

solidly in line. Reports from other districts very encouraging, particularly from the South."

Out in West Virginia. Later this report came: "Monongah Coal and Coke Company and entire Wheeling district of West Virginia suspended. Companies advertising for miners. Wheeling Creek, Ohio, also for this evening."

The latter district referred to has always been considered the weakest point of a strike. It is a district that broke the national suspension three years ago. All the operators have been calculating upon filling contracts from this district.

In the Pittsburgh district the extensive scope of the strike this afternoon surprised even the miners. They had expected no general suspension until next Monday, but when the last district leader had reported to-night it was shown beyond a doubt that over 18,000 men of the 23,000 in the district had quit. Nearly all the contract men are out.

The employees of F. L. Robbins's first pool mine and of the Snowden and Gaston mines of the Pittsburgh & Chicago Gas Coal Company, on the B. & O.—miners who have worked for months at the 60 cent rate and allowed the company to take 100 per cent of their earnings as a guarantee against strikes—voted for a voluntary idleness, and left the guarantee funds in the hands of the company. It means thousands of dollars' loss to the miners, for both these companies have a trade that practically eliminates competition. The employees have had steady work. The first pool men, on a conservative estimate, have forfeited not less than \$2,000, and the employees of the Pittsburgh & Chicago Company perhaps \$2,000 more.

Hanna's Men at Work. Mark Hanna's men did not work. They were reported idle, but the Journal reporter found the men still dumping coal over the screen in the street. The Hanna miners have declared that they will strike after the Robbins men.

A careful canvass of the district shows that the miners in the Monongahela Valley and all mines along the B. and O. and contiguous to the Wheeling division of the B. and O. are idle, and the same is true of the mines along the Pan Handle Railroad, with the single exception of Mark Hanna's mine. A few mines along the Pennsylvania Railroad, including those of the New York and Cleveland Company, are still at work, but the aggregate number will not reach more than 3,500 in the entire district.

Operators Talk It Over. The railroads have inaugurated a wholesale system of confiscation to get fuel. No consignment of coal left on any of the sidings is now likely to reach its destination. Yesterday the B. and O. Company got into a controversy over this with the United States Government.

Road Caught Napping. This road was caught napping when the strike was declared and commenced to conduct before the mines were fairly closed. Yesterday they appropriated coal consigned to the United States Government engineers at Davis and Herr's Island, and the company that unless it gives him at least half of the coal he will put his case in the courts of the United States District Attorney.

When this district is idle to the satisfaction of the railroad, the leaders of the strike will spread rapidly eastward. Shippers to seaboard will be attacked. Emigrants from the miners' union have been at work among the miners in the Pennsylvania field for two weeks. A general strike in the Pittsburgh district will assure an idleness in that section within a few days.

It is not improbable that the anthracite district will be attacked. The leaders of this strike are exhibiting with the success they have met in the present suspension area, and their chief aim is to enlarge it.

The number of operators who are willing to pay the demanded sixty-nine-cent rate increases hourly. The leaders of the Pittsburgh district are in Ohio and twenty more in the fields of the West and South have offered to come into line. The Pittsburgh district is the only one of the companies, like F. L. Robbins & Co., offer sixty cents, and say they will not exceed that amount. No permission to work has yet been granted to operators who desire to pay the rate, and none is expected for some days.

ARMING THE DEPUTIES. United States Marshal's Force Is Ready for Expected Trouble at Dillonvale, Ohio.

Cincinnati, July 7.—The office of the United States Marshal this afternoon resembled a recruiting office of the regular army. Deputy marshals were being sworn in and preparing their arms, ready to go to Dillonvale, where it is expected the first trouble from the strike may develop. No acts of violence have so far been committed, but it is represented that a riot is imminent. Myron T. Herrick, the business associate of Senator Hanna, and Robert Bickenderfer, receivers of the Wheeling & Lake Erie Railway Company, and the Lake Erie & Pittsburgh Coal Company, have posted notices to the effect that the road is in the jurisdiction of the United States Circuit Court, and that it must not be molested, and that they are informed that a large body of miners from Cleveland are liable to descend upon the receivers' property to prevent the employees from working.

United States Marshal Devenney went to Columbus this forenoon and met Receiver Bickenderfer, who asked for the protection of workers in Jefferson County. Devenney stated that if necessary John G. Heizer, a deputy, would start from here to-night with fifteen deputies. He would get five more at Columbus and the receivers would furnish five. At 2:45 P. M. Devenney sent a telegram ordering the men to Columbus, but a little later requested that they be held until he was heard from again.

Receiver Bickenderfer claims that all the miners would be paid for the week. He would want to go back to work, and will do so if assured that they will not be molested. The receiver says he is willing to pay any price the miners would accept as a result of the strike, even though it is \$1 a ton, if the authorities will let his men work. It looks as if there will be trouble to-night at Dillonvale.

The movement started in Cincinnati by American Federation men to assess each member 10 cents per week for the aid of the miners promptly met by the success. Federation men say that they have also been offered aid by outside parties. It is considered a fight the successful termination of which is vital to all labor organizations.

The first attempt since the strike to transport West Virginia non-union coal to the lakes was made by the Lake Erie & Pittsburgh Coal Company. Two trains ran the gauntlet at Long Run and Dillonvale without molestation.

This time was not so successful, and the miners assembled in a threatening manner, but have not as yet resorted to violence. They have refused to resume work. During the night the bridges were burned to prevent hauling of this coal.

M'KINLEY CAN ACT NOW. Action of the Federal Authorities Clears the Way for a Commission to Investigate.

Washington, July 7.—The interference of the Federal authorities in the miners' strike, forecast in these dispatches, has already taken place. Judge Taft, of the United States Circuit Court, for the Southern District of Ohio, has interfered in behalf of the Wheeling & Lake Erie Railway Company, and the Wheeling, Lake Erie & Pittsburgh Coal Company, at the request of the receivers of the two concerns. United States Marshals have been

ordered to protect the mining and railway property of the two concerns.

This early interference of the Federal courts has this value—it at once clears the way for President McKinley to appoint a commission to investigate and report on the strike situation, under the law of October 1, 1888. It was under this law that the Chicago strike was investigated. The machinery is all ready. Executive action can put it in operation in a day. Attorney-General McKenna this afternoon said: "The Administration has not been called upon to act officially, and all I know about the facts I gather from the newspapers. The mines and railroad in behalf of which it is alleged that Federal aid has been evoked are in the hands of receivers appointed by a United States Court, and United States marshals can, with right, be called upon to protect a United States officer."

"Other mines and roads may be brought, perhaps, into the same relation to the United States Court, by suit, as the one in the hands of a receiver. As to the law of 1888 being applicable to the case at present I do not care to express any opinion in advance. If the strike assumes large proportions and I am called upon to interfere, I will endeavor to perform my duty under the law."

Reports from the mining districts bring in statements of appalling destitution. A mine inspector from one of the principal West Virginia districts said today: "I do not believe there is a miner in my section who will strike. They may be getting by 25 cents a day, but that 25 cents they have not to live on, but at least one meal for themselves and their families. I doubt if there is a miner there who has a second suit of clothes to wear to church. I know one man with five children. They have but one pair of shoes. That pair is always bought to fit the oldest child, and when the others have to wear them they are tied on."

The Government to-day took possession of the plant of the Monongahela Navigation Company. It paid \$2,000 in order to throw that river open to free navigation for the almost exclusive benefit of the coal operators. By this act an average ton of 20 cents a ton on coal is saved, which goes directly into the pockets of the mine owners with an annual production of some 12,000,000 tons.

OPERATORS TALK IT OVER. They Held a Conference at Detroit and Adjourned for a Meeting Next Week.

Detroit, Mich., July 7.—The Board of Control of the Ohio Coal Association, met here to-day and informally discussed the strike.

The meeting was adjourned to meet next Wednesday at Put-in-Bay, where there is more seclusion.

COAL SUPPLY SHRINKING. The Railroads Are Beginning to Confiscate Cars Full for Their Own Needs.

Cleveland, July 7.—Everything portends a coal famine in this city. Coal consigned to Cleveland manufacturers and dealers is being confiscated by the railroad companies. A coal famine that would cause a general suspension of manufacturing was seriously discussed here to-day by those who have watched the progress of the strike.

The railroads have already begun seizing all the coal in sight. Every car consigned to the Lake Erie Iron Company was confiscated, and the mill had to shut down for want of coal. The general manager of the Lakes Shore Telephone and Telegraph Company, Pittsburgh mines today for coal, but was refused any shipments. To-day the Lake Shore Company consigned twenty car loads consigned to the National Carbon Company. This policy is pursued will make idle every manufacturing establishment in the city.

Serious trouble is threatened at the plant of the Crescent Tin Plate Company in Cleveland. President Garland, of the Iron and Steel Workers' Union, was called there last night.

Buffalo, July 7.—Buffalo has already felt the effects of the general strike. Among the first to be affected are the railroads. The Lake Shore Railroad Company has notified the local gas companies and the shippers that it would confiscate all the coal coming over its line in case it becomes necessary. The railroads' fuel supply and coal traffic come almost entirely from the Pittsburgh region, and the gas companies secure all of their Youghiogheny coal over the Lake Shore road.

JOURNAL PLAN APPROVED. Prominent Citizens Agree That Arbitration Is the Way to End the Big Strike.

The following statements show how the plan for settling the mining difficulty as proposed by the Journal is regarded in this city: JOHN JEROMELOAN, Acting Mayor—I was greatly pleased when I read that the Journal was making this effort to bring about an adjustment of the great strike. Arbitration ought to be the method of settling all such difficulties. It is well that the Journal has taken this matter up so promptly, so as to give an opportunity to begin the settlement before the strike shall have done such injury or developed such a degree of animosity between the opposing parties as would make a mutually friendly feeling out of the question.

F. W. WUSTEY, Mayor of Brooklyn—Experience has taught me the value of arbitration. I have read the suggestion in the New York Journal that President McKinley and Congress name a commission to hear what the miners and the mine owners have to say and endeavor to find a common ground on which both sides may stand. I cordially endorse that proposition. In my own experience I find we can always settle our differences by conference and mutual concessions. It would seem that these soft coal miners are ready to submit their grievances to arbitration, and I hope this will be the solution of this unhappy situation.

COMPTROLLER ASHEB P. FITCH—I have carefully read the Journal's able editorials concerning this arbitration matter, and I must say the views expressed represent my own. It seems to me that most disastrous results would follow if the strike were allowed to continue for any length of time. The question then arises, How can it be settled with honor to both sides? I think the Journal suggests a very easy way out of the difficulty, and one that would be productive of results beneficial to all. During my whole public life I have spoken and worked in behalf of the employment of arbitration in disputes between labor and capital and my views concerning its efficacy are well known.

GEORGE R. BIDWELL, COLLECTOR PORT OF NEW YORK—I think that the miners and mine-owners should get together, and if arbitration by Congress will do this I favor the plan. This strike is of such magnitude that it is probably the best way to settle all differences. I think the mine-owners should first try to settle their own troubles before calling in the legislative body. I certainly favor arbitration if it will put a stop to the strike and bring about a permanent good

SENATORS SAY, "ARBITRATE."

They Express Themselves as Heartily in Favor of the Journal's Proposed Commission to End the Big Coal Strike.

Washington, July 7.—Public interest in the Journal arbitration proposition continues to grow here. The following statements from Senators show how they look upon it:

Senator White Would Act at Once.

The miners' strike should be arbitrated. It has assumed national proportions and may spread to other industries. For this reason, if no other, arbitration should be resorted to at once.

The Journal cannot be too highly praised for the stand it has taken in this matter. Its suggestion about the President interfering is a good one. Of course, it is a matter of taste. Were I President of the United States I would not hesitate one minute. The arbitration of such a great strike as this would be a wonderful example.

Senator Hansbrough's Indorsement.

I believe in arbitration, and the Journal has struck the right chord when it suggests this method of settling this great strike now on between the coal miners of a certain number of States and their employers. It is the only method of settling such difficulties, and I should like to see it employed in the present case.

Senator Caffrey Anxious for Action.

The Journal's suggestion for settling the great miners' strike should be carried out at once. The strike should be arbitrated. I am not certain of the powers of the President in such a case. I am inclined to think that he could not act as the President, but as an individual he might suggest arbitration. Such a step on his part would bring a soothing and strong result. It would do an immense amount of good. He might urge the operators and the miners to choose arbitrators, and these would choose an umpire. In this way the strike might be ended.

"A Great Plan," Says Senator Mantle.

The proposition to arbitrate this miners' strike is a great one, and reflects credit on the Journal. I think the President might well act on the suggestion. Should he suggest arbitration, even as a citizen of the country, it would have great weight. No one could do more than he just now. He could make the suggestion and bring about a pacific solution of the whole matter.

Senator Allen Urges Kind Methods.

I am in favor of arbitration all the time. All these labor troubles can be more readily settled by kind methods than by ordering out the militia. I think the President could with great propriety make a move which would lead to a quiet solution of this great strike. Of course, it would be voluntary. The Journal, as usual, was on the right lead from the start.

"A Good Move," Says Senator Perkins.

I believe in arbitration, and the move of the Journal is a good one. I do not know about the President taking a hand in the strike. I would rather study that phase of the question a little longer.

"A Long Step," Says Senator Cannon.

To devise any general scheme of arbitration to cover the requirements of the present occasion will be a task of no mean dimensions, but if this can be accomplished it will be a long step toward the realization of the highest aims of altruism.

Senator Rawlings Looks for Good.

I believe the Journal's suggestion will bear good fruit. It certainly opens the way to an adjustment of the labor difficulties in the coal region with a minimum of suffering.

Senator Warren Certain of Benefit.

I am not familiar with the causes that have led to the outbreak of this strike, but am certain that much misery and suffering will be prevented if a plan for arbitration can be perfected along the lines suggested by the Journal.

feeling between the mine-owners and their

WILBUR F. WAKEMAN, UNITED STATES APPRAISER—I sincerely hope that the arbitration plan proposed by the Journal, will be carried out. By arbitration the matter between the mine-owners and the miners can be better and more quickly settled, and the sooner all differences between the mine owners are smoothed over the better it will be for the whole country. It is important to bring about a settlement at once, for a strike of a month at this season will so shorten the coal crop as to make prices advance all over the country, affecting the poor much more than the rich.

JUDGE CHARLES H. TRUAX, SUPREME COURT—I strongly favor the effort that the Journal is making, and I sincerely hope it will result in securing the end that is sought. It is a question to be considered carefully, whether the President and Congress should enter upon such a plan unless some steps should be provided for enforcing the decrees of the Board of Arbitration. I firmly believe in arbitration as a means of adjusting labor difficulties, but I have believed that, as a rule, the best result would be obtainable if the arbitrators were selected by the interested parties. The efficiency of arbitration must, after all, depend on a mutual trust in those who are chosen to be arbitrators; and the appointment of arbitrators by the President would certainly give great dignity to the board.

EX-ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY YERDON M. DAVIS—I am glad to see the Journal making such an effort to bring about a settlement of this grave crisis, and I hope it will succeed. As to the legal aspects of the case a question at once arises, regarding the power to appoint a board that can enforce orders concerning trade in various States. But the question does not, I think, need to be considered from a strictly legal standpoint. Should the Journal succeed in its efforts, and secure the appointment of a commission of men of national reputation, approved by the President and Congress, the arbitrators would have such a moral weight, and such an influence on public opinion, as would practically, I feel sure, compel a compliance with their finding.

ALBERT B. BOARDMAN, OF TRACY, BOARDMAN & PLATT—It is a splendid effort on the part of the Journal, and if it succeeds will not only be a fine piece of journalistic work, but will be an important public service. Arbitration, to be successful, must have either a strong law to enforce it, or such a positive agreement between the conflicting parties as will render its results binding. The greatest danger that confronts our country is the power of trusts, or of a few wealthy individuals, to arbitrarily control the destinies of thousands of their workmen, and the antagonistic power of the great labor unions to order far-reaching strikes. By labor union the order far-reaching strikes. By opposition, they too frequently goad each other to acts of mutual hostility.

CHARLES A. SCHIEREN, EX-MAYOR OF BROOKLYN—My experience with arbitration committees has been anything but encouraging. During the Brooklyn street car strike I relied much upon the State Arbitration Committee, but it did little toward effecting a settlement. I have little faith

in Government interference between capital and labor.

EX-GOVERNOR GEORGE H. HOADLY, OF OHIO—The Journal's attitude on this question is one which will commend itself to every thoughtful and law-abiding citizen in the country. I am heartily in accord with the principles advocated by the Journal in this matter, and I believe that their adoption will subserve the best interests of the miners and the mine owners. It seems to me that the questions in dispute rightfully come within the domain of arbitration. A question of wages is predominantly one that can be adjudicated by a proper board of arbitration. The trouble with the miners is the wages paid to them, and therefore only an impartial arbitrator can determine whether their demands are just or whether they ask that which their employers cannot grant. Miners are a hard working body of men. Their existence at its best is most miserable. A strike of this character adds to their misery, and should by all means be arrested at the earliest possible moment. The way to do this, in my opinion, is by accepting the Journal's suggestion. Every sensible man will re-echo the Journal's sentiments on this strike matter. It would be unfortunate to allow the opportunity to pass without taking advantage of it, and if the men should show a willingness to arbitrate the employers should be willing to meet them in a broad-minded spirit. This point the Journal should continue to agitate, and by doing it it will perform a public service of incalculable value.

GENERAL MANAGER FRANKHOFF, MANHATTAN ELEVATED RAILROAD COMPANY—In the settlement of controversies between workmen and their employers I believe in the application of the principle of arbitration wherever it can be possibly applied. If the questions in dispute between the miners and the owners of the mines can be arbitrated then by all means submit it to an arbitrator who will be acceptable to all the parties to the dispute. Some years ago when we had some differences with our men the principles of arbitration were employed and found to work so in this controversy also.

HENRY SIGEL, SIGEL, COOPER & CO.—Arbitration always appeals to me. I believe in it thoroughly and it seems to me the principle is applicable to larger things. If the miners are ready to settle this great strike by arbitration, as they state in the Journal, it would be a pity not to have the matter thus settled at once and the usual consequences of such an affair forestalled.

TIRODOR M. BANTA, CASHIER NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY—I am in favor of arbitration, generally. In a special case like this one of strikes in the coal mining regions, I ask myself: "What would happen if the mine-owners refused to arbitrate their differences with the mine workers?" But the proposition which the Journal makes is sensible, intelligible and kind. No harm can, and need may, come of its being adopted.

JOHN C. SHEEHAN, Leader of Tammany—I believe everything should be done to prevent a spread of the great strike now prevailing in the coal regions, and every effort should be made to arrest the trouble at once. I believe in arbitrating differences of this kind and approve heartily of the plan proposed

by the New York Journal. If steps are taken to settle the differences between the mine owners and miners by arbitration, it will result in much good to the men who labor and toil about the mines, and it seems to me, will also result beneficially to the mine owners.

EDWARD LAUTERBACH—The more nearly we approach the settlement of all contests and strikes by arbitration the more nearly do we approach the millennium. In this specific case so far as I understand it, the efforts of the Journal appear to be in the line of a great benefit to both parties to the strike, as well as to the public, and I hope they will prove successful.

ALDERMAN ROBERT MUH—The plan of the Journal has my sincere sympathy, and I hope that the President will respond to the request to name a commission of arbitrators. The strike, and its continuation or adjustment, are matters of national import, for when such a great multitude of people suffer the nation is affected by it and also suffers. The action of the Journal, in first planning the scheme of settlement through President McKinley and Congress, and then using its great influence to push the plan forward, has my warm commendation.

BOY HERO RESCUED HIM.

Little George Addicks Bravely Plunged in the River, Saved a Drowning Lad and Said, "Oh! That's Nothing."

George Addicks is nine years old, and he lives with his father and mother at No. 312½ East Eighty-fourth street. He is slender, and ever sleekly in appearance. But he is a hero, and all roads in his neighborhood yesterday afternoon seemed to lead into his flat, where the neighbors gathered to see the brave little fellow.

George was sitting on a bench in East River Park, near Eighty-ninth street, yesterday afternoon, with a number of small boys, all about the same age. There were dozens of other children playing about, and down on the pier at the foot of the street a number were throwing stones into the water. Suddenly there was a commotion, and the boys began to run in the direction of the pier.

Eddie Clemens, six years old, of No. 432 East Eighty-fifth street, got too near the edge of the pier and fell overboard into the water. There were several women and a couple of men on the pier, but they were helpless in their excitement. Twice the drowning lad had disappeared from the water's surface and it seemed that he was sure to drown.

Little George Addicks heard the cries for help from the excited women and children, and when some one told him "A boy is drowning," he ran to the edge of the pier. There are a number of shelving rocks, and out on these the nimble youngster climbed. But he could not reach the boy in the water and fearlessly he plunged in after him.

Hand over hand little Addicks swam out to where the other child had gone down, and when he came up for perhaps the last time, he seized him by the collar. Then he swam to the shore. He was almost exhausted when he reached the pier, and the policeman "O'Connor's" strong arms pulled both boys to safety.

There was a great cheer for the brave little fellow, who had saved his life, and a crowd gathered about him.

"Oh, that's nothing," he gasped, trying hard not to appear tired. "I only saved the kid 'cause he'd do it for me."

The policeman took little Clemens to the cottage in the park nearby and he was soon restored to consciousness, and in a little while was taken home by his father.

CONFESSIONS OF A DESPERADO

Man Under Arrest Admits Having Killed a Man and Robbed Trains.

Kansas City, Mo., July 7.—Gus Hyatt, alias George Hall, who was arrested here Saturday and yesterday confessed to having been one of a gang of train robbers who held up the Louisville & Nashville passenger train near Calera, Ala., three months ago, was placed in the "sweet box" to-day and confessed to other crimes.

Hyatt says that while residing at 111 De Koven St., April 15 last, he shot and killed one Green, who had first shot him in the arm. Hyatt bears a wound on his arm. He also says he helped rob the Southern Express Company at Clarksville, Tenn., June 22, when he got \$1,200, and that he was in the train robbery at Belleville about a year ago. In the latter robbery he claims to have received \$500 as his part of the booty.

Hyatt says his home is in Sandoval, Ill., where he has worked in the coal mines. He will be taken to Memphis without registration papers.

PACKARD-CHAPMAN.

Daughter of a Philadelphia Marries a Greenfield (Mass.) Bank Cashier.

Greenfield, Mass., July 7.—Miss Jennie Lord Chapman, daughter of Fred Russell Chapman, of Philadelphia, and Henry Davis Packard, cashier of the Packard National Bank, of Greenfield, were married in St. James's Episcopal Church this afternoon. The pastor, Rev. V. Finch officiated. The bride was given away by her father.

The maid of honor was Miss Mary Huntington Chapman, a sister of the bride, and the bridesmaids were Miss Corn Kennedy, of Boston, and Miss Nina Gilman, of Greenfield. The best man was Joseph H. S. Barton, of Boston, and the ushers were Dr. Arthur G. Root, of Albany, N. Y., Charles S. Barton, of Hartford, Pa., and Albert T. Hall and Francis H. Maxwell, of Greenfield.

After the church ceremony, which was witnessed by 500 people, the couple held a reception at the home of Matthew Chapman, the bride's grandfather.

SWEET AWAY BY A WAVE.

Sailor McDonald Washed from the Sutton's Deck in a Gale.

Lewes, Del., July 7.—The ship E. B. Sutton, which arrived at the Delaware Breakwater to-day from Honolulu, bound for Philadelphia, met with a severe hurricane on May 9, during which Harry McDonald, a seaman, was washed overboard and drowned.

The vessel was rounding Cape Horn at the time. A heavy west southwest blow sprang up, which soon developed into a hurricane. During the height of the blow a particularly heavy sea carried McDonald away.

Oil was used on both sides of the ship and enabled the vessel to weather the storm without seriously damaging her.

Hard Work at Willets Point. Inspector-General Hughes made his annual inspection of the Government engineers at Willets Point, L. I., yesterday. There was a battalion review and the men appeared in heavy marching order. The General, in twelve minutes, by the General. A detail of twenty men was then set at rifle practice. Each fired a single shot. Several of the men were unsatisfactory. In the afternoon Company A was called on for torpedo practice. Company C had an engineers' drill. This was followed by a general inspection. Officers and enlisted men alike had to undergo the ordeal.

ROBERT EDWIN BONNER EVERY.

Son of the Ledger's Founder Sustained a Serious Fall.

COMPLICATIONS SET IN.

Not Improving and Grave Fears Entertained as to His Recovery.

Robert Edwin Bonner, of the New York Ledger, is seriously ill at Avenue-by-the-Sea, near Far Rockaway, where he owns a cottage. Early in the season Mr. Bonner left his Madison avenue home for the seaside resort.

About two weeks ago, while stepping on a Long Island ferry-boat, a man rushed violently against Mr. Bonner, and the latter was thrown heavily. He was picked up in a semi-unconscious condition, and the doctor who attended him discovered that a small bone and several of the tendons in one of Mr. Bonner's legs had been snapped by the fall.

Mr. Bonner fretted in his consequent confinement and complications set in, which caused his condition to become alarming.

A brother of Mr. Bonner, who was seen at the New York Ledger office last Saturday afternoon, was surprised to learn that the accident to Robert and his subsequent illness had become public.

Very few of Mr. Bonner's friends in this city knew of the accident or of his precarious condition, the utmost secrecy having been preserved.

Robert Edwin Bonner is a member of Robert Bonner & Sons, proprietors of the New York Ledger. He is very wealthy. He is about thirty-five years old and stands six feet two inches in his stockings. His splendid physique attracts attention to him wherever he goes. He is a graduate of Princeton, where he made a brilliant record as a student. He was a great football player at college and also still takes the greatest interest in all athletic sports. He is a member of the Union League, the Lotos and many other clubs. He is married and has several children.

TIED A BODY TO A PIER.

Tugboat Crew First Picked It Up, Then Abandoned It.

Thomas Shields, of No. 23 Broome street, told the police at the Union Market Station last night that early in the evening he had seen the crew of the tugboat Raymond pick up the body of a drowned man in the East River, off Stanton street. Then the tug, he says, steamed up to De Lancey street, where the body was tied to the pier, and the tug went on.

A policeman was sent there and he found the body tied up as Shields had said. He had it removed to the Morgue. The body is that of a man about twenty-five years old, slightly above medium height, weighing about 105 pounds. He was smooth-faced, wore a blue suit, an outing shirt, cotton underwear and lavender socks.

In the pockets of the clothing, besides an open-faced silver watch, there was a ticket of the "Buddies," Verel picnic on June 27. At Corvau's surrendered to the police and was locked up.

SHOT A BROTHER TO DEATH.

While Defending His Aged and Feeble Father, a Doctor Becomes a Fratricide.

St. Louis, July 7.—Herbert Cornwall was shot and killed by his brother, Dr. Richard Cornwall, today at the place of business of their father, Dr. John C. Cornwall.

It appears that Herbert Cornwall was a very dissolute young man, and his father chided him to-day for persisting in his bad habits. This enraged Herbert, and he assaulted his father, who is old and feeble.

Dr. Richard Cornwall interfered, and a fight ensued between him and Herbert, in which the latter was shot five times, and his head and face badly mangled by being beaten with a heavy stone jug. He died in a very few minutes.

Dr. Cornwall surrendered to the police and was locked up.

THE "HORSEMEN" HAVE WON.

All the Drivers' Unions of the Greater New York Under One K. of L. Charter.

A charter was issued yesterday by the General Executive Board of the Knights of Labor, to the Horsemen's Assembly, of the Greater New York, composed of the following: Liberty Dawn Association of Coach Drivers, Ice Wagon Drivers, Private Coachmen, Manure Cart Drivers and Express Wagon Drivers.

Most of the membership of these organizations came from District Assembly No. 49 of the Knights of Labor, which left No. 49 in an attenuated condition. Some days ago No. 49 on this account sent an unsuccessful appeal to the General Executive Board against granting the charter.

PARSONS' WILD GOOSE CHASE.

They Start to Raid a Gambling Resort and Find No One There.

An attempt was made to raid Little Monte Carlo in Hoboken last night. The raiders went to the gambling resort in a carriage, accompanied by the Rev. Isaac C. Groves, of the Grove Reform Church, and the Rev. W. R. Ackert, of the West Hoboken Church. When the party arrived there the gambling house was deserted. The proprietors had vacated in time.

The two reverend gentlemen learned Monday that the resort was in full blast and went to Chief of Police Young. The chief detailed Constable Dewey and Ryan to accompany the parsons.

Quarantine at Bellevue.

The babies' and women's ward in Bellevue Hospital is quarantined. This measure was taken by Superintendent Murphy as a precaution against the spread of a disease. A three-year-old boy was taken to the hospital from his home, No. 246 East Forty-sixth street, and placed in the children's ward, and the following day Dr. James told the superintendent that the boy was suffering from variola, a disease similar to smallpox. The boy was removed to the Reception Hospital for Contagious Diseases. No visitors are permitted in the ward, and no patients other than those there are allowed to enter. The quarantine will probably be removed to-day.

LOVES NATURE, BUT HATES WORK.

Charles E. Rice Gets Along All Right, Though, Until the Summer Breezes Blow.

THEN PARKS LURE HIM.

Forgetful of Marital Responsibility He Sits and Feasts His Eyes on the Foliage.

Charles E. Rice, of No. 444 West Forty-seventh street, was a clerk in Acker, Merrill & Condit's uptown store, and held many good positions before he contracted the park habit. When the summer approaches and the city parks take on the full beauty of foliage, Rice finds himself overcome with an irresistible longing to seek sylvan glades and shady nooks. To bask in the sun on a park bench or look upon the green sward is to him the sweetest thing in life, and drives from his mind