"All the News That's Fit to Print"

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER. Partly cloudy; winds variable; mostly south

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SPAIN'S YOUNG KING TO BE CROWNED TO-DAY

Streets and Houses of Madrid Beautifully Decorated.

The King Invested with a Number of Foreign Orders Yesterday—Banquet at the Palace.

MADRID, May 16.—Glorious weather prevailed here to-day. The sun's rays poured down on the decorated streets, giving the city the gayest aspect possible.

The decorations are now practically complete, and, in addition to the route which the coronation procession will follow to-morrow, many other streets have been profusely adorned with flags and bunting. The facades of many houses are almost hidden by long stretches of red and yellow cloth and their occupants have hung multi-colored carpets, silken tapestries—many of them beautifully embroidered—and other such objects from the windows and balconies. Festoons of evergreens, in which variegated fairy lamps form rosebuds, are stretched across the streets from imitation palm trees, and bannerets flutter from ecuntless Venetian masts. The numerous grand stands from which the people will witness the procession are brightly draped and beflagged.

The national colors everywhere predominate. There are a few British union jacks flying, but hardly any Stars and Stripes are visible.

There are many country folk in town, and picturesque groups of peasants are parading the streets. The men are in quaint costumes—embroidered waistcoats and knee breeches adorned with big silver buttons, with gaudy handkerchiefs around their heads and hampen sandals on their feet. Others, wearing close-fitting jackets with silver buttons, carry tartan shawls on their shoulders and have staffs in their hands. The women are dressed in the brightest colors, yellow and red, with embroidered shawls on their heads or roses intertwined in their hair.

The women of the better class wear the graceful black mantilla, and are soberly attired.

King Alfonso was invested with a number of foreign decorations this morning. The ceremony, which was of an imposing nature, took place in the Throne Room of the palace. The King was surrounded by a brilliant assemblage of high officers of State. Among the orders bestowed upon him was the Garter, which he received from the Duke of Connaught, as representative of King Edward; the Cordon Bleu of the Order of the Seraphim, from Prince Eugene of Sweden, representing King Oscar, and the Royal Order of Siam, from the Crown Prince of Siam, the special envoy of the King of Siam.

There was a brilliant banquet at the palace to-night. Dr. Curry, the United States special envoy, and the other envoys were present. The surrounding streets were beflagged, draped, dazzingly illuminated, and crowded with sightseers. The British Embassy and American Legation were artistically illuminated.

The American envoy had the place of honor at the banquet. The Princess of the Asturias sat upon the King's right hand and Dr. Curry sat next to the Princess.

MANY HURT IN CHICAGO FIRE AT THE STOCK YARDS.

Blazing Lard Refincry of Armour & Co. Attracts Spectators—Their Weight Crushing Viaduct.

CHICAGO, May 16.—The lard refinery of Armour & Co., situated at the corner of Forty-third Street and Centre Avenue, was destroyed by fire to-night, and during the fire a number of accidents occurred by which many people were injured. It is not known that any one was killed. Estimates as to the number of the injured are from five to twenty-five. The following are known to have been hurt:

Jennie Smith, stenographer of the German-American Provision Company, both legs broken; will probably die. Mrs. Morris Schwader, wife of the manager of the German-American Provision Company, cut about the head; Mabel Morse, Mrs. F. H. Frazer, Mrs. F. R. Gifford, Harry Jennings, James Duchachan, Mamie Roach.

The fire drew a great crowd to the stockyards. There are several viaducts at a height of from twenty feet upward, and upon these points of vantage the people gathered. One of the viaducts was densely crowded, when about 200 feet of it gave way, precipitating the spectators to the ground. The firemen instantly abandoned all efforts to save the refinery and devoted themselves to the work of rescue.

A call was sent for the nearest police ambulance. While the horses were being harnessed they ran away. The ambulance corps impressed another team and started for the fire, arriving half an hour late. Most of the injured had been carried to hospitals, and the more severely hurt placed in an improvised hospital in the plant of the German-American Provision Company.

The lard refinery was a new building erected during the last two months, and the building exclusive of the machinery it contained was valued at $150,000. It was of brick and five stories high. The fire started on the fifth floor from an explosion of some vats of lard. It spread rapidly throughout the building, despite desperate efforts of the workmen to check its advance.

Secretary Langden of the Armour Company estimates the loss at $500,000 on the buildings and from $220,000 to $400,000 on the contents.

HORSE ON CAR PLATFORM.

Runaway on Broadway Causes Panic and Injuries—Passengers Flee in Terror, While Persons on the Street Gather in Excited Crowds.

A runaway horse attached to an express wagon came into collision with a northbound Broadway car at Forty-fourth Street last night, and the result was a panic in the car, during which several persons were hurt, and there was great excitement in the vicinity.

The horse was attached to a wagon belonging to William Jones, who keeps an express stand at Fifty-third Street and Broadway, and took fright while standing in front of the stand. The animal started down the street with the wagon swaying and lurching, and the reins dragging in the street. At Forty-fourth Street a northbound car was just slowing up at the corner, when apparently it attracted the attention of the horse, for he slightly changed his course and ran for the car.

The animal in one bound was on the fender of the car, with his forelegs pawing the air where a moment before Eric Bwath, the motorman, had been standing. Bwath had seen the runaway coming, and had turned off the power, but the car proceeded at least twenty feet before it came to a standstill.

Penned in the narrow confines of the front platform, Bwath made an effort to evade the hoofs of the animal. He dodged this way and then that, but it was all done so quickly that he was not able to get out of the way before a blow fractured his left arm.

In the car as soon as the animal tried to get on the platform there was a panic. The car was well filled, and the passengers climbed over one another in their haste to get out. One man fell over the back platform into the street and a woman was injured by falling.

The horse, before all the passengers could get out, managed to work his body forward on the front rail of the car, and in his efforts to get the rest of his body over, he kicked out most of the glass in the front of the car. The flying glass was scattered over the passengers, and many were cut.

F. G. Smedley, a lawyer living at 221 West Eighty-first Street, was returning from his office at 237 Broadway. He was sitting on the left side of the car, next to the front window. He was badly cut about the face and hands by the glass.

On the other side of the car sat a woman. She quickly left her seat and joined in the rush to the rear door, but not in time to avoid being cut on the face.

In the street by this time the excitement was great. Many persons poured out of the restaurants in that neighborhood and soon a great crowd gathered. Some assisted the passengers to alight, while others gave suggestions as to the removal of the horse from the front rail.

Policeman Lynch turned in a call for an ambulance from Roosevelt Hospital, and Dr. McKelvey, who responded, attended to those who had been cut. The policeman found that the two hind legs of the horse, which were dangling over the fender of the car, had been broken by the wheels, and he at once shot the animal. The sound of the shooting caused more excitement.

The motorman and Mr. Smedley were taken to the hospital. The others, whose wounds were dressed, refused to give their names, and would not go to the hospital.

AGAINST FAST AUTOMOBILES.

Mayor of Chicago Threatens Those Who Run Racing Machines Through City Streets.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., May 16.—Bridewell sentences are in store for wealthy owners of fast automobiles if the Mayor carries out his threats. If F. C. Donald, President of the Chicago Automobile Club, has his way there will be no more "scorching." To-day the Mayor supplemented previous interviews on the subject by declaring that if present conditions continue he will have to stop the use of all automobiles for pleasure purposes.

John C. King, banker, clubman, and owner of a high-geared and high-speed racing automobile, is mentioned as the man who has been running a machine at a terrific pace. The Mayor and the South Park Commissioners may punish Charles G. Gates, a son of John W. Gates; Robert Shaw, John A. Drake, and others, who are said to have offended.

BUYS KING CARLOS'S YACHT.

H. Clay Pierce Purchases the Amelia, Now on Her Way Across the Atlantic.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 16.—H. Clay Pierce, the St. Louis millionaire, has bought the yacht Amelia from King Carlos of Portugal. The fleet racer is now coming across the Atlantic in charge of a Captain who had charge of the Orizaba when Pierce owned that yacht.

Mr. Pierce will go to New York to meet the Amelia coming in. Clay A. Pierce, son of the millionaire and Treasurer of the Waters-Pierce Oil Company, said to-night that he had seen photographs of his father's new yacht and that she is beautiful. She is 206 feet long and has a speed of 14 knots.

"The King of Portugal used the yacht for the cruises of the royal family last year," said Mr. Pierce, "but getting a larger yacht this year, I understand, he decided to sell the Amelia. My father bought the yacht after having his agents on the other side inspect her."

GOV. DAVIS'S NEW DEMAND.

Special to The New York Times.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., May 16.—Several days ago Gov. Davis issued a statement requiring all applications for pardons for negro convicts to be accompanied by paid transportation to Boston or some other point in Massachusetts. Representative Toney of Pine Bluff recently made an application for a negro named Armstrong, who was serving four years for forgery. Gov. Davis wrote Mr. Toney a letter, in which he stated that if "you will show me a ticket to Boston for this negro, I will immediately issue this pardon, and this letter to you will be a guarantee that I will issue same."

Mr. Toney came to Little Rock to-day. He went to a railroad ticket office and purchased a ticket to Boston, for which he paid $34. Armed with this and the Governor's letter, he went to the State House to secure a pardon for Armstrong. Gov. Davis declined to grant the pardon unless Mr. Toney would secure the services of an officer to escort the negro to Boston and remain there until the negro established his citizenship in that State.

SPOIL SENATOR QUAY'S PLANS.

Special to The New York Times.

BEAVER, Penn., May 16.—Senator Quay, who has undertaken to name the Republican candidate for Governor, Congressman for the Twenty-fourth Pennsylvania District, Assemblymen and the whole county ticket in Beaver County, was discredited by Republicans of his home county at the primaries yesterday and in the county convention to-day. He had to beg his opponents to let up on him. He is one of the elected delegates to the State Convention.

Recently he turned down Attorney General John P. Elkin as a candidate, and has begun booming Judge Pennypacker of Philadelphia. The County Committeemen of Beaver in session to-day threatened to instruct the delegates for Elkin, whom Quay had turned own, which would have forced him to vote for him; but on his promises to aid in bringing about better conditions, he avoided this humiliation. James Cunningham of Beaver spoiled the rest of his scheme, got control of Beaver County, and whipped Quay in his own home. There will probably be two Republican candidates for Congressman in the Twenty-fourth District, and a Democrat will be elected.

Bank Defaulter's Bond Paid.

Special to The New York Times.

BALLSTON, N. Y., May 16.—A New York bond company has paid to the First National Bank $10,000, the amount of Charles E. Fitcham's bond. Fitcham last December stole $115,000 of the bank's money, and is now serving a term of six years in Clinton Prison.

The Martinique Disaster.

Three pages of pictures. Volcanoes of West Indies, by R. T. Hill, U. S. Geological Survey, with four maps; the Caribs, by F. A. Ober, etc. To-day's Commercial Advertiser, with Pictorial Review, 3 cents.—Adv.

Holiday Trip to Bermardsville.
Five-day excursion tickets over Decoration Day, $1.05. Lackawanna Ticket offices.—Adv.

TO-DAY:
SIXTEEN PAGES,
with
REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

INDEX TO DEPARTMENTS.

Stocks weak. Financial Markets.—Pages 12 and 13.
Wheat, No. 2 red, 90¼c.; corn, No. 2 mixed, 69⅞c.; oats, No. 2 mixed, 46c.; cotton, middling, 9¼c.; iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry, $20; butter, Western creamery, 22½c.—Page 13.
Amusements.—Page 9.
Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 6.
Business Troubles.—Page 14.
Court Calendars.—Page 13.
Insurance Notes.—Page 13.
Legal Notes.—Page 14.
Losses by Fire.—Page 10.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 5.
New Corporations.—Page 13.
Railroads.—Page 2.
Real Estate.—Page 14.
Religious.—Page 10.
Society.—Page 7.
United States.—Page 10.
Weather Report.—Page 10.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 10.

The Golf Bicycle Norfolk Suits, manufactured by A. Raymond & Co. can't be equalled. N. E. cor. Nassau & Fulton Sts., N. Y. —Adv.

The Copper Situation
will be fully and ably covered in THE MORNING TELEGRAPH of Monday next.—Adv.

MR. CROKER INTERVIEWED

He Repeats that He Will Not Reenter Politics.

SURPRISED AT NIXON'S ACTION

Declares that He Had Not a Notion of Interfering in Regard to the Grand Sachem Election.

LONDON, May 16.—Richard Croker began an interview to-day concerning the affairs of the Tammany society with an emphatic protest to the effect that he had ceased to meddle in New York politics. "Thirty-seven years of political fighting is enough for one life," he said, "and I am done with it, I tell you, once and for all," Mr. Croker added:

"I settled here to make the most of my remaining years, and I am spinning them out as long as possible. I am not going to New York again this year. It will be a novelty to me to spend a year round in England. Of course, I shall go to New York some time to see my friends, but never again to take part in politics."

Upon being reminded that Mr. Gladstone had twice been Premier after declaring that he had retired, Mr. Croker said:

"Mr. Gladstone may have done so, but I will not. There is no conceivable crisis in either national or city politics which will drag me back into the fray. My health won't stand the strain, and I am not going to sacrifice the remainder of my days, even for the sake of Tammany."

When asked about the Nixon affair, Mr. Croker said:

"There is nothing to conceal. I am very sad that there should be such trouble in Tammany. I can only imagine that Nixon found the place too hard and was unable to lead the boys. I can conceive of no other reason for his step, which I did not foresee, and which I deeply deplore."

"They say," said Mr. Croker's interviewer, "that it is your fault; that you tried to boss the boss, and that he wouldn't stand it."

"There is not a word of truth in it," replied Mr. Croker, and he proceeded to explain that Robert A. Van Wyck's candidacy for the post of Grand Sachem in no way concerned the political organization of Tammany.

"If Van Wyck is elected Grand Sachem it would not give him control of the political committee," said Mr. Croker. "For the Sachems are only concerned with the philanthropic side of the work. For the last seven or eight years the Sachems have been elected and re-elected. My friend Feitner was Grand Sachem two or three months before Nixon became leader. Feitner appointed a committee who presented the ticket of names for submission to the society for election. On this ticket were the new names of Nixon, Van Wyck, Freedman, and Keenan. Nixon, however, objected to making any change, and cabled me as follows:

"'I think it well to make no change in the old committee, as our enemies would take advantage of it to make capital of it.'

"That's the only cablegram of any kind I have had from Nixon since he became leader. To this I replied as follows:

"'Do as you please in the matter.'

"There was not much dictation in that, was there? As a result the old lot were reappointed, with the exception that Keenan was substituted for Nixon, and I thought everything was going smoothly. Afterward Freedman wrote me insisting that there were some differences of opinion, and I sent Freedman this cablegram:

"'Stand by Nixon; we can't afford to have any disagreement; we want the party united.'

"On Tuesday, May 13, my partner, Meyer, cabled me asking my opinion concerning the Grand Sachem candidates, and adding that Van Wyck, Feitner, McClellan, and R. B. Roosevelt were being talked of. This set me to thinking. I knew nothing of Nixon's views, but I knew that Nixon had been the leading man at Van Wyck's reception just before he retired from office. Van Wyck had appointed Nixon Bridge Commissioner, and there was hardly a single Sachem that Van Wyck had not stood by.

"I supposed that Van Wyck and Nixon were still the greatest of friends. Therefore, when I cabled, as I did May 14, that if Van Wyck and Nixon would certainly vote for Van Wyck, the last thing I had in mind was that I was saying anything which would not meet with Nixon's heartiest approval.

"Now you have the whole story. I had not a notion of interfering, much less of dictating. The idea that the expression of opinion to my partner was intended to rally my friends against Nixon is absurd. My friends are at sixes and sevens in this matter.

"They are about equally divided, half for Van Wyck and half for somebody else. I have done nothing whatever to influence them one way or the other. Whether they elect Van Wyck or not is a matter of indifference to me. I think he is a good fellow who stood by his friends, and that his friends should stand by him.

"What I want to see is the union. If the boys do not hold together they will give away the whole thing into the hands of their enemies. It is perfectly ridiculous to split the party on the Grand Sachem question, which is purely an honorary office and which does not give any additional rail of city detectives were around the hotel. For a time a notice reading "No drinks to be served to Rooms 504 and 506" ornamented the bell boy's blackboard. These are the rooms occupied by the prisoners.

"It is monstrous to lay the blame of his abandonment of an office which he finds to be more than he can manage upon my shoulders," said Mr. Croker.

In conclusion Mr. Croker expressed the hope that Mr. Nixon would return to office, but he declined any expression of opinion as to who was competent to replace him as leader, declaring:

"They must find somebody who is able to keep the boys together. If they don't everything is lost, and they will succeed best if left to themselves."

SENATOR SULLIVAN'S VIEWS.

He Expresses Regret at Mr. Nixon's Resignation, but Suggests No One to Succeed Him.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, May 16.—Senator Timothy D. Sullivan of New York City passed through St. Louis to-night on his way home, where he has been called to consult with Tammany leaders about the condition of the organization. Senator Sullivan has been at Hot Springs, Ark. He expressed surprise and regret that Lewis Nixon had resigned the leadership of the Wigwam.

He declared that Mr. Nixon was admired and respected by every man in the party and appeared to be the right man to raise the banner of Democratic victory once more. Senator Sullivan said he had no one in particular to suggest as Mr. Nixon's successor; that the man selected must be of equally high character with Messrs. Nixon and Croker, and must command the respect of every citizen of Greater New York.

"Tammany has been much abused and maligned," said the Senator. "The time has come when the organization intends to prove to the suffragist that it works always for the best interests of the city at large."

Mr. Sullivan declared that the administration of Mayor Seth Low has been a failure, that poolrooms have not been abolished, and saloons are still open on Sundays. Mr. Sullivan declared that even Republicans are far from satisfied with Mayor Low's showing.

Effective May 18, the Spring Change of time on the New Jersey Central will take effect. The new schedule includes a train every hour, and on the even hour, between New York and Philadelphia; a new fast 5-hour train between New York and Harrisburg. Additional through service between New York and Pottsville, and additional service to points on New York & Long Branch R. R., both via All-Rail Route and via Sandy Hook Route.—Adv.

Twenty through trains a day leave New York for the North and West. Two cents per mile for luxurious service on the New York Central.—Adv.

SEEKING TO END THE STRIKE.

Ralph M. Easley, Secretary of the National Civic Federation, Confers with Senator Hanna.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—The National Civic Federation has under serious consideration the means whereby it may be helpful in bringing about a termination of the anthracite coal strike.

A tender of the good offices of the Federation, with a suggestion of arbitration of differences, among other things, has been discussed in a tentative way, but no definite conclusion has been reached, and several days will be permitted to elapse before a determination will be reached as to what course the Federation should pursue.

Mr. Ralph M. Easley, Secretary of the Federation, came over from New York this afternoon and had a conference with Senator Hanna and Mr. Samuel Gompers at the Senator's house this evening. The strike situation was discussed in all its phases in an endeavor to find a way by which an adjustment of this very serious labor dispute may be reached.

Arbitration and a tender of the good offices of the federation were among the matters considered. The whole subject was canvassed tentatively, and without reaching a conclusion the conference ended, with the understanding that the gentlemen attending it would think over the several views expressed in order to be prepared to reconsider the matter later should it be thought advisable. Mr. Easley left here at midnight for New York.

HOLDS GAYNOR AND GREENE.

Judge Lafontaine Remands Men Wanted by United States—Precautions Against Their Escape from Montreal.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTREAL, Quebec, May 16.—Col. John F. Gaynor and Capt. Benjamin Greene, who are accused of embezzling funds of the United States, and whose arrest in Quebec yesterday caused a sensation, seem likely to enjoy the hospitality of the Windsor Hotel for some time, while the lawyers benefit by a long litigation over their disposition.

Chief of Detectives Carpenter and the American authorities, for whom he acted, have so far outwitted their opponents at every point. The tug Spray passed the boat sent out to intercept her at Three Rivers, and Mr. Carpenter says he did not know they were wanted to stop; in fact, he was astonished that there was any fuss over the arrest. In the same way the Spray got past Sorel while officers, who were sent from Montreal to capture the prisoners, were ashore telephoning to Quebec.

The Spray reached Montreal at 3:15 A. M., and the prisoners were taken to the Windsor Hotel with the consent of M. M. Erwin and Donald MacMaster, K. C. Shortly before 7 o'clock they were taken out for a walk, and later driven to the house of Judge Lafontaine, who signed the warrant for their apprehension. He remanded them for trial until Monday, and in the meantime placed them in the custody of two local and two American secret service detectives at the Windsor Hotel.

High Constable Gale of Quebec, with the officers who had chased the prisoners and their captors up the river by tug and special train, armed with writs of habeas corpus, was in the meantime looking for Mr. Carpenter, found him about 9:30 and served his writ. Mr. Carpenter, however, had obeyed his warrant and handed the prisoners over to the Judge, who had placed them in the custody of other officers, so that he was not in a position to obey the writ had he wanted to. The Quebec officers had definite instructions to bring Gaynor and Greene back by force if necessary, but in view of the situation they hesitated to attempt anything so draconic.

A Quebec dispatch says that the Department of Justice sent peremptory instructions to Judge Lafontaine to return the men to Quebec. When this was shown to the Judge he remarked that he had had no concern with the writ of habeas corpus. He had issued a warrant as Extradition Commissioner, which was legally executed, and on the men being brought before him he had remanded them to Monday. He should expect the officers to produce them in his court at the time fixed.

The jurisdiction of an Extradition Commissioner extends over the entire Dominion, and the arrest of Greene and Gaynor were made by an officer qualified to make arrests in any portion of the province, consequently there is no doubt that it will hold.

Mrs. Gaynor arrived to-night. Messrs. Jules Tessier, A. Taschereau, and L. A. Canon, counsel for the prisoners, are at the Windsor and held a consultation this evening. Mr. Donald MacMaster, who represents the American authorities, went down to Quebec. It was stated that he will interview Judge Andrews, who issued the habeas corpus writ.

As though they expected an attempt to take the prisoners away, a large number of city detectives were around the hotel. For a time a notice reading "No drinks to be served to Rooms 504 and 506" ornamented the bell boy's blackboard. These are the rooms occupied by the prisoners.

A. J. Rose of Kellogg & Rose, 120 Broadway, said yesterday morning that he had heard that Col. John F. Gaynor and Capt. B. D. Greene had reached Montreal, and were lodged in the Windsor Hotel there, where they could not be communicated with. He said he did not know whether the prisoners had legal representatives in Montreal or not, but that they had in Quebec. He has not yet been notified whether he can be of advisory help in the extradition proceedings or not.

Mr. Rose pointed out that the indictment already found against the prisoners charges conspiracy to defraud, and presenting fraudulent claims; but does not charge embezzlement. He fails to see how such a charge can be maintained, as the defendants were not servants or agents in positions of trust.

He also thinks the statute of limitations may be found to have some bearing on the case, as the indictment now pending was found over three years from the alleged commission of the crime.

NO SYMPATHETIC STRIKE.

President Dolan Says Bituminous Miners Will Not Fight with Anthracite Men.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., May 16.—According to Patrick Dolan, President of the Pittsburg district of the United Mine Workers of America, there is no likelihood of the bituminous miners supporting the hard coal men's strike to the extent of coming out in sympathy.

The miners have a yearly contract with the operators that does not expire until April, 1903. The men are satisfied, and declare that they should not be asked to break those contracts. President Dolan declares that the coal from this section does not go to the eastern part of the country, and he sees no reason for the hard coal men wanting the Pittsburg men to quit. He will oppose a strike.

The soft coal operators point to the fact that they have signed agreements with the coal miners of the Pittsburg, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois districts, besides many other districts have agreements with operators to work at the present wage rate and conditions until April, 1903. The agreements say nothing about sympathy strikes.

Nearly 350 Hotels and Boarding Houses in New York and New England in "The Prophet's Chamber," No. 15 of the "Four-Track Series." Sent free on receipt of 4 cents by G. H. Daniels, Grand Central Station, New York.—Adv.

Nothing so beneficial as a tonic in hot weather as Johann Hoff's Extract. Do not be imposed upon. Get JOHANN HOFF'S.—Adv.

MINERS' PLAN FOR A NATIONAL MOVEMENT

May Try to Tie Up Every Industry in the Country.

President Mitchell Says If a General Strike Takes Place Almost Half a Million Men Will Join.

HAZLETON, Penn., May 16.—The anthracite mine workers in convention to-day unanimously decided upon a plan which, if carried to successful operation, might tie up all the industries of the country. It is their desire that a special National Convention of the United Mine Workers of America be called as soon as practicable to endeavor to have all the bituminous mine workers, both organized and unorganized, involved in the anthracite miners' struggle. This announcement was officially made at noon to-day by President John Mitchell in a statement giving the result of the deliberations of the delegates in convention. This statement is as follows:

"At this morning's session the convention petitioned the National officers to issue a call for a national convention of all miners employed in the United States for the purpose of considering the situation in the anthracite field. If the desire of the anthracite miners is carried into effect a national suspension of coal mining will be inaugurated. All questions of detail as to the direction of the strike in the anthracite field were referred to the district and national officers. Definite plans will be outlined within the next few days. For the present the engineers, firemen, and pump-runners will continue at work. All mine workers were advised to remain at their homes, abstain from frequenting saloons, and under all circumstances to serve the law."

Mr. Mitchell said that if a general strike did take place it would involve altogether 449,000 men who are employed in and about the coal mines of the United States. It is the idea of the miners that if they can organize the national movement they can tie up the railroads and all business of the country, forcing a compromise.

The striking miners are enthusiastic over the convention's action, and most of them can see only success in the proposition.

It is authoritatively stated that the special convention will be called, probably at Indianapolis, in the course of several weeks. According to the rules of the United Mine Workers a petition signed by five mine workers' districts is necessary to call a special convention. The three anthracite districts are unanimous for such a meeting, and it is likely that the West Virginia district and the Michigan district will consent to the issuance of the call. The two districts now have small but stubborn strikes in progress, and will doubtless consent to the call in that they may benefit in what may be accomplished.

National Secretary-Treasurer W. B. Wilson of Indianapolis said to-day that within the next two or three weeks, regardless of the special convention, 30,000 men in Virginia and West Virginia and from 15,000 to 20,000 in the soft coal region of Central Pennsylvania will be on strike.

They will be called out, he said, to force mine owners to give higher wages and incidentally to help the anthracite workers. These men are pretty organized, local unions having been established. Mr. Wilson felt confident that the non-union men would respond to the strike call as readily as did the anthracite miners in the Fall of 1900.

The point has been raised that the United Mine Workers cannot call out the men employed by companies with whom the miners have yearly contracts or wage agreements. Secretary Wilson said that the mine workers' organization respects all such agreements or contracts, but that a general convention has power to abrogate them, if it seems such action is necessary. If the life of the union was endangered, Mr. Wilson said, then a convention would call out men working under contract. There is nothing in these compacts, he said, to prevent such action. If a company working under an agreement or contract should send coal into territories where a strike is on by the mine workers' union, Secretary Wilson said, the men employed by that company would be ordered out on strike.

The matter of calling out the engineers, firemen, and pump runners from the anthracite mines to allow the workings to become flooded and damaged was left by the convention to the discretion of the National and district officers.

Notwithstanding that 145,000 men have been idle for the last five days, no disturbances of any kind have been reported here. The region is extremely quiet.

The coal companies continue their preparations for a long struggle. Mine mules are being brought to the surface and turned out to pasture, clerks and other employes are being laid off, and other steps have been taken to keep down expenses. The coal-carrying railroad companies are laying off coal train crews every day, and the local electric railway company, which has lines to all the surrounding towns, has reduced its service 50 per cent. and placed its employes on half time.

Business generally is stagnant and coal in this section is becoming scarce. Many of the foreign miners, laborers, in anticipation of a prolonged struggle, have left the region, and others are preparing to follow.

PHILADELPHIA, May 16.—As a result of the strike in the anthracite coal region retail coal dealers here to-day advanced the prices of domestic sizes 50 cents a ton. It was announced that unless there is some evidence within a few days of an early settlement of the difficulty in the coal regions, another advance of 50 cents will be made. The dealers are husbanding their stock of hard coal, which in most cases is limited, and it is stated that many consumers of the steam sizes have been induced to accept bituminous coal instead of anthracite.

The passenger department of the Reading Railway Company announced yesterday afternoon the withdrawal of fifteen out of nineteen trains on the Shamokin division, and all Sunday trains, and also eight out of eleven trains on the Shenandoah Division. Nearly all of these were known as miners' trains.

The night express from Philadelphia to Williamsport, which has been run steadily for years, has been taken off until the strike is over.

READING, Penn., May 16.—Because of the miners' strike the Philadelphia and Reading Railway Company is laying off men over the entire system. It is estimated that 3,000 have already been temporarily suspended on the Reading, Shamokin, Philadelphia, and New York Divisions. This includes telegraph operators, clerks, trainmen, and other employes. President Baer left here to-day for New York on a special train, presumably to attend a meeting of coal operators. Coal shipments through this city have ceased.

BUFFALO, May 16.—About 1,000 coal handlers have been laid off by the leading coal roads in Buffalo, owing to the strike in the anthracite coal fields.

Special to The New York Times.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., May 16.—If the Executive Committee of the United Mine Workers order out the firemen, engineers, and pump runners, the water supply of several towns will be shut off by the companies.

At Nanticoke, where the Susquehanna Coal Company's collieries are, the No. 5 mine pumps the water for the town, while at Glenlyon, nearby, the No. 6 colliery of the same company supplies with its pumps the water for the village. At Sandy Run, the M. S. Kemmerer mine pumps water two miles for the town, and a similar condition exists at a number of other villages throughout the region.

If the firemen and others are called out the companies at the three places mentioned will allow their pumps to stop and the mines to fill with water, each being so situated that the water will do no damage. The residents of the towns will then have to get water where they can.

Burnett's Vanilla Extract
Is sold by all the best grocers everywhere; try it. —Adv.

Seats for Coronation Parade.
A few seats left in our window in Fleet Street for June 27th. Raymond & Whitcomb Co., 25 Union Square. 'Phone 3138—18th.—Adv.

The Copper Situation
will be fully and ably covered in THE MORNING TELEGRAPH of Monday next.—Adv.

MEETING OF BITUMINOUS MEN.

Operators and Mine Workers Journey from Illinois to Adjust Differences Before President Mitchell.

HAZLETON, Penn., May 16.—A delegation of bituminous mine operators and mine workers' officials from Illinois arrived here to-night to hold a conference with President Mitchell regarding a local difference between the mine owners and their employes at Springfield, Ill. Mr. Mitchell's prolonged stay in the anthracite field necessitated the journey of the party to Hazleton to adjust the differences.

The operators were headed by Herman Justi, Commissioner of the Illinois Coal Operators' Association. His colleagues were W. W. Keefer of Danville, Ill.; Edward Brown of Springfield, and J. A. Agee of Chicago. The mine worker officials were W. R. Russell of Danville, President of the Illinois State Organization of Miners; John T. Parsons of Springfield, James Brady of Greenview, Benjamin Wineland of Athens, and V. di Sandro of Breverton. The party was accompanied by S. E. Cotter of St. Louis, coal sales agent of the Wabash Railroad, who joined the party at Buffalo.

Mr. Justi, acting as spokesman for the operators, said that he did not think that the efforts of the anthracite miners to involve the soft coal men in the anthracite miners' battle would succeed. He said that the men had good jobs, and he knew that they would not quit. He did not fear any general suspension of work among the bituminous men, but admitted that an effort to get out the soft coal miners may possibly result in small local strikes.

Mr. Justi said that the difficulty at Springfield which brought them here to-night can be readily adjusted. He and his colleagues annually enter agreements with the mine workers, but this year he and Mr. Russell could not come to an agreement, and they decided to come to Hazleton and have Mr. Mitchell help straighten out the differences. They went into conference at strike headquarters.

LONG STRIKE MAY MEAN A COAL FAMINE HERE.

The Price of Anthracite Has Already Been Advanced from $5.35 to $6.35 a Ton by Retail Dealers.

It was admitted on all hands yesterday that if the strike of the anthracite miners is a long one, as the operators now predict, with the present limited supply of coal a coal famine is not one of the remotest possibilities. Members of one of the retail coal firms estimated the supply in this city as likely to last three weeks if it cannot be replenished, and others said that two weeks would see the end of the present supply with only normal consumption.

As anthracite is used in New York for all purposes, its consumption even in Summer is enormous as compared with other cities. Most of the dealers, owing to the length of time occupied in the negotiations between the coal operators and the representatives of the coal miners, had begun to think that there would be no strike, and made no preparations for a possible strike.

The coal-carrying railroads seized all the anthracite coal in transit and not already in coal pockets yesterday, and the independent operators refused for the present to make any new sales. At the same time the retail coal dealers advanced the price of anthracite from $5.35 to $6.35 a ton, with the prospect of a further advance at any time. This was in response to a circular sent to every coal dealer in the city calling on the dealers to advance the price and giving reasons for so doing. The circular was headed "Special Strike Circular," and was decided on at a meeting of the retail dealers held several days ago.

Both the wholesale and retail dealers yesterday admitted that there is a small supply of coal in the Greater New York, only the normal Summer supply, in fact. The independent operators confessed that they were helpless, as the situation is now controlled by the coal-carrying companies, and if the bituminous miners should strike in sympathy in violation of an agreement made with the operators, there would be a coal famine in a short time.

The independent operators declined to take any new orders on any terms. A member of the firm of Stikeny & Co., 1 Broadway, said that the coal-carrying companies had shut down on shipments of anthracite and that they were within the law in doing so.

"The 'independent operators,'" he continued, "are few in number. Most of them have been driven out of the field by the coal-carrying companies, which have acquired practically all the coal lands and control the situation.

"We are looking after our regular customers first. Among these are those with steam plants. We cannot tell what may happen to-morrow. Perhaps the coal-carrying companies may release some of the coal. I believe that this strike was bound to come.

Other independent operators in the Washington and Trinity Buildings refused all new orders for the present. Most of the wholesale and retail coal dealers were willing yesterday to take orders for anthracite to be delivered after the strike at the prices current then. One of the best-known wholesale dealers said that there was no question about the scarcity of anthracite, more people than usual had laid in their Winter supplies last month to avoid paying higher prices in the Fall.

One coal dealer estimated that there was not more than three weeks' supply of anthracite in the city. Others, as well, estimated it at two weeks. Among the latter was J. Samuel Smoot of Sixth Avenue, between Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth Streets.

"We have shut down on all orders," he said. "I would estimate the supply of anthracite in New York as 300,000 tons. With economy this would last two weeks. I was offered a cargo of coal at $6.70 a ton. If I accepted the offer it would have to be retailed at $8 a ton.

"If the strike lasts a month, soft coal would be burned in New York, and if the soft-coal miners went out in sympathy, in violation of an agreement, there would be terrible times in this city. Trolley cars would stop and hotels and restaurants would have to close down. Either the miners or the operators would have to yield."

About a dozen other dealers who were seen admitted that the outlook was gloomy.

The Presidents of the various coal carrying companies met yesterday forenoon in the office of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, 143 Liberty Street, and discussed the strike situation. No one would say what was done, or whether the meeting had been specially called.

The representatives of the companies who are said to have attended the meeting were Thomas P. Fowler, President of the New York, Ontario and Western Railroad; W. E. Truesdale, President of the Lackawanna; Robert M. Olyphant, President of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, and E. B. Thomas, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Erie Railroad.

President Baer of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad was in town yesterday and had a talk with Presidents Olyphant, Truesdale, and Fowler. He left for Philadelphia in the afternoon.

THE STRIKE AND THE MARKET.

The formal coal strike announcement was reflected on the Stock Exchange yesterday in a generally lower range of values, in which, however, the coal stocks suffered no more than the shares of properties not directly affected by the strike.

As for the coal stocks, the consensus of opinion was that under the circumstances they held up remarkably well, having to face not only liquidating sales from weak and timid holders, but also much selling for the short account by the professional bears. The greatest loss was in Delaware and Hudson, which sold off at one time 3⅝ points, and closed for a net decline of 3 points on dealings in 4,500 shares. Next in point of heaviness was Reading, which lost 3 points, closing at the lowest for the day, while the first preferred lost 1⅝ and the second preferred 1⅝. The Erie shares were somewhat better supported, the common losing only 1⅛, the first preferred 1½, and the second preferred 1¼. Ontario and Western declined only fractionally. Not a share of Lackawanna was traded in.

In the soft coal roads—these stocks selling off on the suggestion that the bituminous workers might be induced to join in a general strike—Pennsylvania lost 1⅝, Baltimore and Ohio 1, Norfolk and Western ⅝, and Chesapeake and Ohio 1¼.

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FLASHES OF LIGHT FROM MONT PELEE

WRITER OF MANY BOOKS.

A Talk with Marion Harland at Her Home in New Jersey.

THE name of Sunnybank, an old homestead in Virginia, which is also the title of her eighth novel, appropriately names Marion Harland's present home on Ramapo Lake, in the picturesque Valley of Pompton, in New Jersey. Here, with the Ramapo Mountains circling about them, Dr. and Mrs. Terhune for thirty years have made their Summer home. Once they spent a Winter there, but Winters are now generally passed in New York.

Through Mrs. Terhune's kindly forethought her faithful coachman met the writer of this article at the railway station—and Pompton is blessed with two railroads to New York—and drove him over a mile and a half of macadamized road to Sunnybank. With evident loyalty, he pointed out "our place over there" as we came to the western edge of the lake. Directly opposite on the south shore was Sunnybank, a fine growth of native trees surrounding the brown house which fronts on the water. The road winds along the shore to a little bridge which spans a narrow stream at the easterly end of the lake when it crosses to the south bank and returns almost to the other end. The drive originally was even longer, but Dr. Terhune bought a field through which he built a road, giving it to the town. This shortened the distance enough to save minutes sufficient often to prevent the missing of trains.

Finally, as we passed a little brown lodge, a gently sloping roadway went through well-wooded grounds toward the shore of the lake. Then came a turn and the carriage was at the hospitable door of Sunnybank. On the southwest side of the house a veranda inclosed in glass is fitted up with shelves filled with growing plants. Fronting the lake the porch is also inclosed in glass. On the occasion of this visit, which was in Winter, Marion Harland's grandchildren—the children of her daughter, Christine Terhune Herrick—were playing on the frozen lake with skates and sled. Mrs. Terhune's library, which opens into this sheltered porch, is a cosy room of soft and quiet colors. The walls and ceiling are finished in wood, mellow and rich of hue, suggestive reminders of Virginia or North Carolina or Georgia forests. An old spinning wheel with a bunch of flax was near the fireplace, over which hung a festoon of rosaries of every description arranged in intricate lace work fashion. The abundant bookshelves occupying every bit of available wall space were hung with golden-brown curtains of a soft finished material which a very profound masculine ignorance cannot further describe. Comfort, simplicity, and an absence of ostentation were the thoughts promptly inspired by this room. Its belongings and appointments were subordinated to the kindly presence of the mistress of Sunnybank, which maintains, as one might expect, the hospitable traditions of its Virginia prototype.

The published pictures of Marion Harland very generally give the lines of strength which one sees in her face, but they quite as generally fail to reproduce that womanly softness of countenance which makes her so approachable. Her voice—and a voice tells more than any words it utters—is of pleasing quality, sincere, not low, not high, but of moderate pitch, and informed with that contagious quality of wholesomeness which a very large constituency of readers instinctively associate with its owner.

"You won't mind my knitting, will you?" she asked, taking up her needles and a ball of crimson wool.

Then her deft fingers rapidly plied the two needles all the while she was conversing with that entire freedom from pre-occupation which makes a man wish there were some masculine equivalent for knitting or sewing.

"I used to be very reticent about my work, even my past work," she said, "but I suppose I have become more sensible. I never talk about anything that I am doing, not even to my husband, though I frequently take counsel with him. If he sees me engaged upon a piece of writing, he never asks about it till I speak of it. And I observe the same habit with him. If he is writing a sermon, I do not question him. It has been for years a mutual understanding between us. I remember one day at a reception I had people continually saying to me, 'What are you doing now?' until I was very weary of it. I went up to Mr. Stockton, who had a tired look on his face. 'I suppose, Mr. Stockton,' I said, 'people don't dare to ask you what literary work you are engaged upon now?'

"His face took on a wistful and weary look. 'I have had forty-three persons ask me that since I came into this room,' he answered, 'and one even asked me how much I made a year. I had a notion to say—' What he had a notion to say, of course, he did not say, for Mr. Stockton is too kind and gentle-spirited to tell a man capable of asking such a question the unpleasant truth it would be well for him to know."

Like many another lad born south of Mason and Dixon's line, the writer had made his first acquaintance with fiction in the pages of Marion Harland. "Moss Side" was one of the first books he had ever read, and this he had read and reread times without number. It was interesting, therefore, in recounting to the author that boyish enthusiasm for the book to hear her own criticism of herself.

"I outgrew my earlier work," she said; "I wrote my first novel at sixteen. That is too young. I would never allow a daughter of mine to do such a thing. But it seemed to be liked. Yet I was entirely too young to publish anything. An author should not be judged by her first books, especially if she began at such an age."

"Wasn't your 'Marriage Through Prudential Reasons' the first thing you published that was reprinted in England, translated into French, retranslated back into English, and reprinted in America?"

"Yes. I published it anonymously. The New York Albion reprinted the English version, which had been translated from the French. The Albion contained nothing but English reprints. My sketch had appeared in Godey's Lady's Book, and naturally, when The Albion republished it, Mr. Godey came out and claimed it as his story. He did not know who wrote it. Nobody did. I kept it wholly to myself."

"That, and the success of 'Alone,'" the writer said, "is almost as remarkable as the success of the heroine of Mrs. Augusta Evans's 'St. Elmo.' I made the acquaintance of that book by first reading the burlesque on it."

"'St. Twelmo!'" laughed my hostess. Replying to some allusion made to Mrs. Evans's style, she said: "Mrs. Evans is one of my friends. She never uses in conversation any kind of speech but the simplest."

Speaking of her earlier work, which she had outgrown, Mrs. Terhune remarked: "I don't think it did any harm. I think the sensational literature which abounds now is simply dreadful. I had a letter only a little while ago from Mrs. A. D. T. Whitney. She is now advanced in years, but she still pulls a strong bow. She expressed herself with the greatest vigor against this devastating flood of trashy novels."

As we went up the stairs to Mrs. Terhune's study on the next floor, she said, "Our house is itself a box, with additions put on here and there as we needed them." The house, nevertheless, does not present the appearance one might expect from the method of building. The study, with a beautiful outlook through two windows upon Ramapo Lake, and the encircling mountains, which are spurs of the Blue Ridge system, had very much the look of being really a literary workshop.

"Sit down in that old chair," said Mrs. Terhune. "It's older than you will ever be. It belonged to my great-great-grandmother." The writer sat down, interested and pleased, in the venerable heirloom, covered with a quaint patterned cretonne, while our hostess on the opposite side of her desk, which is placed at right angles to the two windows between which it stands, recounted her tribulations with temperance fanatics.

"In some of my cooking receipts I recommend liquors, which stirs up a good many people to write to me. Some years ago the editor of a religious paper attacked me as the cause of thousands of drunkards' graves, of widows and fatherless children. He was considerate enough also to send me a marked copy of the paper containing his editorial. I showed it to Dr. Irenaeus Prime of The Observer, who came to my defense. He wrote a reply to the other editor, in which he said he thought the very best thing you could do with brandy was to burn it, and that the cooking of liquor evaporated most of the alcohol anyway, so that it couldn't be intoxicating.

"My average mail is three hundred letters a week. That makes over fifteen thousand letters a year. Besides these I have my personal correspondence, which is large. I could not get through with it all, but for the help of an exceptionally good secretary. Then I am strong, and work systematically. I write an abstract of my reply to every letter, either on the envelope or a piece of paper attached to it. My private correspondence I write wholly myself. People write to me about everything. Some of the letters I cannot answer. Some want me to write the story of their lives, and divide the profits with them. Others wish me to write stories the plots of which they offer to furnish on the same terms. They are not infrequently offended when I decline. One such I told I could not write on all the subjects I wished to if I lived for a hundred years. One projector of a new paper wanted me to contribute for a year without compensation, with the promise that after that I should be paid better than I ever had been paid by any paper."

On the desk was a collection of paper weights. "It's a fad of mine," she said. "My friends are continually sending all kinds of paper weights to me. I collected the rosaries you noticed down stairs over the fireplace in the East when traveling with my son in 1893-4."

Out of one of the many bookcases in the room Mrs. Terhune took a green morocco case. "This is the only illustrated copy in existence," she said, taking out of the case a beautifully bound volume of her novel, "His Great Self." "An intimate friend, the present owner of Westover, sent me these illustrations. All the pictures are taken from the originals in Westover House."

Besides many other photographs it contained a photograph of "King Carter," of Col. Byrd, and one of beautiful Evelyn Byrd. "That picture of Evelyn Byrd on the wall there," she said, pointing to a framed watercolor, "was made from the original in Westover House. The present owner of Westover gave it to me."

Out in the trees between the house and the lake, as we talked, squirrels were racing with that acute vitality which seems to belong peculiarly to them. Mrs. Terhune pointed to them and said: "The place is alive with squirrels. Although Dr. Terhune was a great sportsman years ago, he never touches a gun now. Indeed, a gun is never shot off on our place. In the Summer it is perfectly choral with birds. We have about fifty acres here and round there on the west shore of the lake, and the birds seem to know they are safe with us. That is my daughter's house over there, opposite, Mrs. Christine Herrick. She calls her place 'Outlook.' There is a superb view from it. She is often here, and we have, besides, a very pleasant society among our neighbors. Another daughter, Mrs. Van de Water, lives on the other side of the lake."

A few minutes before the writer left Sunnybank Dr. Terhune returned, giving a cordial greeting and subsequently taking the writer into the carriage with Mrs. Terhune, who had a call to make, on the way to the Erie station.

A little one-story cabin was seen by the driveway. "That's the doctor's den," said she. "He thinks there's no place just like it in the world. It's an Adirondack cabin. My daughter had it built originally."

As the carriage crossed the bridge Mrs. Terhune pointed to the villas scattered along the western slope beyond the lake. "When we came here thirty years ago," she said, "we were the only ones here; all these have followed us." "And how did you happen to come here?" "Dr. Terhune was a great sportsman," said his wife, "and used to hunt and fish all about this country. Besides he had a clerical friend who was settled over the old Colonial church here."

It is in large measure to this native fund of wholesome and healthy human sentiment that Marion Harland's well nigh unparalleled early success was due. It was a privilege to see her in the afternoon of life unspoiled by a lifetime of such success as comes to few writers in a generation, now, as always, radiating in widening circles of influence the potent personality of a good woman.

Geography of the Levant.*

The almost incalculable influence of geographical environment on the development of man was recently referred to in these columns in a review of a new "History of the World," which is being written by a circle of German scholars. This is the point of view taken by Mr. Hogarth in "The Nearer East," which has just come to hand. With the history of the seas, bays, peninsulas, islands, shores, mountain ranges, rivers, deserts, and climatic conditions of the Levant before him, the author has attempted to explain racial and national phenomena in that part of the world, and has shown that history proper there could not have been otherwise than it was. In short, he describes the causative influence of geographical conditions upon man in the region under discussion.

The importance of such a study, aside from its historical value, may be readily gathered from the author's exhaustive account of present conditions, in which the destinies of not only Egypt but Greece, Turkey, and Arabia are bound up:

The Nile, whose Rosetta mouth is impracticable for steam craft of any tonnage, can be entered over the Damietta bar by no oceangoing ship. In fact, the construction of the barrage at the delta head and of the new main canals has put a finishing touch to the decay of foreign trade. There must be added to this defect of navigable estuaries the blocking of the harbors by river silt, which is an evil most difficult to combat in the Levant.

This passage, which lack of space prevents from being continued, may indicate to the reader one characteristic of the author's work, while it should be added that a similar method of examination is applied to the Bosporus and the Dardanelles, &c. And again: "In traversing the Nearer East we first meet the untempered influence of the tropics as we descend toward that sea, (the Persian Gulf.) Continued far inland by the low and broad depression which divides the high relief of Syria from the border ranges of Iran, the Gulf forms the widest and longest avenue by which the breath of in the world's history. Some day the nat- In Egypt, in Turkey in Asia, as well as in the Balkans, race history is reviewed in retrospect in the light of geographic conditions, until finally nationalities are accounted for and political allegiances explained.

The author does not believe that the Levant has already played her entire rôle the south can penetrate Asia," and so on. ural obstructions to development may be removed by the ingenuity of man, and although the eastern shores of the Mediterforth dominating influences over the civilized world, they may yet become the recreation region of nations, a pleasant tarranean may never, as they once did, send rying place on the way to India, and a mercantile junction between the West and the East.

*THE NEARER EAST. By D. G. Hogarth, Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford. In Appleton's World Series "The Regions of the World," edited by H. J. Mackinder, Reader in Geography in the University of Oxford. 8vo. Pp. 296. Illustrated with maps and diagrams. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $2 net.

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Hints as to the correct things for wear in suits, shirts, and ties.

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