DEVERY'S BARBECUE AN ORGY

DRUNKEN REVEL IN BEER, WHILE HE INSULTS DR. PADDOCK.

Big Bill Beside Himself With Rage Over the Pulpit Attack—He's the Demagogue, Not Me, He Cries—Rebukes a Foul-Mouthed Auditor, but Himself Reviles the Clergyman to a Tipsy Crowd

The beer riot yesterday in a lot at Twenty-ninth street and Thirteenth avenue, known as Devery's barbecue, had all the shameful features which might be expected at any free distribution of beer to a mixed crowd in New York.

Many observers from other parts of town, who went there to be amused, turned away quickly, sickened at the disgrace of men and women scrambling for the glasses of beer held out by the waiters, climbing on one another's shoulders in the struggle for sandwiches, loudly and profanely imploring the waiters for more; of children running in to snatch beer from the tables, and later reeling through the crowd under the influence of beer—in short, the spectacle of midday drunkenness of men, women and children.

It was not from the Ninth Assembly district that this crowd was collected. It was in name a barbecue for longshoremen, but the driftwood of all New York was there—the blear-eyed and the unclean, the throng that the cry of free beer summoned from the slums.

Other Devery entertainments in the past have shown that the ex-Chief is capable of gathering a clean, well-clothed and well-mannered company of his constituents. The audiences which saw his free shows in the American Theatre and the people who went to the barbecue yesterday belonged to distinct classes.

A barbecue is defined by the men who make the dictionaries as a social gathering at which animals roasted whole are served as food. Devery paid little attention to the social side of this barbecue, but he provided plenty to eat and drink for the multitude that came.

A bar which enclosed the whole square was built, edging the sidewalk. It was constructed of four-inch planks, firmly fastened with spikes, and it had need to be, for it was a serving bar, and at the same time a fence to keep back the crowd and save the waiters from being run into the ground. Inside the square were saloon bars, which had been carted to the lot and on which the kegs were set and tapped and the beer drawn. Inside this again were the spits on which the two bullocks had roasted during most of the night.

When cooked and ready for the carving these bullocks represented 1,700 pounds of meat. There were 15,000 rolls with which to make sandwiches of the beef, and there was an unlimited supply of beer. Unlimited is the proper word. The beer was furnished by a brewery in the Devery district. Each keg was marked "Special Devery Brew." Sixty half-barrels were used. Each half-barrel holds 360 glasses, so Devery gave away more than 20,000 glasses of beer.

The place selected for the barbecue was the hottest in New York yesterday. There wasn't a suggestion of shade anywhere. The lot was dusty and the feet of thousands stirred the dust. But those who came stayed until the beer was gone, in spite of sun, dust and crush.

The crowd had grown to 2,500 when the coming of the beer was hailed with shouts of delight. The wagon which brought the first supply was draped with flags and Devery banners. The driver wore a high hat with a band and rosette of red, white and blue, and from the seat floated a standard with this inscription:

SPECIAL BREW
FOR DEVERY'S
BARBECUE.

Four white horses, decorated with plumes of red, white and blue drew the load. Everybody helped to lift the half-barrels down and roll them into the lot, and the driver was hurried away for another load.

Beer began to flow at once. The butchers were under orders not to cut the bullocks until noon, but there were no restrictions on the beer. Fifteen bartenders drew it, while half a hundred volunteer waiters distributed it among the crowd, which jammed in around the barrier as if gold pieces were to be handed out.

When a waiter with a dozen freshly filled glasses started toward the crowd he would be hailed by clamorous voices from every direction. It seemed that the thirst never could be satisfied. Some active men in the front line managed to get a glass every time the waiter came anywhere near them, and in the course of an hour the effect of this was shown in greater noise, in the nature of the language hurled at the waiters and the quantity of beer spilled in the scramble for it.

There were women in the crowd, too, some who came as sightseers and others who emptied their glasses as quickly as the men, and forever reached out their hands for more.

Devery had said that no beer must be given to children, but the waiters were helpless. Small hands stretched out and grabbed glasses. Lads of 10 and 12 sneaked under the bar and got away with beer. Men in commanding places in the crowd got beer and passed it back to the boys, or lifted them on their shoulders so that they might reach for it.

The same plan operated when the carvers attacked the bullocks and began to turn them into sandwiches. The crowd would close in on a waiter with a tray of sandwiches and whisk it away in an instant. Some of the volunteer waiters who had not overlooked their own appetites began to stagger as they went on their rounds, and men in the crowd jeered at them.

It reached a stage after a while where the crowd fought for the beer so eagerly that half of it was spilled on their clothes or on the ground. And the noise increased accordingly. Small boys emptied beer into the wind instruments of the brass band between pieces, which did not improve the harmony.

The police had plenty to do. From time to time they had to drive the people back with hunks of rubber hose. Men ducked under the bar and, getting into the inclosure with the waiters, stole trays loaded with beer. They became so bold that the police had to pick up a few of them and throw them back over the bar upon their comrades. All this was accepted as in the nature of things.

The band announced the coming of Devery a little after 1 o'clock. He arrived in a cab and took his seat in the band stand. A few hundred persons who had taken all the beer they wanted for the present turned their attention to him, but the great majority went right ahead fighting for beer.

Devery said he was hot. He stripped off his coat, then his collar and tie. The members of his cabinet in the band wagon were urging him to make a speech and to "throw it into Paddock strong." A woman with a loud voice and a habit of interrupting left the bar for the first time and added her entreaties to those of the cabinet. Devery squared himself in the corner of the band stand and began:

"The subject of my remarks to-day will be Mr. Sheehan, William Hepburn Russell and the Rev. Dr. Paddock. As for the last named, I respect the cloth, but not the man. He referred in his sermon yesterday to demagogues, and he draws the line by inference that I'm the demagogue.

"Let me read the last paragraph of his sermon as I find it in THE SUN. He says: 'A crisis like this demands strong minds, strong hearts, men who do not lust for the spoils of office, men who cannot be bought and who stand before a demagogue and denounce him.'

"I think I am one of those men and I class the Rev. Dr. Paddock, not me, with the demagogues. I claim that Mr. Paddock sowed the seeds of the riots in the East Side, in the Red Light district, where they mobbed the funeral of Rabbi Joseph. I claim that he prostituted his cloth in the Eleventh district in driving prostitutes in there among respectable folks. He has disgraced his cloth. He has maligned the people of that district and barred them from his church. It is not his place as a member of the gospel to bar any one. He is there to teach them the word of God.

"He can't say a word against me as Chief of Police, but I can say this of him: That in the trial of Capt. Herlihy this Rev. Mr. Paddock swore that he had been in a house of prostitution for six hours. Maybe he was there more than six hours. Perhaps his watch stopped——."

"Bill, he's a ——" cried a man in the crowd.

"That won't do," said Devery. Then to the audience: "He apologizes for the word." And he continued:

"Let Dr. Paddock go back to his Red Light district job, as he calls it. Low says Commissioner Partridge can't handle the vice problems in New York. Well, no man knows the East Side better than Dr. Paddock. He spent six hours in one house. How many hours did he spend in others? Why, the Red Light district is worse now than it ever was before.

"I challenge Paddock to prove any specific act against me. I challenge him to go into his pulpit or on this lot here, and argue with me on any subject relating to the city of New York. He's the man who said once that any man who went on strike ought to be put in jail. He's an Englishman y' kna-ow. [Laughter]. He came here no one knows from where, and I question if he can tell where he was born or how old he is. Coming over from England he lost his character on the boat. He hasn't got a certificate of citizenship and he isn't a voter.

"Last Thursday night he had a conference with Russell and Sheehan's lieutenants, and they planned to attack me. I want to tell him that he'd better get his check from those fellows right away.

"How many people were in his church when he made this sermon? About forty. And how many of you are there here to-day?"

"'Leven millions," cried the woman who would interrupt.

"Five thousand," said Devery. "Dr. Paddock's predecessor, a man I knew for twenty-five years, wouldn't ha' said what this man did about me. I have a family that I respect, and I mean to make Dr. Paddock respect 'em.

"When I get into the Tammany committee and the State convention I'm going to make it hot for a lot of people. Did you ever hear how Sheehan sneaked over to Long Island City on the last night of Mayor Gleason's administration and sneaked $500,000 worth of bonds away in a carriage? Does he employ any of you on his contracts for subways or his contracts with the Philadelphia and Reading and the other coal roads?"

"Mr. Devery," piped the woman in the crowd. "Won't you t'row us down a reporter or two? We're still hungry."

The laugh at this interruption helped to turn Devery to his old manner. He had spoken so earnestly that he had forgotten to clip off his g's and d's. His face was purple and his hands were trembling. Now, he laughed too, and resumed:

"Where is Loo-ee Munzinger this afternoon?" he asked. "Why, he's around at Miner's Theatre takin' care of the soubrettes."

In his peroration Devery said: "Take the other fellows' money. Take anythin' you can get, but vote for Devery."

"Mr. Devery," insisted the woman in the crowd, "here I am in me stockin' feet. T'row me down the price of a pair of shoes."

"Not to-day, Mary," said Devery.

A few orators were turned on while Devery cooled off. Then he started away to attend the outing of the Jolly Pipers at College Point. Mary got to him as he stepped out of the band wagon but, although she got a firm grip on his coat collar, she didn't get the shoes. Just a few turned aside from the beer barrels for the moment and cheered Devery as the carriage whirled Big Bill away.

Meanwhile the bullocks had been devoured and the bartenders were instructed to pay out the rest of the beer, but not to open any new barrels. As soon as Devery went disorder reigned. The crowd, which his presence had held in check in some degree, swarmed over the barriers and helped themselves from the kegs and picked at the skeletons which hung on the spits. Some were there asleep in the shadow when night came to hide the scene.

The Rev. Robert L. Paddock took the trouble last night to deny that the things which Devery in his speech had said of him were true. The clergyman denied them categorically, including the statement that he testified at the trial of Capt. Herlihy that he had spent six hours in a house of ill fame.

DEATH OF SAMUEL LYNCH.

One of the Owners of the Hanfield House and Well Known on the East Side.

Word was received on the East Side last night of the death yesterday morning at Saranac Lake of Samuel Lynch, one of the proprietors of the Hanfield House, at the foot of Grand street, opposite the ferry. This hotelry is known as the headquarters of the leading East Side political organizations when they go upon their "chowders" and outings.

Mr. Lynch was very well known on the lower East Side as a sporting man and a close friend of Tim Campbell, Tom Bradley and Tom Foley. The fact that he was ill was not generally known. He died of consumption. He was 16 years old. There are no known relatives to inherit his fortune, which is considerable. His father died a few months ago and his only brother, "Bob" Lynch, a well-known telegrapher, died a month later. The funeral will be held on Thursday.

Obituary Notes.

Theodore Frelinghuysen Seward, whose musical compilations, particularly the one known as "The Temple Choir," were well known, died on Saturday, aged 67, at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Thomas J. Bolles, 14 England terrace, Orange, N. J. Mr. Seward was the founder, and, at the time of his death, the president of the Brotherhood of Christian Unity. He also originated the Don't Worry clubs and the Golden Rule Brotherhood. The music which he himself esteemed the most of all he had done was the collection and preservation of many of the religious melodies of the Southern negroes. Mr. Seward began life as a music teacher.

Former Police Captain Ira S. Garland, who was born 72 years ago in Troy, N. Y., and who for nearly forty years was a member of the New York force, died on Saturday afternoon at his home, 41 Barrow street. He became a roundsman in 1860, a sergeant in 1862 and for a long time was in command of the Broadway Squad. Among the incidents of his police career were the capture of a would-be assassin of A. T. Stewart and the suppression of a mutiny on the ship R. S. Storer. The latter act won him a medal for personal bravery.

Dr. Mortimer V. Wilkie died at Cuddebackville, N. Y., on Sunday evening at the age of 45 years. He was born in Buffalo and spent his boyhood in Goshen, N. Y. He was educated at Holbrook's military academy in Sing Sing and graduated from the medical department of Columbia College. From 1888 to 1894 he was connected with the Manhattan Hospital, New York city. His widow and two children survive.

Christopher G. Champlin died at his home, 208 Hancock street, Brooklyn, on Sunday. He was born in Hyde Park, N. Y., 84 years ago. For a number of years he was engaged in the dry goods business, and was a member of the firm of Hazen, Todd & Co. He retired fifteen years ago. He is survived by four daughters and one son.

Byron L. Knowlton, a well-known horseman, died on Sunday night at East Aurora, N. Y. He was 60 years old and was a veteran of the Civil War.

Labor Day Celebrated in the Oranges.

ORANGE, N. J., Sept. 1.—The seventeen labor unions affiliated with the Federated Trades Council of the Oranges, held a Labor Day demonstration to-day. There was a parade, followed by a picnic and mass meeting. Practically all the stores in the city were closed all day. There were about 3,500 men in line, of whom 1,500 were hatters.

"The Sun" Is the Only Newspaper
in the land that gathers the news of the world through its own agents. That's why "If you see it in THE SUN it's so."—*Adv*

LABOR'S ARMY ON PARADE.

23,000 MEN IN BRIGHT ARRAY MARCH DOWNTOWN.

Most of Them on Foot, but Some on Horseback, in Carriages and in Automobiles—Engines, Derricks and Other Typical Objects Shown on Floats.

The first Labor Day parade of the building trades that this city has seen in twelve years, and in point of numbers the largest labor parade it has ever seen, took place yesterday. Over 23,000 men took part in it. Twenty-nine trades, comprised in nearly forty unions, were represented in the parade. There were also about forty brass bands and a great number of floats and other features. All the marshals were on horseback.

The route of the parade was from Fifty-seventh street to Twenty-third street, along Fifth avenue, and thence down Broadway to Park row. A reviewing stand was erected in Madison Square near the Worth monument, capable of seating about 300 persons. On the stand were Supreme Court Justice Alfred Steckler, acting Mayor Fornes, James B. Reynolds, Secretary to the Mayor, who was there for the Mayor, and the Board of Aldermen; Deputy Sheriff Timothy D. Healey, Frank Goodwin, Commissioner of Accounts Hepburn Russell, State Senator Dowling, Building Inspector John F. Kennedy, Herman Robinson, General Organizer of the American Federation of Labor, and officers of labor unions, besides a number of the women friends of the paraders.

Nearly all the paraders carried canes, and at least one-half of them carried smal American flags. The platoon of police which led the way was headed by Roundsman Cavanaugh of the High Bridge station. The route was fringed with people, otfen ten or twelve deep.

There was a halt at Forty-sixth street owing to a fire. The paraders, however, made up for lost time and reached the reviewing stand a little ahead of the hour fixed for the review, which was 11 o'clock.

The Housesmith's and Bridgemen's Union which was about 3,800 strong, made a brilliant showing. Its members are the men who work at giddy heights on the steel framework of tall buildings. They were dressed in scarlet blouses, white hats and gloves and blue trousers, and they carried white canes. A rank of housesmiths, each of whom is over 6 feet tall, headed the first division. The officers of the union rode in carriages. The union had a float containing a model of the iron skeleton of a building.

The electrical workers, who followed, wore white caps, and the granite cutters came next, wearing soft gray felt hats. The latter had a float containing granite cutters at work. The house shorers and movers made a picturesque appearance. They wore black shirts, bluish gray trousers and gray felt hats, and had with them an immense float carrying a house shored up and timbered with "needles" and shoring beams in place.

The officers of the tar and felt workers rode in automobiles. The members of the Wood Cutters' Union wore white trousers and black jumpers, as did the members of the Safety Engineers' Union. The latter union was preceded by four girls about 14 years of age, who carried American flags.

The Enterprise Association of Steam Fitters' Helpers wore badges containing pictures of Justice Steckler as a compliment to him for a decision he rendered in favor of the union. The members of the union cheered for him as they passed the reviewing stand. When the Steam and Hot Water Fitters' Union went past the stand they also cheered for Justice Steckler.

Next to the Housesmiths and Bridgemen's Union, the Amalgamated Painters and Decorators' Society made the best showing. It turned out over 3,500 paraders. The rest of the parade was a study in colors. The Mosaic Tile Layers wore bright blue shirts. Members of the Salamander Association of Pipe and Boiler Fitters were decked out in white duck trousers, black blouses, white hats and white ties. They had a real boiler with them on a truck with fire below it and steam coming out of it. The first row of Bricklayers Union No. 7 was gorgeous in Free Masons' aprons of blue silk fringed with gold and silver embroidery. The rest wore white silk aprons bearing the number of their union.

Of the floats in the parade those accompanying the derrickmen called forth the most enthusiasm. They had two floats, one containing a high derrick up which workmen were swarming. One of them sat astride the beam at the top, about forty feet above the street and waved his hat as the crowds of sightseers cheered him. The other float contained a smaller derrick with a steam engine hoisting a block of stone up and letting it down. The safety engineers had a bigger engine. There were dozens of carriages and a number of freak automobiles.

The order of the parade was as follows:

Police Escort.
Band.
Grand Marshal, Samuel Park.
Assistant Marshals—William Farley, Marcus Bull, Frank Roberts, William Fyfe, Richard Carvill and Patrick O'Neill.
Members of the United Board of Building Trades (63 delegates on foot).
Housesmiths and Bridgemen's Union.
Electrical Workers' Union, No. 3.
Granite Cutters' Union.
House Shorers and Movers.
Tar Felt Workers' Union.
Wood Lathers' Union.
Safety Association of Steam Engineers.
Steam and Hot Water Fitters.
Steam and Hot Water Fitters' Helpers.
Amalgamated Painters and Decorators.
Mosaic Helpers' Union.
Plain and Ornamental Plasterers' Union.
Plasterers' Laborers' Union.
Salamander Association, Pipe and Boiler Covers.
Amalgamated Sheet Metal and Stamped Ceiling Workers.
Bricklayers' Union No. 7.
Laborers' Protective Union.
Amalgamated Carpenters and Joiners.
Marble Polishers and Rubbers' Union.
Marble Cutters' Helpers' Union.
Cement Masons' Union No. 1.
Cement and Asphalt Laborers' Union.
United Derrickmen and Pointers' Union.
Mosaic and Encaustic Tile Layers.
International Machinists' Association.
Mosaic and Encaustic Tile Layers' Helpers.
United Portable Hoisting Engineers.
Brotherhood of Boilermakers.
Metal Roofers.

AN EMPLOYER'S WORDS CHEERED

Speeches by Marcus M. Marks and Others at a Labor Day Meeting.

Labor Day was observed at a meeting last night in the hall of the Educational Alliance, East Broadway and Jefferson street. There were addresses by Marcus M. Marks, president of the Clothing Trade Association and a member of the Conciliation Committee of the National Civic Federation; the Rev. H. Masliansky and Henry White, secretary of the United Garment Workers.

Mr. Marks spoke at some length on the significance of Labor Day, and his arguments for a fair-play understanding between employer and employee were enthusiastically received by the audience, most of whom were wage-earners.

Tarrytown Has Biggest Labor Day Celebration in Its History.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Sept. 1.—The largest Labor Day demonstration ever held in Tarrytown, was that of to-day, when nearly 800 men belonging to various trades, paraded. The parade was in connection with a picnic held by local union No. 27, Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union. In it were delegations from every other labor organization in the vicinity, including masons, carpenters, machinists, metal workers, plumbers and painters.

Workingmen Parade and Picnic in Hudson County.

About 6,000 union workingmen took part yesterday in the parade of the United Building Trades Council of Hudson county, from the Riverview Park, Jersey City, to the Union Hill Schützen Park.

The Unhappy Burden Bearer Must Make Choice.

Paine's Celery Compound

Takes Away the Load of Disease, and Leads to New Life, Health, and Happiness.

The unhappy victim of disease and suffering who has just dragged through the summer, and who is now racked with suffering and almost a physical wreck, must make immediate choice of two paths. One leads to increased miseries and certain death, the other to new life, health and happiness.

The use of Paine's Celery Compound is a necessity for all who seek the path of health and long years. Victims of rheumatism, neuralgia, kidney disease, liver trouble, dyspepsia, nervousness, and blood diseases quickly and surely find new life, vigor, and strength in Dr. Phelps' medical prescription—Paine's Celery Compound. It builds up the system, purifies the blood, braces the nerves, and regulates digestion as no other medicine can do. Mr. John C. Rowan, 137 E. Winifred St., St. Paul, Minn., says:—

"Some six years ago I suffered with rheumatism in my knees so painful I could get no relief, and I had to rub them for a moment's ease. Paine's Celery Compound cured me and eradicated the disease from my system. I had also been afflicted with kidney disease as most railroad men are, and I had catarrh so bad that my head ached and my eyes were inflamed with continual pain, and I could retain nothing but liquid food on my stomach. Today, thanks to Paine's Celery Compound, I think I am as healthy as any man that stands on the globe."

PARADES IN THE MINE REGION.

STRIKERS OUT IN FORCE, LOOKING WELL FED.

Banners Borne, Bearing Mottoes Uncomplimentary to President Baer of the Reading and Saying "They Cannot Bust the Union"—Thousands Turn Out.

WILKES-BARRE, Pa., Sept. 1.—The striking miners of this region to-day showed their strength in the Labor Day parades which took place in most of the towns, turning out thousands strong and carrying banners which expressed in terse sentences their sentiments.

Instead of looking as if they have been idle four months, the men looked sleek and comfortable. They walked with a springy step, and although they covered miles on the hot streets, were not unduly fatigued. Many of the locals had bands, for which they were able to pay, and many of them carried elaborate banners of silk. It was the greatest outpouring of miners since the inception of the union, and with them were representatives of almost every other union in the district.

The mottoes on the banners were interesting. "Mitchell and Victory" was the favorite. Others were: "Weigh our Coal as well as they weigh the Operators;" "Thanks for public sympathy, for the Public know our Rights;" "We have suffered many years;" "Morgan, play fair;" "What's the matter with John Mitchell? He's all right;" "We won't be white slaves any longer;" "We want a conference and Scale before we work;" "They cannot bust the Union that is just;" "The Jews had a Pharaoh, the miners have a Baer;" "As to our Leader, Mitchell, we follow where he leads;" "Blessed are they who hunger and thirst after Justice for they shall be filled;" "Mitchell we trust and Morgan can't bust us;" "The modern God, G. F. Baer;" "Conquer we must;" "Those who are not with us are against us;" "In your claws no longer, Mr. Baer."

To-day was marked by general idleness throughout the region and only one effort to continue the opening of collieries was made. This was at the Bliss of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, near this city, where the machinery in the breaker was tested and where a general resumption will occur to-morrow, the officials saying they will cut and ship coal.

Another colliery of the company may be opened to-morrow, but the officials will not say which, as arrangements are not completed. There was no effort to-day to interfere with the workers at any of the collieries, but an unknown non-union foreigner was badly beaten at Midvale and escaped with his clothes torn off and bleeding from many wounds.

Deputies are on guard to-night at the Dorrance and the Kingston No. 1 mines, where the strikers have pickets out to prevent men being concentrated.

SCRANTON, Pa., Sept. 1.—The greatest parade that northeastern Pennsylvania ever saw was the Labor Day procession here to-day. Twenty-thousand men were in line, three-fourths of whom were United miners.

The parade was marshalled by Hugh Franey, organizer of the Central Labor Union, and it required nearly two hours for it to pass. It was viewed by 30,000 or 40,000 persons gathered upon the sidewalks, many of them cheering the different organizations.

In the parade were many banners bearing signs. Some of those carried by the mine workers attracted much attention. The inscriptions on a majority of them contained uncomplimentary allusions to President Baer of the Reading railway.

One local had a banner bearing these words: "We will never soil these brawny hands until the victory is won," and "Let the Reading Baer howl; who cares for him?"

HAZELTON, Pa., Sept. 1.—At the labor mass meetings at Freeland and Hazleton to-day resolutions were adopted denouncing Gen. Gobin for his order to shoot rioting strikers and calling upon Gov. Stone to remove him. Four thousand men and boys participated in the Freeland Labor Day parade and 8,000 in Hazleton.

JUDGE SCORES RIOTERS.

Gen. Gobin Appears as Complainant in a Case in Schuylkill Court.

POTTSVILLE, Pa., Sept. 1.—Gen. Gobin, commanding the State troops in the anthracite region, appeared as complainant in the Schuylkill courts here to-day. Gen. Gobin charged Augustus Hartwig, a saloonkeeper of Tamaqua, with keeping a disorderly house. On the motion of District Attorney McLoughlin, the Court granted a rule on Hartwig to show cause why his license should not be revoked. Judge Marr, in charging the Grand Jury, composed largely of strikers, said:

The man who wants to work under existing conditions has a right to do so if he considers the remuneration is satisfactory to himself. He has this right, whether other men think him wrong or not. That is a question for himself, and the law will uphold and protect every man and all men who wish to labor. Not to protect such men would simlpy lead to riot and bloodshed. The Constitution suppresses such conditions and as this is not a country of mob law it is your duty to aid in every way possible to suppress such conditions when they arise."

Another Explosion in Scranton.

SCRANTON, Pa., Sept. 1.—There was another explosion at the National Washery of the North American Coal Company this morning, and as a result the south part of the boiler room was damaged. The officials of the company are somewhat alarmed at this persistent effort on the part of some foe to wreck their plant and have again increased the number of their guards

TWENTIETH CENTURY FUNDS.

$40,000,000 ALREADY RAISED BY THE CHURCHES.

Ten Millions More to Be Got and Every Indication That It Will Be Forthcoming—Half Contributed Here, Half Abroad—Regular Giving Not Diminished.

The *Church Economist* has collected statistics, showing the progress made in the collection of the Twentieth Century Funds, which were started all over the world for a number of special objects, such as the payment of church debts, the support of conference claimants, the purchase of the London Aquarium, so that British Methodists might have a headquarters, and the endowment of colleges. Already the funds have reached a total of $40,000,000 and, although there remains $10,000,000 yet to collect, there is no reason, in view of the success up to date, to apprehend any difficulty in completing the funds in the required time.

The statistics quoted in the current number of the *Church Economist* are those of the United Methodist Free Churches, the Wesleyan Methodists, the Congregationalists, the Baptist Union, the Methodist New Connexion, the Calvinistic Methodists, the Presbyterians in Canada and most bodies in the United States having the funds in hand. The figures come from the Revs. David Brook, J. H. Shakespeare and George Burroughs of England; the Rev. E. James Jones of Wales, and the Rev. Robert H. Warden of Toronto, as well as a number of clergymen in this country officially associated with the funds.

Although millions of dollars have been raised by these special efforts, they have in no way interfered with the regular contributions to missionary societies and to the support of churches. On the contrary, all religious societies show an increase in receipts, and there is hardly one that is not out of debt, a condition that has not obtained in years.

Abroad almost all of the results aimed at have been obtained; but, despite the fact that more religious bodies went into the work there than here, fully half of the $40,000,000 total is to be credited to America, the Methodists North alone having raised $17,000,000. Among Methodists the first to reach their goal in the collection of the funds were the Canadians. They started out after $1,000,000 and have raised that amount and $250,000 beside. The Canadien Presbyterians went after $1,000,000, too, and the Rev. Dr. Warden, treasurer and general agent of the fund, writes to the *Church Economist* that they have now reached $1,430,000. By the end of the present year he expects the total from Canadian Presbyterians to reach $1,600,000.

Wesleyans in England have secured $4,500,000 and the Congregationalists of England, who started after $2,700,000, report that they have $3,312,000 to their credit. It is interesting to note that the total expense of collecting this vast sum was $29,280, or considerably less than 1 per cent. of the total. When the movement began the debts on Congregational churches in England were $2,500,000. To-day almost all of this has been paid.

The United Methodist Free Churches of England undertook to raise 100,000 guineas. Within two years they have raised 104,000 guineas. The Baptists of Great Britain and Ireland placed their goal at $1,250,000 and are now within $250,000 of that amount. The Calvinistic Methodists aimed at $500,000, and now have $400,000 of it. Bible Christians aimed at $125,000, and besides raising it have also paid church debts amounting to $100,000.

A large part of the money raised by the British Baptists goes to a sustentation fund. This fund is a common purse, out of which every Baptist minister in Great Britain and Ireland shall receive a fixed minimum salary. Wealthy churches are at liberty to add to it; but when they add enough to make the total salary exceed $750 a year they must pay on such additional sum a graduated tax of from 25 to 35 per cent. to the fund.

A large part of the $4,500,000 raised by the English Wesleyans is to go for the purchase of the old London Aquarium, a stone's throw from Westminster Abbey. It is to be converted into a Wesleyan Church house and is to be the headquarters of the Wesleyans of the world.

SOLDIERS ON DUTY DESERT.

Imputation Made in West Virginia That They Were Fighting Fellow Laborers.

WHEELING, W. Va., Sept. 1.—Eleven soldiers of one company have deserted from the West Virginia National Guard, which is doing service in the New River coalfield. It is not improbable that reports to the effect that many others have stealthily left the camps are true, but the desertion of eleven Parkersburg men is known definitely.

Col. Morrison, commandant of the Second Regiment, has ordered the Sheriff of Wood county, the home of the deserters, to apprehend them as soon as possible.

The desertions have put a new and disagreeable phase on the strike situation. The soldiers have been taunted with the imputation that they were fighting fellow laboring men; in fact, the feeling against the National Guard is so strong in West Virginia that most labor unions prohibit their members from joining it.

The deserters, it is alleged, were dissatisfied with the duties they were called upon to perform in the field.

Gov. White is at Huntington to-day, having addressed the Labor Day crowd there. He says he will keep troops in the field a few days longer.

SHORTER WORK DAY GRANTED.

5,000 Men in Building Trades Get a Concession in Pennsylvania.

SHARON, Pa., Sept. 1.—A shorter work day was granted to-day to between 4,000 and 5,000 members of the building trades unions in the Shenango and Mahoning valleys. All branches of the trade except the bricklayers are affected and the latter organization secured satisfactory concessions from the contractors several months ago.

The men some time ago struck for higher wages and shorter working hours. The advance in wages was conceded then, but they were required to work nine hours. Beginning to-day eight hours will constitute a day's work. Notices to that effect were posted in Sharon, New Castle and Youngstown by the contractors.

10,000 Workingmen Parade in Newark.

Fully 10,000 men marched in the labor parade at Newark yesterday. Almost every trade was represented in the parade, which was under the management of the Essex Trades Council, the United Building Trades League and various independent labor organizations. The procession was fifty minutes passing the stand, where it was reviewed by the Mayor and other city officials. There were many industries actively represented in trucks and upon floats, and the horseshoers dropped quantities of hot horseshoes as souvenirs as their forge-laden wagon rumbled along. As a consequence there were many burned fingers nursed along the route. A number of banners expressed sympathy with the coal strikers.

Labor Day Parade of Queens Firemen.

With bands playing patriotic airs, 1,600 volunteer firemen of Queens marched through the streets of Jamaica yesterday. Twelve hundred visiting firemen came as the guests of the 400 active and veteran members of the Jamaica department to take part in the parade. Companies from Woodhaven, Flushing, Whitestone, Clarenceville, Morris Park, Floral Park, Richmond Hill, Hollis, Maspeth, Springfield and Union Course, besides the Jamaica department, were in line. The houses along the six-mile route of the procession were gay with flags and bunting. After the parade the visitors were entertained at dinner at the various firehouses

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JAMES MEANS' $2.50 SHOE
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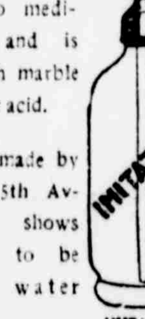

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36-INCH WATER MAIN BURSTS.

SALOON AND STABLE PARTLY UNDERMINED BY THE FLOOD.

Big Stream Hits the Subway in Upper Broadway—Uproots a Tree and Shuts Off the Water Supply of Upper-Floor Tenants in That Part of Town.

The 36-inch water main which supplies a large part of the upper West Side burst with a loud noise in Broadway between Ninety-fifth and Ninety-sixth streets shortly before 2 o'clock yesterday morning, flooding the Rapid Transit tunnel excavation at that point temporarily to a depth of four or five feet and causing a washout on the east side of the street. A saloon and an automobile storage shed were almost undermined. In consequence of the break thousands of families living above the third and fourth floors of apartment houses south of 118th street were without water up to midnight. People lower down were not so much affected, their needs being supplied by two smaller mains which paralleled the big one and which were not disturbed.

Policeman Coutant of the West 100th street station was on Broadway near Ninety-eighth street when he heard a report that sounded like an explosion. Running south he saw a sheet of water spurting in front of Bernard Kotte's saloon at 2548 Broadway, fully thirty feet into the excavation. By the time the gang of workers arrived, two hours later, and shut the gates to the main at 118th and Ninety-second streets, the flood had washed out a great hole east of the subway and extending several feet under W. G. Spencer's automobile shed and up to the foundation wall of Kotte's saloon. The remains of the sidewalk and sections of several dead gas and water pipes lay in the bottom of the pit, together with a large elm tree, which had stood in front of the shed. The foundations of two temporary frame footbridges over the excavation at Ninety-sixth street also had given away and these had partly tumbled into the hole. The water, after pouring into the subway, ran off through the Ninety-sixth street sewer, which was open. Soon after the flow was stopped the excavation was practically free from water, but the concrete bottom was covered with a deposit of mud and slime that it will take several days to remove.

Just what caused the break in the big pipe did not appear. The main was moved several months ago by Contractor Bradley's men from its old position under the street to its present location to facilitate the building of a Rapid Transit station at this point. The contractor's men have been blasting near the main recently.

Thief Chase Over Roofs.

Detective John Shea of the West 125th street station after an exciting chase over the roofs yesterday caught a flat thief who had entered and ransacked the apartments of John Staats at 155 West 142d street. The thief got two gold watches and other pieces of jewelry valued at $200.

Another tenant told Shea that the man was in the flat and the detective chased the man over the roofs of six houses.

The man was finally caught at 142d street and Lenox avenue. He had the jewelry in his pockets and admitted entering the place. He gave the name of John Nelson.

TWO MEN DROWNED AT ALBANY.

A Launch With a Pleasure Party Aboard Capsized by the Waves of a Steamer.

ALBANY, Sept. 1.—John Hewitt and Robert Carmichael of this city were drowned in the Hudson River last night. The two men were members of a pleasure party of ten who were in a launch, which was capsized by the swells from the steamer City of Troy. All of the occupants of the launch were thrown into the water. A lifeboat from the steamer saved eight of the men, while the steamer's searchlight played upon the waters where the launch turned over. It is said that some of the men were skylarking when the swells struck the launch, and that in consequence the boat, which was overloaded, was upset.

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Luxurious, all-the-year-round lounging furniture in finest of materials.

2, 3 and 5 Piece Mahogany Library Suites, $45.00 to $200.00, (former prices $64 to $288); upholstered in Leather, Velour, Denim, Tapestry and Damask.

Odd Sofas, $48.00 to $120.00, (former prices $60 to $156); upholstered in Tapestry, Velour and Mohair Plush.

Easy Chairs, $35.00 to $58.00, (former prices $48 to $80); upholstered in Velour and Mohair Plush.

Enameled Reed—brilliant Oriental tints interwoven with the natural strands. Artistic Pillows in cotton stuffs. Bargains on every floor, so promptly

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The truly marvelous cures of Asthma which are being effected by Dr. Schiffmann's Asthma Cure certainly call for notice.

Rev. G. L. Taylor, of Washburn, Ill., says: "Some 7 years ago my wife used several packages of your Asthma Cure which resulted in a permanent cure."

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