ambulances (the company is its own S. P. C. A.), as are not in use, and the lower floor for the unloading of trucks and the loading of delivery wagons, the cleaning and sterilizing of bottles and the scalding of cans, and the storage of milk (in ice) awaiting delivery.

Seemingly the sanitary science of the day has exhausted itself in providing here safeguards against dirt, disease germs and contaminating odors, and yet the company's manager does not appear to take any chances, for every hole and corner of the structure and the furnishings therein, the utensils, tools, vehicles, everything, are constantly being washed, scoured, or flushed. If New-York's water supply ever runs short, the Borden's delivery depots will be largely responsible.

VOTE NEW STOCK FOR ST. PAUL.

COMMON STOCK TO THE VALUE OF $25,000,000 WILL BE ISSUED.

Chicago, Oct. 4.—Stockholders of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St Paul Railroad Company met in Milwaukee to-day at an adjourned meeting and voted to issue $25,000,000 of new common stock. According to Roswell Miller, chairman of the board, at least $10,000,000 of this new stock will be used to replace money paid out of the gross earnings for new lines and extensions and permanent betterments. It is the policy of the company that whenever betterments are paid for out of earnings, an equal return shall be made to the stockholders, either in stocks or bonds. The remainder of the new issue will be used to extend the lines to counteract the combination and consolidation of rival railroad companies.

The St. Paul road now has a surplus in its treasury of more than $25,000,000. This sum, together with the proceeds of the new issue, will give the road sufficient funds to build from any of its Western or Northwestern terminals to the Pacific Coast.

ATHLETES TO GO TO ENGLAND.

HJERTBERG PLANS TO TAKE MIXED TEAM ABROAD.

Another athletic invasion of England is planned, this time by a team of American track athletes, who plan to go to Great Britain in the summer of 1903. The project is under the direction of Ernest W. Hjertberg, at present trainer of the Columbia track team and formerly trainer of the track athletes of the disbanded Knickerbocker Athletic Club. Hjertberg says that he already has guarantees for the expenses of the trip.

Hjertberg believes that he can form an all American team that would simply sweep the Englishmen off their feet. He plans to have his team neither entirely professional nor amateur, but to include in it both classes of athletes, so long as they are the best in their line.

SAYS HE HAS FOUND DR. BATES.

DISPATCH RECEIVED BY MISSING MAN'S WIFE AS SHE IS ABOUT TO SAIL.

Mrs. William H. Bates, whose husband has been missing since August 30, and her son sailed on the steamer Finland yesterday to see if a patient lying ill at the Charing Cross Hospital is her husband. The steamer had barely left the pier when a telegram was received at her home, No. 567 Park-ave., from a person supposed to be C. A. Bates, her husband's father, dated Washington, it read:

Mrs. William H. Bates:
Do not sail for Europe. Willie has been located, and is not in Europe. Will be in New-York City to-day or to-morrow. BATES.

Dr. Bates, who was spending the summer in Newport, came to this city in the latter part of August, and on August 30 disappeared. The next day Mrs. Bates received a letter from her husband saying that he was going away for some little time, and telling her not to worry about him. When she returned from Newport and found that her husband had taken practically nothing with him, she became frightened, and sent out a general alarm through the Police Department. A few days ago word was received here that an unknown man answering to Dr. Bates's description was lying ill in the Charing Cross Hospital, London.

SEPARATE CITY AND STATE ELECTIONS.

THE CITIZENS UNION OF EAST ORANGE TAKES ACTION ON REPEAL OF MEEKER LAW.

The Citizens Union of East Orange last night at the opening meeting of the campaign took action on the repeal of the Meeker Election law, a measure which has caused much unfavorable criticism. The meeting received a report of the committee appointed to consider the subject, holding that the Meeker law, by destroying the old separation between municipal and State elections was detrimental to the interests of local politics, and was conceived with the object of fastening party control upon the State. This report was adopted, and resolutions were passed pledging the Citizens Union to immediate and concerted action for the repeal of the Meeker law. It is hoped that this agitation begun by the Citizens Union in East Orange will lead to legislation at the next session of the legislature.

The report of the committee says: "By this act New-Jersey abolished the spring elections and forced party politics into the conduct of city affairs. Other States have taken the contrary course. In New-York the separation of city and political elections is deemed so important as to be provided for in the State constitution."

MR. VREELAND PRAISES ORGANIZATION.

TELLS METROPOLITAN'S MEN THAT EMPLOYER AND EMPLOYE CAN BEST SETTLE DISPUTES.

The sixth anniversary entertainment of the Metropolitan Street Railway Association was held in the Metropolitan Opera House last night. The Opera House was full to the topmost gallery.

A crowd had begun to gather fully an hour before the doors were opened. It consisted of men, women and children, and extended halfway across Broadway. When the outer doors—three of them—were opened, only one of the inner doors was made available, and there was, in consequence, a congestion between the outer and inner doors. Roundsman Bauer, of the West Thirtieth-st. station, and the ten policemen detailed for duty at the entertainment were unable to control the crowd, and several children were hurt in the crush.

The entertainment began with a speech by President H. H. Vreeland of the Interurban Railway Company, which controls the Metropolitan lines, in which he congratulated the association on its rapid growth and financial success. He praised especially the insurance feature and the pension system—the first of the kind ever organized on a street railway property.

Mr. Vreeland then took up the relation between employers and employes, saying that such questions had always been, with them, settled amicably, leaving no wounds behind them; instead, they had developed a mutual confidence and had proved that the "open door" of the management was an actual fact. They had been able, he said, to adjust their differences without loss—a significant fact, considering that in the last twenty years labor troubles had cost the men $257,863,487 and the employers $122,731,121.

In his opinion, Mr. Vreeland continued, this great waste was the result of a failure of knowledge between employers and their men. Such knowledge could only come from acquaintanceship, therefore he advocated the formation of associations similar to their own. If all the labor difficulties, he added, had been left to employers and employes, he felt sure they would have been adjusted without waste and would have tended to a narrowing of the breach between capital and labor.

A vaudeville entertainment followed.

DEWEY'S FLAGSHIP SAILS.

THE MAYFLOWER, WHICH THE ADMIRAL WILL OCCUPY IN THE COMING MANŒUVRES, LEAVES THE NAVY YARD FOR WASHINGTON.

The converted yacht Mayflower will be used by Admiral Dewey for his flagship at the midwinter manœuvres in the West Indies. The Mayflower left the Brooklyn Navy Yard yesterday morning for Washington. Although Admiral Dewey will be at the manœuvres as an observer, he will have command and will issue orders from the Mayflower. It is not thought that his vessel will take part in the manœuvres.

The Mayflower was fitted out as an auxiliary cruiser and has a good battery. Admiral Dewey will enjoy on the Mayflower all the comforts which he could have ashore, and will have the converted yacht all to himself.

The tug Leyden, which is in dry dock at the navy yard, will go to the midwinter manœuvres to serve as tender to the torpedo flotilla.

ASK FOR RECEIVER FOR COMPANY.

STOCKHOLDERS OF NEW-