forwarding the necessary council fee, which is $5, as you will see by the enclosed slip, and stating such facts in your education as will enable me to speak intelligently, I will agree to recommend you to our Council of Graduation for the degree of D. D.

"As I am chairman of the Council of Graduation, I have no hesitation in assuring you that the result will be undoubtedly that the council will grant you this degree at once without difficulty. But I do not wish to be understood as forestalling the decision of our council, or ignoring my colleagues in any way; I promise my influence in your behalf and give you my best judgment as to the result.

"Of course, I would not do this if I had any doubt at all in the matter, as no one likes to make an application, or have his name considered in any way in such a matter and then make a failure of it. Still, it is always well to have an advocate at court, one who understands the ways and means of presenting the subject in its proper light. If you will do this I will take it as a personal favor and reciprocate in the way I have indicated. It is an excellent time to apply now, for the special reason that by our old rules, which are now in force, the cost is much less than by the new rules which will soon go into effect. We certainly will allow nothing to occur that will be inconsistent with the dignity of all concerned. Many college Presidents as well as leading city divines throughout the country are taking our degrees in the same manner precisely as I suggest to you. Respectfully yours,

"F. W. HARKINS, Chancellor."

"I replied to this letter and in due course got this gratifying reply:

"MY DEAR FRIEND: I take pleasure in informing you of the decision of our Council of Graduation, which is as follows:

"*Resolved*, That the degree and title of Doctor of Divinity be conferred upon the Rev. John Carritte Chapman upon presentation of a satisfactory thesis, provided he already possesses, or shall take the degree of bachelor of divinity on payment of the usual fees, according to the old schedule, the usual examination being waived in his case."

"According to our new rules, the total fee would be $175, but by the old rule the total fee is only $80, of which you have paid $5, leaving a balance of $75. If you prefer the B. D. degree may be given at once on receipt of only $30, provided that you give a note of $45, payable in thirty or sixty days; the D. D. diploma being granted at the expiration of that time. Or if you prefer, you may enclose only $25 and have the diplomas sent C. O. D. for the balance.

"This is a very liberal decision and especially complimentary to you in the waiving of the usual examination, and I trust it will prove highly satisfactory. The B. D. diploma and degree is necessary, as that title must always follow the name in the doctor's diploma, but it is given at half price; therefore, its receipt cannot prove but highly gratifying.

"Trusting to hear from you by return mail, I am very truly yours,

F. W. HARKINS, Chancellor."

Mr. Chapman wrote a reply to this letter, which in such a terse, business-like way presented the entire financial side of the diploma question. It will be seen that a diploma in the end comes rather high, thus explaining in a way why an ambitious but impecunious young clergyman who wanted to buy the title of doctor of divinity would find it greatly to his advantage to get up a club and thus, if possible, come in on the free list or at least get the advantage of reduced rates.

In his reply to the above letter Mr. Chapman said something about his having at first confused the National University, with the University of Chicago. Chancellor Harkins was evidently shocked at this. There was in his mind, it seems, a taint of petroleum associated with the University of Chicago. Chancellor Harkins spurns petroleum. His reply to Mr. Chapman shows that under date of May 19, 1897, he wrote:

"*Rev. J. C. Chapman, Hackettstown, N. J.:*

"MY DEAR SIR: Your letter of May 14 is at hand. It is quite satisfactory. Certainly we do not wish any one to confound us with any Standard Oil concern. You can have the diploma forwarded to you C. D., as it is a matter of indifference to us which way it is done; but I will say that the money is usually sent to us.

"Whatever this institution does you will find is thoroughly in keeping with a dignified and scholarly course. We never do anything but what is right and proper in every way. I regard your sentiments very much; they have the right ring. I hope you will become one of our graduates. Awaiting your decision, I am, sir, very truly yours,

"F. W. HARKINS, Chancellor."

Then came the crash. Mr. Chapman wrote to Chancellor Harkins a letter in which he expressed himself in tones distinctly disrespectful to the National University. Then came the scholastic Harkins in sharp retort. Mr. Chapman, among other things, demanded back the $5 he had sent in for "counsel fees." He got it, but with it came also these winged words:

"*Rev. J. C. Chapman, Hackettstown, N. J.:*

"DEAR SIR: Your amazing letter of May 21 was duly received. I shall take a charitable view of it and consider your letter as the result of a sudden impulse, being due to the misinformation of your correspondent, whoever he may be. I should judge this by the many errors of scholarship exhibited in your letter, which has usually been quite free of such features.

"This university, it is true, has not a large endowment, but it numbers among its graduates many college Presidents and scholars of eminent character all over the country. Of course, people differ in their opinions, and we do not quarrel with them. I should consider it a great favor if you would kindly send me the letter for a few days in order that I may answer it.

"Certainly a gentleman who applies as you did for a degree should not complain if he mistakes this university for some other institution. Your threats do not terrify us in the least. We have your letters all on file, and can show that what we say is the truth, and I think they would make interesting reading in connection with such a suit for libel as we would like to bring against your informant, if you will favor us with the letter, as I trust you will.

"You make a great pretence of honor and dignity, but your letters bore on them the stamp of dishonesty in pretending that you had never written here and really deceived me into thinking that someone had furnished your name; this I find to be false. We have never offered, and should not offer, you a D. D. for any consideration. I am sorry that I have misjudged you as I have. I trust you will get your D. D., as you say, but I do not believe the gentleman that you refer to will help you, though you may seek to curry favor with him. Respectfully yours,

F. W. HARKINS, Chancellor.

"P. S.—Enclosed find personal check—we do not want your money or anything further to do with you—money seems to be your God. Your poor wife and children shall not say we robbed them if I have to pay this out of my own pocket. F. W. H.

"I had not intended," said Mr. Chapman laughing, "to have stirred this matter up. But I am glad THE SUN has taken hold of it. It is a most unfortunate thing that clergymen should avail themselves of means like this to obtain degrees which are no degrees—frauds, not to put too fine a point on it. I could name clergymen who have done this, but I do not propose to do so. I only wished to see the thing stopped."

GEN. BOMFORD'S WIDOW DEAD.

A Soldier's Daughter, She Shared in Two Indian Campaigns.

Louise Victoire Bomford, the widow of Brevet Brig.-Gen. James V. Bomford, U. S. A., died suddenly on Saturday morning of acute indigestion at the home of her sister, the wife of Major John Edson in Elizabeth, N. J. She was 83 years old and was born at Sault Ste. Marie, Canada.

Mrs. Bomford was the daughter of Brevet Brig.-Gen. Norman S. Clarke. She was married to Gen. Bomford in 1840 and accompanied him in the Black Hawk and Seminole campaigns. Gen. Bomford served also through the Mexican and Civil wars. He died in 1892 of sunstroke after a buffalo hunt.

They had three children, two of whom survive Mrs. Bomford. They are Lillie, the wife of Col. French of the 23d Regiment, and Fredrica A., the wife of Carl A. Weidner, an artist of this city and herself an artist.

Two of her grandsons, Lieut. George W. Bomford of the Fifth Infantry and Lieut. John W. French of the Eighteenth Infantry, are now serving with their regiments in the Philippines.

PRIZE BULL TERRIER LOST.

Police Aid Sought to Find Capt. M. O. Bigelow's Canine Friend.

Capt. M. O. Bigelow, U. S. A., of 117 East Thirteenth street, called at the Tenderloin police station last night and requested the police to look for his bull terrier, which got away from Capt. Bigelow's coachman on Saturday night and took a stroll of his own choosing. Capt. Bigelow said the dog was worth $100. The police promised to do what they could.

SEATTLE CITIZENS INDIGNANT

They Charge Bribery in the Selection of a Site for the Federal Building.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—A deluge of telegrams from indignant citizens has descended on the Treasury Department. All the telegrams came from Seattle, Wash., and the cause of the indignation and protests is the selection of a site for the proposed new federal building in that city. Congress at the last session appropriated $700,000 for a building for Seattle, and eleven sites for the structure were offered by property owners there after the Treasury Department advertised for bids.

The supervising architect of the Treasury and an expert architect from Chicago went to Seattle to examine the properties. The supervising architect recently returned to Washington, wrote a report recommending a particular site, the identity of which is not yet announced, and forwarded the report to the Chicago expert for his signature. These formalities have caused some delay, and meanwhile the people of Seattle have become excited over various rumors of corruption and "political influence" in the selection of the site.

Secretary Gage received telegrams from Seattle on the subject every day last week, and yesterday he received ten. Seven Presidents of banks were among the senders and the following telegram is representative of the others:

"Understand site for federal building has been selected north of Madison street, which is generally commended, but that announcement has been held up by political influence interested in other site. Seattle wants decision on merits."

Ex-United States Senator Watson C. Squire telegraphed: "I am requested by leading and influential citizens of Seattle to say that probable selection of Yester site (south of Madison street) is creating big scandal in Seattle, that a Montana syndicate, evidently with private information, have bought almost all property surrounding the site, and if selected it will be a deadly blow to the Administration in the State of Washington."

Another indignant citizen, whose name the Treasury officials refused to give, telegraphed that he had heard that a $50,000 bribe had been paid by the Montana syndicate to influence the selection of the Yester site. Of this, it was charged, $25,000 went to ex-Senator John L. Wilson and $25,000 to some official of the Treasury Department.

The Treasury officials say that ex-Senator Wilson has never expressed a preference regarding the site, and all the stories are pronounced absurd. Moreover, it is learned that the Yester site is not the site that will be selected.

SERGEANT A BURGLAR?

"Frank E. Allen, U. S. Artillery," Handsome and a Masher, Caught.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., Aug. 18.—A man giving the name of Frank E. Allen and wearing the fatigue uniform of a sergeant of heavy artillery, U. S. A., is in jail here to-night charged with burglary. Allen arrived in town about three weeks ago and said he was here on recruiting duty. He is handsome, and made a hit among the impressionable young women of the city. The father of one of the young women found it necessary to take his daughter out of town, and he is now with her in Atlantic City.

Since Allen arrived in town several houses have been entered at night and money and jewelry stolen. The police were unable to find a trace of the burglar. About 4 o'clock this afternoon while Frank Nagler was working on the books in the back of his store he heard a rattle at the rear window. He hid immediately and a moment later saw Allen come through the window. Mr. Nagler jumped out with revolver in hand and covered the man. Allen reached for his own gun, but threw up his hands when he heard the click of Nagler's revolver. Allen was taken to the police station and from there committed to jail. He says his company is at Fort Slocum, N. Y.

Heins's grocery store in Sussex avenue was entered by a burglar or burglars this morning and the café and cash drawer robbed. The building was set on fire, whether intentionally or by accident, is not known. Before an engine arrived neighbors had extinguished the flames. It is thought that Allen may have been the robber.

LEHIGH VALLEY ROAD BLOCKED

All Through Trains Stalled by a Landslide in Pennsylvania.

WILKES-BARRE, Pa., Aug. 18.—All traffic on the Lehigh Valley Railroad is stalled. At Vosburg above Tunkhannock a cloudburst last evening sent tons upon tons of earth from the heavy embankment on the roadbed. The landslide is near the entrance to the Vosburg tunnel and the heavy rain washed the dirt into the tunnel. The landslide extends for half a mile. All wrecking crews of the road are now at work removing the dirt from the tracks so as to permit the earliest resumption of traffic. Not a train has been passed for the last twenty-four hours. All trains from New York are held here and those from Buffalo above the landslide.

Efforts have been made to run trains over the Delaware and Hudson and Erie and Wyoming, but the plan had to be abandoned. The officials are now planning to run the trains over the Bowman's Creek branch to Towanda and connect with the main line there. More than 300 guests are stalled in town and are being cared for by the company.

DRIVEN OUT IN HIS SHIRT.

Mistake of a Fellow Tenant Put a Trousers-less Lodger to Flight.

Tony Mato, who goes around with a pushcart on every day except Sundays, has been living for six weeks on the third floor of a remodelled house at 130 West Houston street, and he thought he was the only person living in the whole house. Down on the first floor, however, one Frederick Ceriucci has been living for two weeks Ceriucci, too, thought he was alone in the house. Last night as Mato was about to go to bed he heard a noise downstairs. Thinking something was wrong, he got a big club and broke into the room on the first floor. Ceriucci had just taken off his trousers. When he saw Mato and the big club he fled into the street.

There the trousersless Ceriucci found a cop and the cop locked up Mato, notwithstanding Mato's explanation of the affair.

Textile Workers' Unions to Amalgamate.

The Textile Workers' International Union which has been holding a convention for the last two days at the Hotel Metropole, Forty-second street and Broadway, decided yesterday to amalgamate with the American Federation of Textile Workers. The latter is made up largely of the employees of the Fall River mills who have decided to resist a proposition to reduce wages. Previous to the decision on amalgamation the action of the Fall River employees was indorsed.

It was stated that the amalgamated body which is to be known as the United Textile Workers of America will have a membership of 80,000. It will include the silk weavers, cotton weavers and others. The mule spinners are to be admitted as a national body. The amalgamation is to take place at a general convention of the two bodies in Washington on Nov. 19.

Foundrymen Want Eight-Hour Workday.

The Foundrymen's Union, which has recently been reorganized, has decided to make a general demand next May for the eight-hour workday and a Saturday half holiday. The foundrymen had a strong organization about ten years ago but it went to pieces when they struck in sympathy with the Housesmiths' Union which was also broken up by the failure of the strike.

NO STEEL STRIKE IN CHICAGO.

MEETING OF WORKERS PUT OFF UNTIL NEXT SUNDAY.

Leaders Want to Keep the Men at Work, but the Men Are Inclined to Go Out—Meeting Not Held, Therefore—Hope to Tie Up Plants in Another Way.

CHICAGO, Aug. 18.—Smarting under the denunciations of fellow unionists and inspired by the action of the Joliet and Milwaukee lodges there is a growing feeling in South Chicago that force of circumstances may yet drive the steel workers to strike. While the leaders are still positive in their assertions that there will be no strike, the rank and file are said to be changing. On this account the regular meeting of Commercial Lodge, which should have taken place to-day, was postponed. Several reasons were given for the postponement of the meeting but the general opinion was that the leaders were afraid the meeting might break away from their control and vote for a strike. For this reason a quiet tip was passed around on Saturday night that there would be no meeting held, and it is said plans are being laid for a joint meeting of the two lodges on next Sunday.

There was a story last night to the effect that the time for revocation of the charters of the local lodges had been extended to next Sunday, which is the regular meeting of Lakeside Lodge, and that if the strike order was obeyed the lodges would be forgiven for their past action. This was admitted by Charles Bocpoh, one of the members of Commercial Lodge, last night, who said that was the reason for putting off the meeting to-day.

W. C. Davis returned to South Chicago last night, but when seen declared he did not know what the men might do in the next week, but if the Amalgamated Association should win the fight, as he felt assured, the men would be placed in an awkward position.

"If these men do not walk out now," he said, "they may have to do so later when it comes to terms of a settlement, as they cannot pursue their present course and expect any consideration as union men when the strike is over. If any number of them quit the matter would be different, as they would have to be taken care of and included in the settlement."

The action of the men in Joliet and Milwaukee in obeying the order when they had wage agreements similar to the South Chicago men has also had an effect here. The South Chicago men are said to realize this and are looking to the future, and many are said to favor getting in line if they get an opportunity.

The two lodges in East Chicago to-night added their quota to the denunciations which the South Chicago men are receiving from sister organizations.

Tighe of the Amalgamated Association addressed a meeting at East Chicago to-day, but made no attempt to communicate with men at South Chicago.

MOVE ON CHICAGO MILLS.

Steel Strikers Will Endeavor to Get Longshoremen to Go Out.

CHICAGO, Aug. 18.—Coal heavers and longshoremen are preparing to force a shutdown on the South Chicago steel mills. The officers of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers at Pittsburg have decided to make South Chicago the centre of the struggle and to that end will devote their all energies, toward closing the mills there.

Following the action of the men in the South Chicago plants in defying the Amalgamated by refusing to strike, President Shaffer yesterday required that the longshoremen deliver no more supplies to these mills. The coal unloaders similarly were asked to stop work for any firm directly or indirectly sending fuel to the plants.

Both these classes of workmen are said to be in sympathy with the strike movement. At any rate it is confidentially asserted that they will obey the mandate of their own officers. If an order to strike should reach them to-morrow, all, it is said, will quit their jobs immediately. This will soon cause a shut down of the mills.

BAY VIEW FURNACES GO OUT.

The Steel Strike in Milwaukee Is Complete—Promises to Men.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 18.—For the first time in years the big furnaces in the plant of the Illinois Steel Company at Bay View were cold on account of the strike, and nearly 2,000 men who would have gone to work at 6 o'clock to-morrow morning, had it not been for President Shaffer's strike order, spent Sunday in idleness. The men for the most part remained in their homes. Although the members of the association realized the gravity of the situation the majority of them clung to the hope that this week may see developments in the East which may possibly put a different aspect upon affairs in Bay View.

This hope was given them by Tighe, the Amalgamated official who won them over. He declared in his speech at the meeting yesterday that there are several big steel plants in the East which will be closed this week as a result of the action of the Milwaukee lodge. One of these plants, according to Tighe, is at Duquesne and the reports will be eagerly watched.

It was evident to-day that all the members of the lodge are now acting as a unit, whatever their individual opinions upon the matter may be, and all realize that they are at the beginning of a strike which way prove to be of several months duration.

At 6 o'clock to-morrow morning which is the customary time for the gates of the Bay View plant, to open, so far as is known not a single man will take up the work in the rolling mills. If there is any suffering on account of the shut-down, it is predicted that it will be felt among the 1,000 laborers first, as many of them have large families and feel keenly the loss of a day's work. On account of the high price of provisions it is believed that within a week the men will feel the effects of the strike. There is no organization among them.

Assistant Secretary Michael P. Tighe left the city to-day, accompanied by Vice-President W. C. Davis for Chicago, where he was to have addressed a meeting of the members of the association who are employed by the Republic Iron and Steel Company. Both the representatives left at an early hour and were well satisfied with their work. Davis will return to the city some time later in the week, to ascertain what progress has been made.

STEEL MEN NOT DISTURBED.

Apparent Growth of the Strike Does Not Alarm Them.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 18.—The equanimity with which the officers of the United States Steel Corporation here are observing the success of the Amalgamated Association in inducing the Milwaukee and Joliet employees to rescind their decision not to strike seems to surprise those who think the way to cope with a strike is to begin immediately the work of operating mills with non-union men. They probably are not aware that the Steel Trust officials may have their own plans of breaking the strike even if they should not intend to let the strike defeat itself by its very success in growing. It may be better to wait until the strikers have spent their savings and are obliged to live on uncertain strike "benefits." Then the introduction of non-union labor might not be so necessary to the operation of the mills. Again, the trust might not yet be ready to make the move to introduce non-union men.

If the Steel corporation's plans for starting up the mills seem to lack aggressiveness it is probably because the time has not yet arrived. When the strikers try to put into execution their plans for crippling the plants of the Carnegie company they will see the United States Steel Corporation wake into vigorous life. It is said on the side of the combine that it does not matter how many of the men are brought out at Duquesne or Homestead, the curtailment of tonnage will only be allowed to be temporary and that plans have been laid for putting new men into these plants, probably to be drawn largely from other active plants of the Steel corporation.

To show that this will be done the case of the Lower Union mill is pointed to. There the Amalgamated Association drew off a large number of the skilled men, but so many others were put in their places that the output of the plant is affected very little. Representatives of the combine have been scouring the mill district of old Virginia to get skilled men to offset any further defection of men.

One man has secured a force of men near Richmond, Va., with whom he is reported to have signed contracts for wages ranging from $5 to $12 a day. There will be a determined effort on the part of the combine to keep all the Carnegie mills going, although, with many of the finishing mills of other constituent companies suspended, the call on the Carnegie Company for a large share of its product will be lessened. However, it remains an important vantage ground to keep the Carnegie merchant mills, plate mills, structural and rail mills, and the Howard Axel Works in operation. In the latter works the Amalgamated Association has an advantageous organization and there is an organization of no mean proportion among the men of the Homestead Steel Works.

With the great rush of building operations on, it is of the utmost importance to keep all the structural mills of the combine running. These supply most of the material for the American Bridge Company. At the same time the Executive Board of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers have proffered all the aid they can possible tender to the striking steel workers. They have not as yet been asked to consider a sympathetic strike, although it is understood that the organization stands in the same attitude as the miners in asking President Samuel Gompers of the American Federation of Labor to call together all the heads of the affiliated organizations to consider means to aid the steel workers. The structural workers have a wage contract, with the American Bridge Company which handles annually 600,000 tons of structural material.

No conference is known to have been called as yet of the federation bodies by Gompers, pursuant to the request of the Miners' National Executive Board. Secretary John Williams of the Amalgamated Association said to-day that the federation President had not issued such a call to his knowledge, but added that it may be expected at any time, other affiliated organizations having supplemented the demand of the miners for such a conference.

Secretary Williams and Ben I. Davis of the Amalgamated Advisory Board both expressed themselves as confident that the Amalgamated Association stands now as the winner of the contest against the United States Steel Corporation.

TO TIE UP DUQUESNE PLANT?

Steel Strikers Confident That It Will Be Done on Next Saturday.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Aug. 18.—Leaders of the Amalgamated Association were declaring freely to-day that 1,000 employees of the big Carnegie Company steels mills in Duquesne would join the strike against the trust on next Saturday, when they will draw two weeks' pay. They said that the 3,000 men, mostly foreigners, employed in the blast furnaces in the same plant would come out on the following Wednesday, which will be pay day at the furnaces. While the company officials still scout the idea, the Amalgamated Association is known to have a substantial organization among the steel workers already and the Federation of Labor has organizers at work among the furnace men.

Last week it was said that two men were discharged from the steel mill for talking in favor of organization, and this afternoon the company shipped nineteen Coal and Iron police to the mill from Homestead. They remained on guard at the gates all evening. A secret meeting of the men was held at Duquesne last night. It was attended, however, by only a few of the Duquesne workmen. The strikers say it was not because of lack of interest but because of the fear of discovery of their strength by the company, that the attendance was small.

Burgess George Estep said to-night that a representative of the mill management had asked him for police protection about the mill.

"I replied," said the Burgess, "that I should take such measures as that when I considered them necessary, but that I did not think them necessary now. Of course, if the strike comes, and the company attempts to operate the plant, we shall have to protect the men at work. But we cannot prevent the strikers from congregating on the streets about the mill so long as they are orderly."

The Duquesne plant produces bars, slabs and billets for the Demmler, Monessen and Vandergrift plant. It is one of the most important blast furnaces of the Carnegie company. A new blooming mill was recently put into operation.

Supt. E. A. Hunt could not be found this afternoon or to-night. He was at the plant until noon to-day, but did not return after that hour. Others connected with the management ridiculed the idea that the Amalgamated Association could tie up the plant.

FRANZ JOSEF FEASTS.

Count von Sternberg Neglected, and the Wrong Dr. Weiss Invited.

Yesterday was the seventy-first birthday of Emperor Franz Josef of Austria and there was no small gossip in the Austrian colony concerning events that had taken place at the celebrations in this city. A ten-shilling dinner was given on Saturday night in Turn Halle, Eighty-fifth street and Lexington avenue, at which there were 130 diners. Yesterday afternoon a six-dollar dinner was given at the Union Square Hotel. This was arranged by Dr. Julius von Vensteneck, who is an interpreter on Ellis Island, and Heinrich Schmidt of Hoboken. Dr. Freyesleben, the Austrian Consul, prepared the toast to the Emperor and Dr. von Grulich responded.

At the close of the dinner, so the gossip says, Count von Sternberg, who was present and had been put in an obscure seat, took the chairman, Dr. von Grulich, to task, and said that owing to his rank and title he should have been sat beside the Consul and have been asked to speak.

Dr. Von Grulich retorted and it looked as if there would be trouble when Dr. Freyesleben asked the Count if he could speak to him privately. The Count accompanied him to an anteroom and was persuaded to take a cab and go to his hotel.

The Count arrived here several weeks ago on the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse and proposed a toast on board to the Kaiser, the reception of which displeased him.

An incident of the dinner was the arrival of a note from Dr. Louis Weiss inclosing two tickets and his regrets. He wrote that he was born in Austria and had heard of Emperor Franz Josef, but was now an American citizen and did not think it necessary to waste an afternoon to celebrate the Emperor's birthday. It turned out that the tickets had been intended for Dr. Carl Weiss who was one of the organizers of the dinner.

Cabinetmakers and Carpenters Strike.

PORT CHESTER, N. Y., Aug. 18.—Fifty carpenters and cabinetmakers employed by Mertz & Sons in their wood working establishment here are on a strike. The strike was caused by a difference between the men and the bosses as to the number of hours to constitute a day's work. The strike has interfered with the progress of several residences for wealthy New Yorkers in Scarsdale and Tarrytown.

LEFT HUSBAND FOR A WOMAN

AND DR. SIMMONS'S WIFE NOW ASKS A DIVORCE.

The Physician, Who Lives in West Chester, Brings Counter-Suit and Accuses Miss Walter, a Real Estate Dealer, of Inducing His Wife to Leave Him.

Dr. John G. Simmons, a well-known physician of West Chester, borough of The Bronx, has been sued for divorce and alimony on statutory grounds by his wife, Mrs. Marie Simmons, and he has brought a counter suit, in which he alleges that his home has been broken up by a woman who has such a strong influence over his wife that she has induced Mrs. Simmons to leave West Chester and go to a house in 138th street, where the two have been living together since last Monday. The case, Dr. Simmons declares, is one which resembles that of Freda Ward of Memphis, Tenn., which attracted wide attention eight or ten years ago.

The woman who the doctor alleges has such control over his wife is Miss Leah Walters who for several years has kept a real estate office in West Chester. Miss Walters is about 35 years old and is a native of Yonkers where her relatives still live. She was formerly employed in a soda-water manufacturing establishment in West Chester, but her ambition to make money took her out of that business about four years ago and she opened a real estate office. Since then she has done a prosperous business.

Miss Walters is widely known in West Chester. The residents describe her as being of a forward and masterful temperament, and very alert in all business transactions. Until the present trouble became public Miss Walters was a leading member of the Woman's Literary Club which is composed of some of the intellectual young women of The Bronx. Mrs. Simmons is also a member of the club. She is a blonde and is rather larger than Miss Walters, who is a brunette. Dr. Simmons was married to her about four years ago shortly after he began the practice of medicine in West Chester. Her home was in Waterloo, N. Y. The couple have no children.

Dr. Simmons said to-night that his suspicions were first aroused regarding the strange infatuation between his wife and Miss Walters last November when he found a note to his wife lying on the dressing case in her bedroom. It ended: "With fond love, Leah."

"I thought this was strange," said Dr. Simmons, "but I didn't say anything at the time. I noticed that my wife and Miss Walters were strangely intimate. They were together almost continually, riding on trolley cars with their arms about each other, talking to each other over the telephone and manifesting other signs of affection that seemed to me most strange between two persons of the same sex. Miss Walters came to my home as many as three and four times a day.

"One day a person who was no particular friend either of Mrs. Simmons or myself stopped me on the street and asked me if I was aware of the gossip that was being created by the intimacy between my wife and Miss Waters. He said that the trolley conductors, the policemen and, in fact, the whole community was talking about it. I told him that I thought there was nothing really wrong except that the two women were deeply attached to each other and that they liked to go shopping together. This conversation, however, convinced me that it was time to take some action and when I got home I talked with my wife and tried to convince her that her actions were not only damaging myself and my practice, but her reputation and the reputation of Miss Waters as well."

"I also had a talk with Miss Walters at her real estate office. She declared that my wife was to blame by persistently following her about. I said that if that was the case she could easily make some business excuse and manage to elude her for a few weeks until the infatuation had passed away. Miss Walters has a brother who is a New York hotel clerk and I sent for him and had him talk to her, but all the satisfaction he got was a tongue lashing. She told her brother that she was capable of taking care of her own affairs and that he could go back and mind his.

"All this time my wife's affection for me which had always been very strong, cooled. This continued until last December. I called her to my room and said, 'Marie, you are my wife, you have got to choose between this woman and me.' 'Well, then, I'll take her,' was my wife's reply. She started to pack up at that time, but I implored her not to leave. I also went to see the pastor of the Methodist Church of which we are members. He thought that it was best for me to withdraw my opposition and treat Mrs. Simmons kindly with the hope that the two women would have a falling out. Following this advice, the remainder of the winter I let the women have their own way. They were out together every day, coming back at all hours of the night. Occasionally when I came home I would find them playing baseball together in the backyard.

"Things ran along this way until April when I arranged to go to Baltimore, where I am President of the alumni of the college of Physicians and Surgeons. Of course I wanted to take Mrs. Simmons as she had been there with me before, but she wouldn't go unless I took Miss Walters, too. We stopped with friends in Baltimore. When I ran over to Washington to visit my sisters there my wife remained in Baltimore. Again when Mrs. Simmons went to Waterloo to visit her mother I found that Miss Walters slipped away from West Chester and was with her there.

"This summer when my stepmother and half-sister, who had lived with us all winter, went away my wife told me that she would find a good woman to stay with us. She pretended to be looking for a woman, but finally she gave it up and said that Miss Walters was the only one she could get. Miss Walters continued to live at my house until last Monday, when I put her out.

"Now it seems that they have made up their minds to sue me for divorce and alimony. They have retained William Riley of Yonkers as counsel and got up charges against me of cruelty and adultery. The correspondent they mention is an innocent girl, one of my patients, only 17 years old. She came to my house one afternoon to have me take her picture with my camera and my wife and Miss Walters met her on the street afterward and frightened her into signing a confession of guilt which she never read and the statements in which she has since denied.

"Two weeks ago I discovered that I was being watched by the two women and finally Miss Walters sent a relative of hers, a young woman, to my office who posed as a patient. The first time she visited me she tried to throw her arms about my neck, and in consequence of that I regarded her with a great deal of suspicion when she came to my office again a week ago last Saturday. Subsequently she confessed that at the instigation of Miss Walters she had endeavored to trap me.

"It was because of this confession that I informed Miss Walters that she would have to leave my house. She refused to go and when I insisted she reached for her pocket, for what I instinctively thought was a revolver. Afterward I discovered that the revolver I was in the habit of keeping in my office was missing. Before she could withdraw her hand from her pocket I sprang at her and catching her by the arms, pushed her out of the door and locked it. My wife sought to prevent me putting her out by pulling at my coat tails. My wife followed Miss Walters. They appealed to a policeman to force me to let them return to the house, but when I explained matters to the officer he refused to assist them.

"Soon afterward Miss Walters poked a paper through the screen door. I found it to be a divorce summons. While I was away from my house last Monday consulting with my lawyer, Judge J. F. Lamoreaux, the woman came back with a truck and took away a lot of silverware, a piano and a load of furniture. I understand that they have rented apartments in the neighborhood of 138th street."

BURNED BY MOLTEN METAL.

Fourteen Injured, Three of Whom Are Dead and Seven Dying.

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, Aug. 18.—The breaking of a large screw, which turned a ladle containing twenty tons of molten steel, upset the contents into the chilling pits at the Ohio plant of the National Steel Company this forenoon, causing an explosion which injured fourteen employees, ten of them mortally. Those mortally hurt are: Michael O'Brien, Dick Richards, Andrew Hobort, Joseph Pogcske, Michael Sorosko, John Crinkshank, Stephen Stahurs, Andrew Gugos, John Steffam, George Johnbecke. Those seriously injured and who may recover are: Andrew Magyar, George Pobleck, George J. Van Yak, Michael Jacsko.

All the ambulances in the city were called to the steel plant and the victims removed to the City and Valley hospitals. Richard Crinkshank, Sorinke and Johnbeck died this afternoon and surgeons say to-night that at least seven will die before morning. The casting house, which was constructed of brick with steel girders and supports, is a complete wreck and the machinery in it is twisted in every shape, showing the terrific force generated by the molten metal coming in contact with the cold water.

The department where the explosion occurred will be shut down for a month.

THE LONE MARINER SPLICED

After This Knot He Will, With His Bride, Cover Many Others in a Small Boat.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 18.—Capt. William Andrews, the lone mariner, was married this evening to Miss Mary Southern of Pleasantville, this county, in the ballroom of the Ocean Pier. The couple were seated on the pier all evening, the cynosure of all eyes. Mayor Franklin P. Stoy performed the ceremony. The hall was packed to the doors.

The bride and bridegroom were congratulated by several thousand people. Capt. and Mrs. Andrews will spend their honeymoon at sea. They will leave in a 12-foot boat on Aug. 28 for the Azores, whence they will head for Spain. A month ago Andrews advertised for a girl to accompany him on his next trip across the ocean in a dory. Among the answers received was one from Miss Southern. They fell in love while they planned their voyage.

MRS. BRACKETT HOME AGAIN.

Refuses to Make a Statement—Hotel Register Page Gone.

BUTTE, Mon., Aug. 18.—Mrs. Ada H. Brackett, the woman in the Judge Harney scandal, has returned from a trip through the National Park. She left Butte in company with Judge Harney a few hours after the sensational charges against them in connection with the Minnie Healy case were made public. She was met in the park by a friend who accompanied her to her home in Butte.

Mrs. Brackett refuses to make a statement relative to the mining case. She says she is going to New York shortly to see her mother and explain the matter to her.

It has been discovered that the page of the hotel register at Livingston, which, it is alleged, contained the signature of Mrs. Brackett and an assumed name of Judge Harney, has been torn from the record and is missing.

SAVED HER LITTLE SISTER.

Child Was Ablaze, and Lizzie Coleman Was Badly Burned.

BLOOMFIELD, N. J., Aug. 18.—Lizzie Coleman, the fifteen-year-old daughter of John Coleman of Liberty street, saved her little sister Gertie from being burned to death yesterday and in doing so had her hands so badly burned that it is feared she may lose the use of one of them. Gertie, with several other children, was playing in the road in front of the Coleman house, where a bonfire was burning. Gertie's clothes caught fire and Lizzie ran at once to the rescue. She succeeded in putting out the flames with the aid of her young brother Joseph. He was burned also, but Lizzie's injuries are of a more serious nature. Being unable to put out the flames with her hands, Lizzie rolled the child in a sand heap. A physician dressed the injuries of the children.

FOR LOCKJAW, RABBIT'S BRAINS.

Experiment Being Tried on a Patient in St. Louis Hospital.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 18.—The injection of rabbit's brains into the system as a cure for lockjaw is being tested at the City Hospital. The experiment is being made by John T. Milliken, the city chemist, and Dr. H. L. Heitart, superintendent of the City Hospital. The patient is Edward Caldwell, 47 years old, a negro. The new treatment offered the only hope of saving his life.

Rabbits were killed and their fresh brains macerated so that the substance could be used in a syringe. Injections were continued from noon at intervals through the day and into the night. Dr. Dillon, who has immediate charge of the case, says there has been a marked improvement in the patient since the injections were begun. His jaws are beginning to relax, and a complete cure is hoped for.

COAL STRIKE IN MARYLAND?

Men of a Baltimore Company to Go Out—Want a General Strike.

CUMBERLAND, Md., Aug. 18.—The Continental Coal Company of Baltimore, one of the largest shippers in the Meyersdale field, has posted notices that beginning to-morrow the rate for pick mining would be reduced from 55 to 50 cents. The men who belong to Georges Creek, Meyersdale district No. 15, United Mine Workers, will strike against the reduction. The men are well organized. There is a move toward a general strike. The organization has been quietly working to this end for some time.

$50,000 Gift to Lincoln University.

DECATUR, Ill., Aug. 18.—James Milliken, President of the Milliken National Bank of this city, has given to the Treasurer of the Lincoln University at Lincoln, Ill., $50,000, which was promised by him provided the people of Lincoln would raise $25,000. The Lincoln people have complied with their end of the agreement. The Lincoln University is to be combined with the Industrial College, which is to be established here by Mr. Milliken, and the two institutions will be known as the James Milliken University.

When You See a Man or Woman

reading THE SUN you may depend on it that they are not only contented, but prosperous as well.—Ad.

Correct Dress for Men

Raincoats.
Ready-to-wear garments
that fit as well
and are made as well
as those made to order.
Prices decidedly lower, $18 to $30.

George G. Benjamin
Broadway, Cor. 26th St.

You are invited to inspect the new Fall shapes of

Knox Hats.

They have the usual perfection in lines, superiority of material and workmanship, and are the standards of fashion. The proper finish to correct attire.

Ready Wednesday August 21st

"Patronize American Industries."

For Sale at the Retail Stores:

212 BROADWAY, Cor. Fulton St.;
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187-189 STATE ST., CHICAGO,

And by the representative hatters in every city in the United States.

NONE GENUINE WITHOUT THE TRADE-MARK.

WHITEHEAD'S MACHINE FLIES.

BRIDGEPORT INVENTOR SAYS HE'S MADE ANOTHER TRIP.

Took It in the Night Last Week and Went Half a Mile Fifty Feet Above Ground—He Dodged a Clump of Trees by Tipping the Machine to One Side.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Aug. 18.—Gustave Whitehead, the mechanical engineer of this city, who has been experimenting with flying machines for a decade, has made a final test of his invention. It is said to have been a distance of half a mile with Mr. Whitehead at a height of fifty feet and to have descended safely.

The flight was made at 2 o'clock on Wednesday morning in Fairfield with Andrew Collie and James Dickie, who have been furnishing the inventor with capital for the past year, as spectators. If their versions of the flight are true, Whitehead has a real flying machine. He has been an assistant to Prof. Langley of the Smithsonian Institution and of Prof. Andree.

Several years ago Whitehead built a flying machine in Germany which attracted considerable attention by flying a short distance and then capsizing. It was owing to his experiences that he became affiliated with Messrs. Langley and Andree. Whitehead's machine is built on the plan of a ship with large bat-like wings. It runs along the ground like an automobile and ascends in the air gradually like a bird. He says