New-York Tribune.

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BIG ROCKEFELLER GIFT.

HALF MILLION AS A THANK OFFERING.

TEACHERS COLLEGE TO RECEIVE IT—CONTINGENT ON PAYING DEBTS AND RAISING $250,000 FROM OTHERS.

John D. Rockefeller has given $500,000 to the Teachers College of Columbia University. The gift is to go into the endowment fund of the institution, and Mr. Rockefeller does not dictate how the money is to be spent. It is the largest single gift he has made to any educational institution aside from Chicago University, and is contingent on the payment of all outstanding debts of the college and the raising of $250,000 for endowment from other sources. One-half the gift will be available as soon as the debts of the corporation are paid, and the remainder in instalments of $25,000 whenever an equal sum is received by the treasurer of the college.

When the gift was announced by Dean Russell at the meeting of the board of trustees yesterday afternoon $20,000 was immediately raised among them. This board, consisting of Spencer Trask, chairman; Miss Grace H. Dodge, Newbold Morris, Peter B. Olney, B. Talbot B. Hyde, V. Everit Macy, C. W. Harkness, James Speyer and Dean J. E. Russell, have raised among themselves $2,500,000 since the incorporation of the college.

The offer of the gift just announced was made by J. D. Rockefeller, jr., on behalf of his father, in a letter addressed to Dean Russell, "as a thankoffering to almighty God for the preservation of his family and household on the occasion of the destruction by fire of his country home at Pocantico Hills, N. Y., on the night of September 17, 1902," the letter says, in explaining the occasion of the gift.

THE OUTSTANDING DEBTS.

The outstanding debts of the college at the present time amount to $190,000—$40,000 on land, $140,000 on a heating and lighting plant and alterations made necessary by the removal of the Horace Mann School a year ago, and $10,000 interest charges. The sum of $40,000 is already on hand to liquidate the debt.

Ever since last January Mr. Rockefeller, jr., assisted by Starr J. Murphy, has been investigating the college, and he was impressed by the wide scope of the institution. There is no time set to realize on the gift, but in two years from the time the first $250,000 is given, the college must raise an equal amount.

An anonymous gift of $250,000 for a physical education building has also been given to Teachers College. The gift was made recently, the giver refusing to disclose his name.

The earning capacity of the college has increased to $120,000 a year within six years. This is about 4 per cent on the $3,000,000 invested. Every year has showed the difficulty of making ends meet, and opened up wider fields of activity, which the trustees were unable to enter owing to the expense.

GIFTS FROM THE TRUSTEES.

Of the $2,712,825 11 that has been given to the college, the dean reports all but $300,000 was the gifts of the trustees or their immediate relatives. This, he said, was a testimony to the character of the work of the college, as it showed that those best informed of that work were ready to support it. But it was also a matter of regret, he added, that the college appealed to so few people of means outside of the board of trustees.

Dr. Russell expressed the hope that $3,000,000 could be raised.

The total receipts of the college last year were $273,350 77. These did not include gifts for permanent investment. Eighty six thousand and thirty-five dollars were from gifts, $17,276 63 represented the earnings of the college, and $15,239 14 the income of trust funds.

The total gifts to the college last year amounted in all to $653,172. Of this amount, $392,700 was pledged for special purposes. Important among the pledges were $175,800 from Mr. and Mrs. Macy for endowment fund, $98,709 42 for the finishing of the Horace Mann School from Mr. and Mrs. Macy, $25,000 from Mr. and Mrs. Speyer for use in the Speyer School, and $12,500 from George Foster Peabody for the purchase of a lot east of the college. For the endowment of the Tilleston School, $2,500 was received from the estate of Mrs. Peter B. Bryson. Upward of $69,000 was contributed by the trustees of the college for general purposes.

The Dean said the total expenses for last year were $276,433 54.

THE ENROLMENT LAST YEAR.

The total enrolment for the year was 2,451 persons, 709 in the college, 900 in the extension and 842 in the Horace Mann and Speyer Schools.

"These figures," said the Dean, "represent an increase of 20 per cent in college students, of 30 per cent in extension work and 20 per cent in school pupils. Of the college students 222 are college graduates, and 74 had a partial college course. One hundred and ninety-one are graduates of manual schools.

"Five years ago only 39 of the students were college graduates, and there were only 863 students.

"In the past twelve months the secretary of the college has received requests for 580 teachers as against 320 the previous year. He was able to supply only 201. The scholarships have been increased to 17, each valued at $300.

"It is a great compliment to our college for me to be able to state that the General Educational Board gave us eight scholarships for the express purpose of introducing our methods into the Southern States," said Dean Russell. "John Crosby Brown, V. Everitt Macy and George Foster Peabody contributed the remaining scholarships.

"Although it is only three years since the college first sent out graduates, many of them have taken permanent positions in normal training schools and in universities."

GEORGIA NEGRO LYNCHED.

TROOPS SENT BY GOVERNOR DID NOT ARRIVE IN TIME TO SAVE HIM FROM MOB.

Tallapoosa, Ga., Oct. 23.—"Ben" Brown, a negro, charged with having attempted to assault Mrs. Henry Dees, a white woman, at her home, three miles from this place, at 10 o'clock this morning, was taken from the county jail here to-night at 7 o'clock by a mob of 300 men and lynched.

The mob carried the negro to the scene of his crime and hanged him to the lower trestle work of a bridge over a creek.

Troops had been ordered from Atlanta, but did not arrive until an hour and a half after the negro had been hanged. Brown was captured a few hours after his attempted crime by County Tax Collector Bentley and placed in jail. As soon as the news of his capture was learned a mob was hastily formed and marched to the jail and demanded the negro.

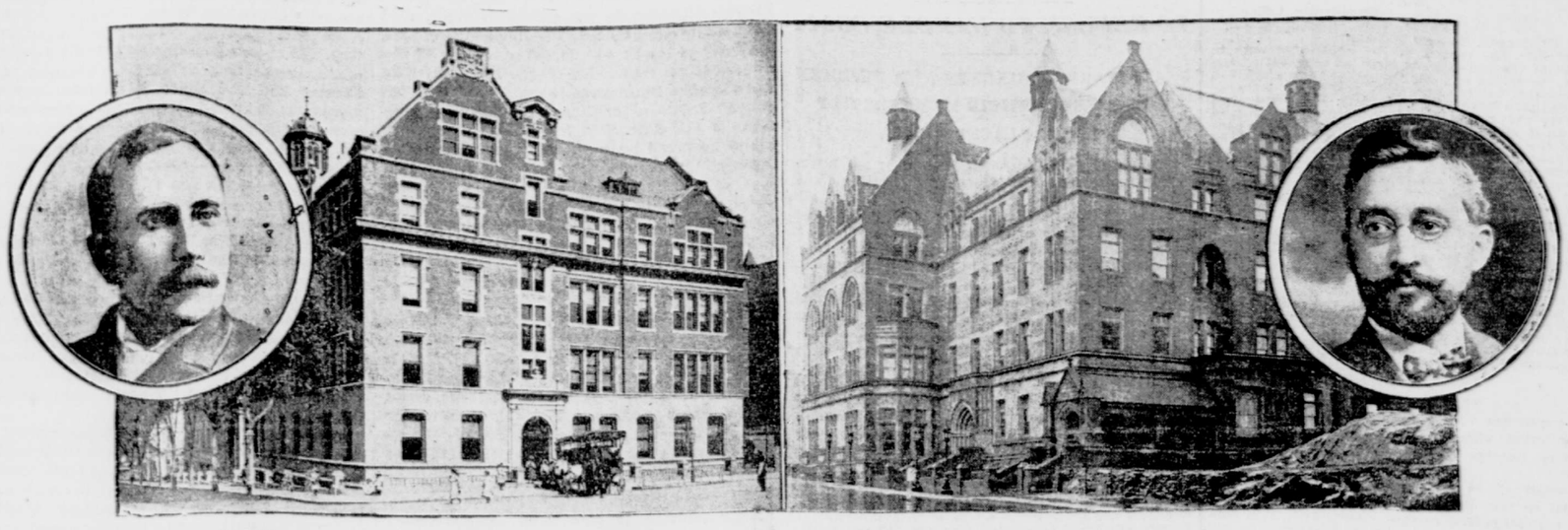
Mayor Hutchinson telegraphed to Governor Candler for troops, and in the mean while endeavored to persuade the mob to allow the law to take its course. On learning that troops had been dispatched the mob stormed the jail, and, after securing the negro, carried him to a spot near Mrs. Dees's home, hanged him to a bridge and filled his body with bullets.

When the troops arrived they found the body of the dead negro hanging over the stream. The town is quiet to-night.

TRADING ON THE RAIL.

Closing stock quotations are displayed daily on the Pennsylvania Special, 20-hour train to Chicago.—Advt.

JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER MAKES BIG GIFT TO THE TEACHERS COLLEGE.



JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER. HORACE MANN SCHOOL. TEACHERS COLLEGE. JAMES EARL RUSSELL, Dean of Teachers College.

CUBAN TREATY SATISFACTORY

ACCEPTABLE TO PRESIDENT PALMA AND HIS CABINET.

[BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.]

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Havana, Oct. 23.—The Tribune can state authoritatively that with the exception of a few minor changes the reciprocity treaty submitted by Secretary Hay to President Palma is acceptable to the Cuban President and Cabinet. Instructions as to changes desired were sent to Minister Quesada at Washington to-day, and if approved by the United States the treaty will be sent to Congress soon after it reconvenes early in November.

The Tribune correspondent cannot ascertain officially just what alterations are asked, but it is said that Cuba wants equal terms for certain Cuban commodities. President Palma has guarded carefully the contents of the treaty. However, it is safe to say it provides for a 20 per cent reduction. Reports that President Palma would oppose the latter to the end in favor of 33 1-3 per cent are not true. He and his advisors went carefully over the treaty and after several sessions decided on accepting the terms offered, which also meets the views of prominent merchants. Criticisms of the President for not passing on the treaty sooner are considered unfair, as the importance of the decision on it is too great for precipitate action. "The treaty is strictly a commercial one," said Mr. Palma to-day. "Nothing of a political nature is treated."

JEROME RAID ON WAKELEY'S.

DECLARES SPORTING MAN WILL BE TRIED—MONEY AND BOOK SEIZED.

There was a raid at "Jimmy" Wakeley's last night, after which Wakeley was arrested, and when District Attorney Jerome returned late to his home, at No. 8 Rutgers-st., he smiled as he said he was satisfied with the night's work, and declared that part of town would be cleared up. It was said by Mr. Jerome that an effort would be made to have Wakeley's license revoked on the ground that a poolroom existed in the place.

Mr. Jerome sent County Detective Maher and Policeman Wells, of his staff, to the Court of Special Sessions yesterday, and Magistrate Wyatt gave him a search warrant with which to enter Wakeley's.

When they reached the place they went upstairs over the saloon. They came down in a few minutes poring over a book with a pile of names and figures in it. Mr. Jerome said afterward that he had not seen the book, and did not know any of the names in it, but he said his men had informed him that it was a betting book.

"Where's Wakeley?" they asked the bartender. He did not know, he said.

"Well, we'll take this," said they, and they picked up an envelope full of bills. They counted the money and found it amounted to $303.

"We have all the evidence against Wakeley's place we want," declared Mr. Jerome, after his men had made the visit to the former backer of John L. Sullivan. "What we intend to do is to bring Wakeley to trial, and we also intend to have his license revoked if that can be done, and I think it can. It will be on the charge that poolselling is permitted to go on there. He has a poolroom on the second floor. We had no warrant for him to-night, but we think he will probably come down in the morning. He has a well watched place and system. He lets all the safe people up on the second floor. They can do whatever betting they want there. But the unsafe players he looks out for. But he don't want to let them go, and he provides for them with the bartender. The bartender takes all the money these unsafe fellows want to bet and keeps them downstairs. Then he sends the money they've bet upstairs, and it is placed as they desire.

"When the book is complete and the races are over the money the unsafe players downstairs have won is sent downstairs and the bartender pays them off. It is simple and safe, for they always wait until after 7 o'clock to pay off, and never let a single unsafe man above the saloon floor. Jacobs got the evidence for us."

Jacobs is the Western man who gathered up the evidence last week against "Shang" Draper's and "Honest" John Kelly's places.

Wakeley before his arrest said that there was no raid at his place. He saind two men asked for him, but that they did not go upstairs. He admitted they had taken away a package of money which he said was the property of a Morris Park bookmaker named Robertson. He was taken into custody by Policeman Walsh, attached to the District Attorney's office, just before 12 o'clock. Walsh arrested him on a warrant issued by Justice Wyatt, of the Court of Special Sessions, alleging that Wakeley is the proprietor of a poolroom. He was taken to the East Fifty-first-st. station and in half an hour was bailed out.

THE SAMOAN AWARD.

ITS TERMS MADE KNOWN TO MINISTER THOMAS ON OCTOBER 18.

Stockholm, Sweden, Oct. 23.—It is officially announced here that the terms of the award made by King Oscar in the Samoan arbitration matter were communicated to United States Minister Thomas on October 18.

2,278 MILES IN 68 HOURS.

That's the regular schedule of the Rock Island's new train, the Golden State Limited. Daily from Chicago to Los Angeles after Nov. 2. Meant to be—and is—the finest train in the world. Service and cuisine in keeping. No extra fare. Full information on request. A. H. MOFFET, 401 Broadway, N. Y.—Advt.

HILL ATTACKS; ODELL REPLIES

THE EX-SENATOR REITERATES HIS CHARGES—GOVERNOR RECALLS PAST CAMPAIGNS.

THE FORMER AT SCHENECTADY, THE LATTER AT AUBURN

It stands conceded that 70,000 pounds of tea, at 23 cents a pound, were purchased from this corporation by these State institutions since the incumbency of Governor Odell, and that supplies have been constantly purchased from this corporation for the Middletown and Poughkeepsie asylums during the last year amounting to many thousands of dollars. —EX-SENATOR HILL at Schenectady.

In six years this firm has sold to the State $33,000 worth of goods. I telephoned to Mr. Matthews and asked him what was the amount of profit on these sales during the last six years. He said to me, "The profit was $990 upon the total sales, but we had a tea contract, which, through your efforts in making us live up to it, cost us $2,000. So that I am $1,100 out of pocket by my business with the State, and I do not want any more of it."—GOVERNOR ODELL at Auburn.

REPLIES AGAIN TO HILL

ODELL ONCE MORE ANSWERS THE ATTACKS MADE ON HIM.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Rochester, Oct. 23.—Governor Odell and Senator Depew advanced the interests of the Republican party greatly to-day by addresses at Auburn this afternoon and in Rochester to-night. Two meetings were addressed by them in Auburn and a great mass meeting in Fitzhugh Hall here to-night. They left Syracuse together this afternoon for Auburn, and then came to this city. Similar topics were treated by both at Auburn and here. There were three thousand persons at the mass meeting here.

In this city a few nights ago ex-Senator David B. Hill called attention to the attacks of Democratic newspapers on Governor Odell, accusing him of having a self-interest in modifying the arrangement of the State's charitable institutions and of the State hospitals for the insane. Governor Odell to-day both at Auburn and here took up these attacks, which were based on his loan to a grocery firm in Newburg. In his speech to-night he called attention to the fact that Daniel U. Lockwood, of Buffalo, one of the most prominent Democrats in the State, was a member of the State Commission in Lunacy, which supervises the financial management of the State hospitals for the insane.

At Auburn this afternoon the Governor said:

The recent utterances of ex-Senator Hill, the accredited leader of the Democratic party in this State, wherein he seeks to impugn the motives of the Governor by charging that the changes made in the Lunacy and Charity laws were for mercenary purposes, are familiar to you. I met that issue last night in Syracuse by the production of affidavits from those in direct charge of these institutions. The first was to the effect that the firm complained of had never sold a dollar's worth of goods to any of the charitable institutions of the State, notwithstanding the claim made by Mr. Hill intimating that a large part of the two millions of dollars which have been appropriated for food and supplies of these institutions had gone to that firm.

Other affidavits produced show that this firm, which has been in existence over twenty years, has sold goods to the State institutions—exclusive of charitable institutions, to which none had been sold for the last six years—to the extent of $33,000. I telephoned to Mr. Matthews and asked him what was the amount of profit on these sales during the last six years. He said to me: "The profit was $990 upon the total sales, but we had a tea contract, which, through your efforts in making us live up to it, cost us $2,000. So that I am $1,100 out of pocket by my business with the State, and I do not want any more of it."

These statements are all easily proved. The State departments are open to the inspection of any citizen, and if any one here present, or any one throughout the State, desires to substantiate or disapprove them, if he will come to me I will make an effort to throw open to him the books of every department and to afford him easy access and clerical help to assist him in his work.

Two or three years ago we had in this State the issue of Crokerism in New-York City. Decent people of New-York City and all over the Emppire State were united in a desire to overthrow that potent political boss. This was accomplished through the wisdom and through the patriotism of the people of the city of New-York and their desire to rid themselves of this unnecessary appendage. It was hoped that during this campaign those who had made mistakes in the past would not repeat them in the future and that they would not follow leaders who had made Maynardism and Hillism a byword and a reproach in the State of New-York. But this one accredited boss, who now stands in the centre of all this political discussion, representing the Democratic party, is the man who made it possible to steal a Senate, and by redistricting the State sent a man to the United States Senate who would not have been there except for these unlawful and illegal acts.

This man speaks of an attack upon the judiciary by the present administration, but forgets that two of the acts which crown the illegal period referred to were the removal of two county clerks—one in Onondaga County and the other in Dutchess—because they would not obey him in preference to the orders of the court which had been issued in those cases, so that the Senate was absolutely secured, which made possible the continuance of Democratic control for two or three years until, flushed with victory and power, this boss sought to put in the Court of Appeals the instrument through which he had done this work. And then the decent people of the State of New-York arose in their might and in their wrath and crushed down the party that was responsible for these results.

These are the issues which he now seeks to hide and conceal from you by appeals to your passions, by appeals to the minds of men who think that envy is better than content.

Who believes that among the ranks of the workingmen of our State there should be sown discontent, so that the whole fabric of government should tumble and fall down? These issues are not sufficient to cause the people of this State to forget these acts of which I speak, and I have too much confidence, too much faith in the people of New-York to believe that they will pay any heed to the unsupported testimony of a man who could be guilty of these things.

I ask you to take these facts home with you, and to remember that honesty in politics is just as essential as it is among individuals. The great office of Governor of New-York has never been filled unworthily with but one exception in the history of our State. No man has ever descended to the low depths that Mr. Hill has occupied during this campaign, and I ask you to resent such an aspersion upon the character, upon the high office of Governor of the State of New-York. And I give you my word as a man that there has never been an act committed in the executive chamber during my incumbency that can bring the blush of shame

Continued on second page.

ANNIHILATES TIME.

The Pennsylvania Special leaving New-York daily at 1:55 P. M., arriving Chicago 8:55 A. M., transfers the man of affairs with practically no loss of business time.—Advt.

HILL REPEATS CHARGES.

BRINGS DOCUMENT TO PROVE STATEMENT.

Schenectady, N. Y., Oct. 23.—Before an enthusiastic crowd that filled the Centre Street Opera House to-night, ex-Senator David B. Hill made an address, in which he replied to Governor Odell's speech at Syracuse last night. He said:

It has been shown in articles recently published in several responsible newspapers that the motive for the reorganization of the boards of managers of the hospitals for the insane and the legislation enacted last winter was mercenary in its character, because of the personal interest of Odell in the grocery house of Matthews & Co., a corporation in the city of Newburg. Governor Odell last night at Syracuse ventured to make a defence, or rather an explanation or mitigation, of the charge presented against him.

He was forced to admit that after his election to the Governorship, to wit, in April, 1901, he acquired an interest of $25,000 in the corporate stock of the Matthews Grocery Corporation, of Newburg. He admits that preferred stock to that amount was "issued" to him. That made him a due and lawful stockholder of that corporation. He attempts to palliate the manifest impropriety of such an investment at such time in a grocery corporation doing business with the State in the furnishing of supplies to its institutions by pretending that the money was "loaned," and was not strictly an investment; but he took no note or other security for the alleged loan, and all the conceded circumstances show that the moneys were invested and the stock "issued" to him the same as stock was issued to all the other stockholders of the corporation. If the stock had been intended as collateral security it would not have been "issued" to him, but to Matthews himself, and passed over or assigned to Odell, according to the usual business custom in such matters. If the money alleged to be "loaned" was really a debt, the debt had preference for its payment over the stock, and in that event the stock was really no security whatever. The loan device is an afterthought, meant to conceal the true nature of the questionable transaction.

Besides, I have proof here to-night, taken from the official records of the Secretary of State at Albany, that Odell was not a mere creditor of that corporation, but was a due and lawful stockholder of that corporation to the extent of $25,000, and so considered and regarded himself. It appears that the corporation in August, 1901, desired to reduce its capital stock from $300,000 to $261,000, and for that purpose all of the lawful stockholders were required to have notice of the meeting for such purpose or to waive notice of such meeting.

Benamin B. Odell, jr.—the Governor this State—in a writing duly signed and verified by him, treated himself as a stockholder and not as a creditor, and waived notice of a meeting of himself and other associate stockholders. Here is a copy of the instrument, signed and sworn to by him:

"We, the undersigned stockholders of J. W. Matthews & Co., a domestic corporation, do hereby waive notice of a special meeting to be held for the purpose of reducing the capital stock of said corporation from $300,000, consisting of 2,000 shares of common stock and 1,000 shares of preferred stock of the par value of $100 each, to $261,000, to consist of 2,000 shares of common stock and 610 shares of preferred stock of the par value of $100 each, and consent that said meeting be held at any time and without notice to us.

"B. B. ODELL, JR.

"Dated July 18, 1901."

The signature was acknowledged before Judge John M. Kellogg, of the Court of Claims, on July 22, 1901.

It is thus clearly shown from this record evidence that he was pecuniarily interested in that concern, and the legislation which he subsequently sanctioned placed the State hospitals virtually under his official direction, and gave him the control of all the purchases of supplies necessary for those institutions.

It stands conceded that 70,000 pounds of tea, at 23 cents a pound, were purchased from this corporation by these State institutions since the incumbency of Governor Odell, and that supplies have been constantly purchased from this corporation for the Middletown and Poughkeepsie asylums during the last year amounting to many thousands of dollars.

I am advised that Governor Odell's brother, Hiram B. Odell, in connection with another, has the contract for the feeding of the State troops at Peekskill every year, and that their necessary supplies have been and are purchased from this same grocery corporation of Matthews & Co.

I do not need to notice the flings of Governor Odell at myself personally in his speech at Syracuse. He has been caught with the goods on him, and it is no wonder that he squeals. His allusion to my not having "heard the prattle of little children" is too shallow to require notice. He pleads the "baby act" because it is the only defence he has.

This is all I care to say to-night on this matter. Like a magazine article, this subject may be "continued" in my next speech.

SAYS HE WAS KEPT PRISONER.

Reginald Barkeley, the eight year old son of a wealthy Englishwoman, living at No. 463 Central Park West, who ran away on October 13, to be found sleeping on a doormat in the vestibule of his home on the next morning, and who mysteriously disappeared again the next day, turned up again last night by running breathlessly into the arms of a policeman at Central Park West and Fifty-ninth-st., crying out to be saved from enemies. He told a remarkable story of being confined in a house and ill-treated. He was too dazed to tell a coherent story.

The lad said that when sent on an errand the day after he returned home he had been met outside his home by a tall, stout woman whom he thought to be French. She took him to a house that he is sure is near his home, but he says he does not know in what street. He heard another boy screaming in the house, and he tried to get away, but was kept a prisoner.

He watched for an opportunity of escaping and found he could get out of a window last night, and drop to the street. He ran as fast as he could until he spied the policeman. The police said they had begun an investigation of the boy's story.

PALL MALL LONDON CIGARETTES.

Specially recommended to gentlemen who are accustomed to smoking the finest blends of choice Turkish tobacco.—Advt.

MURDERED BY CANNIBALS.

TERRIBLE FATE OF WIFE AND CHILD OF GERMAN TRADER IN SOLOMON ISLANDS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

San Francisco, Oct. 23.—From the South Seas comes a story of the murder of a German trader's wife and infant daughter by Solomon Islands cannibals. Although the crime was committed last June, the news was only brought to port to-day upon the arrival of the schooner Neptune from Jaluit, Gilbert Islands.

At New-Britain, in the Solomons, Herman Wolff represented the German Trading Company, and with him lived his wife and little daughter. Wolff had had no trouble with the natives and frequently left his wife alone when he visited other portions of the island on trading expeditions. He was on one of these periodical trips last June, when the natives rushed in upon the defenceless Mrs. Wolff, quickly cut her down with repeated blows upon the head, cleaving her skull. Her infant was asleep at the time in a cradle. The murderers cut off the child's head, fixing it upon a pole that was left standing beside the door, and, after looting the house and the adjoining store, fled to the bush.

Mr. Wolff himself was the first to discover the bodies of his wife and child when he arrived home the following day, and from several natives who had been in his employ he learned the details of the crime. Assisted by a fellow German Wolff buried the bodies of his wife and little child near his house, but could do nothing to punish the murderers.

VAN KILLS FREIGHT BROKER.

IT HITS HIM AS HE CLINGS, ILL, TO POST.

Charles H. Day, thirty-five years old, of the firm of Niebrugge & Day, of No. 121 Pearl-st., was run over and almost instantly killed last night by a van driven by Charles Franck, of No. 6 Goerck-st.

At the time of the accident Mr. Day, who seemed to be ill, was leaning against a lamp post in front of No. 146 Liberty-st. As the van came near him he lurched forward, his head and shoulders projecting into the street. As the van, which was close to the curb, struck him he lost his grip on the lamp post and fell into the street, where horses and van passed over him.

Policeman Jennings, of the Church-st. station, with the aid of several bystanders, had the man's body conveyed to the Church-st station. The driver was arrested. The body was taken to the Hudson Street Hospital, after it had been identified by Alfred Pearsall, of the Press Club, as Mr. Day. Mr. Niebrugge, the partner in the freight brokerage business, said that Mr. Day was well known in business circles and a prominent member of the Royal Arcanum.

JUSTICE HARLAN STOPS A FIGHT.

TAKES A PERSONAL HAND IN STUDENTS' AFFRAY AT COLUMBIAN UNIVERSITY.

Washington, Oct. 23.—Justice Harlan, of the United States Supreme Court, who is a member of the faculty of the Columbian University Law School in this city, last night interfered and prevented a class fight between the freshmen and sophomores. Justice Harlan is a giant in stature, and, although sixty-nine years old, is still vigorous and active, golf being one of his daily exercises. The youngsters were no match for him when he entered the arena.

The anticipated contest was the result of the announcement of the freshman class that it would hold its first meeting last night in Jurisprudence Hall. This announcement acted as a challenge to the sophomores to break up the meeting, if possible. After the regular lecture of the evening the first year men undertook to open their meeting, when the sophomores made a charge against the door of the hall. At this point Justice Harlan appeared, and in a commanding voice ordered the combat to cease. The sophomores paused for a moment, but were evidently not disposed to obey the order, for they immediately began a second assault.

Then the justice took a personal hand in the fray. He reached over the heads of the assaulting party, and, seizing the leader of the forces by the collar, dragged him from the pile. He then ordered the second year men to disperse, with the desired effect.

BOER GENERALS AT ODDS?

REPORT THAT THEIR TOUR TO THIS COUNTRY MAY BE ABANDONED.

LADY COOK ENTERTAINS BOER CHIEFS.

London, Oct. 23.—Lady Cook, who was Tennessee Claflin, gave a dinner here to-night in honor of the Boer commanders now in London. Generals De Wet, Botha and Delarey were not able to be present, but Lady Cook's guests included General Malan, Commandants Fouché and Kritzinger and Sir Hiram Maxim.

The failure of Generals De Wet, Botha and Delarey to attend Lady Cook's dinner is supposed to be connected with quarrels which have arisen between them. They were all sightseeing in London to-day, and up to the last moment they were expected at Lady Cook's.

It is reported that General De Wet wants the tour of the generals, including the trip to the United States, to be abandoned, and that all three are disappointed at the financial results so far obtained. General Botha, however, is said to be anxious to make a further effort to collect funds. A warm discussion on this point is believed to have occurred between Generals De Wet and Botha. General Delarey is said to have remained neutral in the matter. General De Wet's presence is considered necessary for the success of the tour, and if he persists in returning to South Africa it is not unlikely that the whole tour will be abandoned.

MORE BOERS TAKEN FROM BERMUDA.

Hamilton, Bermuda, Oct. 23.—The British transport Sunda sailed for Cape Town to-day with 430 former Boer prisoners on board.

"THE 20TH CENTURY LIMITED,"

one of eight daily trains between New-York and Chicago via the New-York Central lines. A comprehensive service.—Advt.

FRICTION AT THE MINES.

SOME DIFFICULTY OVER RESUMPTION OF WORK.

ABOUT HALF THE MEN BACK IN THEIR PLACES—A LITTLE VIOLENCE REPORTED.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Wilkesbarre, Penn., Oct. 23.—Owing to an effort to force the striking miners to apply for work to-day as individuals, and also to agree to abide by the decision of the arbitration board and not to interfere with non-union men, there are only few mines in the lower and middle coal fields working. The men refuse to make any agreement, and the majority declined the individual application plan. The Philadelphia and Reading, with thirty-nine collieries, and the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, with nine collieries, turned away the men who applied at the collieries with instructions to go to the office and ask for work. Few of the Philadelphia and Reading and none of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company collieries started. Some few of the men asked individually, and their names were taken. The officials stated there would probably be work next week, and declared that because the union and John Mitchell said work was to resume to-day they were not required to obey.

In the Hazleton region the large individual operators directed all who desired to work to apply at the offices. John Markle wanted his men to agree to abide by the decision of the arbitration commission, and Cox Bros. & Co., J. S. Wentz & Co. and A. Pardee & Co., all desired that the men sign an agreement that they would not interfere with the non-union workers, many of whom would be kept at the collieries. As a result, the only individual working that made a show of work was the Drifton colliery of the Coxes. There was no work at either the Highland, Jeddo, Oakdale or Ebervale, owned by Mr. Markle. The men reported there, but they were not taken, and when ordered to go to the office they refused.

The Hazel colliery, of the Lehigh Valley Coal Company, and the Upper Lehigh, of the company of that same name, started this morning, and the Yorktown and No. 40, of the Lehigh Valley, this afternoon, but the other twenty-three collieries in the region are idle.

SPIRIT INIMICAL TO THE UNION.

The union officials believe the action of all these companies is done in a spirit which means that the union and President Mitchell cannot start work when it likes at their collieries. They do not recognize the men as former employes or strikers, but as entirely new applicants for work, and intend to put them where they desire them to go. Meanwhile, at the Philadelphia and Reading mines, the mules are being shod and taken into the collieries. Some mines of that company have been working, and could have been fully manned to-day had the officials been ordered to do so. The Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company has several mines which have been working, and yet to-day these were shut down. A notice was posted by this company that if any persons employed by it ill treated any man who had worked for the company during the strike, or his family, their discharge would follow. The officials said, "There'll probably be work next week."

The feeling among the strikers is bitter, and they are growing more so as they learn the manner in which they were treated throughout the lower and middle districts. Some of them say that unless the companies change their attitude they will never return to work. The Silver Brook Company local of J. S. Wentz & Co. resolved to say that they would not work unless every man on strike received his old place back. This the company refused to grant, but offered to take all the men back and give them what places are unfilled, refusing to displace any of the non-union men. The local would not accept this. Other locals are to meet to-night and reach decisions, which they will report to President Mitchell, and are expected to be of the same nature.

The strikers attribute most of the trouble to the non-union men. Many of these, especially Philadelphia and Reading employes, are men who have gone from one end of the region where they are known to the other end of the chain of thirty-nine collieries where they were not known and worked. Now these men are returning to their own localities, and the strikers assert they are getting the best places in the mines to which they have returned. This is causing more ill feeling. Altogether the outlook is that in both the middle and the lower districts there will be much trouble before the men are all back at work.

D., L. AND W. MINES NEARLY ALL OPEN.

In the upper coal fields, the Wyoming and the Lackawanna districts, the companies are making a determined effort to mine all the coal they can and to get back to work as many men as they can find places for. Nearly all the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western mines have been opened and are in good condition. Some of them will work night and day in order to overtake the market. Most of the big companies opened the majority of their mines to-day, and others will be started before Monday.

Nearly all the miners and laborers were either taken back or assured that as soon as the repairs were made there will be places for them. They are not given their old places if these are operated by non-union workers whom the operators have decided they will keep.

There has been much complaint on this account, but the men are taking the work. The only ones who will not get back are the steam workers, whose places are filled. There is no room for them unless they want to go into the mines as laborers or company hands, and they are not fitted for that work. Many of the old engineers who went on strike were pensioners upon the companies, and this strike has given the companies' officials a good chance to get rid of them, and they have done so, putting young men in their places.

The Lehigh Valley started five collieries to-day and will have five more working to-morrow, with all the men they can get places for, but as some of the collieries are damaged it will be some time before they are fully repaired. The Susquehanna company put men to work on the upper levels mining coal and on the lower levels to make repairs and pump out the water. The Lehigh and Wilkesbarre reports that all its collieries will work to-morrow with a full force.

All the Delaware Lackawanna and Western company collieries started to-day, and many of them will work double time. The Delaware and Hudson company started thirteen of its collieries, and will have others working before Monday. The Ontario and Western has most of its collieries under way, and the others in such condition that they will resume in a few days, while most of the smaller companies will be able to start in three days or a week. One,

SPECIAL TRAINS TO PRINCETON

Via Pennsylvania Railroad, account inauguration of President Wilson and Columbia-Princeton Foot Ball Game, October 25, leaving New York 8:40, 10:25 and 11:25 A. M.—Advt.