THE RECEPTION HOSPITAL.

VIGOROUS OPPOSITION TO THE SIXTEENTH STREET PEST HOUSE.

Property Owners Following up Protests by Legal Proceedings—The Surroundings of the Hospital—The Health Board Claims that it is the Best Location to be Had.

The Eighteenth Ward, probably the most populous ward of the great east side, and, consequently of the city, is disturbed to its very centre by the erection of a hospital for the reception of patients suffering from contagious diseases, and particularly from small-pox, at the foot of East Sixteenth street. The hospital is the uppermost theme in all neighborly talk, and a surprising amount of indignation has been generated by this continuous agitation. The Property Holders' Association and independent property holders have held largly attended meetings, whereat the general dread of the hospital has found earnest expression. At first only words were employed, and a Committee was appointed to wait upon the Health Board to ask that the building of the hospital be abandoned. But little heed was given to the Committee's words, and work on the hospital was continued. Then the independent property holders determined to resort to the law. They chose Mr. Frank H. Rodenburg, counsel to the Property Holders' Association, to conduct the legal proceedings. The greater part of the money was promptly subscribed by the owners of the property near the hospital. Mr. Rodenburg completed yesterday the preparation of the papers in the suit to restrain the Board of Health from completing the hospital. The plaintiffs in the suit are leading property holders of the vicinity. Some of them own entire squares of tenements and factories. The complaint sets forth that the Board of Health intends to use the hospital, not only for the reception of persons suffering with contagious diseases who may have lived in this city, but for those who may be brought to this port in ships from foreign ports. Property owners say that the hospital will undoubtedly not only endanger the lives of the plaintiffs, their families, and their neighbors, and, through them, of the other inhabitants of this city, but will destroy the value of all the adjacent property, used exclusively for dwellings and workshops. Tenants have already given warning, they say, that they will vacate as soon as the hospital is completed.

The Board of Health, despite all protests, is pushing the work on the hospital. The Aldermen registered their protest against this action of the Board of Health in a series of resolutions approved by the Mayor on the 17th ult. In view of this protest, the plaintiffs make the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commissioners only friendly defendants with the Board of Health in the suit, and ask no costs or other relief from them. The plaintiffs protested against the erection of the hospital on the 10th ult., before the Board of Health. They demand that the hospital be declared a nuisance, most dangerous to the public health, and that the Board of Health be perpetually enjoined from completing it for use as a place of reception for persons afflicted with contagious diseases.

A summons and a copy of the complaint are to be served at once upon the President of the Board of Health, and a motion for the granting of a perpetual injunction against the Board will be made by Mr. Rodenburg in the Supreme Court, Chambers.

The hospital that creates so much commotion in the Eighteenth Ward will be ready for use, in all probability, within two weeks. It is a two-story frame building, put together, seemingly, without regard for any style of architecture. Each floor is divided into many cell-like rooms. A fence surrounds the hospital, but it rises to the height of the window sills of the first floor. The land between Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets and Avenue C and the river is an exact square, and the hospital is at the southeast corner facing the river. Before the entrance of the hospital is a narrow pier whose timbers have rotted through and close to the Riverside Hospital may land. From this pier it was customary last summer to drown unlicensed dogs. Upon the right of the hospital, and separated only by the scanty width of Sixteenth street, are the Manhattan Gas Works, covering several squares, and affording employment to hundreds of men. Adjoining the hospital pier is the dock used by the Manhattan Gas Company for the receipt of their materials. Scores of men are employed here. Upon the left of the hospital is the stonevard of the Department of Docks, where the work of many men is continued every day, excepting Sunday, throughout the year. Not more than three feet of space intervenes between the rear of the hospital and the dog pound, filled now with tireless hundreds of barking and yelping curs. A door has been cut in the side of the pound, and a track runs from this door through the stoneyard to a crane at the river side. As the arm of the crane turns it almost touches the first floor windows of the hospital. Upon the track the wheeled iron cage, wherein unclaimed dogs are daily drowned, is run to the crane. Then it is swung into the river. After the dogs are drowned the cage is swung ashore, and emptied of its ghastly load. The dead dogs lie in a heap under the windows of the hospital for hours, an employee of the dog pound candidly said. The reporter saw such a heap yesterday afternoon, that certainly appeared to have been many hours under the scorching rays of the sun. When the candid employee was asked whether odors from Hunter's Point trouble him, he replied, "What with the smells that we have here, the gases from the big sewer at Seventeenth street, and the odor of the gas works—enough alone to stifle a man—and a foggy night—we can't get a chance to smell odors from Hunter's Point." At the rear of the dog pound, and fronting in Avenue C, is the great building that the Police Department uses as the headquarters of its Street Cleaning Bureau. It was intended for a market in the flush days of the late William M. Tweed, but received hardly any patronage. All of the public carts and horses used in cleaning the streets are stabled here, and hundreds of drivers who care for them, and policemen who guard them, must give their daily attention. At the side of the building is the dumping pier for the garbage of one-third of the east side. A fleet of garbage-heaped scows are always at the pier, poisoning the air. At the foot of Seventeenth street a great sewer empties into the East River. The Legislature, at its last session, located a free bath at the end of the Seventeenth street pier.

"I do not believe," said Mr. Rodenburg yesterday, "that a greater outrage was ever perpetrated upon the people than the location of the hospital at the foot of East Sixteenth street. Infection will almost unquestionably be spread to every part of the city. Think of how many men are employed daily within a few feet of the hospital in the gas works, the stone yard of the Dock Department, the Street Cleaning Bureau, and the dog pound, and upon the dumping pier, and how easily they may carry infection to their homes. It is safe to say that they live in every part of Manhattan Island. Then there are well-filled tenements and crowded workshops within a few hundred feet, and infection might easily be spread in them, and carried to every part of this, the most thickly inhabited ward of the city—a city in itself. Does any man suppose that an epidemic of small-pox could be averted if it once got headway in this ward? The reception hospital for persons suffering with contagious diseases was formerly within the grounds of Bellevue Hospital, near the Morgue. It was burned down. Instead of rebuilding there, in a completely isolated location, the Board of Health chose to do so here, where the hospital must almost surely be a plague spot. The Board probably presumed upon the comparative poverty of the Eighteenth Ward. It would not have dared to even propose to build this hospital in a ward including Fifth avenue, for it would have been utterly routed. Yet the population of Fifth avenue is inconsiderable as compared with that of even two squares of the Eighteenth Ward. But the Board of Health underrates the people of the Eighteenth Ward are destitute neither of money nor the spirit to defend their lives and property. For years the Board of Health has been sending small-pox patients through the crowded streets of the ward to the hospital pier to transport them to the Riverside Hospital. Recently a coffin containing the remains of a person who died of small-pox lay under the loading sun on the pier for hours. A neighbor informed a police officer, and the coffin was taken away. A respectable resident of this ward informed President Chandler of the Board of Health yesterday, I am informed, and understood President Chandler to say that the Board has begun to doubt the propriety of having the hospital at the foot of Sixteenth street, and would be disposed to consider a proposition to return to the old site in Bellevue. The Commissioners of Charities and Correction, who have charge of Bellevue Hospital, object. Though the Health Board may change their mind, the residents of the Eighteenth Ward will not be exposed to any danger whatever from the erection of the reception hospital at the foot of East Sixteenth street. For a year and a half there was hardly a case of smallpox, and this only now and then that a few cases make their appearance. During 1878 there were only three cases of small-pox removed to the hospital, and during the last two years and a half the total number of cases removed has been sixty-nine. During the same years that the reception hospital was located on the grounds of Bellevue Hospital, within a few rods of the main building, and when at times 100 cases a week were sheltered there, not a single inmate of Bellevue contracted the disease. The Riverside Hospital on Blackwell's Island, to which the cases are taken for treatment, and where they remain till the disease is terminated, is much nearer to Charity Hospital than is the proposed reception hospital to the nearest dwelling houses; and yet even here no danger is apprehended.

With regard to the suggestion contained in the resolution of the Common Council, we would state that the site occupied by the former reception hospital at Bellevue, destroyed by fire about two years ago, is not available for this purpose, the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction having refused to permit this department to erect the new hospital there, and having erected a new surgical ward in such a position as to make it practically impossible at the present time, even with their consent, to place there the reception hospital.

We know of no other place in the city of New York available for the erection of the reception hospital, nor can there be any other place as well adapted for the purpose as the one selected.

Unless this Board shall have the proper means for caring for contagious diseases, it cannot be held responsible for the protection of this community from their spread. Yours very respectfully,

C. F. CHANDLER,
EDWARD G. JANEWAY,
Health Commissioners.

CALIFORNIA DEMOCRATS.

Condemning the Odious Election Laws and Hayes's Abuse of the Veto Power.

SACRAMENTO, July 2.—The Democratic State Convention was called to order at 1 P. M. yesterday by J. C. Maynard, Secretary of the State Central Committee. There was a full attendance of delegates. J. Campbell Shorts was chosen temporary President, and R. O. Craven Secretary. A recess was then taken.

The platform as agreed upon by the Committee affirms that the Democratic party, being the only party which has always obeyed and maintained the Federal Constitution, is therefore the only one that can be trusted to administer the new organic law of the State. It pledges the party to the support of its provisions, to economical administration, and to the reduction of taxation and its equal and uniform imposition upon all classes of property. It condemns Chinese immigration, and approves the course of the Democrats in Congress who secured the passage of the Thurman bill compelling railroads to pay interest on bonds. It declares in favor of legislative control of corporations and the regulation of freights and fares, and demands the protection of mining industries. The following are the planks referring to national matters in full:

That Democratic sentiment is an indissoluble union of indestructible States, under the paramount authority of the Federal Constitution, in all powers which have not been reserved by the States. As suffrage is a privilege conferred expressly by the States, each State for itself, exercising the constitutional right to express the will of the people thereof, any attempt of the general Government to interfere with elections in the States, or in any of them, is dangerous to the liberties of the people and destructive of the sacredness of the elective franchise, and therefore we condemn, as an unconstitutional subversion of the freedom of the ballot, the odious laws of Republican origin and adoption, by which Federal supervisors of Elections and Deputy Marshals are empowered to interfere with the registration of voters, and United States troops are stationed at places to intimidate or distrainchise citizens, native and naturalized. In union with their party brethren throughout the republic, the Democrats of California denounce the repeated abuses of the veto by Rutherford B. Hayes, acting as the executive officer of the Government, in defeating the will of the people as expressed by Congress in the rejection of bills passed by that body to repeal onerous and unconstitutional laws during the present special session.

The Democracy of California earnestly approve the conduct of Democrats in both Houses of Congress for their firm adherence to just determination in the repeal of the laws of the United States which are inconsistent with, at the instance and under the authority of the Republican Administration, to the extremity of depriving citizens of suffrage for the purpose of carrying elections by force and fraud.

When the Convention reassembled the selections of temporary officers were made permanent and the platform adopted.

The Convention then adjourned till to-day.

To-day, after choosing a State Central Committee, the Convention went into nomination for Governor. Hugh J. Glenn, the nominee of the New Constitution party was nominated by acclamation. A recess was taken until evening. The Third Congressional District Convention has nominated C. E. Wilcox as member of the State Board of Equalization.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 2.—The Democrats of the Second District have nominated T. J. Clance of Sacramento for Congress, and Judge Randall of Tuolumne for member of the State Board of Equalization; Third District, C. B. Berry of Sutter for Congress, and Gen. Stevenson of Los Angeles for Railroad Commissioner; Fourth District, Wallace Leach of San Diego for Congress, and Fred. Beiskell of Stanislaus for member of the State Board of Equalization.

The Republicans last evening nominated the Hon. T. G. Phelps for Railroad Commissioner in this district.

The Workingmen's Municipal Convention last evening nominated G. L. Smood City and County Attorney. He was formerly the District Attorney of Alexandria, Va.

THE DENISON PAPER FAILURE.

An Event in the Trade—The Indebtedness in New York and Boston.

The failure of the Denison Paper Manufacturing Company of Mechanics' Falls, Me., was the general topic of conversation among paper dealers in this city yesterday. The company was one of the best known in the country, having been in existence twenty years and more. A. T. Denison is the President, A. C. Denison the Treasurer, and most of the stock is held by the Denison family, although W. H. Parsons of W. H. Parsons & Co., which firm has been selling the paper of the Denison Paper Manufacturing Company for years, is said to be a large stockholder. The company bought most of their stock in Boston, and, consequently, most of their indebtedness is there, but there are several New York firms who hold their paper for various amounts, ranging from $200 to $1,000. The amount of the failure is variously estimated from $150,000 to $250,000. "There is no reason why that company should not make money manufacturing paper," said a well-posted paper dealer yesterday. "They have six mills at Mechanics' Falls—four paper mills, one finishing mill, and one rag pulp mill—the Eagle, Star, Diamond, Union, Poland, and Androscoggin, and they turned out seven or eight tons of book and newspaper every twenty-four hours. There were wood pulp mills close at hand, and they had one of the finest springs of water for their stock in the United States."

The firm has been going down hill for some months. Their paper could not be readily sold in this city, and only a few days ago they endeavored to get one of their creditors to get their paper discounted here and send them the proceeds. This unusual proceeding has been the subject of much comment among paper dealers. The failure is called a bad one.

REDUCING THE PRICE OF GAS.

What is Said by Officers of Three of the Largest Companies.

The Manhattan and the New York Mutual Gaslight Companies have each reduced the price of gas. Formerly they charged $2.50 per thousand cubic feet to all consumers. Now they charge those who use less than 10,000 feet per month $2, and those who use 10,000 feet or more, $1.90. Secretary James W. Smith of the Manhattan Company said yesterday that the reduction had been made on general business principles, and not in view of any one particular thing. Some of the materials of which gas is made, as well as labor, had become cheaper than they were formerly, and the company's idea was that, by a reduction of the price, an increase of customers could be gained. Secretary Charles Place of the New York Mutual Company said that a reduction in the price of gas had long been in contemplation by the directors.

The Municipal Gaslight Company has been selling its gas for $2.40 per thousand feet, and the Knickerbocker Company charges $2 per thousand. These two companies make their gas from water, and, in the office of the New York Gaslight Company, in Hester street, an inquirer was informed that no reduction in price had yet been made, but that the subject would probably be considered as soon as a meeting of directors could be had. Many of its directors are at present out of town.

Park Commissioners at Work.

The Commissioners of Public Parks held a protracted meeting yesterday, and transacted much routine business. Among other things they passed a resolution authorizing the Commissioner of Public Works to move the new iron fence on the south side of the Arsenal building, facing Westchester Park, whereby the old drive at the west of the building, now a mass of rotten wooden pavement, will be converted into soil, thereby enhancing the beauty of the Park. The drive connecting Fifth avenue and South Fifth avenue will be repaved with a hard, smooth pavement. An appropriation has been made for the work, which will go on at once. The Superintendent to cheer presented a plan for the West Farms district in the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards, which will be submitted to the citizens of that district for approval. There was no report made in the meeting to the action in Mayor Cooper instructing the Commissioners of Accounts to examine the books of the department.

Lottery Charters in Louisiana.

NEW ORLEANS, July 2.—In the Constitutional Convention to-day, article XX., authorizing the General Assembly to grant lottery charters or privileges, each charter to pay $100 0 per annum into the State Treasury; all charters to cease in January, 1895, from which time all lotteries are prohibited in the State; also recognizing the validity of the contract of the State in the charter of the Louisiana Lottery Company, except its monopoly clause, which is abrogated, was adopted—yeas 59, nays 55.

Break in the Erie Canal.

ALBANY, July 2.—A break in the Erie Canal, near St. Johnsville, to-day, carried away about fifty feet of the embankment. Superintendent Clark has a large gang of men at work, and expects to resume navigation on Friday.

THE FOLLIES OF A PRINCE.

THE ADVENTURES OF THE LATE PRINCE OF ORANGE.

His First Love, the Late Princess Alice—His Suit Rejected by Prince Albert—A Subsequent Career of Very Coarse Dissipation.

From the London Truth.

The late Prince of Orange was the least Byronic man of his time, to judge by his habits and appearance. He was a robust eater, and liked those strong messes which are the favorite dishes at the Heidelberg tables d'hôte frequented by students. The homely cabbage was his favorite vegetable, and what most tempted him at the house of a few intimate friends was *la soupe aux choux*, in which potatoes, pork, and andouille sausages were boiled down to pulp.

Seventeen years ago the Prince of Orange was a tall, sedilarly young man, with steel-gray eyes and blonde hair and moustaches. He was then an eagle's fathom round the waist. Latterly he was menaced with obesity, and the once aristocratic face had become bloated, brick-colored, and unhealthy. His physiognomy was as prosaic as ever, but there was present at the opening of the Exhibition. But the simple dignity of the Prince's carriage and address saved him from looking vulgar. The late heir to the Dutch throne was the least Byronic of men externally. Mentally he was constantly engaged in sketching out romances, of which he was to have been himself the hero. They ended in disappointment and disgust, and in fresh spurts of dissipation.

William Nicholas Alexander of Nassau was the Prince the most crossed in love of his time and the least platonic in his life. Of the first great "cross" in his affections the history may now be repeated. A young, fair-haired daughter of the West was promised to him when he was leaving college. He saw her at Antwerp the first time she visited the Continent, and became enamored of her. It was arranged that she was to marry when she attained her eighteenth year. Going to London to obtain her consent to the match, he had the misfortune to take Paris on the way. The Emperor Napoleon, wishing his cousin, Anna Murat, to be exalted to the throne of the Netherlands, was determined to play a game of cross purposes, and he accordingly threw temptation in the way of his royal visitor, which it was hard for a double great-grandson of the Empress Catherine to resist. The gallant squadron directed by Comte Baciochi were sent to attack the poor young Prince.

But he was captured by a daring child of Erin, brought up in America, Miss Eliza Cook, whose mother, under the Milesian name of Flanagan, took in washing at Boston. Eliza induced him, after a breakfast at the Moulin Rouge, to drive with her round "the lake" at the most fashionable hour. She paraded her slave in a showy orange carriage, drawn by blood horses, tricked out with orange rosettes. The Jehu was in a garnet velvet coat and orange waistcoat. If the Prince had not drunk too much champagne he would not have made a slave of himself by thus parading which became at once the town talk. The noise of the adventure reached Buckingham Palace, and was so unfavorably commented upon there as to lead to the rejection of his Royal Highness when he came to London a suitor. He imagined that he had been ill-used in London, and hurried back to Paris to forget his mortification in the society of Miss Cook, then bearing another name. She and he soon after went to the Hague to become man and wife. The King of Holland, who was still a slave to drink, met them, and gave her an estate in America. Petroleum bubbled up on the estate, and made the beautiful Eliza one of the richest women of her period. Crown jewels were flung into her lap. Her equipage became a deeper orange, in answer to an adverse criticism. Her footmen for years of $5,000 on $10,000 worth of diamonds, Fay and Rogers called on Mrs. Schoonmaker, and she took them to Mr. Lynch. They say that Lynch assured them the diamonds were genuine and worth more than $10,000. Experts afterward valued the diamonds at not more than $1,500. Mrs. Schoonmaker could not again be found, and Lynch refused to return the money.

They had Lynch arrested on an order from the Supreme Court, and Justice Potter held him in $4,000 bail. On Tuesday they were granted a warrant by Justice Morgan. In court the case was postponed by request of the complainants. Mr. Lynch says the whole thing is a put-up job of blackmail. Mrs. Schoonmaker sold him the diamonds for $5,000 on Feb. 15. They were not pledged, as he did not do that kind of business. He had no dealings with Rogers, but only with the woman, who Rogers said was his cousin. After Mrs. Schoonmaker had sold him the diamonds she regretted it. He offered them back for the same money she gave, and she came with Rogers, paid the $5,000, and took the diamonds away. Rogers's story, Lynch says, is false throughout. After Lynch was arrested by the Sheriff Rogers offered, Lynch says, to settle the whole matter for $200. Pending examination, Justice Morgan held Lynch in $4,000 bail.

DEATH ON BRIGHTON BEACH.

The Manager of the New Market, N. H., Mills Struck with Apoplexy in the Water.

Mr. Frost, manager of the New Market Mills, in New Market, N. H., died of an apoplectic stroke while bathing at Brighton Beach on Tuesday afternoon. He arrived at the residence of friends in Brooklyn in the morning with his two young sons, and in the afternoon went with them to Coney Island. While they amused themselves on the beach he went in bathing, soon showing the spectators that he was an expert swimmer. He went out to some distance, and then returning he stopped in water waist deep to show bathers around him how to float. Suddenly he went under, and when, after some minutes, those around him hastened in alarm to lift him out, it was discovered that he was unconscious. Two physicians, who were immediately summoned, made vain efforts at resuscitation. He had swallowed hardly any water.

The two boys, being unable to give the number or street where they were stopping in Brooklyn, said that they believed they could find the house, and would look for it with a police officer. The found their friends, and with them returned to the beach. A considerable amount of money, a gold watch, and other valuables were turned over to them by the keeper at the bathing pavilion. Immediately afterward an inquest was held, and the body was taken in charge by an undertaker, from whose hands it was yesterday removed for conveyance to New Hampshire. Mr. Frost was about 55 years of age.

POLICEMAN TAYLOR'S CASE.

Throwing His Club and Firing His Pistol at Boatman John Winn.

A short, undersized young man with a bandage around his head, and a burly policeman stood before Commissioner McLean, yesterday, when the case of Policeman John G. Taylor of the Charles street station, accused of conduct unbecoming an officer, was called. The young man, whose name was John Winn, a boatman by trade, said that, when standing in front of his residence, at Hudson and West Tenth streets, on the evening of June 16, Taylor proposed to arrest him, saying, "I have a warrant for you." As the warrant was not forthcoming, Winn ran away down West Tenth street. Taylor threw his club at him; then drawing his revolver, fired twice. The second shot lodged in the right side of Winn's right eye. Winn made good his escape, notwithstanding his wound, which was dressed in St. Vincent's Hospital. The next day Winn surrendered himself in the Jefferson Market Police Court, in obedience to the warrant, which was for assault and battery. Taylor, in rebuttal, said that his club slipped from his hand accidentally, and that but one shot was fired, and that into the gutter, to scare Winn into stopping.

The Club in the Rink.

There was an athletic tournament in the American Institute building, at Third avenue and Sixty-third street, on Tuesday evening. The crowd became so interested in a wrestling match that they rushed into the ring. Thomas O'Brien of 102 East Sixty-third street was arrested and brought to the Yorkville Police Court yesterday with two small cuts on his head. Policeman Carman said O'Brien was drunk and disorderly. O'Brien told Justice Kilbreth that Carman had seized him by the throat, and knocked him down, and Bonnisman Dolbear had then knocked him down. Sergeant Rabb of Inspector McLennan's staff had also assisted in shaking him. After being handcuffed and on the way to the station, some one had hit him on the back of the head with a club.

O'Brien's brother Edward said that in the struggle in the Rink he saw some unknown person hit Thomas Bonnisman Dolbear, and that the club had been used, and O'Brien had not been hit on the way to the station.

Justice Kilbreth discharged all parties.

Will Hanlan and Courtney Row!

UTICA, July 2.—J. Davis of Windsor, Ont., Hanlan's friend and backer, passed through Utica yesterday on his way home from Newcastle on-Tyne, England. To a reporter's suggestion that perhaps a match might now be arranged between Hanlan and Courtney Mr. Davis said he had heard that Courtney's brother match would never be made between them, unless something can be done to prevent mutual knowing at least outside the ring, which, he said, he hoped would be done. He declared that he knew the Lachine race to be a "put up job," as he said, can call a match a "put up job" and the story will find believers. He thought possibly Hanlan and Courtney might cross oars some day, but he did not feel like encouraging it.

Trotting in Hartford.

HARTFORD, July 2.—There were two trots at Plainville Park this afternoon—the 2:22 and 2:30 classes. Amy won the 2:22 class in three straight heats, without a break. The last heat was trotted in very fast time for three track, the quarters being made in 34½, the half in 1:10, and the mile in 2:22½. Sam Lewis came in better time, but passed the last half mile on account of being far in advance of the other two contestants. The 2:30 class was won by Emma B. Time, 2:30½, 2:32, 2:27.

Rescued by a Woman.

ST. CATHERINES, Ont., July 2.—A crippled lad, aged 6 years, fell into the mill race here and was carried under a bridge by the current. Mrs. Anderson, who was passing, boldly plunged into the race and rescued the boy.

THE FALL RIVER STRIKERS.

A Meeting of the New York Unions to Receive their Delegation.

A delegation of the Fall River strikers was received by the Amalgamated Trade and Labor Union of New York last evening, with a view to making arrangements for extending material aid to the strikers. The organizations represented were the Custom Tailors' Union, the Cabinetmakers' Union, Typographical Unions Nos. 6 and 7, Cigarmakers' Union No. 144, Cigar Packers' Union Nos. 1 and 2, Carvers' Union, Custom Bootmakers' Union, English, German, and French; Cabinetmakers' Union No. 8 of Brooklyn, Upholsterers' Union, Varnishers' Union, English and German.

The organization of this body was begun two years ago, and it takes the place of the old Workingmen's Union. It was announced that the Fall River delegation had been visiting the Bricklayers' Union, the Tailors' Union, the Cabinetmakers', and other unions, and had been promised extensive assistance. Mr. A. Strasser of the cigarmakers presided, and said that he had made personal investigation of the grievances of the Fall River spinners, and had come to the conclusion that they were harder worked and poorer paid than the so-called pauper laborers of Europe. He quoted from the speech of an English manufacturer who complained that he was unable to compete with American prices on account of the pauper labor of America. He said that the mill owners of New England have been hiring "scabs," and putting revolvers in their hands and policemen's shields on them, and feeding them in the mills to take the places of the strikers.

When the delegation from Fall River was introduced their names were not announced, because, Mr. Strasser said, if the mill owners should find out who they were, they and their families would be prevented from obtaining work in any mill in this country. The mill owners had their black lists, and in some cases sent around photographs of men to prevent their getting employment.

One of the Fall River delegation said that the reduction proposed by the mill owners would take $9 a month from his wages. When the wages of the men were reduced the last time the price of print cloths was 3½ to 3¾ cents per yard. But now the same goods are selling at 4¾ cents, and still the mill owners refuse to advance the wages of the men accordingly, although they promised when the reduction of wages was made that they would advance the wages of the men as soon as there was an advance in the price of cloths. He thought the present a proper time for the mill owners to keep their promise.

The meeting then went into private session for the purpose of arranging details of the proposed aid to the Fall River strikers.

MRS. SCHOONMAKER'S DIAMONDS.

Broker Lynch Arrested on Complaint of the Speculative Fish Dealers.

Officer Michael Kelly of the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday arrested John T. Lynch, the diamond broker of 918 Broadway, on complaint of Edward B. Rogers and John Fay, two Fulton Market fish dealers. They accuse Lynch of conspiring with Mrs. Mary Schoonmaker of 248 West Forty-second street to defraud them out of $5,000, loaned by them on diamonds represented to be worth $10,000, but really, they aver, worth only $1,500. In answer to an advertisement calling for loans of $5,000 on $10,000 worth of diamonds, Fay and Rogers called on Mrs. Schoonmaker, and she took them to Mr. Lynch. They say that Lynch assured them the diamonds were genuine and worth more than $10,000. Experts afterward valued the diamonds at not more than $1,500. Mrs. Schoonmaker could not again be found, and Lynch refused to return the money.

They had Lynch arrested on an order from the Supreme Court, and Justice Potter held him in $4,000 bail. On Tuesday they were granted a warrant by Justice Morgan. In court the case was postponed by request of the complainants. Mr. Lynch says the whole thing is a put-up job of blackmail. Mrs. Schoonmaker sold him the diamonds for $5,000 on Feb. 15. They were not pledged, as he did not do that kind of business. He had no dealings with Rogers, but only with the woman, who Rogers said was his cousin. After Mrs. Schoonmaker had sold him the diamonds she regretted it. He offered them back for the same money she gave, and she came with Rogers, paid the $5,000, and took the diamonds away. Rogers's story, Lynch says, is false throughout. After Lynch was arrested by the Sheriff Rogers offered, Lynch says, to settle the whole matter for $200. Pending examination, Justice Morgan held Lynch in $4,000 bail.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

New York Stock Exchange—Sales July 2.

UNITED STATES, STATE, AND CITY BONDS (IN $1,000s).

10 U. S. 4½s, sl. c	106⅝	11 U. S. 4s, 1907, r	101⅞
20 U. S. 6s, '81, c	104⅞	47 Dist. C. 3.65s	87½
20 U. S. 6s, '81, c	104⅞	10 La. consols	46
5 U. S. 6s, '67, r	104⅞	2 Georgia 7s, new	110⅞
345 U. S. 4s, 1907, c	101⅞		

RAILROAD AND OTHER BONDS (IN $1,000s).

45 R. C. R. & N. 1st	70	169 Mo., K. & T. cs. s.	70⅞
6 Ch. & O. sc. B.	43	161 M., K. & T. 2d in 3½	33
1 Ch. & O. 6s, c 1601 d	20½	15 N. Y. C. 1st cs.	123⅞
10 C. R. N. J. inc.	70	20 Can. So. 1st	86
4 C. R. N. J. cv. as	90⅞	9 N. Y. Elv. 1st	112⅞
4 C. H. N. J. adj.	102½	1 West. Pac. 6s	104⅞
52 L. & W. R. cv. s.	69⅞	25 Un. Pac. 1st	109⅞
1 L. & W. R. inc.	47	3 C. Pac. L. G.	105⅞
19 St. P. con. s.	105⅞	3 P. of Mo. 1st	107⅞
2 N. W. gold c.	114	77 K. P. D. D. I. R. as	10¼
8 D., L. & W.	112		101⅞
3 D. & R. G. 1st	94	8 P. W. & C. 2d	104⅞
5 Alb. & Sus. cons.	102	8 C. & I. C. 1st	70⅞
19 Den. & R. G. 1st	90⅞	40 R. W. & O. 1st	58⅞
23 L. cons. 1st	112⅞	7 St. L. & I. M. 2d 7s	94⅞
209 L. S. & W. 2d con.	76⅞	1 A. & T. H. inc.	50
5 L. E. & W. 2d	70⅞	5 T. & W. 1st x c.	109⅞
1 H. & St. J. & Sus. con.	100⅞	2 T. & W., St. L. D. x m c.	94⅞
14 La. & Mo. Riv. R. 2d	100	1 T. & W. 2d x c.	80⅞
8 Cin. & Sp. 1st, gr. to Lake S.	100⅞	4 Gl. W. 2d ex c.	87
5 Lake S. 1st	120	8 L. E. & W. 2d c. A.	73
1 Mot. El. 1st	100⅞	5 Min. & St. L. 1st	93
12 Mich. C. con.	110⅞	1 St. P. & Min. L. G. inc.	95
5 Mich. C. 1st 8s	113⅞	8 St. P. & Min. 1st	102⅞

RAILROAD AND OTHER STOCKS.

200 B., C. R. & N.	39⅞	400 Am. Dist. Tel.	63⅞
100 Can. South	50⅞	2100 Del. & Hud.	47⅞
430 Cent. N. J.	51⅞	100 Marlboro	4
60 Del. L. & W.	84⅞	7 N. Y. R.	120
620 Ch. & N. W.	60⅞	2200 Ohio & Miss.	14⅞
100 Ch. & N. W. pf.	93⅞	1130 Pacific Mail	15⅞
3 Ch. R. I. & Pac.	108⅞	100 Pullman	110
225 C., Rc. & Q.	110⅞	570 U. M. & S. as	26⅞
1160 St. Paul	54⅞	1920 Ken. C. & X.	16⅞
1125 St. Paul pf.	93⅞	400 R. C. & N.	44⅞
90 Ill. Cent.	97⅞	1130 Union Pac.	76⅞
680 C., C. & I.	51⅞	900 Wabash	36⅞
1110 D., L. & W.	98⅞	3700 Sutro Tunnel	4⅞
2925 Erie	26⅞	110 Pac. M. Co.	37
400 Han. & St. Jo.	29⅞	200 St. L. & S. F.	9⅞
2300 H. & St. Jo. pf.	41⅞	600 St. L. & S. F. pf.	14⅞
925 Lake Shore	73⅞	45 W. F. Ex.	110
200 Kansas Pac.	56	170 Adams Ex.	106⅞
1600 Lake Shore	73⅞	5150 Kan. & Tex.	16⅞
1725 Long I. R. N.	63⅞	2400 R. P. & Min.	39⅞
1420 Mich. Cen.	74⅞	170 Manhat'n R.	45⅞
500 Mor. & Ess.	90⅞	100 C. St. L. & N. O.	12
200 N. Y. Cen.	114⅞	80 Rome, W. & O.	15
200 N. Y. Sus.	13⅞	Total sales, 76,501 shares.	

CLOSING PRICES.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
U. S. 6s, '80	104⅞	104⅞	Mil. & St. P. pf.	92⅞	92⅞
U. S. 5s, '81	104⅞	105⅞	Mo., K. & Tex.	15⅞	16
U. S. 5s, '81, c	103⅞	103⅞	Mo. & Essex.	90	90⅞
U. S. 4½s, '91	102⅞	102⅞	N. J. Central	51⅞	51⅞
U. S. 4s, '97	101⅞	101⅞	N. Y. & Northern	6⅞	8
U. S. 4s, 1907, r	101⅞	102⅞	Northwest'n pf.	95⅞	95⅞
U. S. Cur. 6s	122	125	N. Y. C. & Hud.	118	118⅞
Alb. & Sus.	135	140	Nor. & W.	13⅞	13⅞
Can. South	50⅞	57	O. & Miss. pref.	36	40
C., C., C. & I.	51	52	Ontario Mining	39	50⅞
Ches. R. & Q.	110⅞	110⅞	Stand. Mining	30⅞	31
Chi. & Alton	87	88⅞	Pittsburgh	97	97⅞
Chi. & Alton pf.	140	142	Pacific Mail	15⅞	15⅞
Del. & H. Can.	46⅞	46⅞	Rock Island	137⅞	138⅞
Erie Railway	27⅞	27⅞	S. L. S. & N.	16⅞	16⅞
Erie Railway pf.	52⅞	53⅞	St. L. & S. F. pf.	44⅞	45
East Tenn.	11⅞	11⅞	Union Pac.	76	76⅞
Han. & St. Jo.	19⅞	20	Wabash	33⅞	36
H. & St. J. pref.	40	41⅞	At. & Pac. Tel.	37⅞	37⅞
Illinois	90	90⅞	Western Union	97⅞	97⅞
Illinois Cen.	89⅞	90	Adams Ex.	105⅞	105⅞
Iron Mountain	27⅞	28	Am. Express	46⅞	47
Kan. & Pacific	7⅞	7⅞	Wells, Fargo Ex.	99⅞	100
Lake Shore	73⅞	73⅞	Wells Fargo Ex.	99⅞	105⅞
Long I. R. N.	62	62⅞	Quicksilver	14⅞	15⅞
Mich. Cen.	74⅞	75	Quicksilver pf.	35	35⅞
Mil. & St. Paul	53⅞	53⅞	Sutro Tunnel	4⅞	4⅞

WEDNESDAY, July 2.

The stock market, with the exception of a fair movement in the Granger roads and coal shares, was generally dull and prices irregular and unsettled. Railroad bonds were dull, except some of the Southern and Western issues, and the new Eries lost yesterday's advance. Governments were slightly lower, but at the decline there was a good business in new 5s.

Sales at auction were: 159 Metropolitan Gas, 126½ to 127; 220 Manhattan Gas, 162 to 170; 200 United New Jersey Railroad, 142; $10,000 New York Central sixes of 1887, 107⅞.

See the announcements of savings bank dividends in the advertising columns of to-day's SUN.

Manhattan Elevated Railway stock has been unfavorably affected by the suit brought against the Metropolitan by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. The suit is for damages caused by the obstruction of light and air to property past which the Metropolitan Railway runs, and is regarded as the precedent for many other similar suits, which may cost the elevated roads pretty dear.

According to the Treasury statement, published this morning, the amount of called bonds outstanding July 1, for which 4½ cents have been issued, was $104,072,450. The amount of 4½s called for payment at maturity during the present month is $69,502,750 of 5-20s, and $184,566,300 of 10-40s, or $255,069,050 altogether. From this it would seem that $150,996,040 of called bonds in hand on July 1 been paid or exchanged for 4½ cents in advance of their maturity.

Following the example—or rather the challenge—of the Manhattan Gaslight Company, the Mutual Gaslight