

THE "HUGHLIGANS" MEET.

LORD HUGH CECIL RALLIES HIS FOLLOWERS IN ALBERT HALL.

THE REVENUES FROM REGISTRATION DUTIES—FEATURES OF THE AUCTION SALES IN LONDON.

(Special to The New-York Tribune by French Cable.) (Copyright, 1902, by The Tribune Association.) London, Nov. 15, 1 a. m.—The Albert Hall meeting last night was originally planned as a demonstration in favor of the Education bill, but, since the passage of the measure had become a foregone conclusion, and moral support was no longer required, the extremists among the Churchmen endeavored to convert it into a base of operations against the amendments which they hoped would be removed by the House of Lords. The conservative members of the House of Commons remained away and left the "Hugligans," under the leadership of Lord Hugh Cecil, free to bless or curse the amended bill as they chose. Lord Salisbury's son does not stand in awe of the Prime Minister, and by sheer ability and by a Gladstonian tone of conviction which he adopts in discussing every question relating to the English Church he exerts great influence over a small group of independent Tories. It is not likely that the House of Lords can be prevailed upon to strike out the amendments which Mr. Balfour has accepted under the advice of Mr. Chamberlain. It seems even more improbable that the Nonconformists will raise outside of Parliament the question of refusal to pay the rates. The bill will go into operation in April, but there will be no opportunity until October for the malcontents to refuse to pay rates and challenge the local authorities to sell their household furniture and turn them out of their homes.

The revenue returns show that Sir Michael Hicks-Beach underestimated the receipts from the flour and grain registration duties, which are likely to exceed £3,000,000. The facility with which this new source of revenue has been developed without increasing, thus far, the cost of bread, impresses the Tories, who assert that the corn duties will never be taken off with their consent.

Liverpool is evidently disturbed by the American Trafford Park scheme, advocated by Colonel Calhoun and D. Leroy Dresser, for the direct importation of cotton from the Southern plantations to Manchester. The local press is publishing appeals for the establishment of cotton factories in Liverpool, and for the release of the port from dependence upon the manufacturing centres.

The Lord Mayor's action in snubbing the Rumanian Minister becomes more remarkable when he explains his motive—namely, a desire to discipline a foreign state which has neglected to fulfill its treaty obligations. The new Lord Mayor is a sincere Hebrew who has considered it expedient to lay stress upon the appeals of the British and American governments to Rumania for justice to the refugees.

Auction sales at Christie's have been permitted, with collections of old mezzotint portraits and engravings in colors, which were taken by the dealers at good prices, and with a small lot of decorative furniture belonging to an unnamed nobleman, placed out with half a dozen collections of porcelain and objects of art. The best prices yesterday were obtained for antique furniture, especially Chippendale, mahogany, Sheraton, Empire and old oak, for which there is always a market in London. A large surplus stock of water colors will be sold for Thomas McLean to-day, and another fine collection from the home of the late Walter Field, in Hampstead, next week. Antique furniture and curios at the Goodall sale brought good prices when all paintings were sacrificed. This sale confirmed the general judgment of dealers that antique furniture is a good investment, and that artists must expect to make a living by painting water colors rather than oils.

Sir Henry Irving and Arthur Boucher played in "A Story of Waterloo" and "Dr. Johnson," respectively, at Sandringham by royal command last evening. The scene was a brilliant one. The charming costumes of the women and the flashing orders of the men added to the delightful decorations, making a picture truly regal in its magnificence. It was partly owing to the desire expressed by the German Emperor to see England's greatest actor that Sir Henry Irving had been commanded, and it was evident that the performance was greatly enjoyed by the imperial visitor.

More favorable news is to hand from Tetuan. The three British cruisers have returned to Gibraltar, and report that order has been restored at Tetuan. But, although the chief peril is now over, the Kabyles are still in force near Rio Sames, where they have a number of prisoners. The Spanish Government continues to regard the situation as serious.

The American Ambassador yesterday unveiled a set of windows in Wesley's Chapel, City Road, to the memory of Bishops Simpson and Asbury, of the American Methodist Episcopal Church. Bishop Simpson made a great impression on English Wesleyans when he preached here at the time of Garfield's assassination, and Mr. Choate had a very sympathetic audience as he told the life story of that eloquent prelate, whom he described as a typical American in the strictest sense of the term. I. N. P.

MASCAGNI APPEALS TO HIS KING.

ASKS HIM TO INTERVENE—COMPOSER'S COMPLAINT IGNORED.

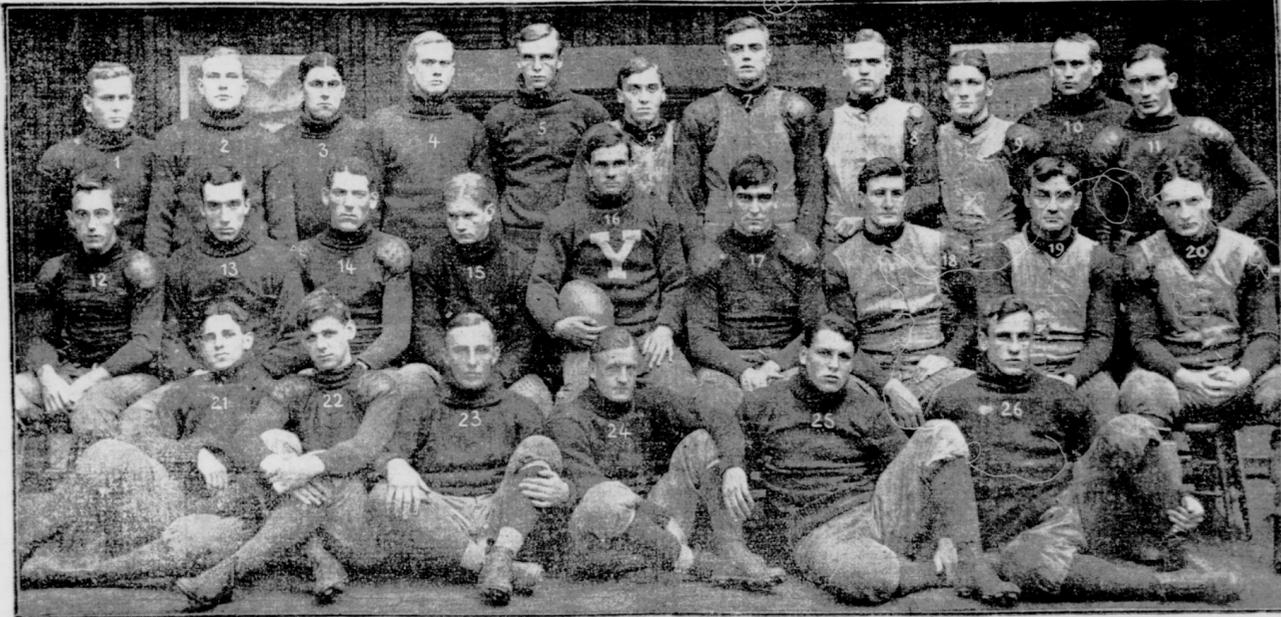
(Special to The New-York Tribune by French Cable.) (Copyright, 1902, by The Tribune Association.) Rome, Nov. 14.—Pietro Mascagni, the composer, evidently intends to make his wrongs, as he calls them, known. After flooding the press and politicians with telegrams, he to-day cabled to the King, asking the intervention of the sovereign, which, of course, is simply absurd. The King has taken no notice of his case. All the reports regarding action by Ambassador Meyer in an interview had on the subject with Minister Prinetti are unfounded, Mr. Meyer having had no communication from Washington.

DID ALL THEY COULD FOR THE MAESTRO.

(By The Associated Press.) Rome, Nov. 14.—The latest news which has been received here regarding the Mascagni affair has convinced the Italian press that the American authorities did their utmost within the limits of the law to mitigate the composer's situation. The Italian Consul at Boston has telegraphed to the Foreign Ministry here that it was impossible to do more than he did for the maestro.

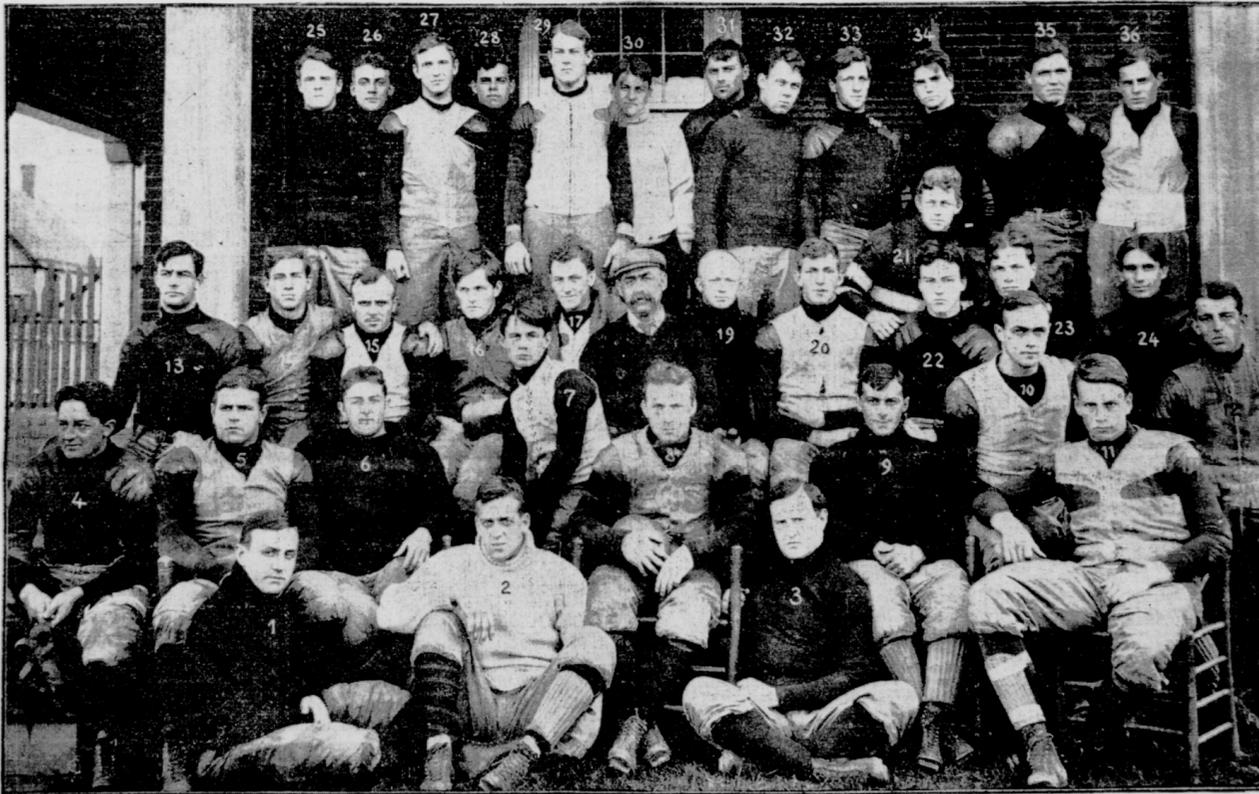
WE CONNECT WITH THEM ALL! At Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati or Montreal, the New York Central connects with every transcontinental line of railway—ADVL.

YALE AND PRINCETON'S FOOTBALL TEAMS TO MEET TO-DAY AT PRINCETON.



YALE UNIVERSITY.

1 Farmer, 2 Bowman, 3 Roraback, 4 Morton, 5 Brown, 6 Shelvin, 7 Kinney, 8 McClintock, 9 Ward, 10 Lewis, 11 Rockwell, 12 Metcalf, 13 Rafferty, 14 Glass, 15 Goss, 16 Captain Chadwick, 17 Holt, 18 Wilhelm, 19 Hogan, 20 Hamlin, 21 Preston, 22 Neal, 23 Vanderpool, 24 Winslow, 25 Coffin, 26 Allen. (Photograph by Fash Brothers.)



PRINCETON UNIVERSITY.

1 King, 2 R. McClave, 3 Garrett Cochran (head coach), 4 Montgomery, 5 De Witt, 6 Stevens, 7 Keith, 8 Captain Davis, 9 S. McClave, 10 Rafferty, 11 E. C. Brown, 12 Dutcher, 13 Forney, 14 Short, 15 Hart, 16 Reed, 17 De Laney, 18 Robinson (trainer), 19 Bush, 20 Baker, 21 Brasher, 22 Tooker, 23 Newman, 24 Pearson, 25 Moore, 26 Foulke, 27 Walter, 28 Henry, 29 Bradley, 30 Barney, 31 Carothers, 32 F. Brown, 33 Munn, 34 Ames, 35 Vetterlin.

BLACKMAIL IN CITY WORK.

POLICE SAY PRISONERS ARE ARMY MAN AND PHYSICIAN.

WOODBURY, JEROME, PARTRIDGE AND PIPER LAID TRAP FOR MEN ALLEGED TO HAVE TAKEN \$450.

Henry C. Wilson, of No. 143 East Twenty-seventh-st., a chief clerk and civil engineer in the Department of the East, United States Army, with offices in the Army Building, in Whitehall-st., was arrested last evening in the Hoffman House café, Beaver and New sts., on a charge of extortion. Dr. Benjamin F. Whitmore, employed in the scientific department of Parke, Davis & Co., wholesale druggists, of No. 171 West Seventy-third-st., was arrested with him on a similar charge.

They are accused of blackmailing the Waterfront Improvement Company of Jersey City, which was filling in earthwork on Riker's Island in the East River, under contract with Major John McGaw Woodbury, of the Street Cleaning Department. Government vessels were aiding Captain Piper, the Deputy Police Commissioner.

Captain Titus declares that Captain Piper was informed six weeks ago by Mr. Martin, a representative of the Waterfront Company, that he had been approached by Whitmore, and told that if his company did not pay Whitmore a certain sum a week as an agent for two men who had power to stop the work on the island, that the boats would be taken away. By that time the pumping boat Hudson, a deck scow, and a dumper had been added by the government to the craft already on the work.

Captain Piper, Police Commissioner Partridge, Commissioner Woodbury, District Attorney Jerome and Captain Titus were informed, and a conference was held by them, Assistant District Attorney Kresel acting for Mr. Jerome.

It was decided that Detective Sergeant McConnell should impersonate Oscar L. Gubelman, the treasurer of the Waterfront Company, and continue negotiations with Whitmore. McConnell, as Gubelman, talked with Whitmore, ways asking who was to get the money demanded, \$4,500, if he should pay it. Whitmore declared that the person he represented could stop the work on the plant in a day, and he asked for \$5,000, and \$150 a week to go to that person.

A meeting was held in the rooms of the direct-

ors of the Waterfront Company, in the Commercial Trust Company Building, in Jersey City, on November 6. Captain Titus asserts that Whitmore declared that he represented Wilson, who was close to persons at Washington who could stop the work in twenty-four hours if the money were not paid. McConnell, as Gubelman, said his company did not want to pay the money unless the man to whom the money went could be seen personally by them. Whitmore assented, it is alleged, and a meeting was arranged for last Thursday in the Hoffman House café, in Beaver-st.

The man who the police say is Wilson appeared with Whitmore, McConnell says, and the detective, telling them he had been unable to see the president and vice-president of the company, asked them to meet him again yesterday. It was agreed, McConnell said, that he would make the amount to be paid \$4,500, he avers.

Detectives Barnett, Brown and Crystal, of Titus's staff, were brought into the case with Mr. Kresel. Four \$1,000 bills, four \$100 bills and two \$50 bills were marked so all would know them again, and then all started for the café. Mr. Martin, the water front company representative, went with McConnell, who still represented Mr. Gubelman.

Detectives Barnett, Brown, Crystal and Mr. Kresel waited outside the café, close to a window, at which the transaction was to be carried out. Captain Titus says McConnell and Martin met Whitmore and Wilson in the café at 4:15 o'clock. McConnell, according to Titus, said he had the money with him, and pulled it out. He handed \$2,250 to Wilson. Wilson counted it carefully, and Titus says, put it in his pocket. Then McConnell counted out \$2,250 to Whitmore. Whitmore counted the money over and then, Titus declares, handed it to Wilson.

It was then time for the signal agreed on, and Mr. Kresel and the detectives walked in. McConnell told the two men they were under arrest.

Wilson and Whitmore were stupefied, but recovered quickly, and submitted without saying anything whatever. They were immediately taken to Police Headquarters. Wilson was searched, and Captain Titus says the marked money was found in his pocket in the presence of all the others.

Wilson and Whitmore were asked neither any questions, and they volunteered no statement. They sent out messages, and soon George Gordon Bateman, who was of counsel for Roland B. Mollneux, appeared with a friend and had a talk with the prisoners. He will act as their counsel.

Captain Titus says Whitmore is a physician and lives, instead of at the address he gave, at No. 122 West Seventy-third-st.

Mr. Battle said that both men declared themselves innocent.

Edward W. Fitch, New-York manager of the firm of Parke, Davis & Co., No. 94 Maiden Lane, last night at his home, No. 273 West Eighty-fourth-st., was astounded when he heard of the charge against the doctor.

He said, "He has always been regarded as a man of the highest character. We have never had the slightest reason to suspect him. He is a man of reputation and weight and I am astonished, I cannot understand it. I don't believe it. He has been in charge of the scientific work with us, and is of such a calibre that I cannot comprehend what this thing means."

He was informed that Dr. Whitmore was in need of a bondsman, but Mr. Fitch said he intended to take no steps in that direction.

Dr. Benjamin Thomas Whitmore was born in Charles County, Md. He was educated at Cote Brillante College, St. Louis, Mo., and at the Louisville School of Medicine. He has received the degree of LL. D. from Manhattan College for his services in medicine. He was for nearly ten years a member of the surgical staff of the Mullanphy Hospital, in St. Louis, and he held for four years the chair of physiology in Cote Brillante College. He has written much medical literature. He is a member of the Lotus Club, Drug Trade Club, Chicago Medical Society and Mississippi Valley Physicians' Mutual Aid and American Aid associations.

No. 143 East Twenty-seventh-st. is a boarding house, in charge of Mrs. Adele Flouren. She said Mr. Wilson, as she called him, boarded there. He came to her house about a year ago in answer to an advertisement; had said he was a civil engineer in the employ of the United States Army and with the Department of the East in the Army Building. She found out it was true and accepted him as a boarder. He took a suite of rooms.

Commissioner Woodbury, of the Street Cleaning Department, last night said:

"All I will say is that this thing was simply a very foolish attempt on the part of these two men to extort money from that company."

He added that General Gillespie, chief of the United States Army Engineers, was coming to the city to-day on the case.

CZAREWITCH GROWS WEAKER.

HIS PHYSICIANS BELIEVE HIS CONDITION TO BE HOPELESS.

Paris, Nov. 14.—The "Rappel" publishes a dispatch from St. Petersburg which says the Grand Duke Michael, the Czarewitch, is in a very weak condition. He has had to give up the course of physical exercises which he had been pursuing under the guidance of the American athlete, L. J. Phelan. His Russian physicians pronounce the Grand Duke's condition to be hopeless, unless the climate of the Crimea should work a miracle.

SENTENCED UNDER THE CRIMES ACT.

Limerick, Ireland, Nov. 14.—Jeremiah Buckley, proprietor of "The Limerick Leader," was sentenced here to-day to four months' imprisonment at hard labor for inciting to intimidation and conspiracy, although he advised the people to keep within the law. Mr. Buckley gave notice of an appeal, and was released on bail.

Not one half the patients supposed to be suffering from Consumption really have that distressing disease—though oftentimes the symptoms from which they are suffering lead to it. Nearly every case of this kind Dr. D. Jarne's "Expectorant" would cure.—Adv.

VAN COTT WANTS A CHANGE

WANTS COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE REPUBLICANS' POOR SHOWING IN NEW-YORK AND KINGS.

After talking with Governor Odell yesterday, Postmaster Van Cott said that he was in favor of a change in the Republican organizations in this and in Kings County.

"It strikes me," said Mr. Van Cott, "that in view of the unfavorable showing that Republicans in New-York and Kings made last week, an investigation ought to be made as to the causes. It is not an easy matter to discover just what the trouble is, but it would do no harm for a committee of about five representative Republicans to be appointed to try to locate the fault and suggest a remedy if possible. I think it would be a good idea to have a committee made up of one from the lower end of this county, one each from the East and West sides, one from Harlem and one from Kings, and then add the chairman of the county organizations in New-York and Kings as ex officio members. A committee of this size ought to be able to discover practical means for putting things to rights."

Governor Odell spent another day pleasantly with city friends yesterday, and last night, with his son Herbert, went to a theatre.

After taking breakfast with Senator Platt, the Governor went to State Committee headquarters and sat down in his old chair. He had a number of callers. One of these suggested that the coming session of the legislature would not be a very lively one. The Governor appeared interested at once, and said:

"Some very important legislation is coming up this winter. Two things which will take a great deal of the time of the lawmakers are the doing away of what is left of the direct State tax by devising indirect taxation, and another is the carrying out of the platform pledges with reference to the improvement of the canal. I think I may say that all the promises in our platform will be fulfilled."

Governor Odell, in referring to a report that Captain Joseph M. Dickey would succeed Colonel Ashley W. Cole on the State Railroad Commission, said that he had not decided on any appointments yet. The Governor will stay in town over to-night, and will go to Albany tomorrow morning.

One of the Governor's callers yesterday was Senator Slater, who told the Governor about political affairs in his Senate district.

The Governor, in answer to a question, said he did not intend to interfere with the case of John Truck, condemned to die in Auburn Prison on Tuesday next. Truck killed Frank W. Miller near Homer, Cortlandt County, on March 14, 1890.

MITCHELL ON THE STAND

THE ARBITRATION COMMISSION BEGINS HEARINGS.

UNION'S PRESIDENT ADMITS THAT CONSTITUTION DOES NOT PROVIDE FOR KEEPING AGREEMENTS.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.)

Scranton, Penn., Nov. 14.—The first day's session of the strike commission for hearing evidence clearly defined the chief objects of the mine workers and the operators. The recognition of the union is the principal aim of the miners, while the operators are determined not to recognize it. The purpose of the cross-examination of Mr. Mitchell this afternoon was to prove the union valueless as a body for the preservation of order, control of its men, obliteration of the boycott and avoidance of lawlessness. So it will be to-morrow, when the examination continues.

On the other hand, Mr. Mitchell endeavored to show that the union had never broken an agreement; that an agreement was superior in force to all laws the union had now or might pass in the future; that it had improved the condition of the workers, had increased wages and reduced the hours of employment, and that its policy was to keep contracts inviolate, and to annul the charter of any local breaking an agreement. He denied that the union was responsible for any violence, and said that union men had committed no serious crimes, that the union did not approve boycotting of non-union men to the extent of preventing them getting the necessities of life, and that there was no interference with non-union workers.

When the commission assembled in the Superior Court room at 10 o'clock this morning Judge Gray, the chairman, explained the purpose of the commission, and said that the miners' side would first be heard. He said:

"The commission will exercise the greatest liberality in the admission of evidence, and the counsel must observe the limitations which they believe to be fair."

Clarence Darrow conducted the case for President Mitchell, and David Wilcox, of the Delaware and Hudson Company, represented the operators. Simon P. Wolverson, of the Philadelphia and Reading, arranged the preliminaries for the operators. The coal companies have twenty-five lawyers and the miners five. There were also present many officials from each side, while back of the bar inclosure was room for about one hundred witnesses.

MR. MITCHELL'S ADDRESS.

The preliminaries were quickly arranged, and then President Mitchell made his address opening the case. The backbone of it was recognition of the union, and the operators were surprised by the manner in which he emphasized this. He said in part:

"The work of a miner and a miner's laborer is extremely hazardous, in fact, it is more dangerous than any other employment in the world. The number of persons killed and injured is greater than in any other industry. Each day the anthracite coal mines are opening and six-tenths persons lose their lives and three times as many are maimed, and yet they men receive less wages and are not given the same men performing precisely similar work in other fields, under more favorable and less hazardous conditions."

It is certainly not unjust to ask that these miners should receive as high wages as are paid to miners in the bituminous coal fields, in the silver and gold mines, or in the iron ore and copper mines, all of which work is less hazardous than that of the anthracite coal fields, and which require less skill, and is better paid than labor in the anthracite coal fields.

The eight hour day is the standard working day in the mining industry. Eight hours constitute a day's work in the coal mines of Great Britain, in all the silver, gold and copper mines, and in the bituminous coal mines in the States of Arkansas, Kansas, Missouri, Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Michigan, Kentucky and Tennessee, and in Western Pennsylvania and the Indian Territory.

MORE COAL IN EIGHT HOURS THAN IN TEN.

The reports of the United States Geological Survey demonstrate that more coal has been produced annually since the inauguration of the eight hour workday than in any preceding year. Each miner produced more coal per working day in eight hours than he formerly produced in ten hours, and there is no reason why the same results would not be obtained in the anthracite field. The bituminous workers receive in many instances from 25 to 40 per cent higher wages for eight hours' work than are paid in the anthracite mines for ten hours' work.

The mine should be paid for every pound of coal he mines that is sold by the operators. If 2,200 pounds constitute a ton when coal is sold to the consumer and when railroad companies are paid for transporting coal to the market, what justice can there be in denying the miner the right to be paid for his labor upon the same basis?

The anthracite companies, not satisfied with an extra-legal ton of from 2,700 to 3,100 pounds, have a system of deducting from the miner's earnings an additional part of the miner's earnings. A miner is docked all the way from 5 to 150 pounds a month as a penalty for loading, unloading, impurities, for which he has already been penalized in the extent of from 50 to 200 pounds in the weight. In other words, he is punished twice for the same offense.

CONTRACTS WITH THE OPERATORS.

At the present time the United Mine Workers of America has contracts with the operators of four of the anthracite coal fields. These contracts provide that the miners shall receive per ton the amount the various classes of labor shall receive per ton, and the number of hours which shall constitute a day's work and the methods and machinery for the adjustment of local grievances by joint conferences which are advantageous to both miner and operator and protect the public against the effects of strikes and lockouts. The reports of the United States Government on strikes in the mining industry show that the number and duration of strikes have been reduced each year since the system of joint conference and mutual agreement has been introduced.

Where the United Mine Workers of America is recognized and contracted with, it assumes the responsibility of adjusting the grievances. The agreement has proved effective in restraining workmen from engaging in local or general strikes. The reports of the United States Government on strikes in the mining industry show that the number and duration of strikes have been reduced each year since the system of joint conference and mutual agreement has been introduced.

PEACE THROUGH TRADE AGREEMENT.

We demand recognition because we know that permanent peace and friendly relations can be best maintained through trade agreements. The miners which our people have elected to join. Fully 50 per cent of the employes of the anthracite coal mines in the United States are organized to retain their membership in it. It was the United Mine Workers of America that conferred with the operators of the United States in relation to the submission of the issues involved in the coal strike to this commission. It was the United Mine Workers of America that declared the strike at an end; it was the United Mine Workers of America that sent the men back to work, and it is the United Mine Workers of America that is pledged to accept the award of this commission.

Failure to recognize the organization was the cause of many of the local strikes against which the operators and mine workers jointly complained. There have been many local strikes during the last year, the fault of which rests upon the operators and mine workers alike. Failing to secure redress for their wrongs, the companies having refused to treat with their representatives, the miners had no choice but to submit to injustice or inaugurate a strike.

Recognition of the union does not mean dictation or interference by men not employed by the companies. It simply means that officers selected by the mine workers shall exercise supervision over the organization or shall counsel with the mine workers as to how their trade affairs shall be conducted. The miners have as much right to select spokesmen to act for them, to present their grievances, to manage their affairs, as have the stockholders of any one of the anthracite coal companies to elect their officers to perform like functions.

A PLAN OF ARBITRATION.

For the information of the commission we herewith outline more specifically a plan of procedure which, if adopted, would prevent local strikes and preserve peace and harmony during the time covered by the award which you are empowered to make.

First—The rate of wages, the hours of labor, the method of weighing and paying for the product of the miners' work should be incorporated in an award.

REDUCED RATE TO NEW-ORLEANS.

Pennsylvania Railroad will sell from November 13 to 18, account Convention of American Hardwood Association, round trip tickets at \$6.15, good for eleven days.—Adv.