The Sun.

Fair to-day, with moderate temperature.

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THREATENS STRIKE HERE.

PARSONS PREDICTS ONE ON THE METROPOLITAN LINES.

Says It Will Come in a Few Days—Nothing Said About It at the Cooper Union Meeting of Sympathizers, Which Was a Kind of Anti-Tammany Meeting.

A meeting officially declared to have been called by a committee of the employees of the Metropolitan Street Railway was held in Cooper Union last night. John N. Parsons, General Master Workman of the Knights of Labor, presided and made an opening address for an hour and three-quarters. At intervals he spoke for another hour.

Mr. Parsons said to the reporters early in the evening that a secret meeting of the Executive Committee would be held after the massmeeting, but that no definite decisions would be reached. He said that a strike would certainly occur on the Metropolitan lines if the differences which he says exists between the company and its employes were not settled, but that it would not occur immediately.

After the meeting had adjourned a number of men gathered on the sidewalk and discussed the probability of a strike on the Metropolitan system.

Master Workman Pines, who is in charge of the strike in Brooklyn, went among the men and advocated a strike in this borough, declaring that it would be of great assistance to the strikers across the river. General Master Workman Parsons argued against an immediate strike. The men formed groups on the sidewalk and discussed the matter until 12:30 o'clock.

While the discussion was going on out in the street a score of men mixed with the groups and demanded that a strike be declared this morning.

"We have waited long enough and will not wait any longer. I was discharged five days ago," one of the advocates of a strike cried out to Parsons. The man was somewhat intoxicated and Parsons advised him to go home and go to bed. Several other men who demanded that a strike be declared immediately were seen to be under the influence of liquor and the General Master Workman told them to go home and go to work this morning. Mr. Parsons then said to the reporters:

"There will be no strike on the Metropolitan system to-morrow if I can help it, and I think I can. There will be a strike, beyond all doubt, but not right away. I am doing my best to hold the men in control, for I do not wish to have a strike immediately. Of course, the men might go on strike without my sanction. They have that power. Those men who were just now so loud in wanting a strike right away are irresponsible. Most of them have already been discharged by the company, so they can have no voice in declaring a strike."

He said he thought a few hot-headed men would stand to work this morning, but their action would scarcely be noticed by anybody. The men needed to make more preparation.

Early this morning Mr. Parsons met the Executive Committee of the disaffected employees and ex-employees of the road.

They sat until nearly 2 o'clock. Then Mr. Parsons said that no strike would be ordered on the Metropolitan lines within twenty-four hours. It was proposed to wait and see what the effect of the meeting of last night was and also how the Brooklyn strike went. But he was frank to say, he repeated, that a strike might be expected in a few days.

The Cooper Union meeting was of good size. The assemblage was said to be composed chiefly of Knights of Labor in all trades. A few women were present. By 10:30 o'clock nearly half of those who had come in anticipation of hearing that a surface railroad strike in Manhattan would be advocated, if not recommended, had left the hall. None of the speakers had advised a strike. None of the auditors had demanded it.

The meeting seemed to have a political side. Several of the speakers were enthusiastic Bryan men three years ago, and all of them appeared to be anti-Tammany. The audience seemed to be more hostile to the Wigwam than the speakers were. The Mayor was jeered, Croker was jeered, and Devery's name was howled at. In fact, the only person in politics of life whose name was mentioned and kindly received was that of Gov. Roosevelt. Mr. Parsons mentioned his name twice and each time it was received with a few cheers and never with jeers or hisses.

A band made up of thirty-five members of the Mutual Musical Protective Union, under the leadership of James Beggs, furnished music before the meeting was called to order. The musicians, it was said by Mr. Beggs, were members of no particular band, but were present to show their sympathy with organized labor. Capt. Diamond of the Fifty-third street station was in command of the fifty policemen sent to keep order and Chief Devery's private secretary sat with the reporters. Among those on the platform was Lawson N. Fuller. When Mr. Parsons stepped forward to call the meeting to order he saw Mr. Fuller sitting near the front of the stage. He paused a moment, went over to him, shook his head at him and said something. Immediately Mr. Fuller walked off the platform. It was explained later that the labor men had been informed that Mr. Fuller was present in the interest of the Metropolitan Street Railway and that he had come especially to make a speech advising the men not to strike, if he got a chance. This matter having been attended to, Mr. Parsons said:

"Fellow-Workers: This is a pleasant night and this is a time when labor has a chance to show what it's made of. At the request of a committee of the employees of the Metropolitan Street Railway I preside at this meeting. I don't know anything on earth I'd rather do. Notwithstanding the reports in the press that the trouble is over on the other side of the bridge, I want to tell you that it's only just begun. We're not here to discuss the merits of that strike, but the men who quitted work over there last Sunday morning didn't quit for fun. They could have found pleasure in other ways. It's a mean business and if the people over there like the situation we can keep it up all summer, notwithstanding the valiant efforts of Chief Devery. Hoots and groans and jeers lasting five minutes.)

"My friends, we can take care of ourselves. We don't need to. The men in politics won't take care of us. They can't and be in politics. As soon as they get on a bit, they run their politics through the stock ticker and leave us slobs to take care of the ward. Then, on the all important day, they come around and smile on us and expect us to vote as we're told. And we do it. That's why we're where we are. What we need is organization. The Metropolitan folks say we can't organize and work for them. This meeting is to show them that we can organize and we will organize, and, having organized, we'll demand pay for every hour we work and get it. (I'd rather discuss this question on the platform with Mr. William C. Whitney later in the fall than in the press with Mr. Vreeland now. Mr. Vreeland is just a servant of Whitney, as Lossiter is a servant of Hugh J. Grant and others. (Hisses and jeers.) They're laborers like the rest of us, and if they had any sand they'd come into the organization. We'll take better care of them than Whitney and Grant will, if they don't run the roads at a profit and screw down the employes. More hisses and groans.)

"Now, the object of this meeting is to stand by those men who are denied the right of organization. What are you going to do about it? Voice in the audience—Vote the Arm and Hammer. As I said before, you've got to deal by yourselves. Why, you'd be astonished to know the number of public men who were asked to speak at this meeting and actually shivered as they declined. Now, you ought to remember things like this on election day. But you won't. We never remember such things. If there's anything that will elevate labor it's the lengthening of the memories of the men who toil. The trouble with us is that we take more time in our meetings to settle a point of order than to attend to matters that will benefit us.

"But whatever we do, we must do it in an orderly way, and not unnecessarily provoke the police. (Groans. Now, don't do that. The rank and file of the police are all right, and by and by we'll have them in the organization. [Cheers.] The condition of labor is as it is because the men allow themselves to be oppressed. They own the streets and yet they allow them to be given away to the men who will grind them down. If public servants were what they ought to be, the Metropolitan Street Railway Company would not now be violating a law of the State. What's the Mayor doing? He knows of this violation. What's he waiting for? (Jeers and cries of "Waiting for the Boss to come home.") Well, What's Croker doing? (Cries of "Playing the races." "Serenading to the Prince.")

"Now, my friends, we want, with your permission, to say there shall be an organization of the men of the Metropolitan Street Railway. Some say there's no need for organization, and that labor is protected by the State Board of Arbitration. Well, there is such a board, but when they got into the august presence of Mr. Vreeland yesterday they simply shook in awe of the great man, and agreed with what he said. Now, maybe, the Mayor, knowing about this board, isn't waiting for the Boss, but waiting for Gov. Roosevelt (applause) to do something.

"My friends, the Metropolitan Street Railway has been walking around this town with a chip on its shoulder for several months. If there's going to be anything strong enough to knock off that chip it must grow up around this meeting. (Loud cheers and applause.)

"And now I want to discuss the reasons for the call of this meeting." (Cries of "Time" and "We want to hear Crosby.")

Mr. Parsons talked on for about half an hour longer and then introduced John S. Crosby. Mr. Crosby advised the men not to strike, but to organize and vote for municipal ownership of railroads, waterworks, gas and so on. He advised the men to get into politics and keep in politics. While Mr. Crosby was speaking a young man asked to have some resolutions read. They called for an indorsement of the Socialist Labor party. The Chairman took good ears not to put the resolutions.

Samuel Prince, President of the Central Federated Union, followed Mr. Crosby and talked about half an hour.

District Master Workman Pines then got up and said his voice was bad because he had been following up Mr. Roosevelt. He said he didn't come over to New York to stir up a strike here, but if there were a strike here (long and continued cheering) there would be need for the police in New York (more cheers).

Then came John O'Connell, who was cheered a long while. He said that the Brooklyn strikers weren't winning because they were not united. Organized labor in New York was disrupted. He wanted to know who were standing over the Brooklyn strikers and preventing them from winning.

"Tammany Hall," cried a man near the door. This was greeted by cheers and hisses.

"Yes," exclaimed O'Connell, "you put the cross under the star." (Laughter.)

Mr. Parsons talked for another half hour or so, and then the crowd went home. After the meeting the newspaper reporters gathered about Parsons to find what it was all about.

"Well, there won't be any strike in New York to-night," he said. "Everything is in *statu quo*."

POLICE RESERVES REDISTRIBUTED.

Chief Devery said early this morning that he had no news, official or otherwise, of an impending strike on the Metropolitan, but reserve forces were being distributed to the stations handiest at 2:30 this morning.

TRANSVAAL CRISIS OVER?

Statement, Probably Officially Inspired, That the Danger of a Clash Is Ended.

Special Cable Dispatches to THE SUN.

LONDON, July 19.—The *Times* this morning gives prominence to the following, which, like its recent statement respecting the reinforcing of the troops in South Africa, is probably officially inspired:

"'Assuming that most of the recent cablegrams from Pretoria are true, notifying us that the Volksraad has decided in favor of a seven years' retrospective and prospective franchise, the crisis in the relations between Great Britain and the Transvaal may be regarded as ended.

"'Given a seven years' retrospective franchise and a measure of representation equal to that demanded by Sir Alfred Milner, the only point left for discussion is the two years' additional qualification.

"'This is a matter to which it is understood the Government attaches very small importance. In fact, the net result of the negotiations appears to be that Mr. Chamberlain has fully achieved the object which he all along had in view.'"

PRETORIA, July 18.—Only five members of the Volksraad have refused to support the amended Franchise bill reducing the retroactive residential qualification from nine years to seven. This is the result of appeals made by President Krüger and Vice-President Joubert.

The President declared that if the proposals made by Sir Alfred Milner, the British High Commissioner, were accepted the old burghers would be outvoted, but the alteration of the residential qualification from nine years to seven was only a slight one. Moreover, it was righteous and reasonable to give the same advantages to everybody.

The adoption of the modification would destroy the ground of the British objections, would not endanger the country and would gain the approval of the world.

Vice-President Joubert also declared that the adoption of the modification would not endanger the independence of the republic.

PARIS, July 18.—It is believed that the Foreign Office is taking steps to promote a peaceful solution of the dispute between Great Britain and the Transvaal, and that it will represent to the former the grave financial crisis which would inevitably arise in the event of war, a crisis which would affect the world generally.

The journey to London of Sir E. J. Monson, the British Ambassador, is for the purpose of explaining the French view. It is believed here that a peaceful issue is certain. France is acting in this matter in accord with Germany.

CECIL RHODES AT CAPE TOWN.

Enthusiastically Welcomed on His Return to South Africa.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

CAPE TOWN, July 18.—Cecil Rhodes arrived here to-day from England and got an enthusiastic reception. He made a speech in which he referred to his negotiations with Emperor William. He declared that the Germans were fortunate to have such an Emperor, who spent the whole day thinking of his people.

He added that before long it would be heard that Gen. Lord Kitchener had found the money for the construction of a railway from Khartoum to Uganda.

OUTVOTED IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

Unexpected Rebuff to the Government on the Irish Landlord Question.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, July 18.—The Government was defeated in the House of Lords this evening on the question of compensation to the Irish landlords for losses sustained by them under the Land acts. Baron Inchiquin, one of the Irish representative members, moved that the matter demanded the Government's immediate attention.

Lord Ashbourne, Lord Chancellor of Ireland, and the Marquis of Lansdowne, Secretary of State for War, opposed the motion on behalf of the Government, but it was carried by a vote of 81 to 34. It was a non-party vote, the opposition leaders supporting the Government. The result was received with laughter, with which the incident will end.

CAPT. MAHAN'S PLAN WITHDRAWN.

Due to British Opposition to Adapting the Red Cross Rules to the Navy.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

THE HAGUE, July 18.—In consequence of opposition, chiefly from the British representatives, Capt. Mahan, one of the American delegates to the Peace Conference, has withdrawn the three articles which he proposed to add to the scheme for adapting the Geneva Convention to naval warfare.

Chautauqua Excursion.

$10.00 round trip by Erie Railroad, July 28. Tickets good for return until Aug. 27.—*Adv.*

SPURNS ALTGELD'S PLANS.

THE HARRISON DEMOCRACY SCORNS HIS CHICAGO MEETING.

The Mayor Declares That Altgeld Is Not a Regular Democrat—National Committeeman Gahan Cries Ditto—The Scheme to Abolish the Unit Rule and Two-thirds Requirement for a Nomination in 1900.

CHICAGO, July 18.—Just what the Hon. William Jennings Bryan will say to-morrow when he arrives here concerning the flat refusal of the Hon. Carter Harrison, Mayor of Chicago, to attend the Bryan and 16 to 1 demonstration in the Auditorium Theatre on Thursday night is one of the political problems here to-night. The Hon. John P. Altgeld, ex-Governor of the State, and some call him the Frankenstein of Bryan, is working every minute of the hour to make the demonstration the greatest Democratic event since the campaign of 1896.

Mr. Altgeld believes that Mr. Harrison, in refusing to attend this meeting, has made the greatest political mistake of his life. Mr. Harrison's friends think otherwise, and they are not ready to admit that Mr. Harrison by his refusal has been put out of the running as a Presidential possibility in the Democratic National Convention next year. Mayor Harrison's friends insist that Mr. Altgeld has attempted to put Mr. Harrison "in a hole." Mr. Harrison's friends say that he has not said one word which could give offense to prominent outside Democrats. Mr. Harrison's friends go on to declare that his letter is neatly and diplomatically worded; that it is tart and biting enough to cut his local factional enemies to the quick, but it provides no grievance for those unconcerned in the Chicago split. Speaking further Mr. Harrison's friends insist that his reference to the Chicago platform and Bryan leadership is particularly adroit, and then they quote Mr. Harrison's words on this matter:

"I am a believer in the rule of the majority, and when the Democratic party ceases to believe in the rule of majorities it will cease to be the party of the people. The primaries and the convention of last spring were held under a primary reform law the principles of which were approved and the passage of which was publicly recommended by your factional leader. Notwithstanding this, and repudiating in advance the work of that convention and the will of the majority, you sounded the battlecry of 'anything to beat' the regular Democratic nominee, and maintained a guerrilla warfare against the Democratic party and its regular organization until you were rebuked at the polls by such an overwhelming defeat as to effectually silence your pretension of party organization, until you concluded that this demonstration of July 20 might temporarily galvanize the lifeless seeds of party sedition which you then so zealously sowed. I would be recreant to my trust as the representative of the Illinois Democracy on the National Committee if I did not frankly review these facts, which are within the memory of all, and which should be brought to the attention of the entire Democratic National Committee as reason why the National Committeeman of Illinois cannot attend your demonstration.

"In ordinary circumstances I should be only too glad, both as Mayor of Chicago and as a Democrat, to welcome the National Committee or any number of prominent Democrats to Chicago, the city in which the platform of 1896 was framed and in which W. J. Bryan was elevated to his present leadership of the national Democracy. I cannot but think, however, it would be an absurdity to welcome these distinguished men under the auspices of a self-constituted committee whose personnel is too obscure to be known even in its home city."

Nevertheless Col. Bryan has endeavored in every way to keep out of the row between Harrison and Altgeld. He has believed all along that the Democrats west of the Alleghany mountains and south of Mason and Dixon's line should be united in every particular in order to confront the Eastern Democratic leaders, who are believed in their hearts to be opposed to the radical doctrines of the Chicago platform of 1896. Col. Bryan is well aware that if his political fortunes were left in the hands of several of the Eastern Democratic leaders he would be worse than a bankrupt in a jiffy.

Very many talks with Democrats hereabouts to-day and those who have been arriving at the Auditorium Hotel and the Palmer and Sherman houses leave only one conclusion, and that is that the vast majority of the Democrats in the State of Illinois believe firmly in the reaffirmation of the Chicago platform of 1896, and, furthermore, they are convinced that Mayor Harrison is playing in with such Eastern Democratic leaders as Mr. Gorman, Mr. Croker and Mr. Murphy. Bryan's friends recall that in the campaign of 1896 New York county went Republican in a Presidential contest for the first time in its history, and they also remember that Mr. Bryan carried but one of the sixty counties in the State. They go on to tell how Maryland, the home of Mr. Gorman, went Republican in that memorable contest. They refer to the overturning of New Jersey from Democracy to Republicanism, and they are convinced that if Mr. Harrison is juggling in with the people who could do no more for Mr. Bryan than those mentioned in 1896, Bryan and Altgeld and all the others who were great powers of the convention of 1896 should stick together.

Then comes the threat that unless the Democratic national platform is modified next year the Democratic National Committee will be without funds with which to carry on the campaign. By this comment nothing invidious is intended for the reason that all acquainted with the machinery of political parties are aware that there are a thousand and one legitimate and even highly honorable expenses.

The Democratic National Committee is to begin its extraordinary session at the Sherman House to-morrow. Certain friends of Col. Bryan are to demand that the committee overturn a number of the most ancient Democratic policies. The demands are:

That the unit rule be abolished.

That the rule requiring the candidate to be nominated by a two-thirds vote be abrogated.

That credentials be refused to all delegates who bolted either the platform or candidates of 1896.

These demands will be presented by the Chicago Platform Democrats, who are headed by Willis J. Abbot. Mr. Abbot had a long talk with Mr. Altgeld to-day, and to-night it is asserted positively that Altgeld agrees with the proposition. If the unit rule should be abolished by the committee it would be a hard blow at Tammany Hall and the New York State Democracy. If the two-thirds rule should be abrogated it would be a great stroke in favor of Col. Bryan's renomination. If credentials should be refused to delegates who bolted either the platform or candidates in 1896, such a decision would raise old hob with the delegates from New York State who sat in the convention of 1896 and refused to vote one way or the other on the platform and candidates. All who were at that convention will remember the utterances of the late Roswell Pettibone Flower, Chairman of the New York State delegation, as he rose time after time at the call of the presiding officer of the convention and responded as to the candidate, "New York asks to be excused from voting," and as to the platform, "New York asks to be excused from voting." This was a most extraordinary scene, and to those fully acquainted with the situation Col. Bryan and Mr. Altgeld and their friends will never forgive it. Neither will they fail to remember the living Democrats who participated in it.

Altgeld and Abbot are in the same boat. Altgeld is opposed to the regular Democratic machine headed by Harrison in Chicago, and Abbot is opposed to the Tammany organization headed by Mr. Croker in New York county. Just how much comfort Mr. Altgeld and Mr. Abbot will receive from the National Democratic Committee is quite another question. Some of the committeemen who are here do not believe that these radical measures should be acted upon at this session of the committee. It was declared very positively only a short time ago that Col. Bryan and his friends could count upon the support of thirty-seven of the fifty members of the committee. Just how many they can count upon at this time is quite another question. Powerful Democrats, who believe in a modification of the Chicago platform of 1896, have been arduously at work for the last six months or more. The same powerful Democrats who recall that the political complexion of the United States Senate for the next ten years is likely to be Republican do not believe in the sixteen to one clause in the Democratic national platform for the reason, that even should a Democratic candidate be elected upon such a platform, no financial legislation in support of such a platform could ensue. The friends of Col. Bryan, replying to this, say that they care nothing for the prospective political complexion of the United States Senate for the reason that once in power a Bryan Administration could easily construe various decisions of the Treasury Department and various bond formulas to suit its own 16 to 1 notions, irrespective of the Senate, and they go on to add that ninety-nine per cent. of the Democratic party of the nation believes in the Chicago platform of 1896 as eventually a winner. They do not believe in the policy of taking in rein at this time. On the contrary they insist on going straight ahead, believing that the Democratic voters demand the maintenance of a consistent policy.

The committee, it is again reiterated, is to take some steps toward raising funds for a great Democratic newspaper, which shall consistently and ably present the principles of the Democratic party. The project, it is said, has received substantial support. Those in control of the Democratic party, it is added, have become disgusted with the wabbling and irresponsible policies of certain newspapers which claim to stand for the principles of the Democratic party. Ex-Gov. William J. Stone of Missouri is to arrive to-morrow and have a long conference with Col. Bryan and ex-Gov. Altgeld at the Sherman House.

Thomas Gahan, Democratic National Committeeman for Illinois, has given the Altgeld crowd a cold chill by a letter declining the tender of a box at Thursday night's Auditorium meeting. His letter goes further in denunciation of the men who are projecting the demonstration than did Mayor Harrison's letter of declination. Mr. Gahan goes into the political phases of the situation. He refers to Altgeld as a "factional leader" and condemns him and his following for their "guerrilla warfare" on Harrison last spring. He writes he could not accept the invitation to be present at the meeting without stultifying the Democrat party in Illinois.

The letter, which was written by him after consultation with Chairman Watson of the State Central Committee, former Congressman Hinrichsen, and other prominent Democrats of the State, was addressed to the Committee on Arrangements, and is as follows:

"GENTLEMEN: I am just in receipt of your letter of July 17, tendering me a box for Auditorium meeting of July 20. The published statements of the Chairman of your committee has made it manifest that this invitation is not tendered in good faith and not one which any believer in the integrity of Democratic organizations could be expected to accept, and ordinarily a mere declination of the box tendered me would suffice.

"In the three years that it has been my honor to represent the Democracy of Illinois on the National Committee I have considered it my duty on all occasions to labor for party harmony in the State of Illinois, and for the conciliation of all elements, in order that we might in 1900 redeem Illinois to Democracy by sending twenty-four votes to the Electoral College for William J. Bryan, and sharing in the triumph of that platform of principles for which the Democratic National Committee so faithfully labored against overwhelming odds in the dark days of 1896.

"If I saw in your proposed meeting or in the members of your several committees a single indication to a hope of party unity; if you had held out for a moment the hand of good fellowship; if you had for a moment in your asseverations of democracy indicated that you would have accepted the 'olive branch' on any condition short of a surrender of party organization and party principles to the whim and caprices and exactions of a hopeless minority, I would have been the first to make an overture in the belief that the first duty of a committeeman is to harmonize the elements of his party. But your action, and your declaration and the public announcement of your present intentions have proven that you are not an element of the Democratic party, that its constituent principles cannot survive in your atmosphere, and that to accept your dictation is to surrender that fundamental doctrine which finds in the rule of the majority the success of the Democratic party.

"For these reasons, and for the further reason that a sense of duty must make it impossible for any loyal Democrat of Illinois who believes in party organizations and the rule of majorities to attend a public meeting under your auspices, I must respectfully decline your invitation. Very truly yours,

"THOMAS GAHAN,

"Democratic National Committeeman for Illinois."

GOEBEL GOES TO COAX BRYAN.

Wants the Nebraska Colonel to Make at Least One Speech in Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 18.—Senator William Goebel, Democratic candidate for Governor of Kentucky, with a number of his followers, will leave to-morrow for Chicago, where the Democratic National Committee will meet. The object of Goebel in going to Chicago is to persuade Bryan to come to Kentucky to make at least one speech for him. Goebel wishes to force Bryan to do this in order that he may thus have material with which to counteract the belief that he is the Kentucky agent of the McLean-Croker-Gorman combine to overthrow Bryan. The *Courier-Journal*, Goebel's supporter and organ, this morning announced that this would be one object of the visit of the Kenton candidate to Chicago.

M'LEAN IS FOR BRYAN.

Protests That He Is Friendly to the Nebraska Man Despite Reports.

DAYTON, O., July 18.—A letter from John R. McLean to Joseph H. Dowling, printed in the *Evening News*, expresses surprise that McLean has been accused of not being a Bryan man. It says:

"NARRAGANSETT PIER, July 12, 1899.

"*J. H. Dowling, Esq., Dayton, O.*

"MY DEAR DOWLING: I cannot imagine how any man can think I am against Bryan, after the public declarations of my paper, the Cincinnati *Enquirer*. I write you this letter so that you may show it to anybody you wish, and I hope that you will show it, as I feel that I have the friendship of Mr. Bryan and that he has mine. Very sincerely, J. R. McLEAN."

At 3:50 P. M. every day, but Saturday and Sunday, and every Saturday at 1:50 P. M., the New York Central's "Saratoga Limited" leaves New York. Empire State express time, luxurious service, all Wagner cars.—*Adv.*

8 MILLIONS FROM ALASKA.

FOUR TREASURE SHIPS IN PORT WITH $8,000,000 IN KLONDIKE DUST.

Banks Send Most of It, but Many Prospectors Return, Carrying Their Own Fortunes—Some Unfortunates Empty-Handed—Crowds at the Seattle Assay Office with Gold Dust to Deposit—Some Also Landed at San Francisco and Vancouver.

SEATTLE, Wash., July 18.—Kloudikers are in evidence all over the city to-day, the steamers Roanoke and Laurada, from St. Michael, having landed over 1,000 of them in the past twenty-four hours. The gold they brought is also conspicuous and plentiful. At the Government assay office an increase in the force was necessary to handle the gold dust that was accumulating by dray loads, large consignments being made by Dawson banks, by transportation companies and by individuals.

The receipts to-day amounted to $3,000,000, a large excess over any day in the history of this institution, making a total since June 1 of $5,000,000. This statement was only up to noon, at which time many miners were in line with sacks and bags of dust awaiting their turn. The clerks were kept busy until 5 o'clock this evening weighing gold and issuing certificates. At the sixty safety deposit vaults and banks were similar scenes. The lowest estimate of the gold received in this city since yesterday morning is $4,000,000, and this is regarded as very conservative.

The great bulk of this gold was sent by the Canadian Bank of Commerce, the Bank of British North America and the Alaska Transportation Company. The largest individual holders were the three McDonald brothers, who were credited with a ton. Their wealth, like that of the Canadian banks, was in boxes, one by two feet square, iron bound and sealed. There were twenty-eight of these boxes owned by the Canadian banks. The next largest individual holder was P. J. Moran, who had 16,000 ounces. G. L. Malley had $100,000 and J. Copely $50,000.

Other large gold winners were S. G. Hodges, I. G. Gailbreath, Richard Butler, H. L. Smith, John Henderson, G. F. Hilton, Burt Donovan, Harold Sturgis, G. R. Voss, E. C. Buffner, George Eaton, C. Neilson, J. J. Morgan, H. E. Thurber, C. D. Baldwin, M. Sartori, F. L. Hunt, G. G. Hunt, J. E. Miller, O. Lang.

Most of this gold was from Klondike mines, representing part of the spring clean-up, with the exception of $15,000 from the new diggings at Cape Nome and about $100,000 from Forty Mile and other camps on the American side.

Among the 618 passengers who came down on the Roanoke were many who had stories of woe to relate and it was an easy matter to distinguish the lucky from the unlucky. The unlucky ones are glad to get out of the country with their lives and will never return.

In their hurry to reach home the unfortunates were not willing to venture into the Cape Nome country, and look upon all new diggings with suspicion. This country, however, had a representative in the person of H. H. Campbell of Rochester, Pa., who is the first miner of Anvil City and is interested in No Son Anvil Creek. He brought out $10,000 in rusty gold dust, the product of six days' work on his claim. In an interview he said:

"Cape Nome is the most desolate and Godforsaken place that ever my outdoors. It is barren, not a stick of timber growing anywhere, and the climate is frigid cold. When I left there for St. Michael on June 15 the ground had not begun to thaw out, and there is doubt whether it ever does thaw. All last winter and spring starvation stared us in the face, and the hardships we had to contend with were too great to enumerate. I would not advise any man to go to Cape Nome. Personally it suits me, but I don't want to advise any one else. It is for every man to make his own choice in that regard."

The Roanoke brings the news of the death of John Onderdonk, a brother of the Chicago contractor and formerly Comptroller of Idaho. Onderdonk fitted out in Seattle a year ago last May, sailing on the schooner Helen with a party of twenty prospectors bound for Kotzebu Sound, well provisioned for two years. He died of the grip, pneumonia and literally starved to death. He was a native of New York city and conspicuous in politics in Idaho for a number of years.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 18.—The Alaska Commercial Company's steamer Portland arrived here to-day direct from St. Michael, bringing 150 men and nine women from Dawson and $1,000,000 worth of gold. One-half of the treasure belongs to the Alaska Commercial Company, having been sent down by their agents in the Klondike, while the balance was divided between sixty men of the passengers. The majority had absolutely nothing to show for their hardships in the arctic region.

The largest individual sum was $100,000, the property of J. Van Idersteen, who has been in the Klondike for some years. C. L. McDonald, D. McArthur, A. D. Papetel and C. Constine have an interest in $90,000 worth of nuggets, a part of which belongs to the men who furnished them with outfits. The rest of the sacks ranged from $500 to $5,000, and not one was boasting to-day of having made rich strikes.

The men from Dawson left that city as soon as the river opened in the spring and travelled down to St. Michael. From that point they came direct on the Portland to this city, sailing from St. Michael on July 4. According to the statements of many of the returning Klondikers times on the Yukon are hard and no new discoveries have been made.

A trustworthy man sends news about Cape Nome showing that many claims have panned out well and a few are very rich. Several men with two gold pans and two rockers on Anvil and Snow creeks cleaned up $1,710 in thirty-six hours. A. M. Price took from claim No. 9 on Anvil Creek in a few days $10,000, all from the surface. Equally large amounts have been taken from Snow, Dry, Dexter and Glacier Creeks. Anvil City is the headquarters of the district and has about 10,000 people. Provisions are very dear. It is almost impossible to run steamers to Cape Nome, as the crews desert and go to the diggings.

VANCOUVER, B. C., July 18. Five hundred and fifty passengers and $3,000,000 in gold dust arrived to-night by the steamer Garonne from St. Michael. The steamer was crowded with passengers and about half of them had money.

The gold that came down by the Garonne was principally owned by the Canadian Bank of Commerce, which had the pioneer branch in the Klondike, with about $1,000,000. John Lippey, a merchant of San Francisco and Seattle, was the wealthiest single holder on board with $300,000. Ex-Gov. McGraw of Washington State had $100,000 in cash.

The only incident of note of the trip was the stealing of $1,500 from one of the passengers, a San Francisco man named Black. He says that he left his belt lying on a bench, and when he went back it was gone. A search of the steamer was made here on her arrival, but failed to reveal anything of the missing money. Passengers from Dawson say that bloodshed was narrowly averted there during the last week in June in connection with the closing of three of the principal creeks. There was a dispute among some of the largest claim owners on the question of royalty. The Canadian Government official wanted more duty than the claim owners would allow as the usual percentage on their gross earnings. So Gov. Ogilvie decided to close the whole place up, and work was stopped on Bonanza, Eldorado and Hunker creeks, which are among the very richest in the Klondike. A great row was raised, and it was only the discipline of the Canadian mounted police that prevented bloodshed. The whole matter, it was thought, would blow over within a short time, and before this the creeks are probably again open.

Most of the passengers on the Garonne will leave to-morrow morning for the American side. To-night they are making the city very lively.

HORSE KILLS DOG.

Newfoundland Makes the Attack, but Is Shaken and Trampled On.

HACKENSACK, N. J., July 18.—John F. Edwards of this town came home from a drive last evening with a remarkable story of a fight between his horse and a dog. Mr. Edwards says that a large Newfoundland dog ran out and attacked the horse in Fairview village, biting it in the nose. The horse thereupon laid back its ears, seized the dog between its teeth, gave it a severe shaking up and then dropping it began to trample upon it. Mr. Edwards was so surprised that he could not restrain his horse, and in a few minutes the dog was dead.

Missisquoi Mineral Spring Water

for cancer and all blood troubles. 2d B'way.—*Adv.*

W. K. VANDERBILT, JR., OBJECTED.

Tried to Seize the Camera of Some Men Who Photographed His Party.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 18.—Mr. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., to-day figured in a scene on Ledge road. For some time the cottagers have been annoyed by newspaper photographers. They have almost been stopped in their walks and drives that their pictures might be taken. Some of the cottagers took this good-naturedly, while others thought that a stop should be put to it. It is evident that young Mr. Vanderbilt was one of that number.

Mr. Vanderbilt with his wife and sister-in-law, Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, were returning from their bath at Bailey's Beach and were walking down Ledge road toward "Belcourt" to call on Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont, when a surrey came in the opposite direction. It contained three men. They were newspaper men, and they saw a chance for a good photograph, and immediately got their camera in position. As the party was passing the camera was aimed and snapped. Mr. Vanderbilt took in the situation at once, and decided to take matters in his own hands. With the expression "That's enough of this," he made a jump for the team, landed on the step and made a lunge for the camera. He got his hands on it, but it was placed beyond his reach before any damage was done. When he boarded the surrey the horse was whipped up and when he alighted he had been carried fifty feet. The ladies stood on the sidewalk and watched the proceedings, but said not a word. The whole affair did not occupy more than a minute and no one was injured.

DEWEY'S WELCOME AT TRIESTE.

He Is Expected to Take the Cure at Carlsbad and Also to Visit Vienna.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

VIENNA, July 18.—Admiral Spaun, Commander-in-Chief of the Austrian Navy, has arrived at Trieste. It is supposed that the object of his visit there is to officially receive Admiral Dewey.

A large number of Americans from various parts of the monarchy have already arrived at Trieste. Minister Harris and the staff of the American Embassy started from here to-day for that port.

It is stated that after taking the cure at Carlsbad, Admiral Dewey will come to Vienna, where he will be feted by his compatriots.

$60,000,000 CARNEGIE CONTRACT.

To Furnish 1,000 Tons of Steel a Day for Ten Years to a Steel Car Company.

PITTSBURG, Pa., July 18.—Announcement is made to-day of a contract between the Carnegie Steel Company, Limited, and the Schoen Pressed Steel Car Company of this city to run for ten years. During that time the Carnegie Company is to furnish the car company with 1,000 tons of steel plate daily, amounting to over $60,000,000 a year. This is said to be one of the largest single contracts ever made in this country, and it is the result of an agreement between the Carnegie Company and the Pressed Steel Car Company for the former to keep out of a field occupied by the latter.

It was reported some time ago that the Carnegies would make steel cars, but now they have finished a plant that will turn out the requisite amount of plates for the Schoens. The first consignment will be delivered on Aug. 10.

TO A HOSPITAL ON THE ENGINE.

Freight Train Was Left Behind While the Engineer Made a Run for Life.

Henry Leary, 5 years old, of 590 Amsterdam avenue, fell from a New York Central freight train, on which he was stealing a ride, at Seventy-fifth street and Eleventh avenue last evening. A car wheel ran over his left leg, crushing it.

A policeman who picked him up found that the boy was bleeding to death rapidly. It would have been fatal to him to delay treatment until an ambulance could reach the spot, so the engine driver uncoupled from the train and ran down to Fifty-ninth street with the policeman and boy in the cab.

Leary was taken to Roosevelt Hospital. He may die.

ACCIDENT TO MRS. GLADSTONE.

Thrown from Her Pony Carriage at Hawarden and Badly Shaken Up.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, July 18.—Mrs. Gladstone was thrown from her pony carriage at Hawarden to-day and was badly shaken up.

DIED OF A KISSING BUG'S BITE.

So Avers a Chicago Physician in a Death Certificate.

CHICAGO, July 18.—Officials at the Health Department to-day received a death certificate bearing the name of Mary Steger, which read:

"Chief and determining cause of death, sting of kissing bug; consecutive and contributory, tonsilitis."

It was the first time that the kissing bug had a place on a death certificate, and the document was returned to Dr. George M. Illingworth, whose name was signed upon it. Dr. Illingworth was ordered to take his story of the kissing bug to the Coroner. Dr. Illingworth told the Coroner's physician the following:

"Mrs. Steger was stung about six days before her death, which took place last Sunday. She distinctly remembered being stung, but she did not succeed in capturing the bug. The sting was on the upper lip and the mark was plainly perceptible even before the face swelled. Mrs. Steger had been suffering for a long time from tonsilitis and I think that the swelling may have spread to the tonsils and thus helped to cause death, but there is no doubt in my mind that the woman died primarily from the sting of a kissing bug."

Mrs. Steger lived at 414 Sedgwick street. She was the wife of a saloon keeper.

HIS WIFE IN SOLDIER CLOTHES.

One Person Too Many in a Military Expedition to the Philippines.

HARRISBURG, Pa., July 18.—The last battalion of the Nineteenth Regiment will leave Camp Meade for the Philippines on Thursday. The order was received last night. Last night when the third train with the first battalion pulled out of Altoona, in charge of Conductor Brown, he discovered that he had too many passengers for the amount of transportation furnished. Two or three counts followed and finally a rollcall was ordered, and it was found that the extra man answered to the name of Martin. No such man being on the rolls, the Captain in charge ordered the train stopped and the man put off. Just as the order was issued, one of the acting hospital stewards said:

"My God, Captain, don't do that! That's my wife!"

It was his wife in soldier attire, and her intention was to accompany her husband to the Philippines. The couple's home is in Martinsburg, W. Va. The young woman was taken as far as Pittsburg, and there compelled to part with her husband.

PROF. WHEELER TO LEAVE CORNELL.

Formally Accepts the Presidency of the University of California.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 18.—Prof. Benjamin Ide Wheeler of Cornell University to-day formally accepted the Presidency of the University of California, at a salary of $10,000 a year.