COAL STRIKE WILL GO ON.

ALL PROPOSITIONS FOR ARBITRATION REJECTED AT PITTSBURG.

The Miners Wanted 69 Cents a Ton Pending Arbitration and the Operators Offered to Pay What Might Be Agreed Upon if Work Started at Once—Struggle to Begin Again.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Aug. 24.—The great coal strike will continue. The conference between the coal operators and coal miners adjourned to-day without action. The parties to the controversy are further apart than before, and the feeling that has been aroused makes an early settlement still more improbable. It now looks like war to the bitter end. The operators are making preparations to reopen their idle mines with non-union men if they can get no others; the miners are preparing to resist the attempt.

This morning's session lasted only an hour, and after it was over representatives of both sides announced that it had been found impossible to come to an agreement, either on a compromise or on arbitration. The conference began its session at 11 o'clock and by noon had adjourned sine die.

The operators had made several offers to the miners, the best of these being the one granting the miners a wage rate of 61½ cents a ton, but all were rejected. In return the miners had made these propositions, which were rejected by the operators:

"To issue a call for a conference of operators and miners' representatives of the competitive States.

"The miners to return to work at once at the 69-cent rate until the price could be determined by arbitration within thirty days; should the decision be for less than 69 cents the miners to be charged with the difference between 69 cents and the award of the arbitrators, the difference to be deducted from their next pay."

The miners had also refused a proposition to arbitrate the wage question, the miners to go to work without a price being set, and to be paid at the rate agreed upon by the arbitrators. President Ratchford was asked why this offer was not accepted. He replied:

"Because it applied only to the Pittsburg district. If we go into an arbitration of that kind we want the whole competitive field represented. They declined to join us in a call for a general proposition, and so we refused their offer of arbitration, knowing that they were merely trying to harass us with a whole series of petty arbitrations. If we would arbitrate that way here, we would be called upon to do it in other fields, and what we want is a settlement which will be general."

"But you are willing to arbitrate for the Pittsburg field if you first get the price which you ask?"

"That is because we believe that the resumption of work in the Pittsburg district at the 69-cent rate would lead to resumptions in other fields at proportionate prices. We have no doubt of our ability to show a fair-minded board of arbitration that 69 cents is not more than living wages."

The afternoon was spent by the operators in preparing a statement "for the public and the miners," as one operator put it. The statement was given out at 7 P. M. It first recites the proceedings of yesterday's and to-day's meetings, specifies the propositions made by the operators and miners, the refusal of the operators to consent to a conference of operators and miners' representatives from the competitive coal fields of western Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, the refusal of the operators to accept the miners' arbitration offer, and continues:

"The operators feel that in making their propositions for settlement by conciliation or arbitration they have exhausted effort in trying to bring about a settlement with the officials. The proposition of Mr. Ratchford could not be accepted because it means an advance of 27½ per cent. in the wage cost and would entail heavy losses on the producers. The price at which coal contracts have been taken were enforced by the conditions ruling in the markets in open competition from other producing fields.

"The operators are confronted constantly with two forces—the pressure of buyers to get coal at the lowest price, which is determined by a remorseless competition, and by the miners, who at all times demand the highest possible wage rate. In addition to these two factors is the one of cost of transportation from mines to market. Amicable methods having failed to convince or to move the miners' leaders, the responsibility for whatever suffering follows on the miners and their families must rest on the miners' officials. The operators feel that they have exhausted all honorable means for the settlement of the strike. The miners' officials having refused their propositions, the operators can only ask the miners to consider the conditions that exist and answer the question to their own and their families' satisfaction whether they are justified in continuing the line of action they have been following."

The statement continues with this serious charge:

"Mr. Ratchford openly claimed that the miners of this district had more than their share of the coal trade and that some of it was being taken from them. He claimed that the miners had more of the lake trade than they were entitled to, and that they would not be permitted to retain it. In view of the fact that Mr. Ratchford lives in Columbus, which is the home of the Hocking Valley operators, and they are the largest competitors of the Pittsburg operators for lake tonnage, the position taken by Mr. Ratchford is startling."

THE SUN correspondent read the operators' statement to Mr. Ratchford. He said:

"It is charged in that statement that my proposition would not be accepted because it means an increase of 27½ per cent. in the wage rate. In reply to this I admit that my offer to arbitrate contemplated that the miners return to work at 69 cents, but it stipulated that the operators should retain any amount over the rate awarded by the operators.

"It is not true that I said the miners and operators of this district had more than their share of the lake trade. In the discussion at the conference Mr. Zerbe, the Chairman, said the Pittsburg district was entitled to all of the lake trade. I replied, 'I do not know what percentage of the lake trade this district is entitled to. I know that from 1893 to 1896 you have increased your percentage of the lake trade from 48 to 72 per cent. Mr. Zerbe says you are entitled to all of the lake trade. I deny that proposition.' That," concluded Ratchford, "is all I said."

The United Labor League met to-night, was addressed by Ratchford, Pearce, Dolan, and Warner, and passed resolutions. Newspaper reporters were barred from the meeting, it being feared that some of the members of the league would forget themselves and talk too radically. The resolutions said:

"*Resolved*, That we appeal to the workingmen of Allegheny county to hold themselves in readiness to assemble peaceably, hold public meetings, march on the public highways when necessary, and that a general suspension of all works in the mills, factories, and workshops be declared if the Sheriff and courts shall persist in defying the constitutional rights of a free people.

"*Resolved*, That we, representatives of the trade and labor organizations in mass meeting assembled, indorse and commend the national and local officers of the United Mine Workers for their determined stand in the present strike and their absolute refusal to arbitrate and compromise the present difficulty unless at living wages."

ONE THOUSAND MORE OUT.

Outside and Inside Hands of Freedman Brothers Quit Work.

One thousand cloakmakers, comprising the outside and inside hands of Freedman Brothers, Broadway and Prince street, joined the ranks of the east side strikers yesterday afternoon.

The strike was ordered by the Executive Committee of the United Brotherhood of Tailors, and is to enforce a demand for 35 per cent. advance in wages. According to A. Rosenberg, Secretary of the union, the demand was made two days ago, but the firm asked the cloakmakers to wait for a week. It was found, he said, that the firm had a quantity of special work to be done in a hurry this week, and only wanted to keep their cloakmakers on hand until it was finished, with the intention of ultimately refusing the demand. When this was learned the strike was ordered in a hurry. On the subject of a general strike Rosenberg said:

"I believe a general strike would be successful, and the rank and file of the union are in favor of it, but the Executive Committee is against it. The ground for the opposition is that there is not enough money in the treasury of the union for such a strike unless it should be won very quickly, and the committee does not like to take such long chances. A general strike would be either an immediate success or a big failure."

The Tazewells Reunited.

MATTEAWAN, N. Y., Aug. 24.—The case of John Tazewell of Milbrook against Brother Gilbert of the Brothers of Nazareth, charging him with abducting Mrs. Tazewell and her daughter, was to come before Judge Barnard at Poughkeepsie this morning. When the time arrived for the hearing the persons directly interested and their counsel failed to appear, as the case had been adjusted out of court. Mr. Tazewell and his family are reunited in Brooklyn, and Brother Gilbert is exonerated from the charge of abducting the family.

DUTCH SUGAR AND DIPLOMACY.

Also Ohio Ability to Care for Herself, and the Report Coming on All Three.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—Suit was brought some time ago by the Dairy and Food Commission of Ohio against three grocers of Columbus on charges of selling sugar colored with ultramarine blue. The sugar was imported Dutch refined sugar, and Crooks & Co. of New York, American agents for it, immediately took up the case. They appealed to the Treasury Department for official tests of the sugar in question and asked for a fair trial of the case.

The Department inquired into the matter and offered to have the tests made, but Commissioner Blackburn replied that Ohio had five State chemists and did not need assistance. There the case rested for a time. The Dutch Government, through its Consul-General at New York, its representative in the absence of the Minister, finally directed the attention of the State Department to the matter, and the Department communicated with the Ohio authorities, tendering the good offices of the Government. The offer was declined, however, with the assurance that Ohio was able to manage its own affairs. Samples of the sugar in question for official tests were withheld by the Commissioner. The Treasury Department then proposed that two official tests be made, one by the official chemist of the Agricultural Department and the other by Dr. Sherer, the chemist in the Appraiser's office at New York. Commissioner Blackburn at first objected to the selection of Dr. Sherer, intimating that he was in the employ of the Dutch importers, but consented to furnish the samples for the test after insisting on assurances from the Treasury that he receive a copy of the report of the Government chemists. No response was made to this unusual request, for the reason that copies of such reports are almost invariably made public. But the samples were sent to the chemists, the tests made, and the report will be sent as soon as completed. Meantime the Ohio Commissioner is telegraphing at frequent intervals inquiring for it.

Crooks & Co. allege that the suit was instigated by agents of the Sugar Trust who are endeavoring to drive the Dutch refined sugars out of the market, and say that similar prosecutions have been begun in Michigan.

BEATEN BY STRIKERS.

Two Butchers Attacked While on Their Way Home and Injured Seriously.

HARRISON, N. J., Aug. 24.—The butchers who recently struck at Bimbler, Van Wagener & Co.'s slaughter house, on the Kearny meadows, attacked Edward Eckhart and James Davis, who struck and then returned to work early Monday morning, and severely beat them. Davis's nose was broken by John Carney, the leader of the strikers, and one of Eckhart's ribs was fractured.

The fight occurred as the men were going home. The strikers had made a demonstration early in the night, but Chief of Police Kirkby drove them away. Until midnight, when work stopped, the employees started for the trolley cars on the turnpike road. They were stopped by the strikers, who had smashed the electric lights near the stock yard, leaving the place in darkness. Davis and Eckhart fought their way through the crowd and reached the turnpike road as a trolley car came up. Both were covered with blood.

Chief Kirkby and some policemen were in another part of the yards. They ran up and drew their revolvers. They clubbed the strikers back. The injured men were guarded in the car to Harrison.

PRESSERS LIKELY TO GO OUT.

A New East Side Strike in Order for Next Monday.

The pressers' branch of the Brotherhood of Tailors, only a few of the members of which went out when the Brotherhood struck this year, is now thinking of a general strike. There are 900 members in the pressers' branch, which made a separate agreement with the contractors six months ago. Now they say the contractors are breaking the contracts right and left. A mass meeting of the pressers was held last night at New Washington Hall, 56 Orchard street, where the contractors were denounced. The meeting was in favor of a strike, but no action will be taken until Joseph Cohen, Secretary of the pressers' branch, makes a report to Meyer Schoenfeld, leader of the Brotherhood of Tailors, at 104 Orchard street, today. It is thought probable that the pressers will order a strike for next week.

All the Mules in a Mine Poisoned.

ALTOONA, Pa., Aug. 24.—All the mules used at Herting mine No. 8, at Hastings, Cambria county, have been posioned and Superintendent Nicholson accuses the strikers with administering the poison. The strikers deny that they poisoned the mules.

JUSTICE KEOGH'S TAX REDUCED.

Adrian Iselin, Jr., Escapes Assessment on the Ground of Non-Residence.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., Aug. 24.—C. B. Snyder, counsel for the David Jones estate, which is assessed at $983,000 personal, the largest on the tax books, and also representing Supreme Court Justice Martin Keogh, appeared before the Assessors to-day. He presented Justice Keogh's affidavit to the effect that $24,000 in mortgages had been cancelled, and he therefore asked that his personal tax be reduced from $40,000 to $16,000. On behalf of the David Jones estate, of which Mr. Keogh is executor, Mr. Snyder contended that the Assessors had the right to assess only the funds which had been received and disbursed by the executor, amounting to about $250,000. The Assessors reduced the amount to $125,000.

The Assessors have inspected the polling lists, and they allege that Adrian Iselin, Jr., who swore off his personal tax of over $300,000 on the ground of non-residence, has voted at nearly every election in the village of late years and at the last election, held in July. The Assessors will strike off the personal tax on the strength of Mr. Iselin's affidavit.

MRS. E. F. SHEPARD'S TAXES.

She Asks the Assessors of Greenburg to Reduce the Appraisement from $80,000 to $40,000.

DOBBS FERRY, Aug. 24.—The Board of Assessors of the town of Greenburg held their first meeting in this village to-day to take the testimony of taxpayers who think that they have been too heavily assessed. The examinations were conducted by W. J. Townsend, assisted by Louis F. Murray. Only twenty-one objections were made, the principal one being that of Mrs. Elliott F. Shepard of Scarborough, who owns twenty-eight acres in this village. Mrs. Shepard asked for a reduction from $80,000 to $40,000. She also asked to have the small parcel of land belonging to the estate of her late husband, which is assessed to her, assessed to the estate. J. De Witt Wilde requested the board to reduce his real estate assessment from $25,000 to $20,000 and to have the tax on $10,000 of personal property moved, as he paid taxes on it in Chicago.

JOHN C. SHEEHAN AN OBJECTOR.

The Tammany Leader Wants a Reduction of His Long Island City Assessment.

When the Long Island City Board of Assessors met yesterday to hear objections the most prominent objector was John C. Sheehan, the Tammany leader. He is on the personal assessment roll for several thousand dollars. Mr. Sheehan held several large Long Island City contracts a few years ago, and the assessment is said to be based on some of his plant left on storage.

HE RAN FROM DEATH.

Wootka Violated His Parole When Sentenced to Be Shot.

PERRY, Okla., Aug. 24.—John Wootka, a full-blooded Creek Indian, is the first Indian ever known to run from a death execution. Wootka killed Isom Beer some months ago. He was tried according to the Indian customs, and sentenced to be shot on June 15, but Wootka fled and failed to appear on the day of execution.

He has been captured, and will be kept in chains until the execution. The custom is to allow the prisoners to go free after sentence until the day of the execution, when they appear and are executed.

Inspecting the Carnegie Armor Plant.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Aug. 24.—Commodore J. A. Howell, Capt. A. H. McCormick, Lieuts. F. F. Fletcher and W. I. Chambers, Chief Engineers M. T. Endicott and J. S. Perry, and C. W. Deknight, all members of the naval commission appointed by Secretary of the Navy Long to investigate the advisability of the Government purchasing or erecting an armor plate manufacturing plant, arrived here to-day. They visited the plant at Homestead, and Commodore Howell said to-night he was much pleased with it. The Carnegie Company gave a dinner to the committee at the Hotel Henry.

For Sleeplessness

Take Horsford's Acid Phosphate.

Dr. Patrick Booth, Oxford, N. C., says: "Have seen it act admirably in insomnia, especially of old people and convalescents. A refreshing drink in hot weather and in cases of fevers."—Adv.

POSTAL CHANGES COMING.

TO SHIFT THE BURDEN OF THE FOREIGN MAIL.

Officers in Other Cities to Do More of the Work—The Roofing of Mail Street and Other Means of Gaining Space—Report of the Investigating Commission Delivered.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—Postmaster-General Gary, First Assistant Heath, and Second Assistant Shellenberger spent several hours to-day in considering the report of the commission which recently investigated the New York Post Office and the recommendations made by Postmaster Van Cott. As the result of their conference Mr. Van Cott was notified that Messrs. Heath and Shellenberger would go to New York to-morrow night and confer with him regarding the proposed changes in the New York office. A copy of the report of the commission was sent to Postmaster Van Cott for his perusal. The department was notified that, at the suggestion of Mr. Van Cott, Mayor Strong has called a meeting of the Park Commissioners to-morrow at noon to consider the advisability of permitting the erection of a shed over the twenty feet of the pavement on Mail street adjacent to the Post Office.

The department wishes to secure this space, which will be inclosed from one street to the other, thus adding considerable floor space to the first floor of the Post Office. The space, if obtained, will be occupied by clerks handling the newspaper mail. The wagons can be backed up to the shed and the papers dumped out and the papers be handled in one place instead of being weighed downstairs and distributed upstairs as at present. First Assistant Postmaster-General Heath said to-day:

The report of the commission which recently investigated the handling of the mails in the New York office was based on the suggestion already made to the department. The necessity for improvements in the service had become apparent and the department had considered the matter quite fully, but before action it was desired that the ground should be covered by experts. The principal trouble about the New York office appears to be the lack of floor space. The offices are in a crowded condition. This arises principally from the fact that one-third more work is now done in the quarters, which were barely sufficient for the work several years ago. As the work increases the condition becomes worse. The building of the proposed shed on Mail street, if it can be erected, will do a great deal toward relieving the pressure, and, by securing additional floor space for stations A and D, we hope to make considerable improvement. It is also believed that there is room for improvement in the methods of handling the mail in the New York office. It is believed that the mail can be expedited without passing through so many hands. Everything must be arranged with a view to economizing space. Several plans have been proposed, and I will discuss them with Mr. Van Cott on Thursday. If it is possible to arrange the work in the main office and the stations so that no removal of the main office will be necessary, it will be done. This will do away with the idea of an executive office uptown."

While the congested condition of the office is due mainly to the lack of floor space, it is the necessity of handling the foreign mail in the New York office that is largely responsible also, and it is understood that the greater part of the report of the recent commission was confined to this particular proposition. At present New York is the clearing house for almost all foreign mail, which is dumped into the New York office and has to be handled by the clerks there. This takes a great deal of time and requires a large amount of space. Nothing is gained by the handling of the greater part of the mail, either in the reduction of the time of transmission or in revenue to the office. There appears to be no reason, the department officials say, why the greater part of the mail could not be pouched at the great offices, like Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Chicago, or Washington, and sent straight through to New York, taken to the wharves and placed on the steamships without ever being opened en route. This would be a great relief to the New York office, but would entail considerable additional work on the other offices, and, in some cases, would require the hiring of more help, for this reason it is opposed in some quarters. It is understood that the report contains a recommendation of the change in question which probably will be adopted by the department. It is said that the foreign mail passing through New York is about one-third the volume of mail handled by New York in one day is three times greater than that handled by the London Post Office.

CIVILIZING ALASKA.

The Klondike Craze Makes It Hard Work—A Siberian Capitalist.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—In his recent report to the Bureau of Education, Dr. Sheldon Jackson, general agent, describes existing conditions in Alaska, and makes a special plea for the propagation of imported reindeer in view of the increase of demand caused by the influx of miners to the Klondike.

Dr. Jackson says that twenty day schools are maintained in Alaska by the Interior Department, with 23 teachers and 1,267 pupils. A public school was opened at Circle City in the Yukon mining district, he says, but the Government authorities fear it will be necessary to close it because of the general exodus of the city's population to the mining districts. Mr. Jackson refers in his report to an interesting old miner who lives at the Lookout Inn near Bear touched at Indian Point, Siberia, where the trader Koharri lives. Mr. Jackson says:

"He has a little frame whalehouse filled from floor to ceiling with tobacco, flour, and looking glasses, which he has obtained from the whalers, and from which he supplies the country for hundreds of miles around. This man has been known to have as much as $75,000 worth of whalebone in his storehouse at one time. He does a business of probably $100,000 a year, and yet not a single coin of gold or silver nor a single bank note or bank check is used, nor are any books kept. All transactions are by barter, furs and whalebones being exchanged for tobacco, flour, and whiskey. This wholesale merchant of the North Siberian coast can neither read nor write, nor can any one associated with him. Although so wealthy, he lives in an ordinary tent, and sleeps on the ground on a pile of reindeer skins."

OUR MONEY IN HONDURAS.

We May Not Own the Country, but We Shall Control It, Says a Consul.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—The rumored purchase of Honduras by an American syndicate grows out of the reports sent from time to time to the State Department by its Consuls in that country relative to the commercial concessions granted to American capitalists. A New York company called the Honduras Syndicate has the contract for completing the Interoceanic Railroad, and also concessions for founding a national bank to carry out its fiscal policy of paying off the foreign debt of Honduras. This company will have control of the Custom Houses, and no change will be made in the tariff laws for five years without its consent. A company of Washington capitalists, known as the American Honduras Company, holds the concession for the building of an electric railroad on the Freyer system from Puerto Cortez to Truxillo. Another company will establish a wagon road and express line to various points. The American Consul, in his report to the State Department, adds his opinion that the concessions granted are so valuable and far reaching that they practically mean the control of the Government of Honduras by Americans.

YOUNGSTERS TO GET NAVY DRILL.

About 140 of Them to Cruise on the Adams in the Pacific.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—The old wooden corvette Adams will leave San Francisco to-morrow with the first crew of apprentice boys enlisted on the Pacific slope under the new policy of establishing a course of instruction there for the education of young boys for the navy, similar to that pursued at Newport. The crew of the Adams comprises about 140 boys recruited at San Francisco and other Pacific ports, whom she will take to sea on a cruise extending as far as Honolulu, returning home next winter, after which the boys will be instructed in shore drills. The vessel will proceed first to the southern coast of Mexico, thence to Hilo, and after beating around in the southern Pacific, proceed to Hawaii, arriving there some time in December, and reaching San Francisco in February. By the time she gets back the naval officials expect to have secured the use of a tract of land on the end of Arnold's Island, where the army maintains a military station, on which it is proposed to establish the necessary building for a complete training system.

Asked for a Match; Got a Bullet.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—John T. Marshall, a farmer living in Forestville, Md., on his way to this city with a load of produce yesterday was shot by a colored man. He died of the wound this morning. Marshall said that he saw his assailant standing in the road and asked him for a match. Thereupon the man whipped out a revolver and shot him. It is supposed that the motive was robbery, but Marshall after being shot whipped up his horses and escaped. The murderer is still at large.

TWO NEW ARTILLERY REGIMENTS.

Necessary to Man the New Fortifications on Our Sea Coast.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—The higher officials of the War Department express the opinion that Congress at the next session should add two more regiments to the present force of artillery in order to afford proper protection to the sea coast armament and material now being distributed along the seaboard in accordance with the fortifications plan. The special board which will meet on Sept. 1 to consider the question of the location and distribution of the present artillery force, is expected to recommend an immediate increase of this arm of the service and at the same time select the localities where the larger forces shall be assigned. The Assistant Secretary of War believes that the rapid advances made recently toward the construction of emplacements and the completion of mortar batteries will call for the assignment of several companies of artillery next spring for the garrisons of the new stations, and that, until Congress increases the artillery branch, it will not be possible to draw on the present garrisons for other duty. He states that so far but one company has been ordered to any of the new modern defences, and this has been sent to Fort Washington, fifteen miles down the Potomac River, where three guns are now installed. Other defences, however, he thinks, will call for similar provision very soon, and it will be the special duty of the new board to investigate and report upon the ports where the garrisons probably will be first demanded.

One of the members of the board says that the full scope of its authority is greater than the order indicates and that it will have power to make recommendations not only as to the size of each garrison, but also state the disposition that should be made. If the present foot artillery force should be increased by twenty batteries, it is the opinion of officials in the Adjutant-General's Department that many of the larger fortification systems will become headquarter posts of artillery regiments and thus materially change the present stations. Fort Hancock, at Sandy Hook, will be a headquarters post, they believe, as well as the new defences for the protection of Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Boston. The Southern cities where fortifications are being established, they say, will require from three to five companies each. The general rearrangement plan is expected to comprise the abandonment of the artillery post at Washington city and the transfer of the artillery headquarters down the river, while an infantry station will be established where the present artillery force is now. This will be in accordance with Gen. Miles's plan, which contemplates the assembling of a rather strong army force near the national capital.

White Squadron Reaches Bar Harbor.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Aug. 24—The North Atlantic squadron reached Bar Harbor this morning. Nine of the ships steamed past Egg Rock Light and entered Frenchman's Bay. The Indiana has been in the harbor since Saturday. The other vessels to come are the Maine, Massachusetts, Iowa, Texas, New York, Brooklyn, Puritan and the despatch boat Dolphin.

The warships arrived just in time to lend a stimulating effect to the season's close. Numerous receptions and dinners have been arranged in honor of the visit. The ships will leave for Hampton Roads on Aug. 30.

John J. Carter's Medal for Bravery.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—The War Department, by direction of the President, has presented a medal of honor for gallant conduct during the late war to John J. Carter of the Thirty-third New York Volunteers. Carter, while commanding a detached company at the battle of Antietam, saw the regiment thrown into confusion by a charge of the enemy. Without orders he made a counter march upon the flank of the attacking column and checked the advance.

Congressional Library for the Blind.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—When the Congressional Library is installed in its handsome new building it will contain an innovation in the form of a section devoted to literature for the blind. A reading room will be set apart for the use of the sightless, together with over 1,000 volumes printed in raised letters and provided with catalogues.

COP TRICKED BY A BURGLAR.

Just the Same, the Thief Dropped the Proceeds of a Yonkers Robbery.

The residence of D. J. Flannery at Hawthorne avenue and Harriot street, Yonkers, was entered by burglars early yesterday morning and clothing jewelry, and silverware valued at $500 were stolen. The Yonkers police notified the New York police of the burglary.

At 4 o'clock in the morning Policeman Bischoff of the Kingsbridge precinct met a man carrying a large bundle along Broadway in Kingsbridge. Bischoff stopped the man and asked to see the contents.

"All right, I'll show you," answered the man as he put the bundle on the ground. As the officer stooped to examine the bundle the stranger turned quickly and ran.

Bischoff fired four shots after him, but the man jumped into a patch of woods and disappeared. Bischoff took the bundle to the Kingsbridge police station, where it was opened and found to contain all the proceeds of the Flannery robbery.

OBITUARY.

William F. Sykes of the firm of Sykes Bros. & Co., manufacturing clothiers at 708 Broadway, died of typhoid fever at his residence, 33 West Seventy-fourth street, on Monday, after an illness of five weeks. Mr. Sykes was born in Detroit in 1859, but came to New York with his family when a child. He joined his father and became a member of the firm of S. Sykes & Co., and upon the death of the former in 1880 Mr. Sykes, at the age of 21 years, assumed the full responsibility of the management of the business. Mr. Sykes was interested in many Hebrew charities, a member of the Purim Association, and also of the Harmon Club. He was unmarried.

Mrs. Harriet Maria Blanchard died on Monday at Proctorsville, Vt., at the age of 79 years. Mrs. Blanchard was the widow of James M. Blanchard, who was at one time chief examiner in the United States Patent Office, and is survived by five children, of whom the best known is George R. Blanchard, Commissioner of the Joint Traffic Association. She was constant in her ministration to the wounded soldiers in the hospitals of Washington, Georgetown, and Alexandria during the rebellion, and was President of the Colored Orphans' Home, and was an officer of several other charitable organizations.

John T. Hadaway, who was probably the best known citizen in Chelsea, Mass., died yesterday after an illness of two weeks. He was born in 1824 in Philadelphia, but went to Boston when a mere lad. He was educated in the Boston common schools, and removed to Chelsea in 1847. He was acting Mayor for a year and held many offices of trust and honor, both elective and appointive. He was in the real estate business, and leaves three sons and two daughters. Mr. Hadaway died on the anniversary of his wife's death, which occurred a year ago.

James Eschwege, a well-known lawyer, whose office was at 62 Cedar street, died yesterday at the home of his daughter in Lindsay, Province of Ontario. Mr. Eschwege lived at 66 Montague street, Brooklyn. He was born at Hamburg, Germany, 66 years ago, and came to this country when 16 years old, making his home in Brooklyn. In politics he was an independent, and in 1872 he was Secretary of the Brooklyn Committee of 100. He was one of the founders of the Germania Club of Brooklyn. Three sons and a daughter survive him.

Joseph A. Lockwood, superintendent of the Yonkers Water Works, died at Stamford, N. Y., yesterday. Mr. Lockwood was born at Pound Ridge on Nov. 5, 1847. He graduated in 1867 from Union College with the degree of civil engineer, and had been identified with the Yonkers Water Works for twenty-five years. A widow, two sons, and a daughter survive him. Mr. Lockwood was a member of the First Presbyterian Church, a director of the Citizens' National Bank, and a trustee of the Yonkers Savings Bank.

Chief Clerk Burns of the Internal Revenue Department in Brooklyn received a cablegram yesterday from Caracas, South America, notifying him that his son, John Burns, aged 20 years, had died there on Monday. He went on a trip to South America about two months ago and was expected back at the close of September. He was in excellent health when he took his departure. He was a law student in Columbia College and clerk in the law office of Foley & Wray.

Henry Scott Rodman, formerly of New York, died at his home in Stony Brook, L. I., on Monday, after a long illness. His death was caused by a tumor in the throat. Mr. Rodman was 69 years old. He is survived by three daughters and a son. His wife, who died several years ago, was a daughter of the late Jacob Lorillard.

Col. J. Marion Wooters died at Cardova, Md., on Monday. During ex-President Cleveland's Administration he was Internal Revenue Collector at New Orleans. He was also a delegate to the recent Democratic State Convention, and has twice been a member of the State House of Delegates.

Major Charles E. Doty, who was the Postmaster of South Norwalk, Conn., from 1889 to 1892, died at Cleveland, O., on Monday. He was a veteran of the civil war, a Free Mason, and an Odd Fellow. He is survived by a widow and one son.

John J. Stadiger, the oldest director of the Guarantee Trust Company of Philadelphia, and formerly a member of the Reorganization Committee of the Denver and Rio Grande Railway Company, died in Germantown yesterday, aged 70.

Sumner Flagg, a former merchant of this city, died in East Hampton, L. I., on Monday. He was born in 1812 and retired from business several years ago.

GREAT AFRICAN HUNTER.

SELOUS TALKS TO A SECTION OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

He Thinks Farmers Should Settle the Habitable Parts of Rhodesia—The Experiments of Mr. Case May Lead to Saving Much Heat Energy Now Wasted in Coal Combustion.

TORONTO, Aug. 24.—Mr. F. C. Selous, the South African hunter and explorer, was the drawing card at the section meetings of the British Association this morning. The geographical and economic sections of the association united and Mr. Selous lectured in the University Library. He gave a description of the climate of Rhodesia. He said most of it would never be a white man's country. Malarial fever was very prevalent in all places up to an elevation of 4,000 feet, and this amounted only to 26,000 square miles, though 72,500 square miles might some day be habitable. The excessive drinking of bad spirits, however, is more responsible for ill health in Rhodesia than the climate.

In dealing with agriculture he mentioned the plague of the rinderpest which swept down on the cattle and carried off 100,000 animals in a few weeks, and of the plague of locusts which in one year destroyed forty acres of maize in two hours. It is especially important that this territory should be peopled by English-speaking farmers and not by Dutch Boers, and by farmers rather than by miners who stay is transient.

Prof. James Bryce, commenting on the paper, said: "I believe the European countries in their mad strife for territory on the Upper Nile are ill advised. The natives there cannot be taught to work. The climate is not favorable, and everything is inferior to South Africa. It is important that Rhodesia be governed by whites, though it will always be principally peopled by blacks. Rhodesia will play an important part in the Federation when the South African colonies are united into one federation." Prof. Bryce said he believed the extent of the malarial influence had been exaggerated by Selous, and he hoped that soon physicians would discover a form of innoculation against fever, as he believed they soon would.

In the mechanical science section Mr. W. Bayley Marshall read a paper on "Roller Bearings" that contained points of interest for every one who has to do with rolling stock of any kind. Within the last year or two some advance has been made along the line of roller bearings, and they are being realized in successful practice. Vast sums of money have been spent in producing surfaces favorable to traction, as in the railway tramway and road systems. If by putting a roller motion between the journals and bearings of rolling stock or between axles and wheels of vehicles there is effected a very considerable reduction on the effort required to move a given load, and this at a cost less than the consequent expense, then the application of the principle must become general.

Roller bearings reduce starting effort, decrease revolving effort, and save in lubricants. The reduction of starting effort is so great that one locomotive with roller bearings could do the work which now in some cases requires a second locomotive.

One of the Americans invited to read papers before the British Association was Mr. Willard E. Case of Auburn, N. Y., whose paper was read before section A, the electrical section. Mr. Case drew the attention of electrical experts all over the world by his paper read last winter in New York, where he proved by experiments the possibility of producing electricity from coal carbon without heat. This was done by oxidizing carbon with chlorate of potash and sulphuric acid as agents. One of the electrodes used was of platinum (the one which was not attached), and the other of carbon. The carbon was completely oxidized at normal temperature, but the cost of this process renders it of no commercial value, although it is of the highest scientific interest. Since then Mr. Case has been experimenting along these lines, endeavoring to oxidize carbon with other and cheaper agents. His paper to-night told of the latest step forward, the oxidation of carbon with oxygen from water. Mr. Case said:

"In 1839 Grove announced his discovery of the gas battery, considering it the most simple arrangement to produce electricity. He never considered it a practical way to generate electrical energy. Grove used platinum sponge or platinum black as the absorbent to facilitate the combination of the gases. The following experimental determinations by the author will show, as far as they extend, that platinum or its compounds are not necessary to produce the combination of the gases in the production of electrical energy, so doing away with one of the most expensive drawbacks to the gas battery. The experiments also prove that carbon is oxidized to carbon dioxide at normal temperature without the application of heat, with the production of electrical energy.

"In these experiments it will be noticed that platinum is not essential to the reactions. Both electrodes in each case can be carbon tubes or plates. The physical condition of the carbon in its many forms plays a most important part."

Mr. Case then went on to show that chlorine, which is a fairly cheap substance, breaks up the water, making it give up its oxygen, and resulting in the production of electricity and the formation of a by-product, hydrochloric acid, which is itself a commercial product. With this oxygen of the water, coal or carbon, worth about a quarter of a cent a pound, is burned instead of zinc, which costs about 7 cents a pound, as in the ordinary battery.

Perhaps the most interesting feature brought out in the paper was that by this process carbon is completely oxidized at normal temperature to carbon dioxide; that is, it is all burned up without heat. Coal contains a great deal of energy which is wasted when the coal is burned at high temperatures, the ultimate object to be attained, said Mr. Case, is to oxidize carbon with the oxygen of the air at ordinary temperature. Its oxidization with the oxygen of the water is another step in advance. When this can be done with the oxygen of the air we shall get about ten times as much energy from a pound of coal as we now get. This would mean the substitution of electricity for steam, at a reduced cost, as the world's main motive power.

Trinity University this afternoon conferred honorary degrees on Sir John Evans, Lord Lister, Lord Kelvin, Prof. James Bryce, and Sir George Scott Robertson, the hero of Chitral.

GOLD NEAR SARATOGA.

Work Begun in Gold-Bearing Quartz by Local Capitalists.

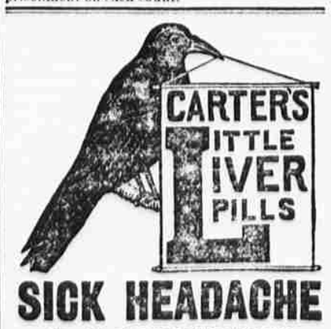
SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 24.—The prevalence of Klondike fever has revived a dormant enterprise in Saratoga county. Work was begun today on a gold-bearing quartz mine on the Robert Miller farm in the town of Greenfield, within five miles of Saratoga Springs. It has been known for several years that there was gold quartz in limited quantities in Greenfield, but the territory has not been mined systematically. Several specimens assayed at Washington have yielded from $3 to $65 a ton. The company that will develop the mine comprises the most conspicuous business men in Saratoga.

Gold Strike in Lower California.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., Aug. 24.—Reports of a rich strike in placer diggings near Alamo, Lower California, have been received. A miner who has arrived here has $115 which he panned out in one week. He says there is a seven foot ledge of free milling ore in the same place which assays several hundred dollars to the ton. A number of prospectors have left here for the new camp.

Arrested for Ticket Scalping at Atlantic City.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 24.—George W. White of Washington, D. C., was arrested to-day, on the complaint of agents of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, charged with ticket scalping. It is alleged that White carried on the business through the Post Office. He was held in $2,500 bail. There are five charges against him, and he is liable to fine and imprisonment on each count.



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THREE HAPPY WOMEN.

Each Relieved of Periodic Pain and Backache. A Trio of Fervent Letters.

Before using Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, my health was gradually being undermined. I suffered untold agony from painful menstruation, backache, pain on top of my head and ovarian trouble. I concluded to try Mrs. Pinkham's Compound, and found that it was all any woman needs who suffers with painful monthly periods. It entirely cured me. Mrs. GEORGIE WASS, 923 Bank St., Cincinnati, O.

For years I had suffered with painful menstruation every month. At the beginning of menstruation it was impossible for me to stand up for more than five minutes, I felt so miserable. One day a little book of Mrs. Pinkham's was thrown into my house, and I sat right down and read it. I then got some of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and Liver Pills. I can heartily say that to-day I feel like a new woman; my monthly suffering is a thing of the past. I shall always praise the Vegetable Compound for what it has done for me. Mrs. MARGARET ANDERSON, 363 Lisbon St., Lewiston, Me.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has cured me of painful menstruation and backache. The pain in my back was dreadful, and the agony I suffered during menstruation nearly drove me wild.

Now this is all over, thanks to Mrs. Pinkham's medicine and advice.—Mrs. CARRIE V. WILLIAMS, South Mills, N. C.

The great volume of testimony proves conclusively that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is a safe, sure and almost infallible remedy in cases of irregularity, suppressed, excessive or painful monthly periods.

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