his neighbor, Mr. Wildey of the Herald Square Hotel, was allowed to have music two doors away from him all the evening without interference.

All of the other restaurant keepers arrested were equally indignant at their treatment. Mr. Ross of the Hotel Imperial said:

"It's an outrage, a perfect outrage to treat a respectable place like this. Words fail me when I try to express myself and I shall say no more."

Mr. Morello would not be seen last night, but Manager Moore of his restaurant said:

"We are surprised at this treatment, because we feel that in common justice we should have been notified that we ought to have a concert license. After going on for years without a license we could scarcely be expected to know that one was necessary. We shall secure one at once. The sergeant at the station house told Mr. Morello that the whole thing was only a matter of form and so he does not feel so badly about it as he would otherwise."

Proprietor Hess of the Black Cat said that he conducted the only respectable place in a very queer neighborhood, and that he could not understand the police interfering with him.

Detectives from the West Thirty-seventh street station went to the quarters of the Windy Circle Club at 226 West Forty-first street about 10 o'clock and arrested the manager, Harry Lester, of 424 West Thirty-sixth street, and Henry Austen, the orchestra leader, for having music without a concert hall license. The club is a large dance hall and the resort of negroes. It is known in the vicinity as the "Black Haymarket."

Chief Devery said that the only order he had sent out to the police was this issued on Tuesday, enclosing District Attorney Gardiner's letter on the subject of the conviction of Frank Campbell for having music in his saloon without a concert license and pointing out the penalty for wilful neglect of duty.

SPECIAL ORDER NO. 47.

Capt.——:

SIR: The following copy of a communication from Asa Bird Gardiner, District Attorney, dated March 12, explains itself, and is referred to you for your information and guidance of the force of your command. Special attention is called to sections 1472 and 1483 of the New York Charter, and to section 322 of the Penal Code. All these sections are mentioned in the communication to me and you are directed to see that all provisions thereof are enforced without fear or favor and that arrests are made when any violation of these or any laws occur. WILLIAM S. DEVERY, Chief of Police.

A letter which the Chief made public yesterday afternoon is regarded as being chiefly responsible for the arrests made last night. This letter was signed by Joseph I. Baker of 346 East 119th street and Charles A. Herman of 199 Franklin avenue, Brooklyn, and called the Chief's attention to the decision of the Court of Special Sessions in the Campbell case and saying that Campbell was no more guilty of violating the law than any of the hotel or restaurant men in the city who have music in their places, evenings. The sections of the charter, under which Campbell was convicted, make it a misdemeanor to give any dramatic performance, minstrelsy or circus entertainment in any building without first having secured a license, and gives the Police Department the right to issue such a license on the payment of $500 by the applicant. Section 1,483 makes it unlawful to sell wine, beer or spirituous liquors to any person in any place of exhibition or performance as described in section 1,472, unless the place has been duly licensed by the police.

This same letter was handed to Capt. Donohue of the West Forty-seventh street station on Tuesday night by Douglas Levlen, as counsel for Herman, one of the men who signed it, and a demand was made that he go down to the Pabst Hotel and close it at once. Capt. Donohue declined to do it, but said he would leave the matter to Magistrate Zeller. Yesterday morning in the Yorkville court Magistrate Zeller took the matter under consideration and finally decided to issue a summons returnable this morning for Charles S. Regan of the Pabst Hotel, C. F. Esner of Rector's restaurant and Michael Shanley.

When Chief Devery gave out the letter yesterday he stated that he had not made up his mind what to do about the matter.

At half past 6 o'clock the District Attorney's office had heard that Chief Devery intended to arrest restaurant and hotel proprietors who had music in their places but had no concert licenses. Assistant District Attorney Unger went to Police Headquarters and is reported to have spoken to Chief Devery as follows:

"Now, Chief, I tell you that if any such step is taken it can bear only one construction, and that is that you are shielding a lot of notorious dives at the expense of the most respectable establishments in New York. You cannot find warrant or justification for such a course in the District Attorney's letter to you. His reference to the law as to music and concerts is coupled with disorderly resorts, and he has mentioned it as one of the means by which you can suppress such places. Now a woman, be she good or bad, has a right to go anywhere if she goes for a good and lawful purpose, and a person who goes to a respectable resort must be held to go there for a lawful purpose. On the other hand you know better than I do that when an unescorted woman hangs around such a place as the Tivoli or Casino she is there for a purpose illegal and immoral purpose and it is against such places only that you can expect public support in carrying out the strict letter of the law."

It was impossible to learn what reply the Chief made to Mr. Unger. Mr. Unger, with Assistant District Attorneys O'Reilly and Hennessey, were around the Tenderloin all night watching events.

Chief Devery said late last night in reference to his talk with Mr. Unger:

"I sent out my order on the strength of the Campbell decision and I believe my point is well taken. I don't believe there should be any discrimination between the concert halls and the hotels in the matter of concerts. If there is any fault to be found, it is with the law and not with the police."

Dr. Parkhurst and Supt. Burr of the Society for the Prevention of Crime will go before the Grand Jury to-day and present evidence to that body of the existence of over fifty places that are being run in violation of the law. It was said yesterday that the Parkhurst society regards the present situation as the best opportunity that it has had in years to test the police and the District Attorney's office. Supt. Burr, who has been in charge of the work of collecting evidence for the society for a year or more, said that he meant to give evidence against twenty-one resorts. He had a long interview with Col. Gardiner yesterday and afterward went to Assistant District Attorney McIntyre and asked for a number of blank subpœnas for people to appear before the Grand Jury Friday. Mr. McIntyre said he saw no reason why the blank subpœnas should not be given, but suggested that he fill in the names. Supt. Burr remarked that he guessed not and went away taking the blanks with him.

Capt. Thomas of the Tenderloin was not indicted yesterday, though it is known that the Grand Jury considered his case. The captain had a long talk with Chief Devery at Police Headquarters yesterday morning and it was said that the Chief decided to stick by his subordinate and help him in his trouble with the District Attorney. After the conference the captain and the Chief went to the District Attorney's office and the Chief had a long talk with Col. Gardiner. What it was all about they both declined to say, but after it Col. Gardiner said some things about Chief Devery being a great policeman and the right man in the right place, that indicated that any difference of opinion that might have existed between the two officials as to the present state of affairs in the city had been amicably adjusted. Capt. Thomas was not so fortunate. When his third letter came he sent in his card to Col. Gardiner and the Colonel sent word back that he didn't care to see the captain. Capt. Thomas got out at once and going back to the Tenderloin house shut himself up in his room and left word that he would not see reporters.

The Grand Jury refused to hear any body but Chief Devery yesterday. The Chief was in the Grand Jury room for almost an hour, but it was impossible to learn what information he gave. Several things that have occurred in the Grand Jury room in the last few days have leaked out and the Grand Jury is very indignant about it. Yesterday a subpœna was served on a reporter for an evening newspaper which published correctly several things that had occurred before the Grand Jury. This reporter will appear before the Grand Jury to-morrow when Foreman George Haven Putnam will demand the source of his information. It was said, on good authority, that the Grand Jury will take up the Thomas case the first thing this morning. Afterward will come the evidence that the Parkhurst society has to offer.

There was another skirmish between the police and the District Attorney's office in the Jefferson Market police court yesterday when the nine men arrested on Tuesday night as proprietors of disorderly resorts were brought up for examination. They were charged with maintaining public nuisances, but when a clerk started to make out a complaint, Detective Barry refused to swear to it on the ground that he was not sure that the place kept by the prisoner was a public nuisance. The five other detectives from the Tenderloin promptly followed suit. Assistant District Attorney O'Reilly was in court, but said he had no complaint to make against the men. The policemen said they had made the arrest at the order of Capt. Thomas, who had told them that the District Attorney's office would furnish the evidence. Capt. Thomas was sent for.

"Col. Gardiner sent me a letter," said he, "informing me that the places where these arrests were made were public nuisances. I supposed that he had the evidence, and so went on ahead and made the arrests in accordance with his orders."

The letter which Col. Gardiner sent you contained no such orders," said Mr. O'Reilly.

Capt. Thomas offered to send for the letter and prove his contention, but Magistrate Cornell said that he didn't care anything about it. After more wrangling the case went over. George Smith, manager of the Arcadia, was taken up. Detective Lockwood testified that he found five women and six men drinking in the Arcadia on Tuesday night at 9:50 o'clock. The people were all orderly, but the women were common prostitutes. Detectives Mullen and other witnesses gave evidence to the same effect. Mr. O'Reilly asked the witnesses if they had seen any disorderly conduct in the place, which they all swore they had not. Mr. O'Reilly seemed very pleased at this answer. The Arcadia is not mentioned in Capt. Thomas's last monthly report of disorderly places in his precinct. The cases of all of the Tenderloin prisoners were put off until Friday afternoon.

Assistant District Attorney McIntyre said yesterday that the District Attorney's office would do no more sleuthing, but would hold the police responsible from now on for the suppression of all resorts of a questionable character. Mr. McIntyre received a letter from Henry J. Schiele yesterday, father of Romeo Schiele, who owns the building in which is McGurk's Bowery saloon, protesting that he has no evidence of the disreputable character of the saloon, and consequently can do nothing to evict the man. Romeo Schiele is in Florida, and the District Attorney's order was served on his father several days ago.

"He doesn't think it is a disreputable place, eh?" said Mr. McIntyre. "Well, it's on the record that it's a resort for prostitutes and thieves. Duncan B. Young, who is now serving a life sentence, planned the murder that he committed, in McGurk's, and Bauman and Schweitzer, the burglars, planned four different burglaries in the place that we know of."

SENTENCE IN THE CAMPBELL CASE.

Billy McGlory's Nephew Fined and Sent to Jail for Running a Musical Saloon.

Frank J. Campbell, who was convicted in Special Sessions on Monday of having violated sections 1472 and 1483 of the Charter by allowing two musicians to play in his saloon at 313 and 315 West Fifty-ninth street without having a concert license, was sentenced yesterday to thirty days in the City Prison and to pay a fine of $100. This is the case quoted by District Attorney Gardiner in his letter to Chief Devery as an important precedent in closing disreputable resorts. It has been before the courts for several months.

Campbell is reputed to be a nephew of Billy McGlory and to run the Fifty-ninth street place as his representative. When he applied to the Police Commissioners several months ago for a license to give concerts in the saloon, a new and handsome building, his application was vigorously opposed by the Paulist Fathers and other residents of the neighborhood. The Commissioners refused the application and Campbell then applied to the Supreme Court for an injunction restraining the police from interfering with music. The Court denied his application, but Campbell went ahead and installed musicians. He was arrested for violation of the law on complaint of the Paulist Fathers.

Campbell threatens to carry the case to the Court of Appeals.

NO POOL ROOMS IN BROOKLYN?

Deputy Chief McLaughlin Offers a Silk Hat to Any Man Finding One There.

Deputy Chief McLaughlin, who is now in charge at the Brooklyn headquarters, sent for all the commanding officers yesterday and again directed them to suppress all gambling resorts in their precincts, close up the dives and to allow no music in any saloons that are not provided with concert licenses. The Deputy Chief said afterward that he would give a silk hat to any man finding a pool room running in Brooklyn.

Police Captain Miles O'Reilly of the Butler street station, in company with Detective Officer Reynolds, visited yesterday afternoon the saloon at 18 Bergen street and carried off a telephone which the police alleged was used for receiving the tips and odds on the races.

SCANLAN THINKS WELL OF POLICY.

Writes a Letter to the Governor Saying That It Is an Honest Game.

Police Captain Reynolds of the Fifth avenue station in Brooklyn arrested Jeremiah J. Scanlan yesterday for running a policy shop in the rear of the candy store at 427 Third avenue, and Magistrate Bristow of the Butler street court held him in $500 bonds for examination. Scanlan admitted to Capt. Reynolds that he had been engaged in the business for nineteen years and he had a letter in his pocket addressed to Gov. Roosevelt defending policy as an honest game and fair to the players.

STANDARD OIL REPLIES.

Had Nothing Whatever to Do With the Troubles at Idaho Mines.

To some newspaper statements alleging Standard Oil influence in connection with the Idaho mining troubles, Mr. S. C. T. Dodd makes reply in a letter as follows: "Permit me to state that the Standard Oil Company, meaning thereby all or any of the companies or interests usually known as 'Standard Oil Company,' have not and never had any ownership interest, directly or indirectly, in the Bunker Hill or Sullivan mines or property at Wardner, Idaho, nor in the stock of the Bunker Hill and Sullivan Mining Company, or any of them, if there be more than one.

"That no present or past official of any of the Oil Companies above mentioned, so far as I was able to learn after investigation, has ever had any interest directly or indirectly in said properties or in the stocks of said mining companies.

"That D. O. Mills is not and never has been 'one of the various Presidents of the Standard oil company,' nor has he ever had any official position in nor connection with any of said companies.

"That none of the various persons mentioned as Oil Trust magnates, to wit: James S. Houghteling, William S. Crocker, Herman B. Butler, A. Ryerson, J. J. Chalmers, Edward Q. Ryerson, O. W. Johnson, E. J. Gardner, have at any time been in any way connected with nor interested in the Standard Oil Company, nor the Oil Trust, either as officials or stockholders.

"That a sub-committee of the Industrial Commission investigated the alleged Standard ownership of the mines aforesaid and found no proof of such ownership.

"Mr. Sovereign is still pleased to assert that the Standard Oil Company owns 85 or 90 per cent. of all the realty in the vicinity of these mines. I assert that it does not own one foot of realty in the vicinity of these mines, directly or indirectly, unless possibly enough for an oil station. Mr. Sovereign asserts that the Standard Oil Company dominates every inch of the territory in the Coeur d'Alene regions. I assert that it does not dominate an inch of such territory, unless possibly oil stations at railroad points. Mr. Sovereign's statements are based upon rumors in Idaho, mine are based upon intimate knowledge of the ownerships and interests of the Standard Oil Companies, and upon statements made to me by the officials and principal stock owners of said companies as to their individual ownerships and interests."

BLACKWELL'S ISLAND BRIDGE.

Landing in Queens Borough to Be Changed on the City Map.

The new map of Long Island City, recently prepared by the topographical corps of the Board of Public Improvements, is to be changed. Engineers are now at work making the alterations. The most important change to be made is the landing on Long Island of the proposed bridge over Blackwell's Island connecting the boroughs of Queens and Manhattan. The first map showed the bridge as landing at Jackson avenue near Thomson avenue, and almost in front of the Queens County Court House. Nearly all the land along both sides of Thomson avenue, it was stated, passed into the possession of certain prominent Tammany men.

The new landing for the bridge will be at Academy street, between Jane street and Wilbur avenue, about a mile east of the first place. Academy street is naturally high ground and is the proper place, it is said, for the bridge to land.

Another change in the map will be in reference to the proposed bridge crossing Newtown Creek at Vernon avenue, Long Island City. The first map shows all the streets in the neighborhood of the bridge widened. It would have cost nearly $1,000,000 to secure that land, it being the most valuable ground in Hunter's Point. The new map will show only Jackson and Vernon avenues widened.

Proceedings of the House of Representatives

WASHINGTON, March 14.—The extremely elastic character of the rules of the House governing debate on a general appropriation bill in Committee of the Whole was strikingly illustrated to-day. The bill making appropriations for the expenses of the District of Columbia for the year ending June 30, 1901, was taken up, nominally for consideration, but the debate bore not the slightest relation to that bill. It was directed largely to the Philippine question. Messrs. Cowherd (Dem., Mo.) and Howard (Dem., Ga.) opposed the retention of the Islands, and Mr. Boutell (Rep., Ill.) favored it. Mr. Adamson (Dem., Ga.) advocated the construction of the Nicaraguan Canal under American control, and Mr. Rucker (Dem., Mo.) advocated the election of United States Senators by the people of the several States.

A concurrent resolution was agreed to, directing the printing of 12,500 copies of the proceedings in connection with the reception of the statue of Daniel Webster, recently unveiled in this city.

The Speaker announced Messrs. Roberts (Rep., Mass.), Heatwole (Rep., Minn.) and Driggs (Dem., N. Y.) as the special committee to investigate and report upon the matter of disposing of the accumulation of documents, bills and reports in the vaults of the House.

To Cure a Cold in One Day.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.—Adv.

WU CHAFFS THE TEA MEN.

THE WITTY CHINESE MINISTER SAYS THEY DON'T KNOW TEA.

At the Banquet to the United States Board of Experts He Suggests That the Addition of a Chinaman to the Board Might Be Wise—Japanese Minister Was There.

From the lips of his Excellency, Wu Ting Fang, Chinese Minister to this country, fell words of wisdom last night upon the subject of tea. They should have fallen in fertile ground, for they were spoken at the complimentary dinner to the United States Board of Tea Experts given by the Tea Trade Association at the Waldorf-Astoria. The difference between the dinner and Mr. Wu's remarks was that the latter were not complimentary. He said that the tea experts were pleasant and honorable gentlemen, but what they chiefly needed was a member who really knew about tea. As a purveyor of the Oriental article of bland suavity the Chinese Minister hasn't his equal in America, and where any other known after-dinner speaker would have achieved an instant unpopularity by saying half of what he said, he came through triumphant and applauded.

So very polite was he that it is a question whether the experts realized just what he was saying to them. He also said that we in this country don't know good tea, and that we never will until we learn how to drink that beverage in the right way. Then he set back in his chair and blinked pleasantly while John Barrett asked hard riddles about what China proposed to do in the matter of the open door. There was also a Japanese representative present who talked about the open door.

George L. Montgomery, President of the Tea Association, introduced George Hewlett, who spoke to the toast, "The United States Board of Tea Experts," he being the President of the board. Mr. Hewlett said that there were worse businesses than the tea business, and that the business had been worse than it now is, but that it was to be hoped that it never would be worse again. Chairman Montgomery then introduced H. G. Woodruff of Boston, who told a number of stories more or less personal to the members present. Mr. Montgomery next introduced his Excellency, Wu Ting Fang, to respond to the toast, "China, the Greatest Tea-producing Country in the World." The diners rose and cheered Mr. Wu, for which he expressed his obligations, saying that he was glad to regard it as an evidence of good feeling toward the country he represented.

"China is the first country and the oldest country to produce tea," said he. "I think the statistics don't show that the imports of tea into this country isn't as large as it ought to be, considering the great size of your nation. One reason is, I believe, because of the inferior quality of the tea imported. Hence the board which you entertain to-night. If all your importations of teas were of equally high quality there would need to be no tea experts and you wouldn't be at the expense of banqueting these gentlemen. [Laughter] and I wouldn't have the pleasure of meeting them. On your board there are no tea growers, I suppose. Why wouldn't it be fair to put a Chinese tea producer on the board? [Hear! Hear!] He would know how tea is prepared; he would be the real expert from the beginning. I know the gentlemen of this board are honorable gentlemen, but they are but human. [Yells of laughter.]

"I don't wish to insinuate anything sinister," continued Mr. Wu, looking mildly surprised and almost preternaturally innocent. "It isn't that. But in the interests of the trade I think you should have a tea-producer. I have had complaints from tea-growers that the examiners at San Francisco were too strict; that their strictness was the result of lack of experience. They didn't understand the difficulties of the tea-grower. I believe it would conduce to the prosperity of the trade if such a man were appointed. This is only a suggestion on my part, of course.

"Now I regard tea as a boon to mankind. It cheers, but does not inebriate. But it stirred you Americans up to the struggle that resulted in your independence when the British took it to Boston; so you owe a great debt to China."

"In this country you have what you call tea parties. There is little tea at them. Coffee and other drinks there are [laughter], but no good tea. Your Board of Experts should see to it that tea is served at tea parties. [Laughter.] You don't know how to make tea here. You put lemon in it; you put sugar and cream in it and spoil the taste. You don't take it neat and clean. And then you complain that the tea isn't the right quality. If you took your tea as we do in China, you'd get higher quality in it. Is it reasonable to impose a tax on tea? No, no. A couple of years ago there was a necessity for it, but now that is over and the sooner that tax is taken off the better. I hope this will not be the last time I meet you."

Three cheers were given for Mr. Wu when he sat down, and the chairman introduced John Barrett to speak to the toast "The United States of America; Our Growing Relations with the Far East." He said:

"When men in Boston try to compare a Filipino to George Washington I think they haven't been very far outside of Boston. It's another thing to go to the Orient and straddle the equator and represent your nation among the millions of Orientals. I found Siam surprisingly civilized and progressive in commerce. There are tremendous opportunities for our trade all through the Orient, and already we are taking advantage of it.

"I believe that the disposition of the Administration at Washington to make plain what is the open door marks an epoch in the diplomacy of nations. The United States are doing what all the nations of the world have failed to do, and one of the most pleasing features of it is that it is being done with the aid and hearty co-operation of the statesman who sits on my right, the Hon. Wu Ting Fang. What is China going to do? I believe that we must, all, expect the conservation and integrity of that great empire. [Applause.] That country will yet be our greatest market in the world. [Applause.] I trust that in the new events now building China will be our greatest ally.

"To the toast of "Japan, the newest member of the congress of nations," Consul T. Uchida was called to respond. He said:

"I am neither a tea expert, as some of the gentlemen are, nor am I an expert of the English language, as his Excellency Wau Ting Fang. So you must excuse me if I look into my memorandum. (Go ahead, old man!) I am proud to say that my nation is looked upon with affection and admiration by the people of the United States. [Applause.] During the past few years the Americans have shown themselves the best friends of the Yankees of the East, both in peace and in war. Consequently, you Americans are very popular in Japan, and you'll find it so if you travel there, even in the interior, and that is not alone because you spend the money so freely. We're glad to see you coming into the East. [Hear! Hear!] We are glad to have you for our neighbors. The only thing we have against you is the little duty on tea. [Laughter and applause.]

"The Japan tea industry is suffering much. [We're all suffering!] The United States is the only market for the Japan tea. The most important movement in our country in several years is the adoption of the gold standard. You have settled its adoption here only today, but in Japan it was settled three years ago. [Laughter and applause.] We had no struggle or discussion over it, either. Business has risen greatly since then because prices and values do not fluctuate as they did with the silver standard."

Mr. Uchida spoke also of the value of the new treaties is increasing commerce, and said that Japan had flung her doors wide open to all the world. He suggested that American capital invested in railroads and factories in Japan would bring big returns. E. A. Schoyar of Chicago spoke on "The Work of the Commissioners."

NO UNION WITH PRINCETON.

University Not to Join With Jefferson Medical College, Says Dr. Patton.

PRINCETON, N. J., March 14.—The report that Princeton University desired to effect a union with the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia was heard here to-night. Princeton desired the union, it is said, because the laws of New Jersey prohibit the dissection. The story was emphatically denied by President Patton, who said: "Princeton University has never made any overtures for a union with any medical school, at least within my recollection. There is no immediate prospect of a medical school at Princeton and the report is absolutely without foundation."

President Patton is reported to have said in his speech before the Chicago alumni recently that the university needed $1,000,000 to found a law school. It is said that Princeton is desirous of extending its graduate departments in other directions than founding a medical school.

Business Troubles.

Deputy Sheriff Ahearn has received executions aggregating $2,164 against the Joseph C. Godfrey Paper Company, whose office is at 100 William street. The company operates a paper mill at Raubsville, Pa.

Judge Brown of the United States District Court has granted a discharge in bankruptcy to William J. Roe, author, of 160 West Twelfth street and Warden of Ludlow Street Jail under Sheriff Tamsen. Liabilities, $30,001.

FINLAND NO LONGER A GRAND DUCHY.

The Czar Abolishes the Special Oath for District Governors.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

BERLIN, March 14.—The *Cologne Gazette* announces that the Czar has abolished the rule which provided that district Governors of Finland should take a special oath upon entering the Russian State service.

The oath was framed on the status of Finland as a grand duchy and its abolition has crushingly impressed the Finns. At the same time notice was given that the powers of the local Governors and the Senate would be considerably curtailed.

Lieut-Gen. Procope, the Assistant Minister of State for Finland at St. Petersburg, has resigned and the post has been abolished. Hereafter no high Finn official will directly represent the interests of Finland at the court of St. Petersburg.

DUBLIN TO WELCOME THE QUEEN.

Corporation Votes to Present a Loyal Address and William Redmond Resigns.

Special Cable Despatches to THE SUN.

LONDON, March 14.—The Queen will sail from Holyhead for Kingstown, Ireland, on the royal yacht Victoria and Albert on April 4. The yacht will be escorted to Kingstown by the cruisers Australia and Galatia. Her Majesty will start for Windsor on her return trip on April 28.

DUBLIN, March 14.—The Corporation of the city of Dublin decided to-day by a vote of 30 to 22 to present a loyal address to the Queen on her arrival in this city.

Mr. William Redmond has resigned his office in the Dublin Corporation, presumably on account of the action of the Corporation in connection with the visit of the Queen.

ATE AT POOR MAN'S RESTAURANT.

Prince and Princess of Wales Try the Alexandra Trust Meals.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, March 14.—The Prince and Princess of Wales paid an unexpected visit to the Alexandra Trust restaurant to-day. This is the workmen's restaurant established by Sir Thomas Lipton for the benefit of poor people, and named after the Princess of Wales.

Sir Thomas was on the premises at the time but before he could come downstairs the Prince and Princess had purchased tickets for dinners at 4½d. apiece. Then they sat down and ate the dinners, which they highly approved.

GERMAN MEAT QUESTION.

Government Firmly Opposed to Prohibiting the Importation of Meat.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

BERLIN, March 14.—The *Frankfurter Zeitung's* Berlin correspondent has telegraphed his paper that the Government will firmly oppose all measures tending to prohibit the importation of meat into Germany. This has caused much bitterness among the Agrarians.

Two Canal Commissioners Coming Home.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

COLON, March 14.—The United States auxiliary gunboat Scorpion has arrived here. She will return to Caledonia Bay on Friday. Col. Peter C. Haines, U. S. A., and Civil Engineer Alfred Noble, of Illinois, members of the Canal Commission, sailed for New York on the steamer Finance to-day.

New York Bureau for Italian Emigrants.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

ROME, March 14.—It is announced that the Marquis Emilio Visconti-Venosta, the Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs, is preparing a plan to establish a bureau at New York for the benefit of Italian emigrants.

Ex-Premier Crispi Ill.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

ROME, March 14.—Signor Crispi, former Premier of Italy, is suffering from an attack of influenza and bronchitis.

MINERS AGREE ON TERMS.

Demands That Will Be Made at the Conference in Altoona To-day.

ALTOONA, Pa., March 14.—The conference between the miners of Mary and and Pennsylvania to-day ended in harmony. The Maryland delegates met in the forenoon at the Engle Hotel and outlined the differential of their field for presentation to the joint session. Comparisons in freight rates and the character of the various veins were made but the pick mining rate of 60 cents was agreed upon.

The Pennsylvania miners met at the same time. The monthly dues of the various local unions were increased by general consent to form a "defence fund"—another title for a strike fund. The speech of Delegate Dilcher of Connellsville was significant.

"This fund," he said, "is not to make strikes, but to prevent them. A strong feature of miners' organizations is their ability to hold up and protect their employers. We must be self-sustaining locally and not be a burden on the national organization."

The report of the Scale Committee insists on a sixty-cent pick mining rate. The schedule includes a $2.10 a day rate for drivers, a five-cent increase for "dead work," and the continuance of the differential where the vein recedes beyond the standard thickness.

These demands will be presented at the operators' conference to-morrow, and some slight modification may be made. The operators conclude to-night that the scale will practically stand approved. All the big firms of the region are represented here to-night except the Berwind-White Company, which has steadfastly refused to recognize the miners' organization.

3,000 COAL MINERS STRIKE.

They Say an Agreement Made to End a Former Strike Hasn't Been Kept.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., March 14.—Three thousand miners of the Susquehanna Coal Company at Nanticoke struck to-day and Nos. 2 and 7 collieries are idle. The men were on strike from Aug. 1 last year to Jan. 1 this year, and they now say the company is not keeping the agreement on which the strike was ended. They are all members of the United Mine Workers and the company is displacing many men and giving their places to those not members of the association. It is expected the strike will extend to the Nos. 5 and 6 mines.

Five hundred miners at the A. J. Davis Colliery at Warrior Run struck this morning. They had complained of excessive dockage and of the officials' refusal to allow them to ride down the long slope to work. The owner refused to interfere and the men struck.

Cigar Manufacturers Unite to Defeat Union.

Ten large cigar manufacturing firms of the city have decided to support Kerbs, Wertheimer & Schiffer in their refusal to allow the union to run their factories. They held a meeting at the Hotel Savoy on Saturday evening and decided to run their shops on half-time pending the strike. This decision was reached partly because the condition of trade at the present allows of it, but principally because the firms want to head off any hostile movement on the part of the union. The cigarmakers all want a general strike, but the union wants to order strikes instead in one factory at a time so that those who are working may be assessed to support the strike.

KILLED HIS WIFE AND A CHILD.

The Deed of a Man Who Became Insane by Worry Over Lack of Work.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—Olaf Pallessen, a painter, whose mind had become unbalanced by reason of worry over lack of employment, killed his wife and the three-year-old daughter of a neighbor by stabbing them with a knife and dangerously wounded Mrs. Hengesbach, the mother of the little girl.

Pallessen had been despondent for some time, but to-day, when Mrs. Hengesbach and her little daughter were calling, suddenly became insane. As he rushed to the kitchen for the knife, the woman and child endeavored to escape, but he caught his wife on the door step and killed her instantly, by plunging the knife into her heart.

Mrs. Hengesbach, carrying her child, fled, but the painter overtook them and cut the girl so badly that she died shortly after reaching the hospital. He then stabbed the mother three times before he was overpowered. Mrs. Hengesbach's condition to-night is extremely critical. Pallessen insists that he had merely executed the will of his Maker.

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HAD A LETTER OF D. H. SHEA'S

ANOTHER D. H. SHEA ATTEMPTS TO EXTORT MONEY FOR IT.

Called on T. F. Ryan's Secretary and Said the "World" and "Journal" Would Pay $1,000 for It—Arrested for Blackmailing—His Sister Tells How He Got the Letter.

Daniel H. Shea, an Erie Basin boatman of 105 King street, Brooklyn, was arrested yesterday on a charge of extortion made by Daniel H. Shea of New York, secretary to Thomas F. Ryan, the street railroad man. The arrest was made at Mr. Ryan's office at 100 Broadway. Counsel for Mr. Shea and the State Trust Company said that they believed that the attempt to extort money from Mr. Shea was in some way part of a plot of the people who have been attacking the State Trust Company in the newspapers.

Dan Shea of Brooklyn entered the office of Thomas F. Ryan at 100 Broadway at about noon yesterday and asked to see Mr. Daniel H. Shea. Mr. Shea came out. The visitor said that certain letters of Mr. Shea's had come into his possession that he thought Mr. Shea would like to have. When Mr. Shea asked what the nature of the letters was the visitor said that they were the sort of letters that Mr. Shea would not like to have made public. He said that he had already been offered $1,000 for the particular letter he was then anxious to dispose of by both the *World* and the *Journal*, but that he thought it was only fair that Mr. Shea should have a chance to make an offer for the letter before it was sold to either of those newspapers. He wanted to know whether Mr. Shea would not pay him at least as much as the newspapers had offered him.

Mr. Shea after some consultation told the visitor that he would give $800 for the letter if it were brought to him at 2 o'clock. In answer to his questions the visitor told Mr. Shea that his own name was Daniel H. Shea and that the letter in question had been delivered to his home at 105 King street, Brooklyn. The Brooklyn Shea then went away.

Mr. Shea of New York at once sent word to the Central Office detectives and to the counsel for the State Trust Company, Nicoll, Anable & Lindsay. The Brooklyn Shea, who was a roughly dressed Irish lad, kept his engagement promptly. After some negotiations Mr. Shea handed over to him $800 in marked bills, and the Brooklyn Shea delivered the letter and stuffed the money into his pocket. In another moment he was seized by Detective Formosa of the Central Office, who had been concealed within hearing.

Formosa took his prisoner, the money, and the letter to headquarters and the blackmailer was locked up there without being arraigned at court.

In commenting on the arrest Mr. Nicoll said: "It would be idle for me to say that I do not suspect this attempt at blackmail is in some way connected with the effort to wreck the State Trust Company, because I do believe just that. How the scheme was to be worked, or why, I have no idea. But it is like a great many other things that have happened recently, of which the motive has not been fully apparent. I do not know what was in that letter which the blackmailer tried to sell to Mr. Shea; I do not think anybody except the police know what was in it. Mr. Shea turned it over to the police at once."

Mr. Nicoll intimated that he had thought that his client's letters had been stolen just as the State Trust Company's report was stolen from Supt. Kilburn.

The police refused to tell what was in the letter or by whom it was signed.

Kate Shea, the sister of Dan Shea, of Brooklyn, was at the house, 105 King street, last night when a SUN reporter called there. She did not seem to be surprised when told that her brother had been arrested. She knew he would get in trouble, she said, if he did not stop his drinking. She wanted to know if he had hurt anybody. When she was told that he had been arrested for attempted blackmail, her whole manner changed; and she impatiently demanded to have the charge explained to her.

The moment the letter to the New York Shea was mentioned, she went into the house and exclaimed to a girl friend, who was in the parlor: "It's that letter that I told Dan would get him in trouble if he wasn't careful."

Little by little she told this story: Dan had been drinking ever since his mother's funeral a month ago. A few days ago Dan came to her with a letter, which he said he had found stuck under the front door where the postman always left the mail. The letter was addressed to "Daniel H. Shea, 105 King street, Brooklyn." It bore a cancelled stamp and the usual postmarks. In the upper left-hand corner was the imprint of the Navy Department in Washington. But what really bothered Dan and his sister was the contents of the letter. As much as she could remember of it last night was that it set out to find fault with Dan, because he had not called at the writer's home in Washington when he was in that city last Christmas. Then the writer offered to lend Shea one or two thousand dollars if he needed the money at any time ("which the good Lord knows he did," said his sister), and then mentioned the State Trust Company in some way that none of the Shea family could understand. The letter was signed by a queer name. There was a great deal of the letter that she could not understand, or her brother either, for that matter.

Her brother took the letter to the crowd at the saloon on the corner and talked it over with the gang there. He came home full of the idea that he might make some money out of the letter. Somebody had called his attention to the reports about the State Trust Company in the *World*. He told his sister, she said, that he thought that the letter he had was meant for Daniel H. Shea, in whose name a loan for $2,000,000 had been made by the State Trust Company, and that he thought that the New York Shea would give him a lot of money for the letter.

"I told him," said Kate Shea, "for goodness sake not to go to see the man when he was drunk or he would surely get himself into some kind of trouble. If he would only go there when he was sober I told him and give the letter to the gentleman, perhaps he might be willing to make him a present for his trouble. He went out of the room and into the parlor last night. In the middle of the night there came a warning that we might well have heeded. Three taps on the floor like this." (She rapped on the floor with her heel three times.) "If that was not enough of a warning of trouble! But he got up at 5 o'clock the morning and went away and I haven't seen him since though I hear he was around later."

Michael Shea, the brother of Daniel, said that Dan had come into his house around the corner about 1 o'clock and had told Mrs. Shea that he was just that moment going back over to New York to 100 Broadway to get $800 for the letter that had come to him by mistake. Dan had told him, Michael said, that he had received several other letters the same way, which he believed belonged to the 100 Broadway man.

Michael and Kate dragged Dan's trunk out of his room in the hope that another letter might be found there that would supply the name they had forgotten. There were no letters in the trunk, in Dan's bureau or in the desk that was in the room.

Wants to Part With His Partner.

Justice Beekman of the Supreme Court has appointed Isaac Bell Brennan receiver of the partnership property of Jerome A. Robinson, who had the Hotel St. James at 291 West Thirty-eighth street, in a suit brought by Augustus D. Robinson against Louis Jerome for a dissolution of the partnership. Mr. Robinson stated that he paid $1,000 cash on Nov. 27 last, for a third interest in the partnership, and that on Dec. 1, Mr. Jerome came to him apparently in great distress and said that he had lost $700 of the money. At Mr. Jerome's request Mr. Robinson advanced $300 more to pay the rent due on Dec. 1. Later on matters turned out unsatisfactorily to Mr. Robinson.

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