PLAN UNDER DISCUSSION.

Continued from first page.

prescribe the rates that should be substituted. If the roads should refuse to comply, the next move on the part of the government would be the institution by the commission of suit in the proper United States Circuit Court to enforce the commission's order. The findings of fact, by the commission would be deemed in such a suit to be prima facie correct, but the carriers could introduce other and further proof than that given before the commission, and virtually have the case retried in the Circuit Court. Even if the court should decree an enforcement of the Interstate Commerce Commission's order to the roads, the latter could continue the litigation almost interminably by appealing to the Circuit Court of Appeals and thence to the highest tribunal in the land.

MR. KNOX AND MR. WILCOX.

Attorney General Knox said to-day that he had been asked about the statement made by Mr. Wilcox yesterday at the White House, that he had written to the President and the Attorney General in June last, asserting that the United Mine Workers was a trust interfering with the operations of the Delaware and Hudson company in mining coal in Pennsylvania. Mr. Knox said of this statement:

I did not take Mr. Wilcox seriously upon this subject. Any one desiring to know his calm views upon that subject, deducted from the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States, will be much interested in two articles by Mr. Wilcox, the first one entitled "The Recent Construction of the Anti-Trust Act," in "The Forum" for December, 1898, and the other upon the "Futility of the Anti-Trust Act," in "The Forum" for February, 1900. In the first of these articles Mr. Wilcox expresses his construction of the statute in these words: "The statute applies to nothing save interstate commerce, which begins when the subjects thereof begin to move to their place of destination and ends when they are sold. Local facilities or individual services incident to this operation are no part of interstate commerce, and are not covered by the act." In both his articles Mr. Wilcox makes clear that he thinks mining and its operations are not within the provisions of the statute.

MITCHELL STILL CONFIDENT.

President Mitchell and the other members of the miners' committee who attended yesterday's conference left Washington at 10:50 o'clock this morning over the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad for their headquarters at Wilkesbarre. Before boarding the train Mr. Mitchell said that probably soon after his arrival in Wilkesbarre he would issue directions to the miners as to how to proceed, but he could not say positively what he would do. Asked what directions, if any, he would issue, he replied that any directions issued would only be for the continuance of the strike.

"Do you feel," he was asked, "that public sentiment will sustain you in continuing the strike?"

"It certainly must do so after the result of yesterday's conference," he replied. "We are confident that we have the sympathy of every workingman in the country, and we believe that we will have the financial support of most of them."

"Is the outside contribution sufficient to relieve present distress?"

"I can't state the exact amount, but so far we have been able to relieve all cases of absolute want, and we expect the contributions to increase in volume. We feel quite confident of being able to continue the strike through the winter, but we shall regret very much to have to do so, not only on our own account, but on account of the public. Indeed, if only the interests of the miners and the operators were concerned the strike would be of comparatively little general importance."

Mr. Mitchell referred to the charge of lawlessness made by the coal operators in the conference yesterday, saying: "Several of them made the statement that there had been twenty murders by the strikers since the beginning of the strike. We challenged the statement on the spot, and I volunteered to tender my resignation then and there if it could be proved that there had been twenty deaths, all told, from violence since the inception of the strike. The proposition was not accepted. The truth is that there have been just seven deaths, and three of these were caused by the coal and iron police employed by the mine operators. The trouble is that these men never go to the mines, and they accept without question all the representations made to them."

It is not yet known whether or not President Roosevelt will issue a statement commenting upon the outcome of yesterday's coal strike conference. Some of the Cabinet members advise him against such a course.

Late last evening the operators who were in the conference called on Secretary Root, but the position they had assumed made it impossible to carry the negotiations further, although various phases of the situation were briefly discussed.

Nearly all the visitors at the White House today discussed the coal strike situation. Attorney General Knox and Secretary Root were the first callers. Secretary Hay was with the President for some time. Senator Scott, of West Virginia, who called, was asked by the President to give him his views on the situation. Carroll D. Wright, Commissioner of Labor, called to present to the President some statistics he had prepared concerning the mining situation. Postmaster General Payne, who attended all the preliminary strike conferences, was at the White House in the afternoon. Controller Ridgely also saw the President.

OPERATORS STILL FIRM.

DECLARE OFFER TO HAVE JUDGES AS ARBITERS BEST WAY OF SETTLEMENT.

The presidents of anthracite roads and the coal operators who attended the conference at the White House on Friday returned to this city yesterday morning, with the exception of President Baer of the Reading. They indicated in their talks after reaching the city that there would be no compromise with the strikers, that efforts to reopen mines would be continued and that the coal strike can end only by the return of the miners to work. David Wilcox, vice-president of the Delaware and Hudson Railroad Company, said:

The coal operators made it entirely plain that they were using every effort to produce coal; that if full protection were furnished by the lawful authorities the production would increase very rapidly and that the obstruction of such production was due to the methods set on foot by the United Mine Workers, whose representatives were present. Still further, it is constantly asserted that the operators have said that there was nothing to arbitrate. This statement is absolutely without foundation, as the operators have never said anything of the sort. On the contrary, at the conference yesterday the operators made a suggestion looking to arbitration of future difficulties, which would be entirely just and practicable. This was that if the men would return to work in case there should be any grievances at any colliery, and the employer and employes should be unable to agree in reference to them, the differences should be settled by the judges of the Court of Common Pleas of the district in which the colliery is located. This would place the ultimate decision of any such differences in the hands of lawfully constituted officials elected by the people and by reason of local conditions having full knowledge of the facts. The operators offered to embody this provision in contractual form if desired. It was, in fact, an offer by the operators to submit to compulsory arbitration.

Mr. Mitchell has repeatedly said that he did not insist upon recognition of the mine workers' association. Notwithstanding, this offer of compulsory arbitration was immediately and flatly declined by him on behalf of the mine workers, although this would secure everything asked except recognition of the union.

The attention of the President and Attorney General was directed to the fact the United Mine Workers' Association is a body which seeks to control the supply and production of all the coal of the country, both anthracite and bituminous, and of the labor employed therein; that this is a combination and monopoly of interstate commerce under the federal Anti-Trust act, as has been held in numerous cases; that the precedent of the Debs case covers this association exactly, and that the Circuit Court of the United States has held that this identical mine workers' association exists for illegal purposes and seeks to accomplish them by illegal means. It was suggested that if the course were adopted which was pursued in the Debs case, and was so effective in quelling the Chicago riots, the present strike could be ended next week. That course would be for the United States to file a bill in equity against this illegal combination and obtain a preliminary injunction, which would be granted at once, because the Circuit Court has already passed upon the question of legality. In case that injunction should be disregarded and the process of the court defied the federal troops could be used, if necessary, to enforce obedience thereto. It is, however, most unlikely that anything of the sort would be necessary, because no doubt such an injunction would be obeyed. The President and the Attorney General were strongly urged to follow the precedent in this case which was set by their predecessors President Cleveland and Attorney General Olney, the lawfulness of whose action was fully sustained by all the courts.

E. B. Thomas, chairman of the board of the Erie, who represented that company at the conference with President Roosevelt at Washington, said:

There is nothing to add to my statement at Washington yesterday in respect to the proposition made by us, that in case we cannot satisfactorily adjust any grievance with our own employes it shall be referred to the judges of the Court of Common Pleas of the district in which the colliery is situated for final determination. This certainly provides a tribunal which affords the miners every possible protection; but we cannot be expected to turn the conduct of property which involves the interests of such a large number of people over to the control of an irresponsible and illegal association, and place the lives and property of our loyal employes at their mercy. Our offer affords every opportunity for fair and liberal treatment, with appeal to an impartial tribunal, free from the influences of the bituminous coal combination. Our forces of men are increasing, and we produced yesterday over four thousand tons of coal.

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

It is not unlikely that the public may jump at the conclusion that Mr. Mitchell offered to resume operations immediately, in order that the suffering public might be relieved at once. I think it worth while to call attention to the fact that Mitchell offered at yesterday's conference to make an agreement "for not less than one year or more than five years, as may be mutually determined." Now, the point I wish to make clear right here is this: Mitchell cannot order an immediate resumption of work, because the by-laws of the United Mine Workers declare that such a proposition must first be submitted to a convention of its delegates. That cannot be done in less than two weeks' time. That much notice, I am told, is called for in the by-laws. The public will observe that there is a great difference between resuming work immediately and resuming work at the end of two weeks. In a word, Mitchell's proposition has a string to it. Moreover, how do the operators know that Mitchell can control his men? Didn't they go back on him at Hazleton two years ago, when he ordered them not to strike?

The trouble is that there are two sides to this fight—the responsible side and the irresponsible one. The operators stand for something; the miners are in a position to draw out of any agreement their leaders may make. It is practically impossible to make a binding agreement with Mitchell.

John Markle, the independent operator, head of the firm of G. B. Markle and Company, who was present at the conference, spent some time in conference with J. P. Morgan at Mr. Morgan's office, yesterday. In speaking of the conference, he said:

I am satisfied that President Roosevelt did not know the situation of affairs in the anthracite coal fields when he invited us to the conference yesterday. I believe that he is now taking the necessary steps to acquaint himself with the situation. I am absolutely convinced, from opinions of eminent lawyers, that Mr. Wilcox's statement as to the right of the President to act is sound. I have no hesitancy in saying that when the President realizes that he has power to act he will take such measures as are vested in him to establish law and order in the anthracite coal fields. I am satisfied that the President was very much impressed by the statements presented by the presidents of the coal roads and the coal operators.

Asked about the reports that the President had shown himself annoyed by the manner of some of the operators at the conference, Mr. Markle said:

"I saw no evidence of annoyance."

AN OFFER TO THE PRESIDENT.

MR. BARY WOULD TURN OVER COAL LANDS IN SOUTHERN STATES.

Charles Bary, president of the Kentucky Coal, Lumber, Iron and Oil Company, at No. 74 Broadway, yesterday sent to President Roosevelt a letter, professing to be moved by a sense of duty to the public and to represent certain corporations owning coal lands in the South. He begged leave to present to the President the following proposition:

These corporations control, in fee, more than one million acres of coal lands in Kentucky, Virginia, West Virginia and Tennessee, upon which mining operations may be prosecuted at once.

We are prepared to recognize the demands of union labor and to immediately turn over our coal properties for operation upon such terms as you may propose.

In making this offer we assume that the influence of Your Excellency will secure such co-operation as may be necessary to provide the means for immediately operating our mines and getting our product distributed to the various points of demand.

We assure Your Excellency that we are actuated by the highest sense of public duty and are prepared to make our business interests secondary to the purpose of relieving the public needs, and to establish a system of coal mining which will protect and benefit the laborer as well as the operator, and make impossible in the future such conditions as now confront the public.

In the absence of Mr. Bary from his office yesterday afternoon it was said there that the properties controlled by the corporations which he represents comprise a number of widely separated tracts, that in some of these are deposits of anthracite, but most of the properties carry cannel coal. It was said that Mr. Bary recently moved to this city from Chicago.

TO RUN COAL TRAINS ON SUNDAY.

NORFOLK AND WESTERN THINKS VIOLATION OF VIRGINIA LAW WILL BE WINKED AT BECAUSE OF FAMINE.

Roanoke, Va., Oct. 4.—The following official statement was given out at the general offices of the Norfolk and Western Railway Company to-day:

Instructions have been issued to run coal trains on Sunday through the State of Virginia and elsewhere in order to expedite the shipments of coal for the relief of communities and interests suffering and imperilled for the want of fuel, and these coal trains will continue to run on Sunday during the existing coal famine.

General Manager L. E. Johnson of the Norfolk and Western said that this move was necessary on account of the unusual demand for coal. The laws of Virginia prohibit the running of freight trains on Sunday, but under the circumstances it is thought that the action of the railroad will not be construed as a violation of the law. The daily output of coal in the Flat Top and Pocahontas fields along the line of the Norfolk and Western is at present six hundred cars, or about 24,000 tons. The full output of these mines is nine hundred cars daily, but the tracks are so badly congested now that it is not possible to move more than six hundred cars. With the Sunday movement the Norfolk and Western expects to be able to send nine hundred cars, or 36,000 tons, of coal daily.

PETITION FOR EXTRA SESSION.

ONE BEING CIRCULATED IN ILLINOIS BY SENATOR MASON—TEMPORARY RECEIVER EXPECTED.

Chicago, Oct. 4.—Six thousand Illinois citizens in the last twenty-four hours have signed a petition asking President Roosevelt to call an extra session of Congress to enact a measure for the prevention of a coal famine. One method suggested in the petition is a provision for the appointment of a temporary receiver to operate the Pennsylvania mines. The petition is being circulated all over Chicago and throughout Illinois under the direction of Senator Mason.

"There are numerous instances where temporary receivers have been appointed for the management of public utilities," said Senator Mason, "and which afford ample precedent for such an action in the present emergency. Railroads have been thus treated by the courts upon the petition of the people, as can be shown by the records."

BAER HAS NOTHING MORE TO SAY.

Philadelphia, Oct. 4.—President Baer, of the Philadelphia and Reading Railway Company, returned from Washington to his office this morning. He said that he had nothing to say beyond the statement published this morning.

CROKER CANNOT BLOCK HIM NOW.

To Martin H. Vogel, a lawyer, with offices at No. 27 William-st., and living in the XXIXth Assembly District, has been offered the Democratic Congress nomination in the XIIIth District. This district has James W. Perry as the Republican candidate and is strongly Republican. Two years ago Vogel tried to get the nomination in a strong Democratic district but Richard Croker destroyed his hopes by saying:

"You are too young."

It is considered doubtful if Vogel will accept this nomination, in retaliation for the previous rebuff.

COLER REMAINS SILENT.

At the Hoffman House last night Bird S. Coler saw the reporters, but observed his rule of not talking for publication. He had a short conference with William Hepburn Russell, but later declared that politics was not discussed.

TERMS OF THE JAPANESE LOAN.

London, Oct. 4.—The Japanese loan of $25,000,000 will be issued October 7. The price will be 90-41.

SUCCESS

is often in purchasing at bargain prices. That's why people consult those "Little Ads. of the People."

NEW CARIBBEAN SQUADRON.

SECRETARY MOODY'S ORDER TO ADMIRALS HIGGINSON AND COGHLAN.

Washington, Oct. 4.—Secretary Moody has issued the following order, creating the new Caribbean division, directed to Admirals Higginson and Coghlan:

The Caribbean division, United States naval force, North Atlantic Station, under the command of the second in command, has been established, with headquarters at Culebra, Porto Rico, and you will assume command of that division.

The following named vessels have been detailed for this duty: The Olympia, flagship; the Montgomery, the Detroit, the Marietta, the Machias and the Panther.

The duties of the division include, so far as pertains to the navy, the safeguarding of American interests in those countries that border on the Caribbean, the cultivating of friendly relations with their people, the protecting of American citizens resident there in property or other rights, the carrying out of the provisions of the existing treaties, and in general exercising legitimate interest toward the maintenance of peace in these regions.

The commanding officer of the naval station, Porto Rico, will be kept informed of the itinerary of the division commander, in order that vessels of this force may quickly communicate with the division commander through the commandant at San Juan, who will expedite the transmission of all messages.

Admiral Coghlan has been assigned to command of this division.

THE G. A. R. ENCAMPMENT.

HEADQUARTERS OPENED BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Washington, Oct. 4.—National headquarters for the thirty-sixth national encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic were opened to-day at the Ebbitt House by General Eli Torrance, commander in chief of that body.

On duty at the hotel with their chief are the following members of the general staff: Colonel John McElroy, of Washington, senior vice-commander in chief; General Silas H. Towler of Minneapolis, adjutant general; Colonel A. Noel Blakeman, of New-York, chief of staff; Colonel W. A. Wetherbee, of Boston, inspector general, and Justice L. W. Collins, of Minneapolis, member of the national executive committee.

General Torrance, accompanied by members of his staff, called on the President. They also made a call at the office of the citizens' committee, and expressed themselves as highly gratified with the preparations made by the city for the entertainment of the Grand Army. "The work has been perfectly done," said General Torrance, "and I am sure that only unfavorable weather can prevent the reunion being one of the most successful in the nation's history."

The Sixth Army Corps will dedicate the monument to General Horatio G. Wright, the last commander of the corps, at Arlington at 2 p. m. on Tuesday. The speakers will be Generals J. Warren Keifer, J. M. Latta, W. H. Seward, Thomas M. Vincent, John M. Wilson and William P. Craighill and Major H. C. La Rowe. The reunion of the corps will be held in Sherman Tent on Tuesday evening, and will be addressed by Generals Keifer, Latta, Seward and Adam E. King. The reunion of the cavalry corps, Armies of the West, has been set for Tuesday morning, when General R. A. Alger is expected to make an address.

PREACHER GOES BACK TO SWEDEN.

THE REV. RICHARD TJADER'S INTERNATIONAL UNION CHURCH IN THIS CITY CLOSED.

The fates seem to have ordained that the Rev. Richard Tjader shall not do missionary work in this city. His International Union Church, opened in what used to be St. James's Episcopal Church, Seventy-second-st., near Lexington-ave., at a reported cost of $200,000, is closed. Samuel Thorne, Mr. Tjader's father-in-law, who is said to have furnished the money, is in Millbrook. Mr. Tjader is absent in Sweden, preparing, it is said, to remove his family thither. Mrs. Tjader and a large number of Tjader relatives from Sweden are here, but they would not say yesterday why the church had been closed. On the last Sunday in August, at the close of an evening service, Mr. Tjader announced to his congregation that for family reasons there would be no more services, and that the fine place, fitted up only about a year ago, must be given up. There was only a small congregation, the place having never attracted a permanent support exceeding fifty. It is said to have been on the wrong side of Third-ave.

Mr. Tjader was a favorite with the late Dwight L. Moody. He formerly did evangelistic work in Sweden, and there was a romance about his marriage to the daughter of the New-York banker. They met in India. His first essay in mission work in this city was in One-hundredth-st., near Third-ave., where Mr. Thorne assisted him in the purchase of a property. There came an immediate clash with the Rev. Henry M. Tyndall. A committee, of which President Hall, of Union Seminary, was a member, heard both sides, and it was said at the time by Mr. Tjader that the committee decided against him because the Rev. Mr. Tyndall would not give up. The trouble between them was that the Rev. Mr. Tyndall declared the new work infringed upon his preserves. So the property was sold, and a second venture was made in Seventy-second-st.

NOMINATIONS FOR CONGRESS.

Albany, Oct. 4.—The Democrats of the XXIIId Congress District, comprising Albany and Schenectady counties, to-day nominated B. Cleveland Sloan, of Schenectady, formerly of Columbia, S. C., for member of Congress, and adopted a resolution indorsing the State candidates and platform.

Auburn, N. Y., Oct. 4.—For Congressman in the XXXIst District the Democrats have nominated E. K. Burnham, of Wayne, and for Senator in the XXXIXth District, Joel B. Jennings, of Cayuga, is named. Neither had any opposition.

Saratoga, N. Y., Oct. 4.—Clark L. Jordan, of Gloversville, having declined the Democratic nomination for Representative in Congress in the XXVth Congress District, Frank Beebe, of Johnstown, has been nominated in his place.

NOMINATIONS FOR ASSEMBLY.

Buffalo, Oct. 4.—The Democrats of the IId Assembly District to-day nominated George F. Schultz.

Amsterdam, N. Y., Oct. 4.—The Montgomery County Republicans to-day renominated John W. Candee for member of Assembly.

Rome, N. Y., Oct. 4.—The Republicans of the IIId District of Oneida County, at Holland Patent, today nominated John C. Evans, of Rome, for the Assembly.

Nyack, N. Y., Oct. 4.—The Rockland County Republicans to-day nominated George R. Preston, of Ramapo, for the Assembly.

Cobleskill, N. Y., Oct. 4.—The Schoharie County Democratic Convention was held at Middleburg this afternoon and the following nominations made: For member of Assembly, George M. Palmer, of Cobleskill; for Sheriff, Adee V. Baldwin, of Blenheim; for Coroner, Charles K. Frazier, of Cobleskill.

SAID HE WAS LIEUT. CHASE.

ARMY OFFICER FOUND PROSTRATE IN STREET WITH CUT EYE—HAD BEEN ASSAULTED.

Policeman Hughes, of the West Thirtieth-st. station, noticed a crowd at Thirtieth-st. and Sixth-ave. last night at 10 o'clock. He investigated and found that the crowd was surrounding a well dressed young man who was lying on the sidewalk and bleeding from a wound over the eye.

Hughes took the man to the station and there he said that he was Thorndyke P. Chase, a first lieutenant in the United States Army and stationed at Fort Totten. Chase said that he and some friends were standing at Thirtieth-st. and Sixth-ave. when some one ran up and struck him over the eye. Chase had been at the station but a few minutes when two young men came in and said they were his friends and would look out for him. Captain Walsh allowed Chase to go with them.

LAUNCH OF A RUSSIAN CRUISER.

Sebastopol, Oct. 4.—The first class cruiser Otchakoff was successfully launched to-day in the presence of the Czar.

CUBAN RECORDS SHIPPED FROM HAVANA.

Havana, Oct. 4.—The records of the auditor's office, which include vouchers for all disbursements made during the American military government of the island, were shipped on the Ward Line steamer Mexico to-day on their way to Washington. The records filled 127 large cases.

IT IS NOW EXPECTED THAT THE

Removal of The AEOLIAN Company to AEOLIAN HALL,

Their New 12-story Building, 5th Ave. and 34th Street, will take place October 20th.

Prior to this removal the business will be carried on as usual at the present address, 18 West 23d Street, and a complete assortment of Pianolas, Aeolians, and Aeolian Orchestrelles and Aeriol Pianos will be in stock from which to make selection.

The PIANOLA.

THE popularity of the Pianola extends to every corner of the globe, and the instrument is endorsed by every musician of prominence.

A great many people are gifted with keen musical temperaments, but find it difficult to acquire the technique or key-striking part of pianoforte playing. To them the PIANOLA is a source of infinite pleasure.

The PIANOLA enables any one to render with inimitable technique all the pianoforte literature of the world, and is in that respect greater than the finest musician. The performer need not have ever played a scale or chord or learned a note of music.

The beauty of music lies in the individuality of expression, which temperament of the player dictates. With the PIANOLA that is one's sole aim. The technique is always correct. The Pianola gives one a perfect and complete control over time, accent and expression—all those qualities which make up the distinction between human and mechanical playing.

The Cost of the PIANOLA is $250.
Purchasable by monthly payments if desired.

The AEOLIAN COMPANY, 18 West 23d Street.

MOSZKOWSKI says:

Any one hidden in a room nearby who will hear the Pianola for the first time will surely think it is a great virtuoso that plays.

The Aeolian Company
New York.

SELLING AGENTS
FRED'K LOESER & CO
Brooklyn

LAUTER CO.
Newark & Jersey City.

AN ADVANCE IN BIOLOGY.

MENDALL'S LAW AND ITS EFFECTS ON CROSS BREEDING OF PLANTS AND ANIMALS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, Oct. 4.—Government scientists who have just returned from the international conference on plant breeding and hybridization in New-York are unqualifiedly enthusiastic over the exploitation of a new principle in biology which they describe as a discovery as important as that of the atomic theory of matter, or Darwin's enunciation of the origin of species.

This principle, known as Mendall's law, will, it is maintained, enable the breeder of plants, and to a somewhat less degree of animals, to hybridize and cross varieties with the same certainty with which the chemist compounds materials or the mathematician works out an equation. Mendall's law, briefly stated, is that a first cross will result in offspring resembling one or the other parent, but possessing in an undeveloped form, termed by German scientists "recessive," the attributes of the other. The second cross will result in fixed types possessing, respectively, the characteristics of one parent, of both parents, and of both parents in varying degrees. An example furnished is as follows:

A cross between Japanese (colored) dancing mice and non-dancing albino (white) mice will inevitably produce in the second generation prototypes of each of the original progenitors, and also dancing albinos and non-dancing Japanese mice, each in the approximate proportion of one-fourth.

A botanical experiment conducted by Spillman consisted of the crossing of a bearded wheat, having hairy or "velvet" chaff, with a beardless wheat, having smooth or "glabrous" chaff. The second generation consisted of four varieties, two resembling the originals, one bearded with glabrous chaff, the other beardless, with velvet chaff, and each variety was produced in the proportion of one-fourth. Further experiments demonstrated that each variety "bred true" in subsequent generations.

A further demonstration of this principle is found in the fact that where two self-sterile varieties are crossed all subsequent generations are prototypes of the first cross. In the case of the apples of commerce it has heretofore been impossible to foretell what the seed from any variety would produce, but by the hybridization of two self-sterile varieties the variety produced may be perpetuated continuously by the seed produced. The rediscovery of Mendall's law promises to revolutionize the hybridization of plants and the breeding of animals. It has obliterated the now obsolete theories of atavism and transformed cross breeding from anarchy to order. From the point of view of pure science it is a triumph of the first magnitude. From the point of view of applied science it is of incalculable value.

The story of Mendall's law as evolved at the conference referred to is as follows: It was first discovered by a German monk, named Mendall, in 1865. He expounded his theory in what is now said to be one of the finest scientific theses in existence, and printed it in an obscure publication in a little German village, where it attracted practically no attention, and was subsequently lost to the world. Within the last two years the principle was rediscovered, practically simultaneously, by four biological investigators—Hugo de Vries, of Holland; Professor Correns, of Germany; W. Bateson, of St. Andrew's University, of Scotland, and W. J. Spillman, of the United States Department of Agriculture. The first announcement in this country was made in Washington, where Professor Spillman expounded the then but partially proved theory before the Association of American Agricultural Colleges last November. At that time the theory was received with limited credence, but its confirmation in New-York by three foreign investigators, together with the statement that Professor Correns's discovery had served to bring to light Mendall's long forgotten theses, leaves no room for further doubt.

GAMBLERS FAIL TO GET LAND.

WESTCHESTER PROPERTY THEY WERE AFTER SOLD TO A PRIVATE PURCHASER.

Canajoharie, Oct. 4. (Special).—Miss Helen Miller Gould and the other wealthy residents of Irvington-on-the-Hudson, who feared that New-York gamblers would acquire the forty acres adjoining the Gould estate and build on it a gambling place, may now rest easy, for the property has been sold to Mr. Heilner, of New-York, who will build a home for himself on it. The property was sold this week by Willet F. Cook, of this place, who in the last twelve years bought the place piece by piece.

Last spring a sporting man secured an option from Mr. Cook for the purchase of the plot. Later it became known that a number of gamblers were forming a syndicate to take it. Mr. Cook then refused to confer with them, and the scheme soon fell through because of the expiration of the option.

RUSSIAN OFFICIAL SUPPLIES DUTIABLE.

Washington, Oct. 4.—The Treasury Department has decided that hereafter merchandise or official supplies sent from the government of Russia to its consular officers in the United States are subject to duty the same as goods imported by private persons. This action is taken on official advices from the Russian Government that such goods sent from the United States or any other foreign nation to its consular officers in that country are subject to duty. This ruling does not affect supplies sent to the Russian Ambassador in this country, which are admitted duty free.

JUST A LITTLE OF EVERYTHING

is found among the "Little Advertisements of the People" in the narrow columns.

Arnold, Constable & Co.

Misses' and Children's

Autumn Wear.

Walking Suits in Plain and Mixed Cloths.
Norfolk Jackets, Rain Coats, Separate Skirts, Guimpes,
Ensign Suits, School Frocks.
Imported Long Coats in Velour and Kersey.
White Piqué Dresses.

Broadway & 19th Street.

NEW ARBITRATION COURT.

ONE OF A COMPULSORY CHARACTER IN CENTRAL AMERICA.

San Jose, Costa Rica, Oct. 4.—The Central American Court of Compulsory Arbitration has been installed here. Guatemala, however, has refused to participate.

It is rumored that a secret understanding has been arrived at between the delegates as to the action to be taken by the republics in the event of Colombia attacking Nicaragua.

WILL NOT TRANSPORT COMBATANTS.

ADMIRAL CASEY SERVES NOTICE ON THE GOVERNOR OF PANAMA.

Washington, Oct. 4.—The following cable dispatch has been received at the Navy Department from Admiral Casey, on board the Wisconsin, dated Panama, October 3:

Have sent this communication to the American Consul at Panama:

"Inform the Governor that while trains are running under the United States' protection I must decline to transport any combatants, ammunition or arms which might cause interruption of traffic or convert the line of transit into a theatre of hostilities."

E. C. BENEDICT CANCELS CONTRACT.

THE TROUBLE BETWEEN HIM AND TRADES UNION AT GREENWICH RESULTS IN STOPPAGE OF WORK BY HIM.

Greenwich, Conn., Oct. 4 (Special).—The trouble between E. C. Benedict and the Amalgamated Building Trades Council, because Mr. Benedict put some old men whom he had employed for years about his house here at work painting a fence, culminated to-day when Mr. Benedict cancelled the contract for the enlarging of the Maples, his former home, which is now used as a hotel. The work contemplated would have necessitated an expenditure of from $50,000 to $60,000. It was also said here to-day that contracts for building some costly houses here this fall had fallen through because of the demands of the union.

The bosses are opposed to granting more concessions to the union. They say that they have given the union all that it has ever asked for. Three years ago it demanded an eight hour day; last year it wanted more pay, and now more pay is asked and Saturday half holiday with full day's pay. The bosses say that they cannot accede to these demands and make any money in business.

ARMY AND NAVY ORDERS.

Washington, Oct. 4.—The following army and navy orders have been issued:

ARMY.

The retirement of Brigadier General AMOS S. KIMBALL, at his own request, having served more than forty years, is announced.

Major THOMAS C. GOODMAN, paymaster, is relieved from duty in San Francisco and will proceed to Chattanooga to relieve Captain Pierre C. Stevens, paymaster, who will proceed to Manila, relieving Major Hamilton S. Wallace, paymaster, who will proceed to New-York City for duty.

Captain HERBERT S. WHIPPLE, paymaster, is relieved from duty in Denver and will proceed to Manila to relieve Major Elijah W. Halford, paymaster, who will proceed to San Francisco for orders.

Contract Surgeon JOHN M. SHEPHERD, is relieved from Fort Hamilton and will proceed to Fort Rodman.

First Lieutenant HOWARD W. BEAL, assistant surgeon, is relieved from Fort Columbus, and will report at Fort H. G. Wright.

Contract Surgeon ROBERT P. COOKE is relieved from Fort H. G. Wright, and will proceed to Fort Revere.

Second Lieutenant JAMES R. MOXLEY, Philippine Scouts, will proceed to Fort Bayard General Hospital.

Major ISAAC W. BREWER, surgeon volunteers, is honorably discharged, his services being no longer required.

The following transfers are made: Major EDWARD A. GODWIN, from the 7th Cavalry to the 10th Cavalry; Major EZRA B. FULLER, from the 10th Cavalry to the 7th Cavalry.

NAVY.

Captain F. P. GILMORE, to navy yard, Washington, as member of naval examining and retiring boards.

Lieutenant Commander J. N. JORDAN, to Schenectady, N. Y., as inspector of equipment.

Lieutenant Commander F. J. SCHELL, to Naval Academy.

Ensign A. F. H. YATES, to the navy yard at League Island in connection with fitting out the Maine, and on board that vessel when commissioned.

Surgeon H. L. LAW, retired, to naval recruiting rendezvous, Boston.

Lieutenant E. R. POLLOCK, detached E. W. Bliss Company's works, Brooklyn; to the Oregon.

Midshipman F. L. OLIVER, detached the Prairie, to the Bancroft.

Assistant Surgeon J. H. HOLLOWAY, appointed September 27, 1902, with rank of lieutenant (junior grade).

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DEMOCRATS MEET AT BUFFALO.

Buffalo, Oct. 4.—The Democratic County Convention this afternoon nominated Harry M. Kaiser for Sheriff and Edward E. Coatsworth for District Attorney.