PRINCETON BIRDS ARE MOVING

SCOTT COLLECTION TAKEN TO THE WORTHINGTON GROUNDS.

Six Hundred of Them Packed Into Wicker Cages and Loaded on a Freight Car —The Macaws Made Trouble—Cat Watched the Departure With Regret.

W. E. D. Scott of Princeton, known as "Bird" Scott to the undergraduates of Old Nassau, moved his aviary yesterday to the new Worthington grounds above Delaware Water Gap. Rather, he packed up yesterday, got his 600 feathered treasures into wicker cages and loaded them on a freight car, along with barrels of bird seed and a whole chest of delicious, juicy meal worms, to jolly them along in case they got restless. The bird special was scheduled to move at early dawn this morning.

The story of the Worthington Society has already been told—how Mr. Scott has labored for years experimenting with live birds, and how C. C. Worthington saw his work and gave land and endowment for the perpetual day-by-day study of wild birds kept in a captivity that approaches freedom. The temporary buildings are all up on the Worthington grounds, ready for the present collection, and as many more as will be needed in exhaustive experiments.

The collection has been housed in a wing of a colonial house in Princeton. In one big room have lived such of the larger, birds as could be trusted to dwell together in peace—robins, woodthrushes, cat birds bobolinks, grosbeaks and the like. The tiny ones, such as snowbirds, weavers and lovebirds, have an attic room to themselves. Separated, too, are the canaries and goldfinches, and certain thrushes and starlings accomplished in song. The collection, by the way, is remarkably strong in singers from all the five continents, bird song being a hobby of the owner.

In the early morning Mr. Scott, the artist member of his staff, Bruce Horsfall, and a bird expert from New York unpacked several hundred wicker cages and got busy. The larger birds were first in line. The shutters of the flying cages were closed, and the cracks stuffed with cloth. This mean trick on the birds worked to perfection. Robin and thrush and grosbeak sang their good night song and scurried for the perches. As the last shutter was closed they hopped up and tucked their heads under their wings.

Still they didn't rest well. The general opinion seemed to be that it was a short time between nights. When the catching party entered the cages the birds showed their uneasiness by flying about with a terrible squawking. Then Mr. Scott did some expert work in bird catching. He would reach up with one hand and scoop them in as a shortstop takes a hot one off the bat. It looked like a fatal proceeding for the bird, but when Mr. Scott pulled down his hand, there it would lie, perfectly passive, blinking its black eyes. Just to show how he had hypnotized it, Mr. Scott would open his fingers gently and show the bird lying on its back in the hollow of his hand, still under the impression that it was held.

They had a two hour job with the larger birds. When these were all stowed away in wicker, the cages were done up in brown paper. This produced the night effect again, and the birds stopped fluttering and squawking and went peacefully to sleep.

They started for the flying house of the smaller birds, when the red macaw and the blue macaw, hoodlums of the Scott collection, got loose and raise a rough house. These two giant parrots, as gaudy outside as they are tough within, have no thought in life but to caress each other and to destroy everything within reach with their pipe-wrench bills. They've already eaten away all the wainscot of their room.

"What's the matter?" said the red one.

"All right," said the blue. These are all the words they know, and when they say them it means mischief. At once they flew out and began to eat up the stairs. They'd picked a hole in one step when a parrot became alarmed at the voice of the blue one, which sounds like a rusty horse-pistol.

This parrot knows only two words. He learned them from a sailor. He flew to the ceiling and clung with one foot to chandelier and repeated those two words at the top of his voice. Two nuns from the convent down the street who passed the house just then clapped their hands over their ears. Mr. Scott caught the macaws with a loop and put them back on their perch, both screaming like rusty saws.

In the song room is an Indian thrush, one of the sweetest singers on earth, and one of the many birds called "bulbul" in the Orient. His good-night tune is five liquid notes exactly like the opening notes of "Good Morning, Carrie." Song birds are great mimics, and all the bluejays, Himalayan bulbuls, thrushes, grosbeaks, and all the others in that room have adopted it for an evensong. So when the lights were turned off the whole troupe sang "Good Morning, Carrie," like a minstrel troupe.

All these birds, which have been petted into tameness, took the moving quietly. It is no new thing for most of them. The bulbul, for instance, came all the way from the Himalayas down to Calcutta, over seas to England, and then to New York and Princeton. They took it like old stagers.

The snowbirds were the most obstreperous of the little people, although the green lovebirds did a lot of fluttering, and the tiny Chinese parrots protested vigorously. Yet they all went to sleep like good birds when the cages were wrapped up.

From the macaws to the tiniest canary they were aboard by 6 o'clock, all but the white paroquet. He is a showy fellow, with light lemon underwings and a white crest like an Indian's war bonnet, which he jerks up erect whenever he gets excited or talks. The pet of the whole menagerie, he will be moved on his owner's shoulder.

The remarkable Scott cat, which has been taught never to enter the bird house and obeys orders, viewed all these proceedings from the doorway. As the last cage was moved away she licked her chops and looked sad.

Along with other paraphernalia there goes to the Worthington estate a set of specially made phonographs. These are to be used in studying the imitative factor in bird song, a special line of investigation with Mr. Scott. He has made his collection strong in singers, not for the pleasure of it, but for purely scientific purposes. He has nearly all the world's most famous singers, except the nightingale.

To find how far imitation goes in forming the vocabulary of birds, he will take young broods, put them in special sound proof cages and let them hear no bird note except a certain simple combination played on the phonograph. If they learn and cling to that song—which will be intentionally foreign to their native note—it will show that imitation and not instinct governs the song in that species.

"It won't be quite conclusive," says Mr. Scott, "because there is the disturbing factor of captivity and man's presence to be reckoned with. Science, which takes nothing for granted, will have to check off my results with experiments on free birds."

Another thing which the institute is going after is the moot question of mutation. De Vries, the Swedish botanist, hit the theory of natural selection a hard jolt a few years ago by declaring that species had originated spontaneously under his observation. He conducted his experiments with one plant—the evening primrose.

"If mutation, the spontaneous creation of one species from another, occurs in birds we hope to be able to find cases," said Mr. Scott yesterday. "It may take a hundred years or two hundred. I can hardly hope for such a result in my lifetime. But the work has been so founded that it will be perpetual and science can wait for results."

So the whole 600, soon to be swelled to 1,000 or more, are being unloaded this morning into flying cages as big as a house, where they will play at freedom and rear their broods as scientific experiments.

LIVE TOPICS ABOUT TOWN.

Not many of those who pass the tiny frame house on the southeast corner of Greenwich and Franklin streets know its interesting history. The house was erected rather more than a century ago in almost its present form, the only change being that the ground floor rooms have been converted into small shops. It was built originally as a farmhouse and stood far from any habitation on the Greenwich road.

But the place is interesting chiefly because it is connected with one of the most sensational murder cases that ever stirred New York. The daughter of the house went riding with a man who boarded there. He returned alone. Her body was found several days later in an old well. For lack of evidence the jury that tried the man acquitted him, but he was a social outcast afterward.

As is usual in such cases the house soon had the reputation of being haunted.

The metamorphosis of New York is fast eliminating many of its quaint nooks and corners, so numerous in former years.

In Sixth avenue, near Tenth street, there is an opening about ten feet wide in the line of buildings. Peeping through this gateway the observer will see a cosy little triangular court lined with little old-fashioned brick houses. The view suggests one of the quaint corners of London. It is called Milliken place.

Just around the corner of Tenth street another odd *cul de sac* runs. It possesses the same style of houses and has not changed in appearance in many years. It is named Patchen place.

Don't expect too much explanation of the elevated railroad guard. Four women boarded an uptown Sixth avenue train the other night. There seemed to be a lack of harmony in the quartet. One finally beckoned the brass buttoned minion in, and asked:

"Does this train go to Harlem?"

"Yis, mum."

With a look of triumph the questioner settled back in her seat. But the other three were not satisfied, and again the guard was called.

"We wish to get out when we reach Harlem. Please tell us when we do."

"Sure, Harlem's a big spot. Where do yez want to git out?"

"We'll get out at 129th street."

"Yez can't" [contemptuously].

"Is there another train for Harlem?" [indignantly].

"I think there's wan behind."

And at the next station the four passed out to wait for a Harlem train stopping at 129th street.

To advertise a certain make of corsets a Harlem department store has recently engaged a woman who stands in the window and demonstrates the advantage of wearing that particular kind of corset by putting it on and taking it off again. It may be queer, but the demonstrations attract more men than women.

One of the downtown poolrooms lost $1,200 on Saturday all through a tip spread by a redheaded negro. He turned up about 4 o'clock in the afternoon and announced that he had had a dream about a horse which was to run in the sixth race at Chicago.

"Ah doan know anyt'ing 'bout hit, neither," said the negro, "but Ah sho'ly saw him come in foist in mah dream. He won by a haid."

"What's the name of the horse?" a dozen players demanded.

"Ah done almost fohgit it," said the darkey, "but it war de King of somep'n."

"King Ellsworth?" asked a score.

"Yep siree," shouted the tipster in glee, "that am de horse Ah saw in mah dream all right, honey."

When the card on the sixth race at Chicago went up, King Ellsworth's price was quoted at 5, 8-5 and 7-10 across the board.

"Git abo'd, boys," the darkey shouted. "He's a shuah winner. Ah know it. Ah seen it in mah dream."

Everybody in the room, but a few of the educated, accepted the darkey's tip. They bet on the Flying Torpedo.

When the race was run King Ellsworth simply romped home. Flying Torpedo finished last. The room lost $1,200 on the race.

"Say, Jimmy," remarked the manager to the doorkeeper, "when that coon comes in again wit' a dream soak him one fer me."

New methods of business multiply daily. A firm of wholesale grocers now invites its customers from all over the country to lunch occasionally when in town, the firm paying the "freight." The visitors are first shown through every part of the firm's factory. Then they lunch on the things they have just seen prepared for the market. The factory is neatness itself, and a tour through it has a tendency to enhance the appetite of the visitor. The country merchant is invariably impressed and is disposed afterward to push the sale of the goods he has seen prepared.

"Those cards indicate how the election is going," said the candy stand keeper in a ferryhouse, pointing to the cards bearing Roosevelt and Parker buttons.

"I have only sold eight of the dozen Parker buttons on that card, and it was the first card I put up. I have already sold one Roosevelt card—that is, twelve buttons—and ten from that card hanging up."

"Many buttons being sold this year?" the commuter inquired.

"No. The demand for them is falling off every year," was the reply. "Only rabid partisans wear a political button nowadays."

After all the ages in which architecture has been a growing science, it is curious to note the obsessions of the architectural mind as exemplified in some of the city buildings. For years brown sandstone was the favorite building material for the homes of the well to do. It was used regardless of the fact that it was unfitted to stand the climatic changes of New York. The soft marble stairs of an up to date skyscraper on Park row have already worn perceptibly thin, and the marble footway outside of the Stewart Building at Broadway and Chambers street has been worn into deep grooves by the myriad feet that have passed over it. An uptown hotel, the Fifth Avenue, has checked the wear on its marble steps by putting down corrugated india rubber to protect them from the never ending procession of human beings.

Among the prisoners arraigned in Special Sessions yesterday was a negro charged with driving a load of fertilizer, uncovered, along the street.

"How do you plead, guilty or not guilty?" the clerk asked him.

"I doan know," replied the negro.

Just then the man's employer walked up. There was a whispered conversation and then the negro said he would plead guilty.

"Ten dollars fine," Justice Zeller announced, "or three days in prison."

There was another whispered conversation between negro and employer, out of which was heard:

"Sh'll do it, boss, foh $5, an' not a cent less."

The employer peeled off $5 from a wad of greenbacks and handed it to the negro, who started for the Tombs smiling. The employer left the courtroom smiling, also.

"And that's how the city is swindled," remarked the clerk.

An old Broadway hotel is abandoning its private steam plant and substituting for it electric power entirely. New electric elevators are to be installed and an electrically operated refrigerating plant of large capacity is to take the place of the plant now operated by steam. The change comprehends the installation of no less than twenty-five separate pieces of electrically operated machinery.

DECISION MAY CAUSE STRIKE.

JUDGE GRAY'S FINDINGS NOT LIKED BY NON-UNION MINERS.

Said That They Will Take the Check Weighman Question Into Court—The Judge Admits That Umpire's Decision Was Not Binding—Unionists Pleased.

SCRANTON, Pa., Sept. 26.—The miners of Scranton and vicinity are greatly jubilant to-night over the decision of Judge Gray on the check weighman matter, which was received here to-day by Secretary Nicholls of the Conciliation Board. Mr. Nicholls, who is also president of district No. 1, was smiling and gay this evening, and said that he was naturally gratified over the decision, but it was too early to discuss it for publication. He needed time to read it over more carefully. The operators refused to a man to discuss the decision in any way. It is clear that they are greatly disappointed in it.

Briefly, the decision of the court is this: Check weighmen and check docking bosses should be employed wherever a majority of contract miners petition for them. The wages of the check weighmen and the check docking bosses shall be fixed, collected and paid by the miners, in such manner as the miners by a majority vote shall decide. The officials at the mines should cooperate with the miners in the appointment and the paying of such check weighmen and check docking bosses, and no assignments of earnings for that purpose were necessary under the decision of the Anthracite Strike Commission.

Judge Gray's decision is six thousand words in length, and it thoroughly discusses all the points that have arisen in this now celebrated controversy. The issue was raised last summer by the Ontario and Western Railway Company, and at one time the dispute became so serious that a strike of the 40,000 mine employees of the district was about to be declared. This was averted by a few politic moves on the part of the operators.

Judge Gray says that the Anthracite Strike Commission attached much importance to the appointment of check docking bosses, and, therefore, it must not be supposed that they would do any such nonsensical thing as to provide that there must be assignments of earnings before the pay of these officials could be collected proportionately from the earnings of the men. "Not only," he adds, "would such a situation be unequal and unfair to a majority of the miners, but it would neutralize the moral effect sought to be attained by the commission in allaying the discontent, suspicion and bad feeling recognized as the result of the one-sided method of keeping the miners' accounts by engendering bitterness of feeling and unfriendly relations among the miners themselves." He then says that no such assignments should be asked for, and none should be given, as they were unnecessary.

Judge Gray decides that the operators were right in their contention that the decision of Umpire Wright in the matter was without binding effect, because, he says, it was never referred to him by the conciliation board, and until it was it was not properly before him and whatever he said or did in the premises had no legal force.

He negatived the contention of the operators, however, that the umpire could not reverse a decision of the conciliation board, once it had been rendered. Judge Gray says that the umpire's decision would have to go in any case that had been referred to him, it matters not what the decision was.

MAUCH CHUNK, Pa., Sept. 26.—That the decision of Judge Gray in the check weighman controversy will result in a great deal of trouble, and probably a strike, in the Lackawanna region is the opinion expressed this evening by one of the oldest and best informed coal operators in the anthracite region. He says that the check weighman and the check docking boss will be selected by the union, and that they will naturally be strong union men. This fact, he declares, will militate against the non-union men, and there will be constant ruptures. Continuing, he said:

"Judge Gray is not to be criticised. He acted as he deemed judicious and in conformity with the fifth award of the strike commission. The great trouble with the latter body, and with Judge Gray, is that they have dealt with the miners' union in the same manner as they would a body of representative business men, trusting them not to abuse any of the privileges granted. Experience has proved to other bodies of men that such a course is foolhardy. Events in the Lackawanna region during the next six months will amply justify this assertion."

POTTSVILLE, Pa., Sept. 26.—It is said here this evening that non-union men will promptly take the check weighman question into court, as was indicated by Judge Gray in his decision that they have a right to do. The first deduction made by any operator from the wages of a non-union man will be the signal of a suit. Judge Gray's decision will serve to bolster up the mine workers' organization for a time, which, as shown by the convention held in Ashland the past week, is a mere shell, 20,000 miners in Shamokin and Mount Carmel alone dropping out of the union and refusing to pay their dues.

MOSAIC WORKERS GET TO WORK.

Tile Layers Will Be Next, It's Said—Unions Confess the Strike Lost.

The Mosaic Workers' Union, another of the Building Trades alliance organizations, has quit the Alliance and has signed the arbitration agreement of the employers' association. Its members return to work to-day.

The news of this latest secession was an unsuspected blow to the alliance yesterday. The mosaic workers had demanded an increase in wages and had made other conditions which would have made a settlement with the employers impossible. These conditions were withdrawn. The alliance leaders looked gloomy after their meeting. They had heard also there that the Tile Layers' Union was likely to be the next union to go.

The alliance appointed a committee to go around the buildings to-day and report exactly in what condition they found them.

The tile layers' representatives were in conference with the employers yesterday. A meeting of the union was held in the afternoon, but the leaders refused to state what had been done. At the Building Trades Club the employers were in fine spirits. They declined to say anything about the tile layers specifically, but spoke as if that trade would break away from the Alliance at any time.

A delegate of a well known union in the Building Trades Alliance admitted yesterday that the unions had now no hope of winning their strike.

"As matters stand now," he said, "the sooner the unions which are standing out get in out of the wet, the better. The longer they stay out, the fewer of their members will find work. It is a repetition of what happened last year, only it will happen more quickly."

ASSAULTED FOR NOT STRIKING.

Cooper Who Was Beaten for Refusing to Go Out Prefers Charges.

William Geherty, a cooper, was arraigned in the Second Criminal Court, Jersey City, yesterday on a charge of atrocious assault and battery preferred by Henry Fahrenholz, a fellow workman employed at the heidt cooperage factory in Fairmount avenue. He was held for examination tomorrow.

Fahrenholz said he refused to join in a strike at the cooperage because his family needed every dollar he could earn. He offended the strikers, he said, and three of them attacked him in a barber shop on Saturday night as he was getting a shave. He was cut twice in the head and once in the hand.

Martin Killeen and Edward Manning were also arrested on suspicion of being implicated in the assault.

HELD UP BY MASKED MEN.

Chicago Restaurant Invaded by Three Armed Thieves.

CHICAGO, Sept. 26.—Three armed thieves held up the restaurant of E. A. Ricketts early to-day, secured $35 and a diamond ring, and fled. The hold-up was one of the boldest and best executed of the recent series. Ricketts and Henry Fisher, his cook, were alone in the restaurant and lunchroom when three men with handkerchiefs bound over their faces stepped into the place, pointed their revolvers toward them and ordered them to throw up their hands.

Two of the robbers kept Ricketts and Fisher covered with their revolvers while the third did the searching. They took $30 in cash and a diamond ring from Ricketts and $5 in cash from the cook.

IN THE FOOTBALL WORLD.

New Columbia Tackle Downs Coach Morley —French Count to Try for Yale Team.

Coach Morley discovered a promising new man in yesterday's football practice at Columbia in Helmrich from New Rochelle High School. To illustrate some of his points Morley went into the game himself. Soon after, when he had got through the team and had a clear field but for Helmrich, the newcomer tackled him so ably and so hard that Morley had his breath knocked out. As soon as he was able to speak he said, panting hard, "Fine tackle, fine tackle, good work."

The scrub team scored on the 'varsity for the first time this season yesterday when Lindau tallied on a hurdle. The 'varsity soon after made things even on a touchdown neatly made by Duell. Metzenthin then, with a pretty goal from the field, put the tally to 9-5 for the first team, where it remained throughout the twenty minutes practice.

There was no lack of coaches to direct the work of the candidates. Coach Morley was assisted by Harold Weekes, who helped the half backs; Dave Smythe, who instructed the tackles; William Erb, who gave the quarter backs some pointers, and W. C. Slocovitch, coaching the ends. Carter's punting was especially good, and he several times kicked over fifty yards. Five new men reported for practice yesterday, and more are expected to-day, as college opens to-morrow. The new candidates were McKee, formerly of Trinity College, Helmrich of New Rochelle High School, Beal of Suwanee University, Kruger, a novice from the sophomore class, and McCollom, an end part of last season. McCollom and McKee are the most promising of these men.

CAMBRIDGE, Sept. 26.—The Harvard football squad had its first scrimmage of the season this afternoon, the first and second elevens playing a five minute game, in which the 'varsity was once held for downs after gaining but fifteen yards. The playing was not very good, there being considerable fumbling. There were sixty-eight men out this afternoon, a number of new men reporting. Don Nichols, left half back on the 'varsity eleven last year, joined the work. Fred Leatherbee, captain of the freshmen eleven last fall, worked with the half backs. Sibley, a guard on the freshmen eleven last year, and Parker, the big 210-pound freshman from Milton Academy, were put with the line men. Parker looks like a first class player, for in spite of his weight he is full of energy and fight. Other men to come out were Mahoney, quarter on the second last year; Pruyn and Forbes, both sub ends last fall; Louis Morris, half back on the second last year, and Hall, left end on the '07 eleven. Ted Meier, last year's left tackle, was added to the cripples. He has an abscess on his foot, caused by the rubbing of a shoe.

ITHACA, Sept. 26.—The Cornell football squad took a slump to-day. That practice on Percy Field was listless may have been due to the weather, for the afternoon was cold and rainy. A twenty minute scrimmage was held, in which neither eleven scored. To-day's work showed the team to be in poor shape for the game with Colgate on Wednesday.

The only brightening feature of to-day's work was the return of Costello, last year's big guard. He will very likely take his old position, although he was tried at full back for a time to-day. The training table was started to-night with but six players. They were Capt. Lynch, Cook, Dana, Rice, Costello and Halliday.

Three 'varsity men joined the squad at New York University yesterday. Miller, an all-round athlete and promising candidate for right tackle; Ray Hulsart, quarter on last year's team, and Coe, the big guard, were in their togs for the first time this season. Among the promising candidates from the freshman class who appeared was Mowen, from the University of North Carolina. He is a fast man and should give the men trying for end a hard tussle. One more man was added to the hospital list. Cragin was hurt in a scrimmage and will be out of the game for a few days. The scrimmage work was short, but hard and fast. Reynolds played centre and Raldiris was shifted from centre to left guard. Raldiris is rather light for a guard, only weighing 170 pounds, but he has great strength and aggressiveness. Behind the line, Schroeder, the freshman from Concordia School, played in Cragin's place at right half. Ray Hulsart was in his old place at quarter and kept the team on the jump in his usual style. Perry, the Barnard School man, is making a fine fight for an end and will probably make good before the season is over.

NEW HAVEN, Sept. 26.—Count Louis M. de Vallombrosa de Mores of Paris, France, a 200 pound nobleman, is to try for the Yale football team. He will enter the lists to try for guard or centre and will, if he develops, add to the list of heavy men, of which Yale has too few this season. The Count is studying in the Sheffield Scientific School, and though he has never played football he has plenty of sand and stands a very good chance, considering the scarcity of material.

PRINCETON, Sept. 26.—Owing to the heat to-day the Tiger football squad had a rather spiritless practice. No touchdown was scored by either eleven and much fumbling marred the game. Dutcher, the big guard, who was prevented from playing last year by conditions in his studies, has now worked them off and has reported for practice. Martin, a sophomore, was tried at guard and acquitted himself fairly well, although he is a trifle light for the place. About thirty candidates for the freshmen football eleven came out to-day and will be under the supervision of Nat Poe, quarter on the Tiger team in 1897. This is an unusually large number of candidates for this team and indications point to very strong eleven this fall.

TIVERTON WINS OHIO STAKE.

Favorites Successful in Grand Circuit Races at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 26.—The Ohio Stake, for 2:09 class trotters, purse $5,000, was the feature of the opening of the Grand Circuit meeting at Oakley Park here to-day. Tiverton, the heavily played favorite, won the race in straight heats, never being in any danger. In the 2:14 class trot Redwood, after finishing third to Millard Sanders in the first heat, easily took the other three heats. Angus Pointer, the favorite in the 2:20 pace, won in straight heats from Morning Star. Bon Voyage had very little trouble winning the two-year-old event from Libretto and The Phantom, who divided second and third money.

2:20 class, pacing; purse, $2,000:

Angus Pointer, b. g., by Sidney Pointer (Geers)	1	1	1	
Morning Star, b. g. (McDonald)	5	2	2	
Fantine, b. m. (Jones)	4	3	3	
Bad News, b. g. (Wilson)	2	5	dis	
Peruna, b. g. (Murphy)	3	4	dis	

Time, 2:08¾, 2:04¾, 2:05¼.

2:09 class, trotting; The Ohio, purse, $5,000:

Tiverton, b. g., by Galileo Rex (Andrews)	1	1	1	
George G., b. g. (Geers)	2	2	2	
Dr. Strong, gr. g. (Spear)	6	3	3	
John Taylor, gr. g. (D. Wilson)	3	4	4	
Knox's Gelatine King, b. g. (Trout)	4	6	5	
Marion Wilkes, b. m. (McDonald)	5	5	6	
Angiola, b. m. (Ames)	7	7	7	

Time, 2:08¼, 2:09¼, 2:08¼.

2:14 class, trotting; purse, $1,500:

Redwood, b. g., by Nor Wood (Burns)	3	1	1	1
Millard Sanders, b. g. (Merrifield)	1	2	8	3
Lady Patchle, b. m. (Ecker)	4	4	2	2
Tom Miller, Jr., b. s. (Chandler)	2	3	5	5
Enchantress, ch. m. (McCarthy)	6	7	3	4
Free Silver, b. s. (Demarest)	7	5	4	8
Kinley Mack, b. s. (Benyon)	5	10	7	7
Wild Winton, br. g. (Cares)	9	6	6	6
Dorothea, br. m. (C. Wilson)	8	9	10	dis
Norrita, ch. m. (Snow)	10	8	9	dis
Hopper, blk. g. (Snyder)	dis			
Governor McCauley, b. g. (Walker)	dis			

Time, 2:14, 2:12¼, 2:12½, 2:12¼.

Trotting for foals of 1902; purse, $3,000:

Bon Voyage, b. c., by Expedition (Marvin)	1	1
Libretto, b. c. (Curtiss)	2	3
The Phantom, blk. c. (Van Meter)	3	2
Rosa Bell, b. f. (H. Jones)	dis	
Elmford, b. c. (Thayer)	dis	
Rumsey, blk. g. (Chandler)	dis	
Wigman, blk. c. (Thomas)	dis	

Time, 2:17¾, 2:18¾.

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This cigar is made by skilled Cuban cigarmakers in Key West, of carefully selected leaf grown in the Vuelta Abajo District of Cuba, where the world's best tobacco grows.

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TALKS ON INDUSTRIAL PEACE.

IT CAN'T COME BY LEGISLATION, SAYS SAM GOMPERS.

He Believes in Organization on Both Sides —Asked About Incorporating Trades Unions—Roosevelt Praised at an International Meal at the Astor.

Members of the Interparliamentary Union interested in industrial matters and the French labor delegates sent here to investigate industrial conditions were entertained at luncheon at the Hotel Astor yesterday by the executive committee of the National Civic Federation. English Members of Parliament, United States Senators and Congressmen, French Deputies, members of the German Reichstag and representatives of Italy, Belgium, Austria, the Netherlands, Sweden, Switzerland and many other countries were there.

Senator Clark of Montana, representing capital, sat cheek by jowl with President Samuel Gompers of the American Federation of Labor, and all were at peace. The Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott said grace, and Oscar S. Straus presided.

There were many speeches. First Mr. Straus proposed the health of "all the sovereigns whose distinguished representatives are here to promote the great cause of international peace." Then Thomas Lough, M. P., gave the health of President Roosevelt. He said:

"We who are visitors here, after a few days, regard him as a ruler of one of the mightiest powers of the earth, who has taken a more distinct step in the interests of peace perhaps than any other Power has taken. He is not only a great ruler himself, but is a worthy representative of a great line of rulers.

Then Mr. Straus described the aims of the Civic Federation, paying more compliments to Mr. Roosevelt. He concluded:

We will heartily join hands with you in cementing a mighty power for securing industrial peace; uniting the wage earners and the wage payers, the employers, the employees and the general public, confederating the industrial forces of our several countries for the people's welfare, happiness and peace under an International Civic Federation. [Applause.]

Congressman Richard Bartholdt, president of the Interparliamentary Union, congratulated the Civic Federation on the work it had done, and made this declaration in regard to labor arbitration:

A bill is pending in the Congress of the United States providing for industrial arbitration and it has been referred to the Committee on Labor, of which I have the honor to be a member. This bill would have been considered even in the last session had it not been for the fact that the Eight Hour bill consumed practically all of the time at the disposal of that committee. For one, I am frank to state here and now that if the great Civic Federation, in whose judgment I have implicit confidence, and in which both sides are properly represented, will say to me that they are in favor of such legislation, I am ready to support it in the next session of the House of Representatives. [Applause.]

Law must be substituted for physical force wherever it can be done. This is the demand of the interests of civilization and humanity, and a condition *sine qua non* of social peace and general prosperity. [Great applause.]

W. Randal-Cremer, M. P., who was introduced as "the prince of peace and the pioneer of arbitration, national and international," said he had been nearly fifty years a trades unionist and was one still. He described the lockout for five months of 100,000 men in London in 1859 and characterized strikes and lockouts of this kind as acts of folly, if not of madness, on both sides. Of President Roosevelt he said:

At the White House we received no ambiguous answer when we went to make a plea for international peace. In the old country when we go to those in power we are told that the idea is good, and then a big "but" comes in. It is nothing but "but." President Roosevelt had no buts. He promised to do everything possible in the interests of industrial peace and he will keep his promise. He spoke in a dignified, decisive way, straight out from the shoulder. There was no ambiguity about him.

Samuel Gompers disagreed with a previous speaker as to the way in which industrial peace could be brought about. It could not be by law, he said.

In the last analysis industrial peace is determined by the conditions of labor. I believe in the organization of capital as well as labor.

Senator Paul Strauss, speaking in French, said that peace between capital and labor must be the precursor of peace between nations. Prof. Hoffman of the German Reichstag spoke in German to the same effect.

Prof. E. Cicotti, Deputy from Italy, spoke in English. He said that trades unions were merely a means to an end.

Charles Stewart Smith, ex-president of the Chamber of Commerce, made the American labor delegates wince by saying that he was in favor of the incorporation of trades unions.

"I ask Mr. Gompers," he said, "if it were not better that the trades unions be incorporated so as to be on the same plane with the employers as to contracts, and so that there will be a guarantee that contracts made by labor unions will be kept."

The other speakers included Emile Vandervelde, Deputy from Belgium, and representatives of the Governments of most of the other countries represented. Mr. Strauss asked for volunteer speakers later, but there was none.

HIS WIFE BEGGED HIM NOT TO GO,

But Lewis Luce of Ithaca Went on a Pleasure Excursion and Was Drowned.

ITHACA, N. Y., Sept. 26.—With a premonition that some harm would come to her husband, Mrs. Lewis Luce begged him not to go on a pleasure excursion on Cayuga Lake, yesterday afternoon. Luce went, nevertheless. While he was returning home on the steamer Hiawatha, Lyce went down into the engine room to see the engineer. When coming up the ladder to the deck his foot caught on the top step and he was thrown overboard. In the darkness all efforts to rescue him were unavailing and the body sank in deep water. It has not yet been recovered.

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YOUNG WIFE A SUICIDE.

Mystery as to Reason Why Mrs. Belsinger Killed Herself With Gas.

Mrs. Bertha Belsinger, the wife of Harry P. Belsinger, a travelling salesman, committed suicide at their home in the Valencia Court apartments, at 319 West Ninety-fifth street, on Sunday night. She was a pretty woman of twenty-eight and was apparently in the best of health and spirits when last seen alive. No cause for her act is known to the police, and the family refuse to discuss the matter.

Mrs. Belsinger's husband was away at the time, but her father-in-law and his wife were with her during the day. In the evening they went out, leaving Mrs. Belsinger alone. They returned at about 11 and a short time afterward Philip Belsinger, the father-in-law, went into the bathroom, where he was horrified to find Mrs. Belsinger lying in the bathtub dead. A rubber tube attached to the gas jet was tied to her mouth with a handkerchief and the gas was turned on.

A doctor who was summoned declared that the young woman had been dead some time. The Coroner was notified, and when the police learned of the suicide, at 5 o'clock the next morning, they found that a permit had been given for the burial of the body.

DEAD IN PARK LAKE.

Michael Harburger Had Left a Note Saying He Would Kill Himself.

The body of Michael Harburger, 80 years old, of 123 East Eighty-second street, was found in the large lake, near Seventy-fourth street, in Central Park, at 11 o'clock yesterday forenoon.

A general alarm was sent out for Harburger on Sunday evening. He left his home without speaking to any one, and a note was found in which he declared his intention of committing suicide.

The body was identified by members of the family and taken home. Mr. Harburger was a retired merchant. As far as can be learned he had no troubles. The family thinks he was demented.

Marine Hospital Patient a Suicide.

John Kelly, a sailor, 54 years old, who had been a patient in the United States Marine Hospital on Staten Island for three years, got out of a third story window of the hospital yesterday morning and jumped to the ground, a distance of thirty-five feet. His skull was fractured and he was dead when picked up. He was suffering from tuberculosis. He became delirious Sunday night and had to be tied to his cot. He managed to release himself yesterday morning.

Fines for Impure Milk.

Justices Zeller, McKean and Deuel disposed of 149 cases in Special Sessions in two hours yesterday, an unprecedented record. All the charges were of violation of the Sanitary Code, and fines aggregating $2,000 were imposed and paid. Where second offences were proved the offenders were sent to the Tombs for short terms. A majority of the offenders were milk and grocery dealers chaged with adulterating milk or having impure milk for sale.

The Bushwell Tannery Burned.

OLEAN, N. Y., Sept. 26.—The Buswell & Hubbard tannery of the American Hide and Leather Company was burned to-day. The loss is about $100,000, fully covered by insurance. Nearly 200 men are thrown out of employment. The cause of the fire is unknown.

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