DR. J. H. PRYOR IS DISGUSTED.

RESIGNS AS SUPERINTENDENT OF TUBERCULOSIS HOSPITAL.

Tired of the "Vicious Centralization of Power" in Fiscal Supervisor Bender and of Being Associated With a Board of Trustees Who Are Only Figureheads.

SARANAC LAKE, N. Y., July 9.—In speaking of his resignation as resident physician of the State Hospital for Tuberculosis, Dr. John H. Pryor said:

"I resigned last March, but no action whatever was taken on my resignation, and I have now asked to be relieved immediately. I shall leave this institution on the 15th of this month and take up my residence and the practise of medicine in Saranac Lake. My reasons for resigning are that I am tired of the shackles involved in State institutional work as it is at present carried on in New York. There is infinitely too much red tape, which has grown in the course of years and has been supplied largely by clerks. I am tired of the vicious centralization of power in the hands of one man, such power as is possessed by the fiscal supervisor, H. H. Bender. I am tired of being associated with a board of trustees of a State institution who no longer legislate, but merely meet and act as figureheads. Only Dickens could properly appreciate the humor presented by the situation.

"I am disgusted—and I measure my words when I say disgusted—with the results of the civil service as administered in this State. The Civil Service Commission, or rather its clerks, seems able to furnish me with everything I do not want and nothing I do want in the way of assistants. A superintendent is held responsible for the entire management of his institution, but all his employees have to do is to pass an examination which, so far as it can show their fitness for the positions they hold, is a complete farce. I do not hesitate in saying that the time is past when a superintendent of a State institution in New York State can feel that the direction of the institution is in reality in his hands, and the time is approaching rapidly when no physician of any professional standing will accept a position in a State institution.

"It must be assumed that I was selected to fill the position I have held in this institution on account of my knowledge of tuberculosis and its treatment, but my work here has been work that required peculiar executive ability rather than medical knowledge. The building, the State sanitarium here, is really a barrack, according to the confession of the men who designed it. It is a botch architecturally and has been criticized severely by qualified judges who have visited it from similar institutions from all the States of the Union. Yet it is admitted by all authorities on the matter that this sanitarium leads, when its age is taken into consideration—first, in the number of curable cases treated, and, secondly, in the results obtained.

"After a short rest it is my intention to write a series of articles on the methods used in conducting a State sanitarium. I will give actual facts, and they are certainly such as to astonish the outside public. These facts must be known. They should have been exposed by the State Board of Charities, but that honorable body indulges principally in garrulity and in liberal promises that it will do something some day.

"There should be 120 patients in this sanitarium, but with the present appropriation the only way in which it is possible to provide for more than 100 patients is by actually reducing the food supply of each inmate. When I have been required to take more patients than maintenance was provided for, I was advised to, as it was expressed, put the matter up to Mr. Bender and he would be obliged to allow necessary expenses, even if they would create a deficit in his department. But H. H. Bender had refused to allow $1,000 that was absolutely required for maintenance, and it became plain that fourteen patients who had not yet recovered would have to be discharged. This may be taken as an illustration of the economy boasted of by Mr. Bender. At the present time 175 patients could be accommodated here with ample room, and the only added expense would be the additional food required and the services of a few more waitresses.

"The sanitarium has cost $250,000 and it is given up to 100 patients. It should be remembered that the cities and counties from which the patients are sent pay two-thirds of the cost of their maintenance in the institution, so that the added direct cost to the State for the seventy-five additional patients would be comparatively small, and this trifling increase is not allowed because, apparently, the present miserly hoarding of needed money reflects credit on one man, who is striving to obtain a reputation for economy regardless of everything. The present management of the Ray Brook institution, as administered at Albany and not at Ray Brook, is a laughable exhibition. It is only fair to say, and I have pleasure in speaking of it, that politics have been connected in no way with the institution. No politician has endeavored to inject them here, either by using influence to place patients in the house or in any other way. Gov. Higgins has done his utmost to forward my work, and my relations with him have been most pleasant."

After leaving Dr. Pryor a tour of inspection of the institution was made. It looks very much as if a cyclone had recently struck it. For furnishings of the nine rooms occupied by the superintendent there are one small rug, one bureau and one stand. The State is supposed to provide furnished apartments. The walls throughout the house are bare, there are no medical books in the library and the very microscope with which the examination of sputum is made is Dr. Pryor's personal property and has been left by him because the institution has no other. The billiard table and piano, which afford almost the only recreation possible to the patients, still remain. They were obtained by Dr. Pryor from friends in Buffalo.

BOOM FOR BAIL BUSINESS.

48 Women Taken Off the Streets to Be Taxed a Little.

There were forty-eight women in the Yorkville police court yesterday on charges of accosting men on the streets. The vice squad and the men of the East Twenty-second street and Fifth street stations had picked them up.

One fact brought out by Magistrate Steinert in his examination of the women was that the fee of the professional bondsmen on the East Side has recently gone up from $3 to $5 a woman.

The bondsmen who look after the women who are arrested by the police of the East Twenty-second street station now charge as much for their services as the bondsmen of the Tenderloin.

When Magistrate Steinert asked several women if they had been bailed out in the station they frankly told him that they had paid $5 for the privilege of not passing the night in the station. He fined them $5 each.

Then the women began to see a light, and one after another said she had been bailed out. She didn't know her bondsman, however, and had not paid anything to him or promised to pay anything. She didn't even know why the kindhearted bondsman became surety for her.

Drowned While Bathing.

Pasquale Zardora, 22, was drowned while bathing in Jamaica Bay at the foot of Bay avenue, Rockaway Park, yesterday. His body was recovered. Angelo Coire, 20, who lived at 12 Lincoln avenue, Rockaway Beach, was carried beyond his depth and drowned before help could reach him.

DR. MORGAN GOES TO THE TOMBS.

Admits Misdemeanor, but Not Manslaughter—Missing "Doctor" a Woman.

Dr. George E. Morgan, who signed the death certificate of Mamie Jeanette Thompson, the victim of a criminal operation performed at the "sanitarium" of Dr. Orin B. Kinney and the missing "Dr. Schenck" at 165 West Forty-seventh street, was committed to the Tombs yesterday in default of $3,000 bail. There is at present no formal charge against Dr. Morgan, but he is held for further examination.

Dr. Morgan told Coroner Scholer that he had signed the death certificate of the girl and assigned the cause of death without even having seen the patient. Dr. Morgan said that Dr. Kinney had assured him that the case was perfectly regular, but had said that the Board of Health was after him and that no matter what cause of death was given an investigation would follow if his name appeared on a certificate of death. Dr. Morgan said that he signed the paper as a favor to his friend and stated that he believed such favors to be rather common among physicians.

In the midst of Dr. Morgan's talk the Coroner suggested that he had better obtain the advice of a lawyer before committing himself.

"I am telling the truth," replied the doctor, "and I can't see how a lawyer can help any. I admit my fault and am ready to take the consequences."

The signing of a false certificate of death is punishable by a fine of $2,000, a year in prison, or both. For manslaughter one may incur a heavier penalty, but on that score Morgan's defense is that he knew nothing of the case. A man who said he was Clark Greenwood and worth $750,000 offered to go on the doctor's bond, but could get no one to identify him, although the Coroner waited an hour for that purpose.

Coroner Scholer said that "Schenck" is a woman and the real head of the "sanitarium." He said that a paper was found in the deserted rooms certifying that Orin B. Kinney had "performed faithful service" of several months at the Lying-in Hospital. The Coroner believes that Kinney was employed at the hospital up to Jan. 1 of this year and was then hired by the woman "Schenck." At the Lying-in Hospital it was said yesterday that no one of the name of Kinney had ever been employed there in any capacity.

LAWS BY THE GREAT GROSS.

Citizens' Union Suggests That the Tinkering Business Is Overdone.

The Citizens' Union's committee on legislation has prepared a report on the last session of the Legislature, which says that the number of bills introduced was over 2,600. The number which finally became law was 760. Of the total 2,600, 1,720 are strictly local bills. Ninety-nine amended the Forest Fish and Game act.

"If it costs $750 to pass a bill, as Gov. Higgins has just pointed out," says the committee, "then $75,000 is too much to pay in these days of State economy for changes in the Forest, Fish and Game act. The Commissioner of Forest, Fish and Game might better be given the power to change the open and close season for game rather than waste legislative time and money. So, too, there should be devised a way to stop the bills conferring jurisdiction on the Court of Claims legalizing bonds of towns and school districts and legalizing the acts of notaries public who have acted beyond the period of their appointment. So with code amendments, would it not be well if some permanent commission were created to pass on such? A code amendment is never such an imperative matter that it could not first be submitted to the committees of bar associations, or similiar bodies.

The committee describes as "appalling" the fact that no fewer than 740 bills were introduced affecting New York city by amending the Charter or otherwise. It is stated in the report that it has become the custom to resort to the Legislature upon the most trivial matters, and the committee proceeds: "It is safe to say that at least half of the 740 measures relating to this city are within the jurisdiction of city authorities, and the city would be just as well off without most of the remaining half."

CANNOT FIND HER AFFIANCED.

Girl Crosses the Sea to Wed, Only to Be Deserted at the Altar.

PATERSON, N. J., July 9.—After crossing the ocean from Poland to become a bride, Mary Zerack, 17, finds herself with a complete wedding outfit but no husband. Joseph Sherka, a school chum of Miss Zerack in Poland, came to this country two years ago. In accordance with his promise he sent Miss Zerack a ticket and she arrived two weeks ago, going to New Britain, Conn. Sherka bought the wedding gown and jewelry and it was arranged that the marriage should take place last Sunday at Bridgeport. The guests assembled but the bridegroom did not appear. At his boarding house it was learned that he had started for Paterson the day before. Miss Zerack arrived here yesterday. She located Sherka's relatives but he was not with them. She believes her lover is a victim of foul play and has asked the police to find him.

FELL WITH ELEVATOR CAR.

Lodgers at Bretton Hall Get a Bumping and Some Cuts.

A good deal of excitement but not much damage was caused by the partial fall of an elevator car about noon yesterday in the Bretton Hall, a hotel at Eighty-sixth street and Broadway. The elevator boy suddenly reversed the machinery when the car was at the first floor on a downward trip. The cable broke and the car fell about five feet to the basement floor. William H. Hill, Miss Emma Goeslin, Robert E. Hull and the elevator boy were in the car and all were shaken up a good deal and slightly cut by glass from the elevator top, which was shattered when the cable came down on it. Mr. Hull is from Pittsburg, Mr. Hill from Boston and Miss Goeslin from Howell, Mich.

The Weather.

The combination of the low pressure passing northeastward over the Lake regions and eastern Canada and the high pressure on the south Atlantic coast produced extreme high temperatures over the middle Atlantic, New England States and eastern Canada. It was hot in the southwest also. In the northwest and upper Mississippi and upper Lake regions the pressure was high and moderately cool summer weather prevailed. There were showers and thunderstorms in the central States, the lower Mississippi, Tennessee and Ohio valleys and parts of all the Atlantic States.

In this city the day was generally fair, with thunderstorms in the afternoon; much warmer; winds fresh and at times brisk, shifting from southeast to southwest; average humidity 73 per cent.; barometer, corrected to read to sea level, at 8 A. M., 30.06; 3 P. M., 30.02.

The temperature yesterday, as recorded by the official thermometer, is shown in the annexed table:

	1905.	1904.		1905.	1904.
9 A. M.	77°	71°	6 P. M.	83°	75°
12 M.	86°	78°	9 P. M.	80°	72°
3 P. M.	86°	78°	12 Mid.	81°	68°

Highest temperature, 87°, at 4 P. M.

WASHINGTON FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW.

For eastern New York, eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware, partly cloudy to-day and to-morrow; continued high temperature; light southwest winds.

For the District of Columbia, Maryland and Virginia, fair and continued warm to-day and to-morrow; light variable winds.

For western Pennsylvania and western New York, fair to-day and to-morrow; warmer in north portions to-morrow; light variable winds.

For New England, fair and continued warm to-day and to-morrow; light to fresh southwest winds.

WASN'T SO HOT; TO BE HOTTER

HUMIDITY WAS THE TROUBLE, AND THE BREEZE WAS WARM.

Thunderstorm Came at Us, but Hit Only the Higher Latitudes of the Metropolis—Center of Heat Was Not Far South, but Around Norfolk and Philadelphia.

What disturbed the multitude indoors and out yesterday was the humidity. There was a general impression that it was the hottest day of the season this side of the equator. The heat was comparatively modest, the mercury having attained only 87 degrees at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. The Weather Bureau does not record the dampness of the air hourly on Sunday as it does in the days when most folk get their living by the sweat of their own and other folks' brows.

By Government regulation the workmen of the Weather Bureau are permitted to take twelve hours off on Sunday, and therefore the atmospheric wetness is recorded only at 8 o'clock in the morning and at 8 at night. Whatever the hygrometer may do between these hours may be measured only by the personal experience of the saturated.

The percentage of moisture in the circumambient hereabouts was 89 at 8 o'clock in the morning. At unofficial hours it was pretty close to precipitation. Naturally, the observers cannot look even from their twenty-one story perch all over the five urban and wooded boroughs, and they did not report the thunderstorm above Houston street in the afternoon. They did see an electric agitation that arose in the west across the Hudson and set down several rumbles that may have been, far away in Jersey, a mighty conflict among the clouds. They noted, also, in the downtown section of Manhattan, a sprinkle of rain. They also heard dimly the growl of the Harlem sky dogs while the blue sky arched Brooklyn and the sun shone hot.

In the great space of the metropolitan district there is room anough for an unlimited variety of weather, including tornados, waterspouts and hailstorms. Up to the hour of going to press no hail had been reported even from the erratic farming districts of New Jersey, where hail has been known to kill cattle when news was dull.

The breeze was all day from the south, and that was the reservoir of heat. It was not the remote South, where it was pleasant enough, but a district around Norfolk and Philadelphia. Baltimore had a temperature of 92 degrees and Philadelphia 90 degrees. The breeze, although it sometimes had a gait of fifteen miles, was not refreshing. It was like a puff from the pit.

The prophets do not hold out any hope for to-day. They say "continued high temperature," with a probability of cloudiness and perhaps a thunderstorm or so, and there is a suspicion that the mercury will not only continue high, but continue higher.

Reports of five sudden deaths, supposedly from the heat, were made to the police yesterday. Nine were taken sick on the street and attended by hospital doctors.

98 in the Shade in the Mohawk Valley.

FONDA, N. Y., July 9.—The weather yesterday and to-day has been the warmest thus far this season in the Mohawk Valley. At 3 o clock this afternoon the thermometer indicated 98 in the shade. Many New Yorkers were aboard the Central-Hudson trains to-day en route for the Adirondack Mountains.

SILHOUETTE BILL'S BIG FIND.

It's a Postage Stamp Gum That Defies Humid and Hot Weather.

William F. Wood, commonly known as "Silhouette Bill," is dreaming of automobiles and country residences and copper stocks these days.

Mr. Wood is the young man who cuts your profile out of black paper while you wait and hands it over to you stuck like a postage stamp on a neat card, two for a quarter. He practised in the Waldorf-Astoria all last winter and is now filling a summer engagement at Luna Park. He has cut his way around the world three times with his scissors. The next time he expects to cut his way with a private steam yacht. For Bill has invented an invention.

Ever since he has been cutting silhouettes Bill has been bothered by the way the gum on his black paper got sticky in the hot, moist weather of the seashore. The sheets would cling together in spite of all he could do, and the paper would curl, making his cutting uncertain.

He has experimented for many years to find a satisfactory gum. This summer he had an unusual lot of trouble, and he went at it harder than ever.

One night about three weeks ago, as he was going to bed, Silhouette Bill had an idea. Just as he was, in his nightshirt, he jumped out of bed and worked all night. By morning he had managed to mix a gum which, he proved to his own satisfaction, would neither stick in humid weather nor cause the paper to curl.

A few days later he mentioned his discovery to the local manager of the firm from which he buys his paper. This happens to be the biggest label concern in the country. The manager got interested and asked for samples. And last week one of the heads of the firm came up from Washington to talk the discovery over. It is understood that the house has its eye on a Government postage stamp contract. A gum which will not get sticky in hot weather is a thing which the Government has ardently desired ever since postage stamps came into use.

The experts of the firm are making further experiments with Mr. Wood's new gum.

LOSES STUD; GETS PICKPOCKET.

Victim of Thieves in Railway Car Hangs to One of Three.

A trio of pickpockets pushed their way into a crowd of passengers boarding a Rockaway Beach train yesterday afternoon at the Franklin avenue station of the Long Island Railroad, and Ferdinand Hosch, a merchant, of 905 St. John's place, who had been jostled, missed his diamond stud. Almost at the same moment he felt a hand in his pocket, which he grabbed and held.

"I've got you!" cried Hosch. "You've picked my pocket!"

The owner of the hand struggled to get away and in this he was aided by two other men, evidently confederates, who jostled Hosch roughly.

The train by this time got under way and the companions of Hosch's prisoner, seeing that odds were against them, jumped from the platform at the risk of their lives and escaped. When the other man found that he couldn't escape he pleaded that he was innocent of any wrong, but Hosch was obdurate, and when the train reached Manhattan Crossing, East New York, he turned his prisoner over to Policeman Young, who took him to the Brownsville police station.

There he gave his name as John Rogers, 20 years old, of 311 East Sixteenth street, Manhattan. He denied that the two men who were with him were his companions. He was held on a charge of grand larceny. Hosch's diamond stud was valued at $150.

Fractured Skull With Billiard Cue.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., July 9.—Louis Lanier, the proprietor of a poolroom, is in the custody of the police. Last night he struck John Evans, a frequenter of his place, over the head with a billiard cue during a quarrel, fracturing his skull. Lanier declares he struck in self-defense.

We Have Taken More Commodious Quarters

The conservative banking policy of this Company has received such unmistakable endorsement that we have been compelled to secure more space to care for the increase of business. We accordingly have just leased the southeast corner of Broadway and Maiden Lane and will take possession as soon as alterations are completed.

We feel just a little bit elated that our deposits show an increase of 33⅓% in four months.

GUARDIAN TRUST COMPANY
170 Broadway
New York City

STRIKES DISASTROUS TO LABOR.

Sherman's First Quarterly Bulletin Shows the Disruption of 165 Unions.

ALBANY, July 9.—In the first bulletin of the State Labor Department since Patrick Tecumseh Sherman became Labor Commissioner, the admission is made that the strikes during the quarter ended March 31 had a disastrous effect on the labor organizations that prosecuted them. The bulletin says:

"The failure of the strike on the Rapid Transit system in New York city resulted in the disruption of the unions embracing a membership of more than 4,000 men; that of the glaziers was followed by the dissolution of a union of 500 men; while the disputes of the Fulton county glove manufactories also caused very large losses. I some industries trade has only recently recovered from the recent depression which greatly weakened the workmen's organizations.

Thus the Schenectady labor unions lost 16 per cent. of their members between Oct. 1, 1904, and April 1, 1905, while Syracuse was the only large city in which unionism made any gain in the number of adherents. In the six months specified 165 organizations in this State dissolved and 20 more amalgamated with other unions of the same trade. On the other hand, only 99 new unions were organized, causing a net decrease of 86, and leaving 3,418 organizations in existence at the end of March. The aggregate number of members of unions was then 374,262, signifying a net decrease of 17,414 since September.

"While the decrease in organizations was principally in the villages and small cities, four-fifths of the loss in membership was in the seven principal centers of industry. New York city lost 8,741, or 3.4 per cent. of its membership, but still has 245,978 unionists. Buffalo has 184 unions and 30,158 members; Rochester, 91 unions and 12,130 members, a decrease of 125; Syracuse, 78 unions and 8,162 members, a gain of 171; Albany, 81 unions and 7,691 members, a decrease of 828, or 6.4 per cent.; Troy, 55 unions and 5,149 members, a decrease of 106, or 2 per cent.; Schenectady, 58 unions and 5,290 members, a loss of 1,012.

"The number of new disputes in the first three months of the year was fifteen as compared with twenty-eight a year ago, while the time lost as a result of such disputes was only 75,000 days, as against 500,000 days in the corresponding period of 1904. The principal dispute was the strike in March of 200 employees of the elevated and underground railways in New York. The other important controversies, which were likewise in New York, include the dispute of 900 cloak and suit makers in February, 700 glaziers Jan. 5 to Feb. 15, 380 silk ribbon weavers Jan. 3 to 14, and 224 garment makers, Feb. 6 to 18.

"The leading cause of disputes was the recognition of the union, which accounts for six disputes. Of these three were won by the workmen, two by the employers and one was compromised. Nearly all the fresh disputes had terminated before the end of the quarter, at which time such idleness as existed by reason of labor disputes was due to troubles that began last year."

NEW CENTRAL LABOR BODY.

Socialists to Organize Rival Organization to Central Federated Union.

As a result of the organization in Chicago of the Industrial Workers of the World by the Socialists, the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance of this city decided yesterday to form a body of local unions in opposition to the Central Federated Union. The Industrial Workers of the World is opposed to and will fight the American Federation of Labor.

It was announced here by returning delegates from Chicago at the local headquarters of the alliance yesterday afternoon that the following officers have been organized for the Workers: General president, Charles O. Sherman; general secretary-treasurer, William E. Trautman; general executive board, F. W. Cronin, C. H. Moyer, F. C. McCabe and C. Kirkpatrick.

The local representatives of the Federation say that they do not take any stock in the Workers.

The Central Federated Union at its meeting yesterday unanimously approved a recommendation of its general executive committee requiring all the Knights of Labor organizations represented in the body to leave the Knights within ninety days or be suspended by the Central Federated Union. The Central Federated Union has a general charter from the American Federation of Labor and most of its unions are affiliated with the A. F. of L., but there are still nine Knights of Labor assemblies represented in the body.

This action resulted from charges of the Asphalt Workers' Union, which is affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, that Patrick Spellman, a Knight of Labor, had organized a local assembly of the Knights composed of asphalt workers, in opposition to Wallace's organization.

DEBS FLEES UNIONISM?

He Pays Little Attention to the Industrial Workers, Who Would Save the World.

CHICAGO, July 9.—That Eugene V. Debs, who has been regarded as the head and front of the industrial unionist movement, practically has withdrawn from the Industrial Workers of the World, the new international labor union which was launched yesterday by the convention at Brand's Hall, became the general understanding when he was not present to be installed as a member.

This practically knocks the new organization in the head at its inception, because only minor lights are left in control of the movement, which is organized for the purpose of saving the world in general.

Debs, who was looked upon as the oracle and inspiration of the convention, has not been present at a session since last week, when he made a speech denouncing Gompers and Shea as misleaders of the working class and declared that pure and simple unionism had outgrown its usefulness. He is said to have become disgusted with the radical faction which gained control of the convention, and to have gone to North Dakota to make Socialist speeches to the farmers.

Dunmore Coal Strike Ended.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., July 9.—The striking mine workers at the Spencer colliery at Dunmore agreed to-day to return to work to-morrow morning, the company having promised to reinstate three driver boys whose discharge caused the strike.

ROCK POWDER KILLS EIGHT.

ANOTHER HORROR AT THE SCENE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA WRECK.

Explosive Was Owned by the Contractor Whose Dynamite Blew Up the Express Train Near Harrisburg—Shooter Boss Wiseman Is One of the Victims.

HARRISBURG, Pa., July 9.—One hundred pounds of Contractor H. S. Kerbaugh's rock powder exploded this morning, directly across the Susquehanna road from the scene of the big wreck of May 12, when a carload of the same contractor's explosive blew up a Pennsylvania Railroad express train and killed twenty-three passengers. The explosion of to-day killed eight and injured two. All the victims were employees of Kerbaugh and were at work on a new Pennsylvania freight line across the river from South Harrisburg.

The dead are: James Wiseman, a shooter boss, of 98 Front avenue, Buffalo, N. Y.; Arthur Green and Robert Thompson, negro steam drillers; Frank Mulluch, a Slav, and three Italians and a Slav who were known only by numbers. The injured are William Reed and G. C. Miller.

The men were preparing for what is called a "big shoot," which consists of a series of blasts, the charges being set off simultaneously. Five holes had been filled with powder and the men were at work on the sixth when it "let go." Probably sand got into the hole and the iron bar with which the men were tamping down the charge caused a spark by scraping on the sand.

John Shetter, a fireman working about some donkey engines 150 feet away, says: "There was one shock, then two heavier shocks, and after that all I could see was a shower of falling rocks and fragments of bodies." Shetter was turned over three times by the explosion. An Italian waterboy was hurled fifty feet and every stitch of clothing torn from his body. J. C. Miller, sitting 200 feet from the blast, was blown twenty-five feet. Wiseman's body was identified only by the fact that he dyed his hair. One Italian escaped because a fellow workman had playfully snatched his hat and run with it. The owner made after the hat and got out of range just in time. The vacuum was so great that the side of a tool shed nearby was torn clear out and drawn twenty feet toward the blast. The explosion shook the country for miles around.

A purse belt containing $250 was found 100 feet from the scene.

C. F. U. TALKS IMMIGRATION.

One Delegate Declares That the Talk of Restriction Is Due to Selfishness.

J. W. Sullivan, editor of the official organ of the United Garment Workers, who spoke before the New York Civic Federation some weeks ago in advocacy of restriction of immigration, got the floor at yesterday's meeting of the Central Federated Union to speak on the subject. Sullivan said that the assertions that the great bulk of the people now coming to this country were desirable were misleading. He believed in either some kind of an exclusion policy or practical restriction of immigrants.

"I say," he continued, "that the labor unions ought to have the principal voice in the matter. Last year 23,000 tailors arrived here from Europe. They will be competing with the union men here. Twenty years ago we did not have the combinations of employers that we have now and labor should have the most voice in saying what immigrants should come here."

Ephraim Kaufmann of the United Garment Workers, after Sullivan had finished, wanted a set of resolutions read in reference to the subject. This was strenuously opposed by several delegates on the ground that it was too hot, and a motion was made to table them for the present. James Daly of the Dock Workers' Union supported this proposition.

"I think it would be unfair to inflict any further punishment on this body at the present," he said.

When the motion to table the resolutions was put to the meeting James P. Archibald of the Paper Hangers' Union, who is secretary of the New York Civic Federation, protested.

"It is not fair to withdraw these resolutions," he said. "No matter what they are I think statements have been made here which it is in the interests of the labor unions to discuss. We have no right to take a narrow view of the question of immigration. The policy is an absolutely selfish one and statistics show that it is a false one. Why should people who come here and reap the benefits of the freedom and opportunity of this country seek to deny it to others."

The chairman would not allow Archibald to proceed. Archibald got a round of applause, all the same. It was then decided to table the resolutions "until some future time."

TAKES INJUNCTION TO PULPIT.

Rev. Joseph Stiles Outwits Trustees of Union Bethel Church.

Armed with a writ of injunction from Supreme Court Justice Lambert restraining the trustees of the Union Bethel African Methodist Episcopal Church of Schenectady avenue and Dean street, Brooklyn, from interfering with him the Rev. Joseph Stiles, who was assigned by Bishop B. W. Arnett to the pastorate of that church, preached yesterday morning and evening.

He had as visitors of the church many of the children of the Brooklyn Howard Colored Orphan Asylum, who led the singing.

The injunction caused much surprise to the officials and several of them refused to accept service until told they might be jailed for contempt.

None of the officials attended the services, but stood on the street corners and dissuaded others from attending.

When the new pastor arose to preach he placed his Supreme Court writ beside his Bible.

The trustees will have to appear in court to-day to show cause why the injunction should not be made permanent.

The doors of the Bridge Street African Methodist Episcopal Church, which were locked and barred on last Sunday against the Rev. B. W. Arnett, the son of the Bishop of the diocese, were opened yesterday to Dr. W. H. H. Butler, who was sent to take the place of Dr. Arnett.

BUYS ITS CHIEF RIVAL.

Tobacco Trust Said to Have Acquired the Weyman Company.

PITTSBURG, July 9.—The American Tobacco Company, popularly known as the Tobacco Trust, has acquired by outright purchase the entire control of the Weyman Brothers Tobacco Company of Pittsburg, the largest independent manufacturers of tobacco in the United States, and will operate the various factories of the company under the present name as a subsidiary concern of the American company.

Official announcement of the deal will be made within a few days and will be a surprise to a large number of tobacco dealers throughout the country. During recent years the Weyman Company has been one of the chief competitors of the trust. It is known that several unsuccessful attempts were made during the last two years by the trust to secure a controlling interest in the local company.

The purchase price has been stated at various figures between $1,500,000 and $2,000,000. Details of the transaction, as far as is known now, are that the Weyman interests have entirely withdrawn from the concern and will have no active connection with it. They will retain a small amount of bonds of the American company. The Weyman company was organized in 1827.

Gibson's
Pure Rye Whiskey

For the use of invalids and Connoisseurs. In Bond and Tax Paid, Bottled in Bond under the supervision of the U. S. Government officials.

For sale by all dealers

MOORE & SINNOTT
Distillers
Philadelphia
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60 Broad Street

KILLED BY HIS MAD COUSIN.

Farrell's Children Found His Body—Murderer Commits Suicide.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., July 9.—James Farrell, a former policeman of Plymouth, was found murdered this afternoon by his two little daughters. In running to give the alarm they came upon the body of his murderer, James Lee, his first cousin, who had killed himself.

Farrell and his daughters left Plymouth early this morning for the McNally farm at Chase, Jackson township, seven miles away, to pick huckleberries. Late this afternoon the girls went over a small hill, leaving their father a few hundred yards away and within sight of the farmhouse where they had a short time before obtained milk for their lunch.

An hour later they returned and at the spot where they left their father they found his body. He had been stabbed several times and his skull crushed with a club. In hysterical fright they rushed for the farmhouse and on the way passed the body of John Lee, whose throat was cut.

Coroner Dodson says it is apparent that Lee, who, is is said, was demented, stole upon Farrell and felled him with a club which was found near the body, broken in three pieces and covered with blood. Then, apparently in a fit of insane rage, Lee had stabbed the helpless man many times in the chest, back and neck, there being several wounds which would have caused death. A large knife with which these wounds were inflicted was found close to Farrell's body.

Lee then went a rod away, took a razor from his pocket, replaced the case in which he carried it and then cut his jugular vein. No one knows of any enmity existing between the cousins, and the murder is attributed to Lee's insane fit.

BANK PRESIDENT ROBBED.

Negro Highwaymen Beat Him and Take His Watch and Money.

CHICAGO, July 9.—Joseph E. Ward, president of the City National Bank of Evanston, was brutally beaten by two negro highwaymen at 11 o'clock last night and then robbed of $120 and a gold watch. The robbery occurred within a few feet of Mr. Ward's home.

The negroes were hiding in the shadow of a house, and as Mr. Ward passed one of the thieves jumped to the sidewalk and struck him on the back of the head with a bludgeon. The banker fell and was then robbed. Before he was able to summon help the thieves escaped.

Mr. Ward crawled to his house and aroused his wife by ringing the bell. Mrs. Ward summoned a physician and after half an hour Mr. Ward was able to tell his experience. His head was badly cut.

A MALTED MILK MYSTERY.

Bottle Sent by a Supposed Friend Contained Much Poison.

FALL RIVER, Mass., July 9.—The mysterious sending of a suspected bottle of malted milk to a Boston chemist of note has kept the reporters of this city busy for several days trying to solve what appeared to be a case of attempted poisoning. According to the story, a few days ago a woman of this city received from some one else here a bottle of malted milk, accompanied by a note from a supposed friend, advising its use. The receiver of the package is reported to have been suspicious and to have turned the bottle over to the chemist. He is reported to have found poison enough in the bottle to kill a dozen persons. The woman to whom the package was sent has concluded that the sender was her rival for the affections of a man.

WIFE POURED ACID ON HIM.

Fox's Story Starts Police on a Hunt for Her, but It's Too Late.

James S. Fox of 439 West Forty-sixth street went to the West Forty-seventh street station last night with a burned face and asked the police to arrest his wife, Helen. He said he went to the roof in the evening to cool off, and while he was asleep his wife poured something on his face that burned it.

A Roosevelt Hospital doctor said the woman had used nitric acid and that Fox would be scarred for life. The police went to catch Helen, but she had fled.

Carried Shield and Gun.

Jack Hacker, an eighteen-year-old omnibus in a restaurant at 24 East Forty-second street, was seen yesterday to slip a pistol out of his locker, put it into his pocket and carry it into the kitchen. The manager had him arrested. Hacker said he had bought the revolver to use on the Fourth of July and was only going to take it home. Hacker had also in his pocket a star shaped shield on which was stamped "City Police."

Caught Weakfish by Hand.

RAHWAY, N. J., July 9.—In Robinson branch of the Rahway River, between Hamilton and Irving streets, this morning at low tide a large school of weakfish, probably driven up from Staten Island Sound by sharks or other large fish, were stranded and caught by hand in the shallow water. At Milton Lake Frenchy David caught a German carp that weighed 30 pounds. It took an hour's hard work to land him.

Pasteboard Mill Burned.

ORANGE, N. J., July 9.—At Millburn fire destroyed the pasteboard mill of Ernest Lighthipe & Co., causing a loss of $50,000. For a time it looked as if the business section of Millburn was doomed. The factory hands had quit work hours before the fire started and there was no one on the premises except a boy and the engineer.

Runaway Boy Killed.

ST. JOHNSVILLE, N. Y., July 9.—John N. Nikolas, 14 years of age, ran away from home yesterday and attempted to leave the village on an Erie canalboat. While trying to pass from one boat to another he made a misstep and fell between them and was squeezed to death.

Lightning Hits Car; Passengers Didn't Know It.

NEW ROCHELLE, July 9.—Lightning struck a trolley car at Riverside, Conn., this afternoon. It was loaded with passengers, but no one except the motorman knew the car had been struck. The controller was burned out.

With Wines and Liquors
Londonderry
LITHIA WATER
Excels all others.
"It blends perfectly."

RAIN ENDS RIOT.

Black and White Tumult in Which White Man and White Woman Are Shot.

Henry Hart, a longshore negro, got hold of a ball some boys were playing with along the piers at the foot of West Seventeenth street a week ago and cut it to pieces. The boys vowed that they would get even.

Yesterday noon Hart went up Sixteenth street to Ninth avenue to buy a necktie. On his way home a crowd of young toughs got after him and Hart ran. He lives in an inner court at 441 West Sixteenth street. He ran to his room and got a revolver. Then he met the gang in the area, drove them back with his pistol and finally fired three shots. He hit James Hunter, white, in the left armpit. Policeman Loye made for Hart, who fired two shots at him and missed.

Finally Loye got Hart, dragged him out of the court and into the street, where he was so jostled by the crowd that had gathered that he took his prisoner into John Hammon's stable at 439. Loye's helmet was torn to bits and his uniform well nigh ruined when he got into shelter. Somebody telephoned to Police Headquarters that a riot was going on and the reserves turned out. The mob was throwing bricks and threatening bloody murder, when, all of a sudden it began to rain bucketfuls out of a sky that had just been hot blue. In a minute the street was almost deserted. Afterward it was learned that a St. Vincent's Hospital ambulance that came for Hunter had just gone away with him when some one fired four shots from an upper window at 441 West Sixteenth street. Mrs. Mary Donohue, who was setting on the steps opposite, was hit in the neck. Another ambulance took her to St. Vincent's Hospital, where it was said later that she would recover.

On the top floor of 441 the police arrested Albert Middleton, a negro, on the charge of shooting the woman. They found Benjamin Johnson and George and James Davis in his room and arrested them, too. Henry Holmes, who lived with Hart, was also arrested. Of the seven prisoners only two had any weapons when arrested. One had a fork, but said that he was eating his dinner when the fight occurred, and took the fork with him by accident. The other had a razor. He was shaving, he said. A half shaven face corroborated him. "Dis yer ain't no place for a respectable man to live," said one of the prisoners. "Dey's been a-drinkin' and a-drinkin' since las' night. Ah'm go'in' to move."

We don't believe in holding on to straw hats too long.

Our business has been a record breaker this season, probably because more people are finding out that we've the very finest sorts of straw hats at reasonable prices.

Naturally we have had to replenish our stock, but succeeded in filling all gaps with the same fine qualities from the same high class makers who provided the original stock which took so well.

So now we come to the climax of the season with the freshest and finest sort of stock.

Nothing less than $2.50 quality, the majority $3 and $3.50 sorts, with several hundred regular $4 hats.

All $1.75.

All boys' straw hats, $1.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

Three Broadway Stores.

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