"IF YOU SEE IT IN The Sun IT'S SO."

The Sun.

THE WEATHER PREDICTION
For New York and Its Vicinity:
Fair; northerly winds, becoming variable.

VOL. LXV.—NO. 4. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1897.—COPYRIGHT, 1897, BY THE SUN PRINTING AND PUBLISHING ASSOCIATION. PRICE TWO CENTS.

LOW WILL RUN FOR MAYOR

HE ACCEPTS THE NOMINATION OF THE CITIZENS' UNION.

Says the Nomination Has Been Made Already by the People and That It Is His Duty to Accept—A Formal Letter to Be Made Public Soon—He Hints at Probable Allies.

NORTHEAST HARBOR, Me., Sept. 3.—Seth Low accepted formally this morning the nomination for Mayor of New York by the Citizens' Union. Just before 11 o'clock, the time set last night by Mr. Low for the formal notification of his nomination, J. C. Clark, the special messenger to Mr. Low from the Union, arrived at the Low summer home. Four reporters were present. Without ceremony or wait Mr. Clark said:

"Mr. Low, I have the honor on behalf of the Citizens' Union to tender you the nomination for Mayor of Greater New York."

Mr. Clark then read the letter of notification from the Citizens' Union to Mr. Low, who listened attentively and then said:

"Mr. Clark, I am deeply moved by the paper you have just read to me. I realize the solemnity of the call that is made upon me, and my decision has been reached, not lightly or thoughtlessly, but soberly and in fear of God. By way of reply I have prepared a statement to the public, which will be followed in a few days by a formal letter of acceptance."

Mr. Low then read this:

"As soon as I can I shall prepare a letter formally accepting the nomination for Mayor of New York offered me by the Citizens' Union, acting on behalf of its own membership of 25,000 citizens, and also on behalf of 102,000 other citizens, who, without regard to party affiliations, have expressed over their own signatures the desire that I should be nominated and elected.

"In my view, the nomination has thus been virtually already made by the people. No patriot, under such circumstances, could decline to stand, unless he were prepared to discourage even in local matters all spontaneous movements by the people outside of the limitations of party.

"There seems to be an importance attaching to the order of nomination at this juncture on the part of those apparently inclined to be controlled by this expression of the popular desire that, personally, I fail to understand. What seems to me vital is that those who nominate me should understand my position in the campaign and the spirit in which I shall administer the government of the city in the event of election.

"On these points my letter to the Citizens' Union of June 7 supplies most of the information that is necessary. What is lacking I shall try to supply in my formal letter accepting this proffered nomination.

"Political campaigns are, in this respect, like real battles. They are seldom fought out on the plans originally laid down. The situation with which I am called upon to deal is essentially different from that which I contemplated in June.

"Others also must face the changed conditions. I and all who are concerned must make their choice in the presence of conditions as they are, not as they may wish they were. I am not so vain as to believe that the unprecedented expression of popular confidence on which my candidacy is based, and for which I am more grateful than I am able to say, is in any overwhelming sense a personal tribute only. I think it rather means that the people are deeply moved by the desire that, when the great city begins its new career, it shall go so with a mandate from the voters to the officials of the city that the welfare of the city, not of any party, is to be their first concern.

"For that principle I am known to stand. For it I shall contend in the coming campaign, with such allies as time may bring; but for it I shall stand, be my friends few or many. Because the Citizens' Union stands for this principle, and because I am in sympathy with its general purposes, I shall gladly accept its nomination, and I shall welcome all support from any quarter that recognizes the position that I occupy."

This ended the formalities. President Low said he would probably make public his letter of acceptance by the middle of next week. Further than this he declined to make any statement.

JOY AT CITY HEADQUARTERS.

Low's Portrait Displayed After the News from Maine Was Received.

Chairman James B. Reynolds of the Citizens' Union Executive Committee waited patiently yesterday morning at his desk in the headquarters, 39 East Twenty-third street, for the announcement that Mr. Low had accepted the Union's nomination for Mayor. It came in the form of a telegram from Secretary John C. Clark shortly before noon, and the dapper little Chairman began to hustle the headquarters force of employees to make a demonstration in honor of the event. The Stars and Stripes were unfurled over the Union's white banner, and a very gaudy campaign portrait of the candidate was set up over the entrance. This portrait was in its way somewhat allegorical. It represented the contempt of the Union for national issues. It was surrounded by a painted gold frame. The background of the picture was done in silver, and the artist had used the real socialistic red in painting Mr. Low's rosy cheeks.

When this combined portrait and platform had been displayed Chairman Reynolds found time to say that he had expected the acceptance and was pleased that it had been made so promptly.

Efforts were made to get Mayor Strong to talk about the acceptance, but he would say nothing more than that, in this free country, Mr. Low had a right to accept the nomination if he chose to do so.

The leaders of the organizations which agreed to confer with the Republican organization would not talk about possible candidates. They said that it would be out of place in advance of the conventions. These are to be held on Sept. 28. They will appoint conference committees to make up a ticket, and on these conferees will devolve the task of choosing the Mayoralty nominee. They said that the conferees ought to go into the conference without being bound to the support of any particular candidate, but ready to accept the one who would seem to prove the strongest.

Ernest Harvier of the Independence Hall Democracy said:

"The acceptance by Mr. Low of the nomination of the Citizens' Union, so-called, a totally irresponsible, unorganized, and self-laudatory exercise of private citizens without political authority or personal following, will not, in my judgment, make possible his support by any established political organization, Republican or Democratic. The issue he now stands for is 'Political Irresponsibility' against representative and responsible government on the American plan. His success as such a candidate—a blind pool candidate—would mean the disruption and destruction of all political organizations, large or small, old and new, regular and independent. It would mean an odious personal despotism in office, which the voters would possibly and will not certainly vote to tolerate. The Independence Hall Democracy, of which I am a member, will under no circumstances indorse Mr. Low as a candidate on such a platform."

The Republicans who are interested in the maintenance of their organization, which is founded upon the laws of the State of New York, read yesterday with considerable interest the statement of Mr. Low made at Northeast Harbor, in the great prohibition State of Maine.

These Republicans said that it was almost an abrupt production; that it savored of Grover Cleveland's self-consecration, and at the same time was a direct and a distinct bid for the support of the regular Republican organization of Greater New York.

The comment was to the effect that Mr. Low is quite aware that he cannot hope for success unless he is nominated by the Republicans and that he believes that his friends in the Citizens' Union have gone altogether too far, and that he hopes in his formal letter of acceptance to propitiate the powers which can give him the vote necessary to his election.

It was pointed out that either Mr. Low must forbear his friends in the Citizens' Union as to their platform concerning municipal elections and take up in every particular the national platform of the Republicans or he will find little favor. But it was apparent to Mr. Low's critics in the Republican organization that he is attempting to cajole them.

President Quigg, at Fisher's Island, said last night:

"So far as I am concerned, I am opposed to Mr. Low and the idea of personal and irresponsible government which he represents. I believe in the American principles of government by parties. As for Mr. Low's nomination by the Republican Convention it is not to be thought of. The Republican party will nominate a man who believes in the St. Louis platform and who believes that its maintenance is the all-important consideration at this time."

FELL FLAT IN BROOKLYN.

Republicans Over There Take More Interest in the Fight Against Worth.

The hot contest which is on between the Worth-Buttling and the Willis-Atterbury factions in Brooklyn appears to interest the Republicans much more acutely than the political fate of Seth Low. Even Mr. Low's formal acceptance of the Citizens' Union nomination excited little comment outside the ranks of the active politicians, nearly all of whom regarded it as eliminating him from the consideration of the Republican Convention. Mr. Willis thus dismissed it: "We are not bothering ourselves about Mr. Low's nomination. It will have to take care of itself."

Mayor Wurster, who is keeping himself free from factional entanglements, made this comment: "I have been opposed to Mr. Low's nomination, unless it could be effected by the harmonious action of all the organizations opposed to Tammany Hall. It is to be regretted that a different policy was not pursued."

Even Mr. Low's warmest friends in Brooklyn were surprised at the significant indifference manifested to his candidacy. It is understood that they have called a halt on the proposition to organize a fresh return postal card vote, and probably no effort will be made to raise the $7,000, the estimated cost of the job.

The rival Republican leaders were again up to their eyes yesterday in the work of preparing for the primaries, which are to be held, unless the programme is changed, on Sept. 21. The entire list of delegates to the twenty-one Assembly district conventions which will select the delegates from the Brooklyn borough to the City Convention and all the local conventions will be chosen on that night.

Mr. Worth will have to show his hand at the meeting of the County Committee on Sept. 14, and if an attempt is made to ride rough-shod over his opponents, there may be a regular split in the organization, which will be carried to the polls. A bolt is almost sure to ensue, should Worth carry out his threat to arrange matters so that there can be no appeal to the County Committee against alleged frauds at the primaries.

"Mr. Worth's assumed leadership," a stalwart Twenty-third ward Republican said last night, "may result in the placing of two rival Republican tickets in the field this year. He is treading on very dangerous ground in his attempt to strangle the rights of the rank and file of the party. If our side does not receive fair treatment, we will walk out of the convention and nominate candidates of our own."

There was a rumor yesterday that even Sheriff Buttling was disgusted over some of Worth's recent performances, and had been trying to restrain him from his headstrong policy. In spite of the Sheriff's fidelity to Worth in the struggle for supremacy in Brooklyn, he does not indorse the latter's apparent support of Low.

"I am still in favor of the candidate of the Republican City Convention, whoever he may be," he said yesterday.

It was learned last night that ex-Mayor Fred A. Schroeder is the first choice of the Willis-Atterbury contingent for the nomination for Mayor.

TAMMANY LEADERS GLAD.

In Low's Acceptance They Profess to See Victory Assured for Their Own Candidate.

If there was any one more pleased yesterday than James B. Reynolds and the other Cit enthusiasts over the news that Seth Low had accepted the nomination of the Citizens' Union for Mayor, it was the average Tammany Hall leader. Few of them would talk about the acceptance, following the example of their chief, John C. Sheehan, but they all smiled broadly when the matter was referred to, and ex-Police Commissioner James J. Martin in the exuberance of his joy asked gloatingly of a SUN reporter:

"Where is the Republican party now?" He evidently did not expect an answer, for he continued in joyful strain to say that Mr. Low's acceptance of the independent nomination was a foregone conclusion.

"I wonder, though," he said, "if Low thinks that fake enrollment and petition is genuine. If he does, he is one of a very few who are of that mind. I saw in a barber chair yesterday a letter of acceptance by the middle of next week. Further than this he declined to make any statement.

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H. RUSSELL WARD KILLED.

BODY FOUND BESIDE A RAILROAD TRACK IN IOWA.

It Is Probable That He Committed Suicide—He Left San Francisco on Monday and Acted Insanely on His Journey—His Elopement in June Last with Mrs. John Bradbury.

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 3.—A man named H. Russell Ward jumped to death from the window of a stateroom in the sleeping car Creston early this morning while the Northwestern's Overland Limited was near Wheatland, Ia. He was the man who recently achieved notoriety by eloping with the wife of John M. Bradbury, the young San Francisco millionaire.

Ward took the train on last Monday night at San Francisco, buying a ticket for Buffalo. He told the porter, C. M. Callaway, that he was going to his family in England, and made no effort to conceal his identity. To all in the car the man appeared of unsound mind. He barricaded himself in the stateroom which he occupied, and stood guard at the door with a revolver several times.

He retired early last night, and was seen in his berth by the porter at 2:30 o'clock in the morning. When the train reached De Kalb, Ill., he was called, but no answer was received. Porter Callaway crawled through the window of the statecom while the train was at a standstill, and found that the door had been locked from the inside. As the window was open, and as all of Ward's clothes were in the seat, there was no doubt that he had thrown himself from the train.

Telegrams were sent to the stations along the line of the railroad, and when the train reached Chicago at 7:45 o'clock this morning the conductor was informed that the body of a man clad only in his nightshirt had been found on the tracks near Wheatland. The identity was established when the station agent at Wheatland telegraphed that in the pocket of the nightshirt had been found a draft for $450, made out to H. Russell Ward, and a San Francisco hotel bill, made out to the same man. The effects of the dead man were taken to the office of the Pullman Palace Car Company.

A square leather satchel and various articles of clothing comprised the baggage found in the stateroom. In the satchel were a revolver and a heavy knife, with which the porter says the man armed himself frequently when he seemed under the illusion that some one was trying to kill him. Porter Callaway related his story to his superintendant and declared it to be his belief that Ward was insane.

"When he got on the train he was accompanied by a man who told me that the passenger was the Ward who had been connected with the Bradbury scandal," said the porter. "At almost every stop Ward gave a telegram to send. The first one was to some man in Los Angeles and it said that Ward expected to be rearrested at Chicago.

"'If Mrs. Bradbury wants me to appear I will do so at any time I can, but I must first see my wife and children,' was the way the despatch ended.

"He was always wanting something and telling me to be near him to act as a witness. At Fremont, Neb., he gave me an unsigned telegram to the chief of detectives in Chicago, asking him to have a policeman to meet a man in the stateroom in the overland train. Because it was not signed the operator would not send it, so I put his initials on the bottom."

This despatch was received at Police Headquarters on Thursday evening, and Detective Broderick met the train, but, of course, was not wanted. Callaway says that Ward seemed to fear some person, and would allow no one but John Drew, the actor, who was going East to his mother's funeral, and who was in the same sleeper, to come into his stateroom.

Mr. Drew did not stop long in Chicago, and could not be seen. Ward was released from arrest in San Francisco on last Saturday, and it is supposed that he started at once to return to England, where his family are said to be living.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Sept. 3.—The suicide of H. Russell Ward caused no great amount of surprise in the city where he was disgraced by his arrest for adultery with Mrs. John R. Bradbury. Ward had been in town ever since he was taken into custody, the continuance of his case from time to time delaying his intended departure to his wife in England. These continuances, however, were a part of the plan to allow public prejudice to change, so that his release might be secured without attracting much comment.

On last Saturday the charge against him was dismissed on the ground that there was insufficient evidence to hold him for trial. The evidence was lacking only because Mrs. Bradbury was out of the State and could not be used as a witness. During his stay here Ward was shunned. He was recognized by no one, and if he had friends they were careful to keep their feelings for him hidden. He was seen around town more or less, but never with a companion. It was noticed along the "cocktail route" that he felt his position keenly. He grew morose, and during the last week or so it was seldom that he had a word to say to any one.

Those here who know Ward believed that he was insane when he committed suicide, although there were no positive indications of it. Before he took the train on last Monday it was remarked at the time that if he did not cease brooding he would certainly lose his mind.

It is said that Mrs. Bradbury's desertion really had more effect on him than his arrest for adultery and the notoriety gained through the whole escapade. Those who had associated with him say he really loved Mrs. Bradbury, and when the woman cast him off after having declared undying affection for him he became very morbid.

While Ward's case was pending he was released on bail, and meantime his wife in England called him funds. He was staying at the Grand Hotel. There he paid his bill on Monday and purchased a ticket for Chicago. He said he was going through to London and did not expect to return to America. On the train his actions were not unusual. He kept to himself entirely, and only got off at Port Costa to buy a newspaper. That was the last of his acts noticed in this State. No one here knows about the telegrams he is said to have been sending almost hourly on his way East. If they have been received those to whom they were delivered are not willing to admit it.

Mrs. Bradbury is now enjoying a new honeymoon trip with her own husband through Mexico. The Panama steamer which came up yesterday brought the news that the couple are at the Tajo mines, in which Col. Bradbury is interested. They went from New York to Mazatlan. They joined the steamer Acapulco at the isthmus, and were on the vessel ten days. During the voyage up the coast the steamer's officers say that Bradbury was devoted to his wife.

CLINTON, Ia., Sept. 3.—The crew of the second section of train 19 on the Chicago and Northwestern road found the body of a man clad in his nightshirt beside the track half a mile west of Wheatland, Ia. They went on and a train following later brought the remains to Wheatland, where a Coroner's Jury was impanelled and an inquest held. An examination of the body revealed a bad bruise on his hip and a deep cut on the forehead, which was the injury that had caused death.

The identity of the dead man was disclosed as H. Russell Ward. The Coroner's Jury rendered a verdict of accidental death. The man was apparently 35 years old, and weighed about 170 pounds. The face was smoothly shaven. Examination of the injury on the head leaves no doubt that death was instantaneous.

In the latter part of June H. Russell Ward and Mrs. John Bradbury of Los Angeles, Cal., eloped and went to San Francisco. The couple had not been in that city twenty-four hours before both were arrested, accused of adultery, upon warrants sworn out by Secretary Gibbons of the San Francisco Society for the Prevention of Vice. Mr. Kane was stirred to this action by a newspaper interview in which Mrs. Bradbury was quoted as viewing the elopement and her living with Ward as a "romance."

The couple were taken before Judge Low and bail was set by Mrs. Bradbury to go upon her own recognizance, but held Ward in default of a $2,000 bond or $1,000 cash bail. This was on July 3. The following day Mrs. Bradbury secured Ward's release by depositing the required $1,000 and the couple disappeared. They separated and Mrs. Ward came East. Her husband, who is a millionaire, went to New York. They met in Chicago and were reconciled.

Mrs. Bradbury was Lucy Banning before her marriage. She was noted for her beauty. She and Bradbury had been married secretly about four years before the elopement, and for a considerable time before Mrs. Bradbury ran off with Ward she and her husband had not got along well together. They had a violent quarrel just before the elopement.

Quo Vadis.

The most thrilling romance of modern times.
Greater than Ben Hur.
More entrancing than Ivanhoe.
Will be published complete in a special section of to-morrow's
New York Journal.—Adv.

MARRIAGE THE ISSUE.

An Important Question Takes Shape in the Vestmakers' Strike.

It looked yesterday as if the question of marriage as a cure for low wages was going to be made an issue with the vestmakers who are now on strike. They held a meeting at noon in Liberty Hall, 257 East Houston street, where Organizer Freeman, who acted as Chairman, discussed it from the platform.

"There is not a doubt," he said, "that the social and economic conditions of the vestmakers would be improved if more of them were able to marry. There are many bright girls in this hall who would make homes happy if they were married. Why are they not? Because the men who want to marry them cannot afford to do so. Why can they not afford this? Because the women who ought to be their wives are underbidding them in the labor market and lowering the wages of the men when they ought to be married and preparing their husbands' meals and making their homes comfortable."

There was much blushing and giggling among the girls when Freeman reached this part of his speech. Then Freeman went on to discuss the general questions of the strike. Other speakers followed, and then Miss Louisa Miller, a girl leader, spoke. She is a good speaker, but did not refer to the subject of marriage. Her remarks were confined to exhorting the girl pickets to do their duty and aid the men to win the strike.

Some of the other girls did not hesitate to say that they agreed with Organizer Freeman's views regarding matrimony. One of them said:

"It's awful to think of girls dying old maids when men want to marry them and they want to marry the men."

Other girls said that they agreed with her.

One or two contractors came to the headquarters of the strikers yesterday to ask for terms of settlement, but were told they were not ready. The strike was reported yesterday afternoon as almost complete, with the exception of a few shops in Brooklyn and Brownsville. Relays of pickets, both men and girls, were sent out early in the day to watch the shops. H. Grossman of the Executive Committee said in the evening that Contractor Brown of 133 Avenue B threatened to strike him with a piece of lead pipe when Grossman went to order a strike in his shop, but was disarmed.

COWS INFECT A COLLEGE.

Several Persons Get Tuberculosis and Two Are Expected to Die.

TOPEKA, Kan., Sept. 3.—The Board of Regents of the State Agricultural College at Manhattan to-day discovered that the cattle, sheep, and hogs kept on the college farm were infected with tuberculosis.

The attendants who have been employed at the stables are seriously ill, and the man who has had direct charge of the cattle is not expected to live, having been suffering with the disease for several months.

Mrs. C. C. Georgson, wife of one of the professors, also has been ill for weeks, and it is reported that she became infected by using milk from the diseased cows. Paul Wilcox, an assistant, is suffering from tuberculosis, and his life is despaired of. He contracted the disease while handling the cattle.

The disease was discovered by Prof. A. B. Cottrell, the newly appointed professor of agriculture. He reported the matter to the meeting of the Board of Regents to-day and immediate steps were taken to secure an expert investigation. Oct. 20 was fixed by the regents as the date when Government experts will make a thorough examination.

At that time the cattle, which were to-day placed in quarantine, will be slaughtered in the presence of the experts and post-mortem examinations will be made. G. M. Munger, C. B. Daughlers, and J. N. Limecker, members of the board, were named a special committee to continue the investigation and make an effort to eradicate disease. The whole State of Kansas is thoroughly excited over the discovery.

BOMBS IN A THRESHING MACHINE.

Explosion Wrecked the Machine, Pieces of which Wrecked a Barn and Factory Chimney.

ROCHESTER, Sept. 3.—While fifteen men were feeding a threshing machine on Albert Mockey's farm, a few miles from here, the machine exploded with a report that was heard for two miles. Pieces of the cylinder weighing many pounds were hurled to a distance of 300 yards, and one chunk ploughed through the roof of a barn, practically wrecking the whole structure. Another piece struck the 100-foot brick chimney of a factory near the base and levelled it to the ground. A cow received a fragment full in the forehead and was almost instantly killed. The men who were working at the thresher had a miraculous escape from death. Frank Myers, William Benjamin, and George Adrian were struck by flying pieces of steel and injured.

A few days ago some boys had been using dynamite bombs to killing fish, and several of them were left hidden in a stack of wheat. When the wheat was put into the thresher the bombs went in too. When the cutter of the machine struck one of them the explosion occurred. Little of the thresher could be found after the explosion, with the exception of the iron-rimmed feed board, which was found with one corner imbedded four inches in the barn floor.

KILLED BY MACHINERY.

A Workman Torn to Fragments in an Electric Light Plant.

William Jessup, 23 years old, of 114 East 117th street, was literally torn to pieces by the machinery in the station of the Edison Electrical Illuminating Company at 115 East Twelfth street last evening. William and his brother Peter were employed in the station as tinsmiths. While they were building a platform between two flywheels, each eight feet in diameter, William, in an unguarded moment, got his arm caught in one of the flywheels and was whirled around, his head striking the platform as the wheel revolved.

After he had been carried around several times he was hurled into another part of the moving machinery. The engineer was apprised of what had occurred by the jolting of the machinery and the cries of Peter Jessup. When he stopped the machinery William Jessup was dead. Policeman Ross of the East Fifth street station was notified of the accident an hour after it occurred. The body was removed to an undertaker's shop at 504 East Fourteenth street and the Coroner notified.

CROZER'S SISTER-IN-LAW DIES.

She Lost All of Her Savings in the Wrecked Loan Associations, and Worried Over the Scandal.

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 3.—The report that Peter Crozer, the missing Secretary and Treasurer of the Mercer and Mechanics' Mutual Loan Associations, had committed suicide in Philadelphia is not true.

Mrs. Elizabeth McRee, a sister-in-law to Crozer, died on Wednesday in Philadelphia, where she worked as a trained nurse. Her death was due to worry over the scandal and the loss of her savings in the wrecked loan association. She had a high regard for Crozer, and had trusted her money to his care. All the Crozer family except Peter were at the funeral, which was held to-day.

No trace of Crozer has been found. The reward of $100 offered by the Common Council is so incumbered with conditions that it is no inducement to the detectives to search for him. Crozer's friends say that he will return before the court term if he is indicted.

MEXICO'S SILVER CRISIS.

Sonora Merchants Meet and Agree Upon Measures to Protect Themselves.

EL PASO, Tex., Sept. 3.—S. P. Adams of Chicago, who came up to-day from a trip through Mexico, says that on last Sunday the big merchants and importers of the State of Sonora held a meeting at Hermosillo to discuss the price of silver in the United States and the high premium on foreign exchange.

At the meeting it was agreed to countermand as far as possible all foreign orders payable in gold, and the merchants pledged themselves to substitute goods of home manufacture for imported goods.

The Premium on Gold in Mexico.

CITY OF MEXICO, Sept. 3.—Gold sold at a premium of 141½ per cent, here to-day.

Pennsylvania Railroad Tour.

Gettysburg, Luray, and Washington. Rate $27, covering all necessary expenses, Sept. 9 to 13, 1897. Address Tourist Agent, 1196 Broadway.—Adv.

END OF THE COAL STRIKE.

AGREEMENT MADE WHICH SIMPLY AWAITS RATIFICATION.

The Miners to Go to Work at a 65 Cents Rate Until Jan. 1, When a New Wage Scale Will Be Made—Officers of the Union Urge the Men to Accept the Terms—No Arbitration.

COLUMBUS, O., Sept. 3.—The end of the great strike of the coal miners, begun July 4, undoubtedly is at hand, and within ten days the 150,000 striking miners will be at work. What brought about this state of affairs was a proposition of the committee representing the largest mines in the Pittsburg district to the miners' Executive Board at a joint conference this morning.

The terms of the proposition were that the miners should resume work at once at a rate of 65 cents a ton in the Pittsburg district and 56 cents in the Ohio field, with corresponding advances in the other States. This rate is to be in effect until January, 1898, when a new rate, which shall be agreed to prior to that time by the miners and operators in joint conference, shall go into effect and remain in effect for a year.

This proposition was offered by the operators as their ultimatum, and after a conference between the members of the miners' Executive Board, the announcement was made that the proposition would be accepted. This action on the part of the miners' officials must be ratified by the miners themselves, and with that purpose in view a national convention of the miners has been called to be held in this city on Tuesday and Wednesday of next week.

The circular calling the convention was issued to-night. It recites the basis of settlement and recommends that the miners agree to the proposition. The call is signed by all the members of the National Executive Board. This plan does away with arbitration entirely.

When the conference met this morning the first proposition of the operators, to pay the 64-cent rate pending arbitration, which should decide upon a rate between 60 and 69 cents, was again offered, but was rejected by the miners. The latter then suggested that work be resumed at the 64-cent rate, and the award of the arbitrators should be some rate between 64 and 69 cents. This proposition was rejected by the operators, who then offered their ultimatum, which was accepted. The operators and miners' officials appear satisfied and feel confident that this action will be ratified by the miners' convention.

President Ratchford in an interview to-night said that in his opinion there was no doubt that the convention called would ratify the action of the conference. He also said that the miners would resume work in one week from this time. He said the agreement reached to-day was in the nature of a compromise, and that it secured for the miners in Ohio and Pittsburg an increase of 11 cents a ton until next January, when a new scale would be agreed upon. This was only 4 cents less than the price demanded and probably as good a result as could have been secured by arbitration. Mr. Ratchford spoke of the good feeling which had prevailed, and seemed to be more than pleased that hostilities were so near at an end.

Thomas A. Young, a member of M. A. Hanna & Co., when asked for an expression on the result of the conference and the probability of an acceptance of the terms agreed upon between the operators and miners' officials by the miners themselves, said the agreement seemed to be satisfactory to all parties, and he had no doubt that the action taken would be ratified and the miners would resume work within ten days. He said the operators could not afford to pay any more, but that they were willing that the miners should have all that was possible in justice to the operators.

So far as can be learned Mr. De Armitt is not a party to this agreement, and it is likely that he will have to treat with the miners' officials themselves.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Sept. 3.—Secretary William Warner received word to-night from Patrick Dolan that the National Executive Board had agreed to the rate proposed by Thomas E. Young of M. A. Hanna & Co., and had called a convention of miners to ratify their action. Dolan has telegraphed Warner that he would leave Columbus to-morrow.

Warner says he thinks it probable that Dolan will call mass meetings of the miners to give voice to their opinion of the compromise. "The miners are too poor," said Warner, "for each local assembly to send a delegate to the convention. It may be that two or three men will be sent to the convention to represent this district."

The rank and file of the miners are opposed to a compromise, and the men who for weeks have been camping at the De Armitt mines are determined to accept none but the wage rate they struck for. The officials have been urging them with hope, so that the difficulty now will be to convince them that they ought to accept the compromise.

It is almost certain, however, that the miners will agree to the settlement, especially if Warner's prediction of nothing more or less should be adopted. Were the delegations to hold an election of delegates by secret ballot it is likely that a delegation opposed to the settlement would be sent to Columbus. By the mass meeting plan the officials can appoint a chairman in favor of a settlement and favorable resolutions can then be adopted. The officials want a settlement.

The operators' uniformity agreement will now be pushed. Everybody realizes that unless it shall be adopted the miners will be compelled to strike next year to maintain the wage rate, as the settlement is to hold good only until Dec. 31.

It now rests with the operators to prevent the annual wage disputes by signing the uniformity agreement, thus following W. P. De Armitt's example. With fair weights, no company stores, and cash payments the operators and miners can easily agree every year on a fair wage rate.

A PREACHER ENJOINED.

The Rev. W. H. Wiley Must Not Interfere with Miners in West Virginia.

WHEELING, W. Va., Sept. 3.—A peculiar feature of the injunction issued at Morgantown by Judge J. M. Hagan yesterday, enjoining the strikers from interfering with the management of the Worthington coal mine, near Fairmont, is its prohibitory attitude against the Rev. W. H. Wiley, a minister of the Methodist Protestant faith, who, with seventy-two others, most of them strikers, are particularly named as persons against whom the injunction is issued. The only service the Rev. Mr. Wiley has rendered to the strike cause is said to have been two sermons preached before audiences of strikers at Worthington. The injunction will be argued on a date to be selected soon, and in its provisions it is identical with the Jackson and Mason writs.

Ten more strikers were arrested at the Pinnickinnick mines this afternoon by Deputy Marshals W. Barton, on the ground that they had prevented miners from entering the works of the company named. The prisoners were taken to Clarksburg. The striking diggers of West Virginia will declare against the sixty-four-cent rate, even temporarily. They say they want sixty-nine cents or nothing. Labor Commissioner W. Barton, in a report to Gov. Atkinson on the situation in the Fairmont field, says there are 800 strikers there.

LABOR CONVENTION CALLED

To Meet in Chicago on Sept. 27 to Consider Several Things.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 3.—The committee appointed by the recent Labor Convention in this city to draft a call for another conference issued this evening a call, convoking representatives of the labor organizations of the country in Chicago on Sept. 27. The purposes for which the convention meets are:

"To consider measures in support of the striking miners if the strike is not settled by that time; to consider the unification of all trades unions and other labor and reform organizations; to devise ways and means to secure to the people their inalienable rights guaranteed under the Constitution of the United States and by the several State constitutions."

Children Killed by Rattlesnakes.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 3.—The two little children of Nathaniel Cox, a farmer in Taylor county, were bitten and killed by rattlesnakes day before yesterday. One of the victims was a lad 10 years old and the other a boy of 7. The little fellows with several companions were playing hide and seek in a field near the house. The boys hid in a large hollow stump. The younger child jumped in first and found four rattlesnakes coiled up inside. He screamed and tried to clamber out, but was bitten in several places. His brother came to his assistance and was bitten on the hand. They died in a few hours.

WAR ON BATTLE MOUNTAIN.

Employees of Colorado Railroad Companies Fight in Force.

VICTOR, Col., Sept. 3.—War is in progress on Battle Mountain to-night near the Portland mine over a railway right of way, and intense excitement prevails in this city.

The Florence and Cripple Creek at the Midland terminal and the Electric Circle Railway have each surveyed a line over the Portland mining property, but each on different grades. There have been rumors of trouble for some time.

The nearest line passes through the Portland dump to reach the rich mines of the district in order to carry their ores to the markets. The war has been bitter.

This afternoon an agreement was made not to proceed with the work until the matter came up in the courts for settlement.

Still the rumors of impending trouble were rife, and to-night, at about 9 o'clock, there was a terrific explosion that shook the city, and later a fusillade of shots that threw the city into a still wilder state of excitement.

Word came down from the mountain that physicians were needed at the mine, and a number went up, while half the other people saddled horses and started for the scene.

Some persons, it is not known who, blew up the tracks of the Florence and Cripple Creek Railroad, and were about to destroy more of it when horses were hitched to the rails and they were drawn away.

A number of men were injured by the flying rocks, but how many is not known at this time.

No one was killed, and it is not believed that anybody was mortally injured.

Probably a hundred shots were fired, but it is believed that most of them were fired into the air, and for that reason very few approached the crossing where the trouble is taking place to-night.

CAUGHT IN AN ICE FLOE.

Peril of the Steamer Diana on Her Way to Survey Hudson Strait.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Sept. 3.—The steamer Diana, conveying the Canadian expedition to survey Hudson Strait, was caught in the ice floe near Baffin's Land on July 2 and jammed there four days. The ice rafted all round her, rising above the bulwarks and crushing her sides till the deck beams started, throwing the deck upward and stripping the greenheart sheathing from the vessel's sides. All the spare timbers aboard had to be used for crossbeams to brace the hull outward, and the engine room was specially fortified.

So serious was the vessel's condition that boats, sledges, provisions, and equipment suited for a land journey homeward were got out of the ship and carried to a place of safety, all hands being ready to abandon the ship if the worst came. The rudder was destroyed, but the ship escaped being nipped. Nothing but her stanch build saved her. This news reached here to-day and caused great anxiety among friends of the crew, who feared a repetition of the peril with more serious consequences. All aboard the Diana said it was the narrowest escape they ever had, for even if they had escaped injury in the ice, they would have faced a perilous journey through hundreds of miles of wilderness. The Diana carried forty-nine souls.

FALL OF AN AEROLITE.

Looked Like a Ball of Fire as It Fell and Was Composed of Brilliant Stones of Various Colors.

BINGHAMTON, Sept. 3.—On Monday an aerolite fell from the sky in the shape of a ball of fire on Railroad avenue in Candor. The ball penetrated the earth for a depth of six feet or more and steam poured from the hole in volumes. On Tuesday Dr. R. W. St. Clair employed some men, who dug out the strange visitor. It is in the shape of a ball, weighs 2 pounds and 14 ounces, and measures 1 foot and 3 inches in circumference. It is composed of white and yellow stones, very brilliant, and varying in size. All of the stones are square, with smooth surface, and as clearly cut as if made by a workman. They are of various colors, and have a close resemblance to diamonds. Dr. St. Clair has sent the ball to Yale College for examination and information regarding it.

CHEATING GAS METERS.

The New Automatic Kind Very Popular on the East Side.

The automatic gas meters which were placed on the east side by the Consolidated Gas Company are not doing their work satisfactorily. The machines are so constructed that when a 25-cent piece is dropped in the slot a valve is opened which allows 208⅓ feet of gas to be used before it closes again. Several thousands of these meters were placed in the tenements of the east side. At first everything went all right, but soon the company's agent noticed that although a great deal of gas was being used few coins were being dropped in the slot. An investigation disclosed the system by which the gas company was being cheated.

The quarter used was attached to a string and lowered into the slot. There it was worked up and down until the valve had been opened four or five times, when it was allowed to drop. By this means more than 1,000 feet of gas was obtained for 25 cents. To meet