

Of course, the strike is now in its infancy. Should it grow to tremendous proportions and involve the entire Eastern mass of workmen I should not be at all surprised. The iron and tin workers have been subjected to poor pay for years. Their situation within the last few months has been almost desperate. They were not only idle for a long time, but when they were employed they received the meagre wages which are now being paid. There is no telling to what dimensions a strike of this kind might grow. The possibilities are stupendous. It is so early in the fight that I would prefer to wait a while before expressing any further opinion in the matter.

WILLIAM GRAHAM, BROTHERHOOD LOCOMOTIVE FIREMEN—No one has any idea of the condition that prevails throughout the coal mining districts unless he has been among the men, who simply ask for an opportunity to earn enough money to live on. They have been literally starved by the capitalists who own the mines. They have finally reached a stage where they might just as well be idle as to work for the pittance which would be their reward for a long and bitter fight, which will mean a great deal to labor all over the country. Our organization is in sympathy with the miners, and our members will feel the strike, as the idleness of the mines means less freight traffic, and, therefore, a considerable loss of time to the locomotive firemen throughout the country.

WHAT OPERATORS SAY. They Claim That the Low Wages Are Caused by Cheap Coal and Over Production. The following opinions of the great trusts have been sought by the Journal from the prominent coal operators in the affected districts: Hudson, Ohio, July 4. Editor New York Journal: The miners' strike could be settled at once if the New York and Cleveland Coal Company would agree to be governed by the scale price. Other Pittsburgh operators, who are forced to reduce their rates on account of the New York and Cleveland Company's action, would also agree to restore wages.

Present conditions would not warrant an advance of 9 cents over present scale, but the average is more for the purpose of preventing a general reduction. There are no real differences between 90 per cent of the operators and the miners. I am glad you are starting an investigation of the subject. President Hitchcock, of the miners, and I had this question up in Washington two weeks ago in another endeavor to avert the trouble. JAMES W. ELLSWORTH, Columbus, Ohio, July 4.

Editor New York Journal: The strike hangs on the issue in the Pittsburgh district. I am unable to say whether arbitration there can be had promptly or if a settlement is not. Ohio, and probably other States involved, I believe, are willing to pay any reasonable rate for mining relative to the Pittsburgh rate. Under long established agreements with the miners Pittsburgh has paid 9 cents per ton over the Ohio rate, owing to the difference in the screens—six inch and a half in the Pittsburgh district and an inch and a quarter in Ohio—and to the difference of 20 to 25 cents in the market value of coal in favor of Pittsburgh.

Ohio has up to this been paying around 52 cents, based on the Pittsburgh's former rate of 60 cents. The general price paid there for some time has been below 60 cents. West Virginia is a factor as competitor of both Ohio and Western Pennsylvania, but it is apparently beyond the control or influence of organized labor. In my opinion the demand of the miners is too great for success—too much in advance of hoped-for conditions. If it is modified a concession is more likely in consideration of existing state conditions. Ohio really has no fight beyond the maintenance of proper relative mining prices on the part of competitors. F. S. BROOKS, Nashville, July 4.

Editor New York Journal: I do not believe that the impending troubles can be averted by arbitration. The present Administration has failed in its promise to the people, and the present conditions it is not so much a matter of wages as the lack of work upon any scale of wages. JOHN D. ANDERSON, President Empire Coal Company, Akron, Ohio, July 4.

Editor New York Journal: Arbitration could not have prevented trouble in the coal mines. The operators have made up their minds, the operators running their mines at a loss each year. The whole trouble at the present time is that the demand is not equal to the supply. The capacity of the mines in this country being so greatly in excess of the consumption that by their running full a little over two days each week all needs could be taken care of. In my opinion the strike will not affect the country at large to any great extent, although for a short time localities may suffer. Within a week or ten days there will be enough miners at work throughout the country to fully supply all needs, and the strike will fall, not because the miners should not be paid greater wages, but because other miners, not in the organization, will work and prevent the desired end. There is no controversy between the operators and the miners in Ohio, and while the operators here would gladly pay more wages, they cannot do so unless the Pennsylvania operators advance the price. HENRY E. LOOMIS, Editor New York Journal.

It is impossible at this time to calculate the possible extent of the strike order. It may extend to territory that has not been thought of as yet. The principal trouble in cases of this kind is that the men who go out of the mines, demanding higher wages, do not take into consideration the matter of supply and demand. Last year's output greatly exceeded the demand, and it is at the present time enough coal on hand in the great coal regions to supply all orders for six months to come. If the men are then out, coal can be brought from the Southern mines. I cannot see that the miners will benefit in any way by the threatened outbreak. Manager Clarfield Coal Company.

JOURNAL'S PLAN APPROVED. Continued from First Page. resolution containing this about such a violation will be introduced. The thought

ful men of both houses are giving this matter more attention than appears on the surface, for they are fearful of the future. Considering the importance of the pending crisis President McKinley may be able to find sufficient authority under the law of October 1, 1888, to appoint a National Commission of Arbitration and Conciliation, just as President Cleveland did on July 28, 1894, to investigate the American Railway Union strike, arising out of the Pullman difficulty. Commissioner of Labor Carroll D. Wright was the head of that Board by authority of the law, and John D. Kernan, of New York, and Nicholas E. Worthington, of Illinois, were his associates.

This law is intended primarily to apply to difficulties between railroads and other common carriers engaged in interstate commerce, but, as in the case of the Pullman strike, it is easy to see that common carriers will probably be involved in the dispute, and that within the next ten days. Certain coal concerns act as agents and common carriers for the transportation of coal.

Either party to the dispute may invoke the action of the President. Under the law, if both parties to the controversy agree, a board may be selected by them, which will become in fact a board of arbitration, with all the powers belonging to United States Commissioners appointed by the Circuit Courts, including power to administer oaths, subpoena witnesses, compel their attendance, etc. The board can find a verdict, but the acceptance of its decision is subject only to the good faith of the parties to the controversy.

The miners as an organization have for the last six years urged the passage of a national compulsory arbitration law. They have been so anxious to submit their troubles to this method of settlement that they are willing to take the risk of adverse decision. John McBride, for many years president of the mine workers, urged compulsory arbitration at the Philadelphia convention of the American Federation of Labor in 1892, and the miners' delegates have followed the same policy at every succeeding annual convention.

OUT AT SPRING VALLEY. Four Thousand Five Hundred Miners Quit Work in That Field, and Are Determined to Win the Fight. Spring Valley, Ill., July 4.—The miners of Spring Valley entered upon the biggest strike ever promulgated for this section this morning, and the ending is wrapped in uncertainty. The feeling among the leaders is that the fight will be short and sharp and that they must win out.

They are in poor shape to stand a month's lock-out. Provisions are already growing short and storekeepers are allowing their stocks to run down in fear of the accounts that would pile up. The day was observed by a monster miners' picnic in a park near the city. A great crowd assembled to listen to the Declaration of Independence and to hear the various speakers uphold the labor revolution declared that day.

This strike affects in this field, which embraces the cities of Spring Valley, Peru and Le Sale, the villages of Marquette, Seatonville, Oglesby, and Coal Hollow, all within a radius of five miles, fully 4,500 miners. The Spring Valley Coal Company has two of its big shafts open for repairs, and these are abandoned, according to the resolution passed by the miners themselves, and under no damage will be inflicted upon the company's property. The company men are expected to quit work. They attend to repairs and keep the mines in condition, but they will not be allowed to do this unless the miners grant permission, which is not likely.

LAW ON ARBITRATION. Provisions Made in Various Affected States to Preserve Peace Between Employer and Employee. The Journal publishes the arbitration laws now existing in various States which are affected by the present strike. In all cases the summaries which follow have been compiled by State officers.

OHIO. The State Board of Arbitration and Conciliation is charged with the duty, upon application or notification, of endeavoring to effect amicable and just settlements of controversies or differences, actual or threatened, between employers and employees in the State. This is to be done by pointing out and advising the parties inquiring and investigation, which in its judgment ought to be done or submitted to by either or both parties to adjust their disputes.

Every such controversy or difference not involving questions which may be the subject of a suit or action in any court of the State, may be brought before the board provided the employer involved employs not less than twenty-five persons in the same general line of business in the State. The aid of the board may be invoked in two ways: First, the parties immediately concerned, that is, the employer or employees, or both jointly, may file with the board an application, which must contain a concise statement of the grievances complained of, and a promise to continue on in business or at work, as the case may be, in the same manner as at the time of the application, without any lock-out or strike, until the decision of the board, if it shall be made within ten days thereof, if it shall be made within ten days of the date of filing said application. A joint application may contain a stipulation making the decision of the board, to an extent agreed on by the parties, as binding as a rule of court. An application must be signed by the employer, or by a majority of the employees in the department of business affected (and in no case by less than thirteen) or by both such employer and a majority of employees jointly, or by the duly authorized agent of either or both parties.

Second—A mayor or probate judge when it is made to appear to him that a strike or lock-out is seriously threatened, may take place in his vicinity is required by him to notify the Board of the fact, giving the name and location of the employer, the nature of the trouble, and the number of employees involved, so far as he can. When such fact is thus or otherwise duly made known to the Board, it becomes its duty to open communication with the employer and employees in view of a view of adjustment by mediation, conciliation or arbitration. The presence of operatives and others, also books and their custodians, is enforced at the public expense. Operatives in the department of business affected and persons who keep the records of wages in such department and others may be subpoenaed and examined under oath by the Board, which may compel the production of books and papers containing such records. All parties to any such controversy or difference are entitled to be heard. Proceedings before the Board are conducted at the public expense.

The Board exercises no compulsory authority to induce adherence to its recommendations, but when mediation fails to bring about an adjustment, it is required to render and make public its decision in the case. And when neither a settlement nor arbitration is had,

because of the opposition thereto of one party, the Board is required at the request of the other party to make an investigation and publish its conclusions.

ILLINOIS. The Illinois arbitration law provides for the creation of a board of three men. The secretary of the Board is provided with an office at Springfield, but no appropriation is made for travelling expenses, and as the salary is but \$1,000 a year, it is quite impossible for the official to travel about the State as he should to keep in touch with all the numerous labor difficulties. The Board, through its secretary manages to keep pretty well posted regarding strikes and lockouts, but the secretary is forced to depend on the newspapers for the bulk of his information. Many strikes occur and are settled before the Board hears of the difficulty. It is the intent of the law that the Board shall offer its services in the interest of a settlement by arbitration as soon as a strike is reported. If both parties to the controversy are willing to arbitrate, the Board goes ahead, gets evidence and submits its findings, but if either side objects to arbitration or refuses to recognize the Board, the State officers are powerless even to begin an investigation. Neither side can force arbitration and the Board can only offer its services.

If both sides agree the Board is empowered to go to the scene of the trouble, at the expense of the individual members, and to sit in the case as a board of investigation. Witnesses may be compelled to appear, but the power of the Board to exact testimony from unwilling witnesses is very weak. After the evidence is in the Board must announce its findings within thirty days, and both sides are supposed to abide by the ruling, although there is no penalty attached in case of refusal. One of the most important provisions of the law is that the workmen must return to work in case of a strike or lockout pending the settlement before the Board can begin its work. This is because the legal existence of either a strike or lockout.

Indiana. The Governor to appoint two persons, one as employer of labor and the other a practitioner, who, with the Judge of the Circuit Court in any county in which differences between employers and employees may arise, are to constitute a State labor commission. Upon receiving information of any strike, lockout or other trouble between employers and employees the Commissioners shall repair at once to the scene of the trouble and attempt to bring about an adjustment. If both parties agree to arbitration the agreement shall be reduced to writing and the Commissioners shall hear evidence and determine as to the rights of the two parties. If the parties so desire, each may select some person to act with the two State Commissioners and the Judge of the Circuit Court.

The Commissioners are empowered by law to issue subpoenas and compel the attendance of witnesses, and their conclusions shall be reduced to writing and filed in the office of the clerk of the Circuit Court. In cases where the parties do not agree to arbitration the Commissioners may make an arbitrary award, and make a report of the same to the Governor, indicating which party is in the wrong and suggesting a basis of settlement. The Commissioners receive \$10 per day and travelling expenses while actually employed, the salaries and expenses being paid by the State.

No Labor Lay in Kentucky. Louisville, Ky., July 4.—Kentucky has no law applying to labor disputes, nor has it a labor commission. Should employers and employees wish to arbitrate there is a way to do it, but it is not compulsory. The statutes provide that all controversies which might be the subject of a suit or action in any court of the State, may be set aside for want of form, but it is not binding as courts of equity have power over awards on equitable principles, as heretofore.

THE ILLINOIS ARBITRATION LAW PROVIDES FOR THE CREATION OF A BOARD OF THREE MEN. THE SECRETARY OF THE BOARD IS PROVIDED WITH AN OFFICE AT SPRINGFIELD, BUT NO APPROPRIATION IS MADE FOR TRAVELLING EXPENSES, AND AS THE SALARY IS BUT \$1,000 A YEAR, IT IS QUITE IMPOSSIBLE FOR THE OFFICIAL TO TRAVEL ABOUT THE STATE AS HE SHOULD TO KEEP IN TOUCH WITH ALL THE NUMEROUS LABOR DIFFICULTIES.

THE BOARD, THROUGH ITS SECRETARY MANAGES TO KEEP PRETTY WELL POSTED REGARDING STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS, BUT THE SECRETARY IS FORCED TO DEPEND ON THE NEWSPAPERS FOR THE BULK OF HIS INFORMATION. MANY STRIKES OCCUR AND ARE SETTLED BEFORE THE BOARD HEARS OF THE DIFFICULTY.

IT IS THE INTENT OF THE LAW THAT THE BOARD SHALL OFFER ITS SERVICES IN THE INTEREST OF A SETTLEMENT BY ARBITRATION AS SOON AS A STRIKE IS REPORTED. IF BOTH PARTIES TO THE CONTROVERSY ARE WILLING TO ARBITRATE, THE BOARD GOES AHEAD, GETS EVIDENCE AND SUBMITS ITS FINDINGS, BUT IF EITHER SIDE OBJECTS TO ARBITRATION OR REFUSES TO RECOGNIZE THE BOARD, THE STATE OFFICERS ARE POWERLESS EVEN TO BEGIN AN INVESTIGATION. NEITHER SIDE CAN FORCE ARBITRATION AND THE BOARD CAN ONLY OFFER ITS SERVICES.

IF BOTH SIDES AGREE THE BOARD IS EMPOWERED TO GO TO THE SCENE OF THE TROUBLE, AT THE EXPENSE OF THE INDIVIDUAL MEMBERS, AND TO SIT IN THE CASE AS A BOARD OF INVESTIGATION. WITNESSES MAY BE COMPELLED TO APPEAR, BUT THE POWER OF THE BOARD TO EXACT TESTIMONY FROM UNWILLING WITNESSES IS VERY WEAK. AFTER THE EVIDENCE IS IN THE BOARD MUST ANNOUNCE ITS FINDINGS WITHIN THIRTY DAYS, AND BOTH SIDES ARE SUPPOSED TO ABIDE BY THE RULING, ALTHOUGH THERE IS NO PENALTY ATTACHED IN CASE OF REFUSAL.

ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT PROVISIONS OF THE LAW IS THAT THE WORKMEN MUST RETURN TO WORK IN CASE OF A STRIKE OR LOCKOUT PENDING THE SETTLEMENT BEFORE THE BOARD CAN BEGIN ITS WORK. THIS IS BECAUSE THE LEGAL EXISTENCE OF EITHER A STRIKE OR LOCKOUT.

INDIANA. THE GOVERNOR TO APPOINT TWO PERSONS, ONE AS EMPLOYER OF LABOR AND THE OTHER A PRACTICER, WHO, WITH THE JUDGE OF THE CIRCUIT COURT IN ANY COUNTY IN WHICH DIFFERENCES BETWEEN EMPLOYERS AND EMPLOYEES MAY ARISE, ARE TO CONSTITUTE A STATE LABOR COMMISSION. UPON RECEIVING INFORMATION OF ANY STRIKE, LOCKOUT OR OTHER TROUBLE BETWEEN EMPLOYERS AND EMPLOYEES THE COMMISSIONERS SHALL REPAIR AT ONCE TO THE SCENE OF THE TROUBLE AND ATTEMPT TO BRING ABOUT AN ADJUSTMENT.

IF BOTH PARTIES AGREE TO ARBITRATION THE AGREEMENT SHALL BE REDUCED TO WRITING AND THE COMMISSIONERS SHALL HEAR EVIDENCE AND DETERMINE AS TO THE RIGHTS OF THE TWO PARTIES. IF THE PARTIES SO DESIRE, EACH MAY SELECT SOME PERSON TO ACT WITH THE TWO STATE COMMISSIONERS AND THE JUDGE OF THE CIRCUIT COURT.

THE COMMISSIONERS ARE EMPOWERED BY LAW TO ISSUE SUBPOENAS AND COMPEL THE ATTENDANCE OF WITNESSES, AND THEIR CONCLUSIONS SHALL BE REDUCED TO WRITING AND FILED IN THE OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE CIRCUIT COURT. IN CASES WHERE THE PARTIES DO NOT AGREE TO ARBITRATION THE COMMISSIONERS MAY MAKE AN ARBITRARY AWARD, AND MAKE A REPORT OF THE SAME TO THE GOVERNOR, INDICATING WHICH PARTY IS IN THE WRONG AND SUGGESTING A BASIS OF SETTLEMENT.

THE COMMISSIONERS RECEIVE \$10 PER DAY AND TRAVELLING EXPENSES WHILE ACTUALLY EMPLOYED, THE SALARIES AND EXPENSES BEING PAID BY THE STATE.

NO LABOR LAY IN KENTUCKY. LOUISVILLE, KY., JULY 4.—KENTUCKY HAS NO LAW APPLYING TO LABOR DISPUTES, NOR HAS IT A LABOR COMMISSION. SHOULD EMPLOYERS AND EMPLOYEES WISH TO ARBITRATE THERE IS A WAY TO DO IT, BUT IT IS NOT COMPULSORY.

THE STATUTES PROVIDE THAT ALL CONTROVERSIES WHICH MIGHT BE THE SUBJECT OF A SUIT OR ACTION IN ANY COURT OF THE STATE, MAY BE SET ASIDE FOR WANT OF FORM, BUT IT IS NOT BINDING AS COURTS OF EQUITY HAVE POWER OVER AWARDS ON EQUITABLE PRINCIPLES, AS HERETOFORE.

LITTLE NURSE A THIEF? Mrs. Erampola's \$250 Disappeared and the Girl is Held for Examination on a Charge of Stealing It. Giuseppe Genovese, a little Italian girl, thirteen years old, who lived with her parents at No. 217 First avenue, has been in the employ of Mrs. Rose Erampola, at No. 333 East One Hundred and Ninth street, for several months. On Thursday Mrs. Erampola drew \$250 from the bank. The money consisted of two \$100 bills and one \$50 bill. She left it in the pocket of her dress, which she hung up in her bedroom on her return home.

There was no one in the room during the afternoon except the little nurse girl and a little daughter of Mrs. Erampola. At 10 o'clock that evening the nurse girl left for home, and shortly afterward Mrs. Erampola returned with her sister and went into the bedroom to get the money and pay it over to her. On searching the pocket she found it was missing. Her little daughter said she had seen Giuseppe, the nurse girl, hunting in the pocket of the dress, but did not see her take the money. Mrs. Erampola went to the child's mother's home and they questioned the girl, but she denied all knowledge of the money. She also denied examining the pockets of the dress.

The police of the East One Hundred and Ninth Street Station were notified and Detectives Murphy and Wilbur were sent out to investigate. They arrested the girl and learned from the neighbors that some little girl had said that she saw Giuseppe have the money, and that she told her she had given \$50 to her father and \$150 to her mother. The parents of the child deny this. Giuseppe was taken to the Harlem Police Court yesterday morning and Magistrate Mead placed her in the custody of the Gery Society and set down the examination for Tuesday morning.

Actor Milton Lipman Married. The marriage certificate of Milton A. Lipman, an actor, and Miss Lillian Smith of the Plaza Hotel, New York, was signed Saturday at the Hudson County Bureau of Vital Statistics. The ceremony was performed on June 16 by the Rev. Edwin J. Stoddard, of St. John's P. E. Church, Little City, and was witnessed in Jersey City by the bling of the certificate.

FREE ME OUT OF THE WASHBURNERS BY SECRET ENEMY Sang, "My Country, 'Tis of Thee," and Dashed for the Doors. Wife and Three Children Fall About Dr. Wessler in Convulsions.

BLOCK NEXT DOOR ABAZE. ARSENIC IN THE MILK. Rev. G. Edwin Talmage, the Pastor, Was in the Midst of a Patriotic Sermon. HE EXHIBITED RARE COOLNESS. BABY NOT EXPECTED TO LIVE. Sent an Usher to Investigate, and Closed the Service with a Single Verse of the Hymn—Bucket Brigade Did Good Work.

Fire destroyed a two-story brick building at the northwest corner of One Hundred and Forty-fifth street and Third avenue yesterday, emptied a church in which services were being conducted and entailed a loss of over \$100,000. The service in the Reformed Church of Mott Haven began at 11:15 a. m. An unusually large congregation had assembled to hear a discourse on "Clean Politics in Our Country," by the pastor, the Rev. G. Edwin Talmage.

When the pastor was half way through his discourse he saw through the open window flames coming from the building adjoining, scarcely fifty feet away. He motioned to an usher and asked him to find out if there was any danger. His messenger reported that the building was filled with inflammable material and was ablaze.

The crackling of the flames, the heat from the fire and the clang of the engines attracted the attention of the congregation. Mr. Talmage realized that a panic was imminent. He announced that the service would conclude with singing. The organ pealed, and the congregation arose and sang one verse of "My Country, 'Tis of Thee." Then there was a dash for the doors.

Half a dozen fire-engines were already playing on the blazing structure. A still alarm had been turned in at 11:40 o'clock, which was followed by a second and third alarm. All the fire machinery between One Hundred and Nineteenth street and Fordham was at the fire, besides police reserves from the One Hundred and Thirtieth Street Station House.

The building was a two-story and basement brick structure facing on Third avenue, having a frontage of seventy-five feet on the avenue and extending 140 feet along One Hundred and Forty-fifth street. In less than a quarter of an hour the entire building was wrapped in flames.

The parsonage, a two-story frame building in the rear of the church, fifty feet from the fire, was blistering. Several members of the Brotherhood of Andrew and Philip, under the leadership of the extemporizer, C. H. Hawthorne, formed a bucket brigade. In the line were C. S. Poetgen, G. Frank Murphy, John W. Lieb, Walter S. Slagle and Walter R. Lacher. They drenched the roof and sides of the parsonage until the danger had passed. Mr. Hawthorne was severely burned about the face and hands while superintending the work.

The burned building was owned by J. M. Cornell, an iron manufacturer, who built it three years ago and had been occupied by A. Zedig & Co., dry goods and household furnishings, and J. Sender & Co., millinery and fancy goods. Zedig & Co. had sublet recently to Isaac Well, dry goods and household furnishings, who has a store at No. 165 Avenue A. He had been moving in goods all the week, and was to have opened on Tuesday.

The losses are estimated as follows: Isaac Well, \$40,000; Henry Rosenthal, \$30,000; J. Sender & Co., \$30,000. The building cost \$100,000. George A. Henshaw, a Custom House broker, who lived at No. 581 East One Hundred and Forty-fifth street, suffered a damage of \$2,000. All were fully insured. The cause of the fire is not known, and the Fire Marshal has begun an investigation. Turner, a cigar dealer, of No. 2746 Third avenue, failed before the holidays. Henry Rosenthal was the assignee, and had since been in the neighborhood of the burning.

Mr. Zedig said he was in the stove until 11 o'clock Saturday night. Mr. Well said he was in the building from 9 o'clock yesterday morning, being accompanied by his brother-in-law, Leo Kaufman, and a friend. He said: "There were no lights in the building and everything seemed to be all right when we left. I cannot imagine how the fire started. The fire was in the neighborhood of a man had been leaving the building shortly before the fire was discovered. At the station on the corner of Third and Broadway, any one who had seen the man, or who had seen anything about these rumors, arsenic in the milk.

Jennie says that when she washed the pail and the pitcher she noticed a whitish sediment and had to rub vigorously in order to get it out. Dr. Wessler is satisfied that arsenic was surreptitiously put into the milk after it was left on the porch and before it was taken into the house.

A Victim of the "Necktie" Game. The newest version is called the "necktie" game. Mrs. Sophia L. Jackson, of No. 229 West Fifty-fourth street, claims Fred Staples, who lives in New Jersey, made her a victim of it. She says that on June 28 Staples called at the house with a parcel containing two new neckties and told her William J. Calman, one of her boarders, had bought them at a downtown store for \$2. "O. G. D." she said. At the store it was said the ties had been bought for \$1 and a bill for that amount furnished. The figures had been raised when Mrs. Jackson received it. Staples was held for trial in Necktie Police Court yesterday.

HERO WITH HIGH COLLAR. He Rescued a Boy and Then Left Without Giving His Name. Aaron Lonery, twelve years old, of No. 214 Clinton street, owes his life to an unknown man, who jumped into the East River last night at the foot of Pike street, and brought the lad safely to shore. Aaron was fishing from the pier, and fell in. He was in a fair way to drown, when the unknown man hurried to the place and plunged in. He was well dressed, and it is said, wore a high collar. He did not want to estimate the possible damage to his apparel. When he had given the boy in charge of Policeman Huntress, of the Madison Street Station, the rescuer modestly walked away. He declined to give his name.

FAMILY POISONED BY SECRET ENEMY Went to Saratoga to Get Relief from Insomnia, and Falling, Shot Himself. "Be sure and have my room, 502, ready for me when I return," said Mr. Hardin Parrish, a resident of the Windsor Hotel, when he left there a few weeks ago for the Summer. On Sunday morning Mr. Parrish was found dead on the floor of his bedroom at a Saratoga sanitarium, with a .32-calibre revolver by his side.

Mr. Parrish had been a resident at the Windsor for about six years. He was a former Philadelphia, but had retired from active business and made his home in New York. Last Spring he had a serious illness, and was in a hospital for several weeks. Since then he has been troubled with insomnia. He was advised to go to Saratoga for relief, and drove there on July 1. He failed to secure any benefit, however, and complained on Saturday that he feared he would lose his mind. Mr. Parrish's son left for Saratoga last night to take charge of the remains.

BULLETS STOPPED HIM. Murtha Assaulted Two Policemen and Was Not Arrested Until One Had Fired Three Shots at Him. James Murtha was arrested on Saturday night by Policeman Harrington, of the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station, after he had assaulted Policeman Loughran, of the same precinct. Loughran, while on post at One Hundred and Ninth street and First avenue, was informed by three women that they had been insulted by a crowd of loafers near the corner, and pointed out Murtha as one of them. Loughran was about to place him under arrest, when Murtha struck him. At the same time two others in the party kicked the policeman.

The ruffians then made their escape in the Italian settlement. Policeman Harrington heard the cry of his brother officer for assistance, and followed the fugitives. He soon overtook them and tried to arrest Murtha, who gave the policeman a blow in the face and started to run. Harrington fired three shots after him, and Murtha suddenly stopped. Magistrate Meade held him in \$300 bail yesterday morning for examination.

JOY AND GRIEF AWHEEL. Bicycles Brought Pleasure to Many and Distress to a Few Yesterday. The bicycle police of the Prospect Park (Brooklyn) squad had very little to do yesterday on the cycle path, although there were about 30,000 wheelmen out. No accidents were reported, and only these scorchers were arrested: Louis Sunk, of No. 365 Greenwich street, this city; Andrew Barber, of No. 201 Prince street, and Charles Leich, of No. 24 Clarkson street. They will be arraigned before Justice Steers this morning in the Flatbush Police Court.

William Barlow, thirty-eight years old, of No. 950 Jefferson avenue, Brooklyn, was severely injured in a bicycle accident yesterday. He was riding on a cheap wheel with a party of friends on Glenmore avenue, near Essex street. Suddenly the frame of the wheel came apart, and Barlow went down. His shoulder was broken and his collar bone dislocated. Joseph Banero, fifty-two years old, an Italian laborer, of No. 62 Withers street, Williamsburg, was run down by a well-known bicyclist early yesterday morning and received a fracture of the skull.

Banero was about to cross Leonard street, Williamsburg, when he was struck by the wheel. He landed on the back of his head, and the wheelman escaped. A policeman found Banero unconscious in the street. An ambulance removed him to St. Catherine's Hospital, where his condition is said to be serious. Howard Freeman, of Bloomingdale, N. J., while returning from Newark Saturday, took a header from his wheel on Bloomingdale avenue, and fractured his left arm and sprained his wrist. George Duckworth, of the same city, was riding on Washington avenue hill, Bloomingdale, at noon yesterday, when a dog was thrown 10 feet from his wheel, striking on his side, spraining his left shoulder and cutting his face.

Despite the opposition from several who were termed "backsters," the Brunswick Cycle Club, of New Brunswick, N. J., decided to arrange "bachelors' nights" for every two weeks. The bachelors thought this unwise, and wanted to limit the visits of the fair sex to the club house to once a year. The youthful member plan was adopted by an almost unanimous vote. Miss Liss Unable to Go to Court. Fergus McLaughlin, driver for Eckert, Mearl & Condit, was arraigned in Yorkville Police Court yesterday, Saturday night at the corner of Madison avenue and Fifty-fourth street, for driving an automobile on the West End street. He was arrested by Patrolman Londergan, of the same precinct, on the second of last week, when he was riding on ball, and appeared in Jefferson Market Court yesterday morning.

"Michael Gargo," called the officer on the bridge, was a frightened Italian who pushed to the bar. Michael Gargo is in reality a stout, full-faced Italian, but posing as a lean, thin, prisoner at the bar presented a license issued some weeks ago. It was in the name of "John Michael," but this was again a detail that nobody noticed. "He told me he hadn't ever had a license," exclaimed Patrolman Main, but as it was evident that he had, Magistrate Plummer discharged him. Just as he stepped from the bar, Patrolman Londergan caught sight of him. "Hello! That's my prisoner, John Michael," he said. "That isn't Michael Gargo."

Policeman Main gave his evidence anew. Both prisoners were discharged, and then Sergeant Francis Kelly, of the court squad, drew up formal charges against Patrolman Main for neglect of duty. Aquarium's 1,000,000 Visitors. Visitors at the Aquarium yesterday numbered 9,310. This number completes a round million who have visited the place. It was expected to the public on December 10 last.

PARRISH A SUICIDE. Went to Saratoga to Get Relief from Insomnia, and Falling, Shot Himself. "Be sure and have my room, 502, ready for me when I return," said Mr. Hardin Parrish, a resident of the Windsor Hotel, when he left there a few weeks ago for the Summer. On Sunday morning Mr. Parrish was found dead on the floor of his bedroom at a Saratoga sanitarium, with a .32-calibre revolver by his side.

Mr. Parrish had been a resident at the Windsor for about six years. He was a former Philadelphia, but had retired from active business and made his home in New York. Last Spring he had a serious illness, and was in a hospital for several weeks. Since then he has been troubled with insomnia. He was advised to go to Saratoga for relief, and drove there on July 1. He failed to secure any benefit, however, and complained on Saturday that he feared he would lose his mind. Mr. Parrish's son left for Saratoga last night to take charge of the remains.

BULLETS STOPPED HIM. Murtha Assaulted Two Policemen and Was Not Arrested Until One Had Fired Three Shots at Him. James Murtha was arrested on Saturday night by Policeman Harrington, of the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station, after he had assaulted Policeman Loughran, of the same precinct. Loughran, while on post at One Hundred and Ninth street and First avenue, was informed by three women that they had been insulted by a crowd of loafers near the corner, and pointed out Murtha as one of them. Loughran was about to place him under arrest, when Murtha struck him. At the same time two others in the party kicked the policeman.

The ruffians then made their escape in the Italian settlement. Policeman Harrington heard the cry of his brother officer for assistance, and followed the fugitives. He soon overtook them and tried to arrest Murtha, who gave the policeman a blow in the face and started to run. Harrington fired three shots after him, and Murtha suddenly stopped. Magistrate Meade held him in \$300 bail yesterday morning for examination.

JOY AND GRIEF AWHEEL. Bicycles Brought Pleasure to Many and Distress to a Few Yesterday. The bicycle police of the Prospect Park (Brooklyn) squad had very little to do yesterday on the cycle path, although there were about 30,000 wheelmen out. No accidents were reported, and only these scorchers were arrested: Louis Sunk, of No. 365 Greenwich street, this city; Andrew Barber, of No. 201 Prince street, and Charles Leich, of No. 24 Clarkson street. They will be arraigned before Justice Steers this morning in the Flatbush Police Court.

William Barlow, thirty-eight years old, of No. 950 Jefferson avenue, Brooklyn, was severely injured in a bicycle accident yesterday. He was riding on a cheap wheel with a party of friends on Glenmore avenue, near Essex street. Suddenly the frame of the wheel came apart, and Barlow went down. His shoulder was broken and his collar bone dislocated. Joseph Banero, fifty-two years old, an Italian laborer, of No. 62 Withers street, Williamsburg, was run down by a well-known bicyclist early yesterday morning and received a fracture of the skull.

Banero was about to cross Leonard street, Williamsburg, when he was struck by the wheel. He landed on the back of his head, and the wheelman escaped. A policeman found Banero unconscious in the street. An ambulance removed him to St. Catherine's Hospital, where his condition is said to be serious. Howard Freeman, of Bloomingdale, N. J., while returning from Newark Saturday, took a header from his wheel on Bloomingdale avenue, and fractured his left arm and sprained his wrist. George Duckworth, of the same city, was riding on Washington avenue hill, Bloomingdale, at noon yesterday, when a dog was thrown 10 feet from his wheel, striking on his side, spraining his left shoulder and cutting his face.

Despite the opposition from several who were termed "backsters," the Brunswick Cycle Club, of New Brunswick, N. J., decided to arrange "bachelors' nights" for every two weeks. The bachelors thought this unwise, and wanted to limit the visits of the fair sex to the club house to once a year. The youthful member plan was adopted by an almost unanimous vote. Miss Liss Unable to Go to Court. Fergus McLaughlin, driver for Eckert, Mearl & Condit, was arraigned in Yorkville Police Court yesterday, Saturday night at the corner of Madison avenue and Fifty-fourth street, for driving an automobile on the West End street. He was arrested by Patrolman Londergan, of the same precinct, on the second of last week, when he was riding on ball, and appeared in Jefferson Market Court yesterday morning.

"Michael Gargo," called the officer on the bridge, was a frightened Italian who pushed to the bar. Michael Gargo is in reality a stout, full-faced Italian, but posing as a lean, thin, prisoner at the bar presented a license issued some weeks ago. It was in the name of "John Michael," but this was again a detail that nobody noticed. "He told me he hadn't ever had a license," exclaimed Patrolman Main, but as it was evident that he had, Magistrate Plummer discharged him. Just as he stepped from the bar, Patrolman Londergan caught sight of him. "Hello! That's my prisoner, John Michael," he said. "That isn't Michael Gargo."

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TEXAS STEER INFURIATED ANIMAL CLEANS OUT THE TRENTON Iron Works. MAD CHARGE ON THE MEN. Leaves the Deserted Shop Almost a Wreck and Tosses a Passer-by. GIRL FAINTS AT THE SIGHT. Steer Charges on a Crowd, but is Brought Low by the Well-Aimed Shot of a Policeman.

Trenton, N. J., July 4.—A wild Texas steer ran amuck on South Broad street late yesterday afternoon, and created havoc before he was laid low by a policeman's shot. The animal leaped into the canal and swam to the yard of the Trenton Iron Works before he was missed. He rushed in his fury into a machine shop, where the hands were preparing to go home after the day's work, and charged furiously at the first group of men that he saw. He soon had the place entirely to himself, much to the detriment of the workmen.

The Hamilton avenue gate was open, and the steer dashed through it just as Richard Foster, sixty years old, was passing. The old man barely had time to realize his peril when he was caught on the enraged animal's horns and tossed into the air. Miss Lottie Burchell saw Foster tossed and fainted, thinking it was her father. Foster was picked up unconscious and is believed to be seriously injured. By this time pursuers were hot after the steer, and he once more leaped into the canal. Lassos were brought into play and bullets were sent whizzing after him, but though he was hit several times he managed to flounder back to the bank and again charged on the crowd.

As he came up out of the water, however, he was assailed and thrown as he rushed after the steers from Bloomfield. He jumped up and was again off, when the policeman's well-aimed shot brought him and career to an end.

RACE WAR IN A SALOON. One Man Dangerously Shot, One Stabbed, All the Others Hurt and the Building Wrecked. The principal saloon in Soho, a little hamlet between Belleville and Bloomfield, N. J., was completely wrecked yesterday during a battle between half a dozen Italians and fourteen boatmen. The boatmen vanquished the Italians, more or less wounded all of them, while only one of the party was injured. He was shot in the head, however, and the wound is likely to result in his death.

Everything was peaceful about Soho until the arrival of the boatmen from Bloomfield. They came in a wagon and went to the saloon of Charles Grater, on Harrison avenue. Before the boatmen could get into the place there were four other Italians in the place drinking. An argument soon arose between the two factions. Things came to a crisis when one of the boatmen buried a glass at an offending Italian, and the next moment the customers were mixed up with one another. Thirteen of the boatmen with clubs and wielded freely. In the fight not