FAIR TO-NIGHT AND WEDNESDAY; LIGHT FROST TO-NIGHT

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MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

WILL THE JURY BELIEVE AMES?

The Former Chief's Defense Simmers Down to a Simple Question of Veracity.

Attempts to Impeach Testimony of Detective Wirtensohn Prove of Small Value.

The Defense Is Nearly All In and the Jury Will Probably Retire To-morrow.

The Ames case is about at an end. Unless the unexpected happens it should go to the jury by to-morrow night. This noon Victor J. Welch, Colonel Ames' attorney, said that the evidence of the defense was practically all in and that he would close the case this afternoon.

The colonel's situation, this morning, was not without its pitiable side. Deserted by his brother, who is still at West Baden, and by his official associates, only one of whom took the stand in his behalf, his condition was indeed critical.

His one hope for escape rests upon the possibility that the jury may believe him in preference to the state's witnesses, all of whom he has contradicted with the single exception of City Clerk Lydiard, who was called simply to prove the fact of his appointment as superintendent of police.

The attempt made by the defense to impeach Otto Wirtensohn's testimony resulted in little of value, except for the statements of Colonel Ames himself. Wirtensohn refused to swear that he had not told Mrs. Ames and the attorneys for the defense that he never received any order from Colonel Ames personally to chaperone Cohen on his now celebrated tour through the red light district. This morning the colonel's wife, one of his attorneys and the colonel himself all testified that he had made such a statement. Wirtensohn denied that he had ever told Ernest Wheelock that the order did not come from Ames, and Wheelock, when called, would not testify that he had.

Under cath Wirtensohn said that Ames personally gave him the order. The colonel, also under oath, denied this in toto, as he has denied everything that might tend to incriminate him.

Mr. Wheelock also testified that he had been present at a conversation between the former chief and Christopher C. Norbeck at which the matter of "graft" was discussed, and that the colonel had not made the remark attributed to him by Norbeck. However, the defense was unable to show that the conversations referred to were identical, except by Colonel Ames himself, who testified that he had had only one talk on the subject in Norbeck's presence. Here again the matter simmers down to a question of veracity between the discredited chief on one hand and a state's witness on the other.

Good Character Witnesses.

The defense reached the good character stage this morning and called six witnesses, five of whom testified that Colonel Ames' reputation had always been good up to the beginning of the police investigation; while one, Dr. H. H. Kimball, thought it was still good.

However, the Ames defense rests upon Ames' testimony and nothing more. The state might easily admit the absolute accuracy of statements made by all the other witnesses without weakening its case. Opposed to the former chief is arrayed the testimony of Otto Wirtensohn, a man who was once his friend and who probably bears him no ill will at the present time; the testimony of Christopher C. Norbeck, a former detective, himself awaiting sentence for complicity in the misdeeds of the department; and the stories of some score of women from the red light district, all of whom are positive in their statements, and one of whom declares that Ames told her personally that it was all right to pay Cohen money.

The testimony of Mrs. Ames would have been unimportant, even from a disinterested party, but when it is remembered that she is the defendant's wife, its importance is reduced to a minimum. Moreover, Mrs. Ames made a bad mistake when she admitted that she had asked Otto Wirtensohn, in private, whether or not her husband had given him the fateful order. She should not have allowed it to become known that she had ever doubted his innocence.

Addie Mills took the stand at the opening of the Ames case this morning. Mr. Boardman asked if she had received a visit from anyone claiming to represent the police except Cohen, after the chief's visit. The witness replied she had not.

"Did Superintendent Ames ever 'let you know' what to do?" asked Mr. Boardman.

"No, sir."

To Impeach Wirtensohn.

Colonel Ames then resumed his testimony. He related several conversations he had had with Otto Wirtensohn, the intention evidently being to impeach Wirtensohn's testimony. He said he had asked the detective how his name happened to appear on the indictment and that Wirtensohn had admitted telling the grand jury that he had accompanied Cohen on his first collection tour.

"I asked him why he went," said the witness, "and he replied that he had received orders to go from headquarters. 'But you didn't get that order from me,' I said; and Wirtensohn answered, 'No, sir; I did not.'"

"Colonel, did you, as superintendent of police, have power to hire or discharge men under you?" asked Mr. Welch.

"No sir, I did not."

"With whom did that power rest?"

"Solely with the mayor."

Mr. Welch then sought to show that Irwin A. Gardner had never been under Ames' supervision, but questions along that line were ruled out.

"Was 'Reddy' Cohen connected with the police force?" queried Mr. Welch.

"Not to my knowledge."

"He wasn't a member of the force?"

"No, sir."

"Did you know him?"

"I had a slight personal acquaintance with him. That is all."

He Had to Go Personally.

This finished the direct examination, and Mr. Boardman took the witness. He began with the testimony of City Clerk Lydiard, which Colonel Ames admitted was correct. Next he passed to the testimony of Addie Mills. The defendant admitted his visit to her place, but denied that he had told her to wait until she heard from him. He admitted that he might have told her to call at the city hall, but said, if he had, it was because she had inquired what the order to stop paying money meant.

"I had to make thirty or thirty-five places," said he, "and I didn't have time to explain. So, when they wanted to talk, I just told them to call at the office later."

"You didn't have to go to all those places in one night, did you?"

"That's my business, Mr. Boardman. I thought so."

"Why didn't you send one of your subordinates to do this work?"

"It was too important."

Continued on Second Page.

PROSPERITY FOR THE RICH

What the New York Democrats Seem to Think We Have Been Having.

Their State Convention in Saratoga Meets at Noon With No Slate.

Devery, Who Is Put Among the Contestants, Is Cheered Again and Again.

Saratoga, N. Y., Sept. 30.—Prior to the assembling of the democratic state convention to-day the state committee decided that the delegation from the ninth assembly district of New York city, headed by Frank J. Goodwin, should be placed on the temporary roll while the delegation led by Former Chief of Police William S. Devery were mentioned as contestants.

The actual situation this morning as regards candidates was as clouded as it was up to a late hour last night. Former Senator Hill said:

"No one man has been selected as the gubernatorial nominee. The race is still an open one."

Some of the leaders, however, were still of the opinion that Alton B. Parker would be nominated for governor, despite his reiteration of his desire to be left in his present judicial position. But it was stated again to-day that he would not accept, even if nominated by acclamation.

The friends of Bird S. Coler, former controller of New York city, were still hard at work in his interest, while the name of Justice Charles L. McLean of New York city came into prominence as a probable compromise candidate for governor.

There being all of to-day and to-night to boom candidates, the selections for the rest of the ticket are as yet in abeyance.

It was almost noon before the delegates began to move towards the convention hall. William S. Devery was cheered as he walked into the seats among the alternates, the outburst, which lasted for many minutes, breaking out every time he rose to shake hands with a newcomer.

The convention was called to order at 12:30 o'clock and John B. Stanchfield of Elmira, the temporary chairman, addressed the assemblage in part as follows:

The Philippines.

"The death of President McKinley was a national misfortune, deeply deplored and sincerely regretted by all classes and conditions of people. A more strenuous, if less politic administration has demonstrated, however, how egregiously our martyred president was in error regarding the Philippines. The democratic party has been so persistently and malevolently misrepresented as to its attitude in regard to the islands as to call for a sober and candid statement of the truth. We insist that the principles at the bottom of the war, if it be termed a war, now proceeding in the Philippines, are both un-American and undemocratic.

"The democratic party makes no attack upon the American soldier. The rank and file of our soldiers and sailors is largely composed of democrats, and foul indeed is the bird that soils its own nest.

"We assault the administration that is carrying on this so-called war in the Philippines upon the ground that it does not declare a time when it will turn over the islands to their people as we did in the case of Cuba.

Trusts.

"Owing to the dominating influence exercised by the so-called trusts which have grown upon republican soil, we find ourselves in a position where the democratic party can take an affirmative stand upon the one issue that surpasses all others in its relation to both the nation and the state. We asert that the time has come when it is the duty of the people by means of legislation to curb and curtail the further advance of those corporations whose business it is to foster and promote monopolies in the necessities of life. We wage no war upon corporations engaged in legitimate enterprise.

"We are told we must wait the vexatious and wearisome process of a constitutional amendment. If we were in power and could pass and enact into law a provision removing the tariff from all articles in which a monopoly had been created who would be so venturesome to assert, or who so credulous as to believe, that relief would not be at once experienced? When our home industries have obtained so complete and absolute control of the products of the nation as to enable them to make prices that are prohibitive in their character, the plain and simple remedy is to remove the protecting tax.

Prosperity.

"Let him who boasts of our unexampled prosperity go into the home of the man who labors with the pick and shovel to support himself and his brood of children upon a dollar and twenty cents a day, with the ruling price of meat and coal, and there seek an answer to his inquiry. The few are concededly doing too well; the many—and by that we mean the great majority—are not doing better or as well as they have in other epochs.

"The stifling of competition that is now evident in every locality, tends to dwarf the ambition and blunt the aspirations of the American boy, beyond the power of words to describe. How long will the people submit to have the output of American industry and the result of our toil, sold under an alien flag, for a less price, with the cost of transportation added, than it can be purchased at the place of its making?"

In closing the temporary chairman dwelt at length on state affairs. He charged the republican administration with wilful and wasteful expenditures of the people's money.

Devery Makes a "Hooraw."

When the ninth New York district was reached in the roll call and Woodwin's name was read there was a volley of hisses and in an instant the convention was in an uproar, hisses and cheers alternating. Devery was all the time on his feet, waving his hat and shouting for recognition. Women spectators waved handkerchiefs and parasols and urged him on.

Amid the greatest confusion, Devery demanded that the Goodwin delegates should not be seated, but the chair announced that the roll was approved and order was restored.

After the appointment of the usual committees the convention adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow. The Devery and other contests will go before the committe on contested seats for settlement.

THE POSTOFFICE FIGURES.

Washington, Sept. 30.—The estimates of the postmaster general of the appropriations required for all the postmasters in the United States during the next fiscal year aggregate $46,025,220, an average of $3,614,700 over the appropriations made for the current year. The estimates for the regular free delivery postal service, which is separate from the rural free delivery and which constitutes the postal service in the cities and large towns of the United States, aggregate $21,238,300, an increase of $1,882,850.

THE BLACKMAIL OF IMMIGRANTS

Serious Charges Made by the Commissioner of Immigration at New York.

Inspectors Are Also Charged With "Standing In" With Boarding House Men.

He Speaks of the Constantly Decreasing Quality of the Recent Immigration.

New York, Sept. 30.—The annual report of the commissioner of immigration at this port, William Williams, was filed today with the secretary of the treasury. In the document the commissioner criticizes without reserve conditions which surrounded the landing of immigrants at Ellis island during the ten months previous to the change of administration there, due to Mr. Williams' appointment. He says in the report:

"The chief inspector was allowed to arbitrarily mark the word 'hold' against the name of any immigrant on the manifest, this causing to be brought to him certain picked people to be disposed of as he thought best, instead of allowing them to be inspected in the regular way. The fact that most of these so marked are shown to have had fair amounts of money and that many so marked were able-bodied people with very large amounts of money, are points not without interest. The power, first, to detain these people without reason, and, second, to direct them to boarding-houses where they paid full value for all they received will be appreciated when it is remembered that from May, 1901, to May, 1902, 463,541 immigrants exhibited $6,556,880 as they passed through this station, and had probably a great deal more that they did not exhibit.

"It appears that some officials were in the habit of themselves passing upon cases of immigrants detained for special inquiry, bringing the immigrants over to the detention room, discharging them, or putting them back, according to their whims. The resulting power of blackmail and of exerting other improper influences involved in this practice will be readily seen."

The commissioner says he could cite numerous other instances of abuse and lack of system; that the immigrants were roughly handled and addressed in rough language by government and railroad officials; that the detention "pens" were filthy, particularly the dining-room, where, the report says, the immigrants were fed without knives, forks or spoons; that railroad and other passes used to be demanded to a demoralizing extent; that "ships after ships" brought in cases of favas (scalp disease) and trachoma (eye disease) both dangerous contagious diseases unknown in this country until imported in recent years from Europe.

The commissioner says the constantly deteriorating quality of the recent immigration calls for the execution of the law in the most stringent manner, and he states that last year over 2,000 aliens who had arrived within the year became destitute in New York.

THE THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

Chicago, Sept. 30.—The seventeenth annual convention of the American section of the theosophical society closed last night with an address on "Steps to First Hand Knowledge," by Charles W. Leadbetter of London. Members of the new executive committee of the organization are: Mrs. Kate Buffington Davis, Boston; A. G. Horwood, Toronto; R. A. Burnett, Chicago; Mrs. L. J. Hotalling, San Francisco, and Alexander Fullerton, New York.

NICHOLAS FISH'S ESTATE.

New York, Sept. 30.—Surrogate Fitzgerald, on the application of Mrs. Clemence S. B. Fish, widow of Nicholas Fish, who died recently, has granted to the applicant letters of administration on the estate of her husband. Mrs. Fish declared in her petition that her husband left an estate of about $275,00 in personal property.

NOT THE PLACE FOR DANCES.

State Superintendent Olsen, in reply to a question from Kittson county, has ruled that a schoolhouse is not the proper place for holding dances.

THE "STRESS" IN WALL STREET

A Violent Rebound This Morning From the Yesterday's Rather Panicky Closing.

Distressed Shorts Play an Important Part in the Trouble—A Later Relapse.

Secretary Shaw Looks In on the Financial District and Notes the "Improvement."

New York, Sept. 30.—There were wild scenes for an hour on the stock exchange this morning, owing to the violent rebound in prices from yesterday's panicky closing. Opening gains over last night's prices were from a fraction up to 4 and over 5 points. First sales were of 1,000 to 9,000 shares, simultaneous prices varying as much as 4 points in the case of Missouri Pacific, which made the maximum gain of 5¼ points. Urgent buying by distressed shorts played an important part in the buoyant uprush, as there was a prompt relapse. Buyers in yesterday's slump hastened to take profits at the expense of the shorts. Prices ran off from 1 to 1½ for important stocks. Louisville lost all its rise and Missouri Pacific relapsed 3½. Fluctuations were wild and trading very excited. Loans on call at 15 to 18 per cent helped to unsettle the trading again, but the market steadied and became quiet by 11 o'clock at prices above the lowest. The subsequent decline was much more orderly.

The principal cause of the rebound this morning was the announcement of Secretary of the Treasury Shaw's intention to remit the requirements on national banks to maintain a cash reserve against government deposits which are secured by government bonds and to accept other securities than government bonds for government deposits where it would release the 2 per cent bonds for the purpose of taking out additional bank notes.

Authoritative statements from Mr. Morgan relieved the fears of a miscarriage of the plan for transfers of control of the Louisville & Nashville.

Mr. Shaw Looks In.

Secretary Shaw was an early visitor at the subtreasury to-day. Mr. Shaw came to the financial district for the purpose of discussing the situation with bankers. His early callers included President George F. Baker of the First National bank; Francis L. Hine, vice president of that bank, and Vice President Vanderlip of the National City bank. The secretary expects to remain down town the greater part of the day. He expressed himself as being much gratified at the improvement shown by the monetary outlook.

In an interview the secretary said that all savings bank securities accepted by the treasury department in place of government bonds would be of the highest class, panic proof and as good in London as in New York.

The secretary said he had been assured that fully $40,000,000 cash will be released to-day as a result of his action. Among the secretary's callers were W. A. Nash, president of the Corn Exchange bank and chairman of the clearing house committee; Joseph C. Hendrix, president of the National Bank of Commerce; W. H. Perkins, president of the Bank of America, and James A. Blair. The representatives of two leading bond houses also conferred with the secretary, who will leave for Washington to-night.

Financial Kings Call In.

Chairman Elbert H. Gary of the United States Steel corporation and James Stillman of the National City bank called in the early afternoon.

"I simply called to congratulate the secretary," said Mr. Gary. "In my opinion he has shown good judgment and I firmly believe his plan will go a great way toward easing the situation."

Mr. Stillman remained with the secretary for some time. Upon taking leave he said:

"I think the secretary's act is very commendable."

Mr. Stillman declined to say whether he thought the financial situation would show more than temporary improvement.

A LOUD CALL FOR THE MULE

Strikers in New Orleans Prevent All Street Cars From Turning a Wheel.

Not a Passenger Car Has Moved Since Sunday Morning—Feed Wires Cut.

Electric Linemen Are on a Sympathetic Strike and Refuse to Locate the Break.

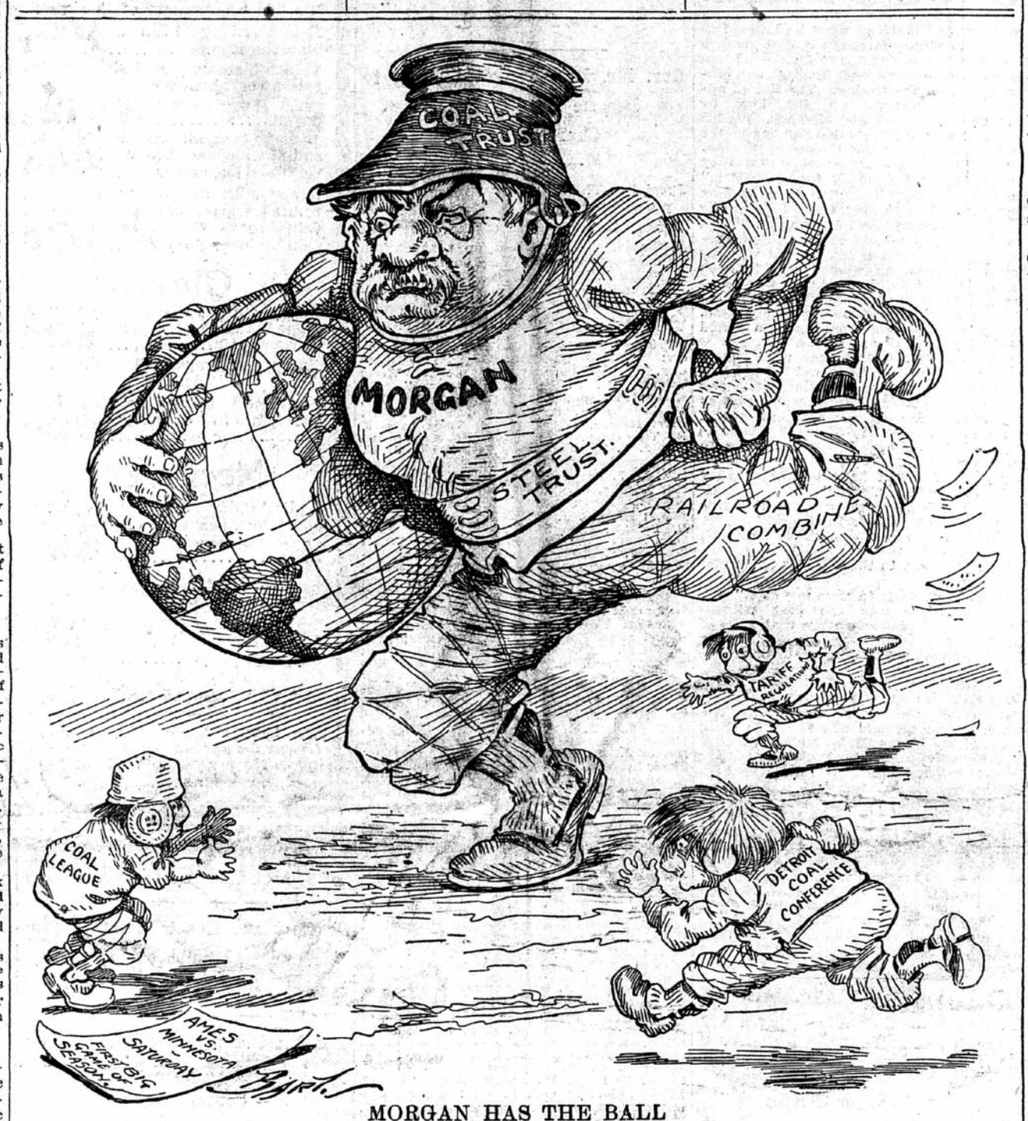
New Orleans, Sept. 30.—Nearly the entire police force of New Orleans was concentrated this morning at the Arabella barn of the New Orleans street railway company with the expectation that there would be trouble when the company attempted to run its car on this, the third day of the strike of its employes. This precaution was taken because most of the company's cars are kept in this barn, and are dispatched from there on their different routes.

It was ascertained, however, that the power connecting all but one of the circuits in this barn with the outside lines had been cut off. The railway people believe the supply wire was cut Sunday.

The cutting off of the power will not prevent the running of cars in the lower or business part of the city, but if tny cars, mail or passenger, are moved in other sections of New Orleans to-day the mule probably will be used as the power. The electric linemen in the employ of the railway company, who went out on a sympathetic strike yesterday refuse to locate the break in the supply wires or repair it.

A mail car made a trip down Canal strete about 9 o'clock this morning with a quantity of mail matter and many carriers and policemen aboard.

Not a passenger car has moved since 4 o'clock Sunday morning, and although all kinds and conditions of conveyances are seen on the streets for the accommodation of the public, there is great inconvenience.



MORGAN HAS THE BALL

HICKS-BEACH'S WARNING

He Attacks the British War Office and Shows the Need of Reform—Growth of Taxes.

New York Sun Special Service

London, Sept. 30.—Sir Michael Hicks-Beach in his first speech since he resigned the chancellorship of the exchequer severly attacked the British war office. He told his constituents at Bristol that the war office would never be reformed until it made the great mass of military officers pay more attention to the duties of their profession as naval officers did and removed the outside influences, which interfered with selections and promitions. He urged the country to halt the growing national expenditure which had increased at the rate of £5,500,000 yearly during the last five years. Fresh taxation would be necessary and on some future day adversity might find the British without the accumulated wealth which enabled them to bear the strain of the late war. The relations with the colonies, Sir Michael added, should be based not on sentiment, but on mutual respect.

CAP AND PETTICOAT FOOLISHNESS.

Topeka, Kan., Sept. 30.—Chancellor Strong of the Kansas University has unwittingly brought down upon his head the maledictions of some of the state's most substantial citizens. Chancellor Strong is new in his position, coming to Kansas City from Yale college. Without first making inquiries as to the customs of the western people, and their notions of eastern ways, the Yale professor has requested the state university faculty to wear during class work, the college cap and gown. The order will not be obeyed by the faculty, for the reason that the farmers who are sending their sons to this institution have earnestly protested against this "eastern foolishness." The Kansas farmer is constitutionally opposed to the idea, and the cap and petticoat plan will be abandoned.

A WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE ON THE COAL STRIKE

THE PRESIDENT MUCH CONCERNED OVER THE SCARCITY OF FUEL AND WINTER'S APPROACH

A Number of Cabinet Members and Governor Crane of Massachusetts Meet the President in a Star Chamber Session—The Participants Are Very Reticent but Postmaster General Payne Says Confidence in Early Settlement Would Be Premature.

Washington, Sept. 30.—The coal strike and the situation that has resulted from it were the subjects of a conference held at the temporary White House to-day in which the president, Attorney General Knox, Secretary Moody, Postmaster General Payne and Governor Crane of Massachusetts participated.

Everyone connected with the conference was very reticent but it is learned that the president is much concerned over the situation, the near approach of winter and the great scarcity of fuel.

Just what action can be taken is not known. The fact that a move has been made in the Massachusetts courts to have receivers appointed for the coal companies was discussed but the legal view was that this was entirely inadequate and would not be likely to relieve the situation.

The impression prevails that one reason for the hurried visit of Secretary Root to New York was for the purpose of discussing with the leading business men of that city the situation with a view to bringing the strike to an end.

A SECOND CONFERENCE IS ON.

The conferees met again about 2 o'clock and are now in session in the president's room. Dr. Lung called shortly after the second conference began but did not see the president.

The second conference lasted less than an hour. The coal situation was further discussed, but the participants refused to make any statement when they came from the president's room.

"Has any line of action been taken that the administration confidently expects will settle the strike?" Postmaster General Payne was asked.

"I cannot answer that question," he said.

"Is it not true?"

"To say so now would be premature," he replied as he entered his carriage.

COAL BARONS CONFER

A Meeting of the Heads of the Coal Railroads To-Day.

New York, Sept. 30.—The heads of the coal railroads were in conference to-day at one of the weekly meetings of the Temple Iron company, of which they compose the board of directors. There were present: President Baer of the Philadelphia & Reading railroad, President Truesdale of the Lackawanna, Oliphant of the Delaware & Hudson, and Fowler of the New York, Ontario & Western, and John Markle of the firm of G. B. Markle & Co., independent operators.

Before Mr. Markle went into the meeting he was asked as to the truth of the report from Philadelphia that John Mitchell, president of the United Mine Workers of America, had been in conference at the Hotel Walton in that city with a representative of the operators and J. P. Morgan.

"It is not true,' said Mr. Markle, "for if a representative of the operators and Mr. Morgan had been there I would be in a position to know it and I have heard nothing of the kind."

The coal situation in New York is today more serious than at any time since the strike of the anthracite miners began. Instead of 150,000 tons usually in stock at this time of the year, there are but 2,000 tons of hard coal. In tenement districts the price is 75 cents a bushel, which is at the rate of $25 a ton. Dealers in other parts of the city who yesterday were selling half tons, to-day cut the allowance to customers to quarter tons. Coal and coal dust by the pail of 20 pounds is selling at 25 cents.

Troops in Panther Creek Valley.

Tamaqua, Pa., Sept. 30.—After a lapse of several days, troops were again sent through the Panther Creek valley this morning. This action was taken because the turbulent element has been acting in a boisterous manner in their effort to intimidate non-unionists on their way to work. The presence of the soldiers had a quieting effect and although strikers' pickets were out in force, there was no disturbance. It is asserted that the distribution of relief funds is far too small to meet the demand made. During the past few days twenty-seven extra brakemen have been hired for the Shamokin division of the Philadelphia & Reading. Strike leaders claim that the reason the company is hiring so many men is in order to be prepared n case some of their crews refuse to handle hard coal. Railroad officials say the extra force is being hired because the company expects the coal traffic gradually to increase.

Troops at Mount Carmel.

Mount Carmel, Pa., Sept. 30.—Six companies of the Fourth regiment, commanded by Colonel O'Neill, of Allentown, arrived here this morning from Reading, Allentown, Lebanon and Harrisburg. When they alighted in the Reading railroad yard, northeast of the town, over 2,000 strikers assembled but made no demonstration. The soldiers were ordered out last night to suppress rioting.

Everything is quiet in this vicinity. Strike leaders are doing all they can to prevent the men from committing disorderly acts. All last night fifty deputies at Richards colliery were surrounded by a big mob. At daybreak the strikers dispersed.

THE END IS NEAR

Mayor Ashbridge of Philadelphia Speaks of the Negotiations.

Philadelphia, Sept. 30.—Mayor Ashbridge to-day declined to comply with the request of Mayor Maybury of Detroit to appoint a delegation to attend the local conference in that city on Oct. 9. The mayor's reply is as follows:

"Governor of commonwealth, clergymen and citizens are actively working for settlement of the strike in anthracite coal fields in this state. My judgment is differences will be adjusted and work resumed before date of conference named."

Mayor Ashbridge to-day contracted with President Boer of the Reading company to furnish fifty tons of coal daily, beginning next Wednesday, for use at the Philadelphia hospital and almshouses. The mayor's telegram and the contract with President Baer is significant, coming on top of the visit here yesterday of President Mitchell, National Secretary-Treasurer Wilson and other officers of the United Mine Workers' union.

Tried to Wreck a Train.

Reading, Pa., Sept. 30.—An attempt was made to wreck a Philadelphia & Reading railroad express train late last night at Brookes Crossing a short distance below Pottstown, Pa. A fish plate had been spiked to the rail in such a manner that the wheels would strike it when the train came along. The wheel of the engine did strike the obstruction, but the plate broke and the train was not derailed. The officials are investigating.

Where Is This Coal?

Reading, Pa., Sept. 30.—The reports of the Philadelphia & Reading company here show that during the past week about 12,000 tons of hard coal were turned out of the washeries and collieries of the company and transported to different points. This would be equivalent to about 400 cars. None of it has been delivered in this end of the Schuylkill valley. The officials say the coal was sent to Philadelphia and points beyond there.

THE COAL FAMINE BECOMES ACUTE

Hospitals in New York City Are Threatened With a Scarcity of Fuel.

At Rochester, N. Y., Sidewalks Are Torn Up and Canal Bridges Stripped.

President Truesdale "Caught Short"—Chicago Dealers Buying Up Ohio River Coal.

New York, Sept. 30.—W. H. Truesdale, president of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, who resides at Greenwich, Conn., is himself a sufferer from the coal famine. He is said to have offered a wholesaler in New York $1,500 cash for 100 tons and was refused.

The Hospitals May Suffer.

Hospitals of this city are threatened with a scarcity of coal. The J. Hood Wright hospital has only enough coal to last this week, while St. Luke's was so fortunate as to obtain a cargo of 240 tons about a week ago—enough to last two months. St. Mary's hospital for children has practically no supply of steam coal, and is using furnace coal, of which it has about twenty-five tons. This condition prevails at many other institutions.

It was said at the office of the charities department that no real distress has been experienced yet in any of the city's charitable institutions.

Anthracite from $15 to $21.

The price of anthracite has reached $21, but some retailers are peddling out their small supply at $15 or $16 to old customers.

Importation of Welsh anthracite and French bituminous can in no way relieve the situation, for the few cargoes that have been landed are of little account. There are only about 8,000 tons of this coal now on the way, but orders have been placed this week for over 25,000 tons. At least a month is required, however, to fill the orders. The cost of importing Welsh coal under normal conditions is about $7.

Sidewalks Torn Up for Fuel.

Not a ton of anthracite coal can be had here at any price, says a Rochester, N. Y., dispatch to the Times. Sidewalk inspectors report that in the outlying districts residents are tearing up the sidewalks and using them for fuel. Altogether several miles of plank walks have been pried up with crowbars and carried off. In some sections canal bridges have been stripped of planking. Piles of new lumber left on streets for repairs also have disappeared.

Prices in London Affected.

The American coal strike already has made an impression on the British coal market, and if it continues for another six months householders in London probably will have to pay $20 a ton for fuel, says a Tribune dispatch from London.

RIVER COAL GOES UP

Desperate Attempt of Chicago Dealers to Get Soft Coal.

New York Sun Special Service

Louisville, Sept. 30.—Most of the coal dealers were surprised to-day when they received a notice that an advance of 25 cents a ton on all river coal would go into effect immediately. This notice came from the Monongahela River Consolidated Coal and Coke company, which is the official title of the Pittsburg coal trust. Chicago coal merchants during the past few weeks have been receiving orders for thousands of tons more of soft coal than they ever before got at this time of year in that city. So they have been putting forth desperate efforts to meet this unprecedented demand. They soon found out that it was impossible for them to secure a sufficient amount of this coal by waiting on orders put in at the mines. The scheme of buying up the stocks of river coal stored up at Cincinnati and Louisville then presented itself and was promptly adopted. Last week before the coal combine realized what the Chicago merchants were up to, big purchases were made in Cincinnati. For several days they loaded upwards of 75 carloads a day at the Cincinnati water front and shipped it on to

Defective Page