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THE REVOLT IN HONOLULU.

FEARS OF A CONFLICT OF THE FACTIONS.

THE STREETS OF HONOLULU FILLED WITH AN EXCITED POPULACE—THE KING GUARDS HIS PALACE WITH SOLDIERS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

SAN FRANCISCO, July 13.—Your correspondent has advices by letter from Honolulu which are ten hours later than those sent to the newspapers. The steamer Australia sailed about 2 o'clock on the afternoon of July 5 from Honolulu, and at that time the streets were full of excited people. The Rifles had just been called out, and it was said that if the King did not agree to sign the new Constitution, which has been prepared, there would be bloodshed. Everything was quiet until the morning of July 5, when the soldiers were called out. News of this action spread through the town like wildfire, and when the steamer sailed it looked as though a serious conflict might take place before the day ended. The events that led to this sudden change are as follows, as given by my correspondent:

After the arrest of Gibson there was somewhat of a reaction in his favor, and though he and his son-in-law were charged with malfeasance, which is not a bailable offence, they were allowed to remain at the former Premier's residence under an armed guard. The hearing of the embezzlement case was postponed until the 6th. On the afternoon of July 2 a half-breed named John Sheldron tried to raise an insurrection by appealing to the passions of a crowd of natives. He denounced the king and urged the crowd to go the palace with him and hang Kalakaua. Sheldon was promptly locked up, but later was released, as it was shown he was drunk. The Editor of *The Honolulu Gazette*, who printed an account of the alleged stealing of public documents by Auditor General Walker and Registrar Pratt, was arrested for criminal libel by these officers. Both men have always enjoyed a good reputation as far as can be learned. The charge was purely malicious. On Saturday afternoon, July 2, Hayseiden, the son-in-law of Gibson, was driven around town, to enable him as secretary of the Board of Health to order supplies for the Leper Hospital. It had been found that fifty lepers were on the Island of Maui who should have been transferred to the Molokai lazaretto. These wretched creatures were brought to Honolulu and imprisoned and it was to feed them the supplies were ordered.

Nothing was seen of the King during Friday and Saturday. He was understood to be in an ugly mood in his palace. Workmen were engaged on both these days in placing large iron bolts and bars on the palace gates. Inside the palace, in the basement, were 300 natives, all well armed, and the three native volunteer companies were also prepared to turn out at a moment's notice. Sunday was quiet, the saloons being all closed, as they have been since the mass-meeting.

The Fourth of July was celebrated by the Americans, and the King, attended by his staff, paid his respects to the American Minister. About 4 o'clock in the afternoon the steamer Belgic arrived from San Francisco with news of the dispatch of two British men-of-war to Honolulu. This caused intense excitement, but it somewhat subsided when it was noised about that the best lawyers in the kingdom were engaged in drafting a new constitution, which would be submitted to the King the next day for his signature. At noon Tuesday, July 5, the Honolulu Rifles were ordered out in full uniform. The Secret League are also arming. Gibson and Hayseiden were moved from their residence to the prison on the reef. This is said to have been done because messages were passing between Gibson and the King. The reason given for calling out the Rifles was that the League is afraid the King will not sign the constitution. The constitution was submitted to the Supreme Court at noon and it was to be placed before the King at 4 o'clock. The general report is that the King will refuse to sign the document and will defend himself in the palace until to-morrow, the 6th, when three British and one French man-of-war are expected in Honolulu. Then he will place himself under the protection of the British flag.

My correspondent writes to 1:30 p. m., at which hour he says the streets were full of people and the whites feared bloodshed would result. The steamer left at 2 p. m.

CHARACTER OF THE REVOLUTION.

IMPRISONMENT OF THE FORMER PREMIER—ACTION OF THE KING—THE NEW MINISTERS.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 13.—The steamer Australia, from Honolulu July 5, which arrived here to-day, brought Hawaiian intelligence of that date. No further outbreaks or demonstrations of any character occurred after those described as having taken place on Friday and Saturday, July 1 and July 2, which resulted in the overthrow of the Gibson Ministry and in obtaining from King Kalakaua a written pledge to promote constitutional reform and submit to the will of the people. The military continue to remain on duty, but no further public meetings have been held.

The new ministry have assumed control and a new constitution was to be laid before the King on the day the steamship sailed. Ex-Premier Gibson and his son-in-law, F. H. Hayselden, who were arrested on June 30, were held in jail until Saturday night, July 2, when, by reason of his age, Mr. Gibson was taken, by order of the new attorney-general, to his home, where he remains under a military guard. His trial was set for July 6. Cyprian Webb, secretary to the ex-Minister of Foreign Affairs, who was also arrested, was released on bail. The excitement in the kingdom had apparently subsided by Monday, July 4, so that the American national holiday was celebrated at Honolulu, fully 5,000 persons being present.

Three Honolulu papers in comments upon the change of administration predict that no further public outbreaks will occur, provided the new constitution is adopted and reform inaugurated. "The Hawaii Gazette" of July 5, in an editorial, says: "The word of the King cannot be taken by the people. It has proven again and again that it is not worth the paper it is written on."

A review of the occurrences at Honolulu which resulted in the collapse of the Ministry and arrest of the chief advisers of King Kalakaua for alleged malfeasance, misappropriation of money, and other crimes makes it appear that the King was inclined to make a stand against the populace, but that he was quickly disabused of the idea that he could make a successful fight. When the steamer Australia arrived from San Francisco with nearly 2,000 stand of arms the populace at once armed and then the mass-meeting was called which sent the ultimatum to the King. All the approaches to the palace were barred and Gatling guns had been placed in the palace, together with a considerable quantity of firearms. When it became evident that the populace really meant to fight, the retainers of the King began quickly to disappear and he had no alternative but to concede everything, and even then he appeared to fear that his life was in danger, which caused him to ask the United States Minister and other foreign Government representatives to assum control of affairs temporarily. On Saturday night, July 1, peace having been restored, the Citizens' Committee posted a proclamation declaring that the Honolulu Rifles could maintain order and requesting the citizens not to appear on the streets armed until further orders. The new Ministry, it is declared, have already discovered that all the public funds have been exhausted. The daily bulletins declare that in addition to the regular revenue all the postal savings bank deposits have disappeared, and that loan funds had been used to fill gaps in the revenue.

"The Bulletin" says: "The treasury is empty and there is only the balance of the last loan remittance available for any purpose. The Government has received in two instalments from London via San Francisco $291,000, but it is paying interest on a million dollars, while the manipulators of the loan have been holding the balance without reference to the loan act. Such a condition of things is intolerable." All the firearms and ammunition consigned to the late Government have been removed to the Government Building and placed under military guard.

William L. Green, the new Prime Minister, was born in London, England, but has resided in Honolulu since 1851. He is a large iron merchant. Lorrina Thurston, Minister of the Interior, is a son of the Rev. Asa G. Thurston and was born in Honolulu in 1859. He was educated at Columbia College, New-York. Godfrey Brown, Minister of Foreign Affairs, was born in New-York and has been engaged in business in the United States and Honolulu. Clarence W. Ashford, Attorney-General, was born in Port Hope, Ont., in 1857, and was educated at Ann Arbor, Mich. He has been on the island since January, 1883.

THE ALLEGED MEXICAN OUTRAGE.

DENVER, July 13.—Gines Azurmenot, Ramon Garcostotin, Marcas Urabayen, Hermengeloto Barinaga, Aguptio Ascarate and Jose Bisseco, the Spanish students whom the El Paso telegrams of last night connect with the recent trouble in Paso del Norte are in this city. They denied last night that there was ever a man by the name of Bird connected with their company. They were in jail at Paso del Norte only an hour or two, and not one of their troupe ever died from smallpox, or was even sick with the disease.

A REVOLUTION IN GUATEMALA.

THE CONSTITUTION SUSPENDED BY PRESIDENT BARRILLAS—NO PUBLICATION OF NEWSPAPERS PERMITTED.

PANAMA, July 5.—Advices from Guatemala of June 29 say that the following decree has been issued at Guatemala:

Manuel L. Barrillas, General of Division and President of the Republic, considering

That since the constitutional reforms decreed on December 11, 1879, have taken effect, a number of difficulties have arisen among the Executive; that these difficulties have arisen through those reforms; that the present legislature, similar to that of last year, has not acted patriotically, but in a manner unexampled in the history of the country, and has passed laws which are unconstitutional; that several of these laws violate the constitution of the Republic and the rules of the Assembly; and the legislative action respecting finances has placed the Government in a false position by refusing to place confidence in it and by ordering expenditures which the treasury cannot meet, also by its action respecting the national credit, and the memorial presented to the Government by a large body of its creditors; that administrative action being thus destroyed, there is danger that many of the happy results which have followed the revolution commenced in 1871, and which cost the people and Government many sacrifices, will be lost; that the Executive is bound to watch over the interests of the country and not permit them to be violated, and more particularly when the representatives of the people are the first to raise obstacles in the way of the Executive by an organized system of opposition; that the Executive is determined to carry out the duties confided to it by the people and to work for their well-being and progress and for the development of their agriculture and commerce. As a consequence, and in order not to permit the present state of affairs to last one day longer, it is decreed:

Article I. The Executive assumes control of the country and suspends the action of the constitution.

Art. II. The tribunals of the Republic will continue to sit under the laws in force on March 1 of the present year.

Art. III. A constituent assembly is hereby convoked to reconsider the reforms in the constitution decreed on December 11, 1879, and those issued on October 20, 1885, which assembly shall meet on October 1 next.

Art. IV. This decree shall come into force from the moment it is issued.

Yesterday the daily papers suspended their labors. It is said that a four-days gag has been applied. The people are to be favored with a forced loan.

INTERNATIONAL ARBITRATION.

MEETING OF THE ASSOCIATION IN LONDON—A SPEECH BY DAVID DUDLEY FIELD.

LONDON, July 13.—Sir Wilfred Lawson presided to-day over the meeting of the International Arbitration Association. The secretary's report referred at length to the co-operation of similar associations in America and expressed a hope for the formation of a joint commission to consider the advisability of creating an Angic American arbitration tribunal.

David Dudley Field, in moving approval of a petition to Parliament in favor of the creation of such a tribunal as that proposed, expressed hearty sympathy with the cause. Americans were, he said, out of conceit with war. They had had enough of it. Although England paid dearly for the Geneva arbitration, the result brought more honor to England than the greatest military victory could have secured. [Applause.] There were 4,000,000 of men under arms in Europe to-day. The cost of maintaining them in soldierly unproductiveness was fabulous. Besides the loss entailed by their absence from industrial pursuits, special taxation was required to support them. Nation faced nation, each armed and afraid of the other. Was it beyond the wit of man to form a European compact for a simultaneous and proportionate reduction of armaments and for the reference of whatever dispute might afterward arise between nations to arbitrators? There was no reason why such a compact should not be made, except that each nation could not trust its neighbor. There were, Mr. Field admitted, immense obstacles opposed to the principles of arbitration, but wherever the members of the association saw a chance for the education of public opinion on the question—wherever they saw a chance of applying the principal of arbitration—they should unceasingly work for the cause. "I am not confident," Mr. Field said in conclusion, "that we will succeed in obtaining an Anglo-American tribunal, but we might have an agreement such as is already inserted in some treaties, that disputes respecting the interpretation of a treaty shall be referred to arbitration."

BOULANGER'S PARTISANS OUT IN FORCE.

BEGINNING THE CELEBRATION OF THE FALL OF THE BASTILE WITH SHOUTS FOR THE GENERAL.

PARIS, July 14.—The Boulanger demonstration has already begun. Thousands of people are following through the main streets a couple of vans and a few carriages containing a band which is playing alternately the "Marseillaise" and the Boulanger march, "En Revenant de la Revue," the crowd joining in the chorus and lustily shouting, "Vive Boulanger! Il reviendra!" "Démission!" etc. The people appear generally to be good-tempered but hostile demonstrations are made against houses that are not decorated. There are numerous outdoor balls, and torchlight processions are to be seen everywhere. The air is filled with cries of "Vive Boulanger!"

PARIS, July 13.—The German residents of Paris have been ordered to remain indoors to-morrow, as it is feared that they would be attacked if they appeared on the streets during the celebration of the anniversary of the fall of the Bastile.

The Patriotic League have announced that they will make a demonstration to-morrow morning in the Place de la Concorde, and another in the Bois de Boulogne in the evening. It is feared that these meetings will give rise to disorder, and the police and military authorities are making extra preparations to maintain peace.

M. Floquet, President of the Chamber of Deputies, intimated this afternoon that he was yielding to the wish of the House in retaining the office of President of the Chamber.

The bill of General Ferron, Minister of War, adding to the number of reciments in the French Army and augmenting the strength of the companies of the present regiments was passed by the Chamber of Deputies this afternoon.

A bill for the reorganization of the infantry was also passed. On the demand of M. Rouvier a bill authorizing the collection of direct taxes was made the first order for Friday, and if the measure is adopted the session will close immediately.

The city is full of rumors about the steps that are to be taken by the authorities to suppress a Boulanger demonstration to-morrow. It is stated that a screen of gendarmerie, police and picked troops will be placed between the army and the public on the review ground, and that nobody will be allowed to enter the Longchamps enclosure or the avenues encircling it unless provided with a War Office ticket and a police pass.

The temper of the people appears less sullen, but they seem to be determined to show their love for General Boulanger and their hatred of those who removed him from office. The Radical journals entreat the Parisians to remain cool and reserve their heat for a future suitable occasion. The *Journal des Debats* urges the Government to take sharp measures to nip in the bud any attempt at a demonstration. The *Intransigeant* publishes a letter from General Boulanger to the Mayor of Clermont Ferrand, in which he warmly thanks the Mayor for the reception accorded him on his arrival from Paris. The same paper asserts that the authorities will distribute among the police whistles to be used in drowning shouts of "Vive Boulanger!" and it advises the people to get bigger whistles.

The soirée at the Elysée to-night was an almost melancholy affair. President Grevy and his wife both appeared sad. There was a notable absence of politicians. No anti-German feeling was apparent among the crowds on the streets to-night.

BERLIN, July 13.—The *North German Gazette*, commenting on the articles of the French press respecting the result of the Klein case, says: "A complete perversion of moral principles must have taken place in France if so little shame is felt when a paid spy is praised as a hero and martyr."

THE WRECK OF THE MERRIMAC.

HALIFAX, July 13 (*Special*).—The women passengers from the wreck of the steamer Merrimac arrived here to-day and twenty-three of them proceeded to Boston. They say there was no more excitement and confusion at the time of the wreck than might be expected on such an occasion. They saw no drunkenness on the ship or on shore and while some complain that their valuables were stolen they say it is nothing more than might have been expected, as there are sure to be some thieves out of 150 people on board.

There is now a general agreement of the statement that while the night was clear overhead that a heavy mist lay on the water, which hid Little Hope Island from view. It is also asserted that the compass was a point and a half astray and Pilot Reynolds alleges that he informed the Boston agents of the fact before the Merrimac left that port and warned them that if the compass was not attended to the steamer would certainly be lost.

LARGE LIABILITIES OF PAINT MAKERS.

MONTREAL, Que., July 13.—McDougall, Sogie & Co., oil and paint manufacturers of this city, have judiciously abandoned their estate. Their direct liabilities are $250,000.

THE PAPAL ENVOY IN IRELAND.

DUBLIN, July 13.—Mgr. Persico, the special Papal Envoy to Ireland, accompanied by Archbishop Walsh, has already visited many of the Catholic institutions in the Archdiocese. In an address to-day at the Sion Hall Convent, the Monsignor expressed the greatest satisfaction over the standard of the education conferred in these religious institutions and the devotion of the people to the Holy See.

THE QUEEN AT HATFIELD HOUSE.

LONDON, July 13.—The Queen to-day attended a garden party at Hatfield House, the residence of Lord Salisbury, in Hertfordshire. The town of Hatfield was gaily decorated in honor of Her Majesty's presence. Crowds of people greeted the Queen along the route with great enthusiasm. The day was warm and pleasant.

The Queen seemed to be rather feeble. She sat for an hour on the terrace and then took a short promenade, leaning on a stick. During the afternoon she had quite a long conversation with the Count of Paris.

SLIGHT ILLNESS OF THE POPE.

ROME, July 13.—The Pope is suffering from a slight stomachic affection and from neuralgia. He eats little and craves iced drinks. Notwithstanding his indisposition, however, he works hard.

TAXING ISTHMUS COMMERCE.

A LAW PROPOSED AT BOGOTA TO TAX FOREIGN MERCHANDISE—NEWSPAPER CRITICISM.

PANAMA, July 13.—*The Star and Herald* says that a bill which threatens the whole system of business on the Isthmus was presented to the National Legislative Council at Bogota on June 15 by Senor Antonio Roldan.

The proposed new law says that ninety days after its publication all cargoes of foreign merchandise shipped to the free ports of the Republic and destined to be consumed in them will be subjected to "all formalities imposed by the Fiscal Code on all merchandise destined to our other ports, and in all particulars referred to in the said code respecting the presentation of invoices certified to by the respective consuls." *The Star and Herald*, commenting on this proposed law, says:

Under legal compacts entered into with foreign powers the imposition of import duties on goods in transit is prohibited—and it is this freedom of transit which has built up Panama. Of course those treaties can be abrogated, but if such were to be the case a crash would follow here which would make its effects severely felt. Already the imports are disproportionate to the expenses incurred. What would be the result if Custom Houses were to be established here every one will comprehend who knows anything about the Isthmus.

THE NEW MONARCH OF BULGARIA.

LONDON, July 13.—It is stated that the Bulgarian deputation sent to inform Prince Ferdinand of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha of his election as Prince of Bulgaria is urging him to proceed to Sophia, assume the throne to which he was elected by the Sobranje, and confront the Powers with the accomplished fact of his occupancy of the Bulgarian throne.

NEWS NOTES FROM LONDON.

LONDON, July 13.

THE GERMAN CROWN PRINCE.—The Crown Prince and the Crown Princess of Germany have arrived at the Isle of Wight in their yacht. While the yacht was proceeding from Portsmouth with their Imperial Highnesses on board she collided with the British troopship Orontes and was much damaged.

SIR JOHN POPE HENNESSY.—It is officially announced that Sir John Pope Hennessy has been reinstated as Governor-General of Mauritius. Mr. Clifford Lloyd, who has been filling the office since Sir John's suspension, will be given another place.

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC MAIL.—Sir Donald Smith, of Montreal, member of the Board of Directors of the Canadian Pacific Railway, to-day had an interview in the House of Commons with the Right Hon. G. J. Goschen, Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Henry Thurston Holland, Secretary of State for the Colonies, and the Right Hon. H. C. Raikes, Postmaster-General, all of whom, it is stated, favor the proposed Canadian Pacific mail route to the East.

SIR MICHAEL HICKS-BEACH.—Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, formerly Chief Secretary for Ireland, but who was compelled to retire temporarily from public life on account of cataracts on his eyes, writes to the papers that his sight is improving, that his health is restored, and that he expects to resume his Parliamentary duties in the autumn.

THE OPPONENT OF MR. TREVELYAN.—Mr. Evelyn Ashley, Conservative, will oppose Mr. Trevelyan, the Liberal candidate, in the contest for the seat in the House of Commons for the Bridgeton division of Glasgow.

THE STATE OF IRELAND.—General Sir Redvers Buller, Under Secretary for Ireland, is in London conferring with the Government in reference to the state of Ireland.

FRAGMENTS OF CABLE NEWS.

CETTINJE, July 13.—A band of Albanians recently surprised the Montenegrin frontier guard near Mokra Planina. A sharp fight followed, resulting in the Albanians being repulsed. Two Montenegrins and ten Albanians were killed.

BRUSSELS, July 13.—Premier Bienaert, in the course of the debate on the Belgian Army bill in the Chamber of Deputies to-day, declared that the Government could not support the proposal for a general compulsory service, nor the proposed system of purchasing substitutes.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 13.—The Sultan persists in his refusal to sign the convention with England in reference to Egypt in its present form, notwithstanding he is urgently advised to ratify it by both Germany and Italy.

ROBBERY ON THE WABASH RAILROAD.

THE GENERAL PASSENGER AGENT THE ONLY VICTIM.

ST. LOUIS, July 13 (*Special*).—A bold robbery was committed on the special car of General Manager Charles M. Hays, of the Wabash Railroad, early on Tuesday morning. On Monday night General Manager Hays, General Freight Agent Knight and Assistant General Passenger Agent Crane left this city for Chicago in the manager's special car. The car was attached to the regular train and in charge of a porter. About an hour before daylight and while the train was speeding along near Strawn, Ill., Mr. Crane was rudely awakened with a rough shake and found a masked man standing beside his berth with a big revolver, which was pointed directly at the passenger agent's head.

"Now, then, pass over your money mighty quick," said the robber, "and don't make a noise, or I'll shoot the top of your head off."

Mr. Crane passed over his money and in doing so exposed his gold watch and chain.

"Give me that watch and chain," continued the robber, and Mr. Crane passed over the watch and chain. The robber then looked around the car and finding no one started to leave. He accidentally stumbled in the aisle and aroused the porter. He covered that worthy with his revolver and threatened to kill him and the negro became as docile as a lamb. Mr. Crane arose and pulled the bell which seemed to be just what the robber wanted; for, before the train stopped, he jumped off with his booty and escaped.

SENATOR TELLER DEMANDING INVESTIGATION

DENVER, July 13.—Among the witnesses examined to-day by the Pacific Railway Investigating Committee were J. K. Choate, Superintendent of the Colorado Division of the Union Pacific; J. B. Felker formerly State Railroad Commissioner for Colorado; William Teller, one of the local attorneys of the Union Pacific; Edmund H. Smith, editor of "The Denver Evening Telegram," and a number of local merchants. United States Senator Henry M. Teller, addressing the commission, said he did not desire to appear to be a man with a grievance, but N. P. Hill had openly charged that the railroad companies had put up money to secure his (Teller's) election. That charge included the Union Pacific Railroad Company, and it was a serious charge, but it was such a charge as he (Mr. Teller) could not present to the United States Senate, as that body had decided in the case of Senator Payne, of Ohio, that in order that such a question might be within the line of investigation by the Senate the Senator-elect must be charged with having knowledge of such corrupt use of money. Mr. Hill had not charged that he (Teller) had such knowledge. He thought Mr. Hill should be required to give this Commission the names of the witnesses upon whom he relied to prove the charges, or to be compelled to admit that the charges were without foundation. Governor Pattison stated that Mr. Hill had furnished the names of five persons of whom the commission had examined three. There were two whom the commissioner had tried to reach by subpœnas, but could not. These two were E. O. Wolcott and W. H. Price. Mr. Teller said these gentlemen were not friends of his.

FAILURE OF J. D. PEET & CO., NEW-ORLEANS.

NEW-ORLEANS, July 13 (*Special*).—The failure of the cotton future house of J. D. Peet & Co. was announced at the Cotton Exchange to-day. The house was one of the largest in the business. It has been heavily engaged on the bull side of the market, but its credit was such that no apprehension was felt, notwithstanding the decline of five points in the market this morning. Consequently the short note to the secretary of the Cotton Exchange: "We have the honor to announce that we are unable to meet our obligations," fell like a bombshell into the hall ring. A reporter called at the office of the house and received this statement: "Our embarrassment is merely temporary and is due to our inability to collect our margins from our friends. There is considerably more money owing to us by members of the Exchange than we owe to members and our assets are largely in excess of our obligations, both within and without the Exchange. We can say in all faith that we have every reason to hope that we will be able to meet obligations within a few days." After the first flurry caused by the announcement the market resumed its usual tone and the failure had no effect on prices.

"PLUNGER" WALTON SUES FOR HIS BONDS.

PHILADELPHIA, July 13 (*Special*).—F. Theodore Walton has brought suit against R. Glendenning & Co., bankers, No. 303 Chestnut-st., for damages which he alleges he sustained through them in a financial transaction. On May 13, 1886, he purchased through the Glendenning house one hundred and fifty $1,000 general mortgage six per cent bonds of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, his intention being to pay for them in full, and put them in under the reorganization scheme of the company. He made only a partial payment, however, and the brokers held them as security for the rest of the money. The allegation is that without having given him sufficient notice Glendenning & Co. sold the bonds, thereby breaking the price and involving him in a loss. The case will be tried at the October term of court.

GRANTED SIXTY DAYS TO SAVE HIS SOUL.

RICHMOND, Va., July 13.—All efforts to obtain executive clemency in behalf of Holmes R. Puryear, the Dinwiddie murderer (sentenced to be hanged next Friday), having failed, the condemned man to-day through his spiritual adviser laid before the Governor his final appeal. In it he set forth that he had all along been buoyed up by hopes of clemency and that he had not given the time that he should to preparation to meet his doom. He, therefore prayed for a reprieve for sixty days. Governor Lee finally consented to grant a respite until August 12 next, and stated that it was only to allow the prisoner that time for preparation.

ARBITRATING THE STRIKE.

THE BROOKLYN TROUBLE NEARLY OVER.

CALLING MAYOR WHITNEY TO ASSIST—OPPOSED TO MR. BALL.

The strike of the Brooklyn Elevated Railroad which began on Monday afternoon was not ended yesterday, although steps to settle the difficulty by arbitration were taken. Early in the day the executive committee of the company discussed the situation. Colonel Martin, the general manager, reported that he had engaged eighteen competent engineers who had been examined by Master Mechanic Ball. Two of those previously secured were discharged as incompetent. The members of the committee decided to continue the policy in operation since the strike began. Eight trains were run early in the day, and later there were ten on the road.

But a number of the new engineers as soon as they were informed of the situation on the road, and some of them before they had made a trip, joined the strikers. It was reported at the latter's headquarters that a score of engineers and twenty-eight firemen had gone over to them and only one had deserted them. Three new engineers who had gone to Brooklyn from Easton, Penn., on the representations of the company joined the strikers, and said if they could get money to go home they would leave Brooklyn.

State Arbitrator Donovan went to the Howard House in Brooklyn yesterday morning and conferred with the committee of the strikers. Mayor Whitney was called in as an arbitrator in the afternoon on account of the success of his efforts with Arbitrator Donovan in settling the Brooklyn City Railroad strike last winter. The following note was sent to him:

STATE BOARD OF MEDIATION AND ARBITRATION, BROOKLYN, July 13, 1887.

Hon. DANIEL D. WHITNEY, *Mayor*.

DEAR SIR: You are respectfully requested to meet with a member of the State Board of Mediation and Arbitration at the Howard House, East New-York, in the city of Brooklyn, N. Y., July 13, 1887, at 12 o'clock p. m., with a view of assisting in devising some means whereby a settlement of the differences between the Brooklyn Elevated Railroad Company and their late employes can be effected.

Yours respectfully,
FLORENCE F. DONOVAN, Commissioner.

The Mayor accepted the invitation. Notice was then sent to General Manager Martin and to the strikers. The former did not attend the meeting. The striking engineers were represented by J. Wright, J. N. Stephen and H. C. Smith. A committee of firemen also attended. The meeting was held in the parlors of the Howard House. Commissioner Donovan stated that he was there to arbitrate the difficulties between the men and the company. He knew nothing personally of the matter as to which was right or wrong. The Board of Arbitration was authorized to investigate and make a satisfactory settlement if possible. Witnesses could be summoned and sworn testimony taken. He further said that the public was suffering greatly because of the strike. The road carried from 30,000 to 40,000 passengers a day, and it was a great hardship to compel them to ride for a long distance in street-cars. The trouble should be promptly and satisfactorily settled.

The Mayor urged similar considerations. G. W. Burns, a fireman, thought the trouble could be adjusted in an hour if the officers of the road would meet the men. After a full and free discussion he had no doubt that mutual concessions would be made and an agreement reached. After further discussion the Mayor and Mr. Donovan agreed to confer with Colonel Martin this morning. As the conference was about to break up Directors Snedeker and Rothschild of the company were found in the hotel and were invited to the meeting. They said that they had only been looking at some property in the neighborhood and had stopped to get a drink. After some urging they agreed to talk with Commissioner Donovan. Messrs. Snedeker and Rothschild said there was no disposition on the part of the company to surrender to the strikers, who had always been well treated and had been given good wages when the company was losing money.

After a long talk and no definite result the two directors agreed to meet the State Board of Arbitration and Mayor Whitney at the office of the company, No. 31 Sands-st., at 10 a. m. to-day. Commissioner Donovan sent to his associates, Mr. Robertson and William Purcell, to attend the conference. The strikers agreed to repose their interests in the hands of Mayor Whitney and Mr. Donovan, to whom they fully explained their demands and grievances. The feeling among the men in the matter seemed to be that they were willing to accept any reasonable ground of agreement. It is expected that mutual concessions will be agreed upon to-day.

At the offices of the company it was said that no settlement was desired, as the number of engineers at work was steadily increasing, and by to-day the full schedule of trains would be running. All the train hands were ordered to report for duty yesterday at full pay. The strikers were angered yesterday by the statements of Democratic politicians that they would have to surrender to the company. Their feeling against Master Mechanic Ball was put in the form of the following affidavits:

BROTHERHOOD OF LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEERS, BROOKLYN DIVISION 299, BROOKLYN, July 13, 1887.

On or about May 17, 1887, Mr. C. A. Ball, master mechanic of the Brooklyn Elevated Railroad, did state to the undersigned that the officers of all railroads would not hire any locomotive engineers, as they would promote their firemen, seeing that they could get them for $3 per day for the first year, and just before the year was up find some trifling offence and discharge them. In doing this it was the only means of downing the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, because the firemen would not be eligible to join the Brotherhood of Engineers. [Signed.] E. LIMBERG, JOHN C. REID.

On November 17, 1886, between the hours of 7:36 and 8:06 p. m., Charles A. Ball boarded engine No. 3 and did state to the undersigned that he would down the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers ——— then, as there were five or six Brotherhood men trying to run this road, but by ——— he would get rid of them. On Monday, November 22, 1886, Charles A. Ball did in Broadway yard state unto the undersigned that he would down the Brotherhood men. ——— ——— them. That ten or twelve of them had to go. The undersigned asked him if it was Guinett, Reid or Whittington, and he answered, "Oh, no: it was none of them."

(Signed) WILLIAM J. POWERS.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 13th day of July, 1887. CHARLES GERTUM, Notary Public.

The men said last evening that they would hold out until all their demands were conceded to, and they would no longer work under Ball.

The striking engineers and firemen held a meeting at Schleifein's Hall, near the East New-York terminus of the road last evening and cheered each other with stories of the direful effects upon the property of the company from the incompetency of the men who had been put in their places. They were also encouraged by the adhesion of several of the men hired to take their engines. But despite their attempts to keep their spirits as high as the thermometer, they were evidently glad to consider the strike nearly at an end. The opinion was confidently expressed that the consideration of the matter by the Board of Arbitration to-day would put an end to the strike. A dispatch was received from Chief Arthur saying that he had started from Cleveland and would reach Brooklyn this afternoon. If the negotiations carried on by the State Board of Arbitration do not end the strike it is expected that Chief Arthur will be as successful as he was in behalf of the Manhattan engineers.

The attitude of the company toward arbitration is by no means as favorable as that of the men. President Putnam is at his country seat in Vermont. General Manager Martin is confident of his ability to run the road without the strikers, and the other officials of the company are inclined to back him up. The opinion was expressed by a subordinate in the office yesterday that the company would have no arbitration in the matter and would flatly refuse to take the men back unless they threw aside their demands and returned on the same terms that they went out. Last evening it was claimed by the company that twelve trains were running at fifteen-minute intervals, but passengers had to wait much longer than that for trains. The fact that only trivial accidents have occurred with the new engineers shows that incompetent men have not been put in charge of the engines.

The strongest argument that Arbitration Commissioner Donovan and his associates will have to bring to bear upon the company to induce some concession to the men will be the public inconvenience and delay caused by the failure to run trains and carry the customary number of passengers. The rolling stock on all the street-car lines which run in the section of the city traversed by the elevated road has been increased in the last three days, and the closed cars, which are usually laid aside at this time of year, were run together with the open ones yesterday and the day before. Many persons complained of being obliged to swelter in close cars in the heat last evening, instead of getting to their homes in half the time and with twice the comfort in the elevated trains. There has been no disposition on the part of the street-car employes to assist the strikers as the engineers did not aid them in any of their strikes. Neither the surface rapid transit engineers nor those employed in switching the Bridge cars have offered to assist their fellows. A rebuke was given to Master Mechanic Prince, of the Bridge, for using official paper to recommend an engineer to the Elevated road management. Prince said he merely wished to assist a friend who is a competent man.

Henry M. Conkling, of No. 75 Williams-ave., Brooklyn, a striking engineer, quarrelled last night with John Forsyth, of No. 1,658 Broadway, Brooklyn, a painter for the railway company. Forsyth was seriously injured about the head and Conkling was arrested.

KNIGHTS OF LABOR TO FIGHT FOR DELEGATES.

BOSTON, July 13.—Labor circles are excited over the approaching session of District Assembly No. 30, Knights of Labor. It is the regular quarterly session and will be held in Fall River on Tuesday. It will be the opening fight in the war between the administration and anti-administration factions in the Knights of Labor which will culminate at the General Assembly at Minneapolis. Both George E. McNeill and Frank K. Foster, two of the leading spirits among the anti-administration people and candidates for delegates to the General Assembly, and General Secretary Charles H. Litchman, who is a member of the district, will be in Fall River in person to try and knock them out. A lively fight is expected. District Assembly No. 30 had 81,677 members in good standing on July 1, 1886. Under Master Workman John Howes, a Home Clubber, the membership fell to under 40,000 but Senator Robert Howard was elected Master Workman in January and under his leadership the membership has run up about 10,000.

PHASES OF THE LABOR PROBLEM.

Special Agents Britton, Ray, Impsone, Smith, McGee, Davis and Wadley, of the National Bureau of Labor Statistics, have been in the city for some time procuring data for the forthcoming report of Commissioner Wright. They have got the records of 8,000 strikes in this city within the last six years. New-York beats the record in the matter of strikes.

District Assembly No. 75 meets to-day and will decide what action shall be taken on the Grand-st., Broadway and other railroad lines.

CUT DOWN IN THE PUBLIC STREET.

JOSEPH C. G. KENNEDY, A WELL-KNOWN WASHINGTONIAN, MURDERED.

WASHINGTON, July 13 (*Special*).—The town was startled late this afternoon by the murder of Joseph C. G. Kennedy, one of its oldest and most respected citizens. Mr. Kennedy had just left his office for the day and deposited some letters in one of the street-boxes, when a man, one Dailey, came up behind him and with a single blow of a sharp knife disembowelled him. Mr. Kennedy fell to the sidewalk and died almost instantly. The murderer, who was immediately arrested, was reticent, but allowed it to be understood that his act was one of revenge for some pecuniary injury which he had suffered at Mr. Kennedy's hands.

Mr. Kennedy was widely known as the Superintendent of the Eighth Census and on account of his writings on statistical matters. He was far advanced in years. The murderer struck the fatal blow in one of the most public places in the city, but at a time when the streets were comparatively deserted. Mr. Kennedy leaves a widow with three children—one son and two daughters. One of the daughters is the wife of General Bidwell, of California. Mr. Kennedy was one of the most amiable of men personally and his wide circle of friends in Washington is deeply shocked by his untimely fate. Nobody supposed that he had an enemy in the world.

THE SOVEREIGNTY OF NEW-JERSEY.

IT IS RELIED ON TO PREVENT THE BRIDGING OF ARTHUR KILL.

TRENTON, July 13.—The hearing in the Arthur Kill Bridge case was resumed this morning, before Justice Bradley. A. Q. Keasbey occupied a short time closing his argument for the defendant, begun yesterday afternoon.

Cortlandt Parker then began for the State. He said the case, according to the defendant, was between sovereignties. New-Jersey was a lesser sovereignty than that of the United States Government, but within a special and wider field was as sovereign as the Union. He claimed that as a sovereign, the State owned the bed of the waters which bound the shore, in the same way as individuals own property. Mr. Parker characterized the act of Congress under which the defendant acts, as valueless unless under franchises of the State.

In the afternoon Attorney-General Stockton presented his argument on behalf of the State. Its tenor was similar to those of his colleagues.

W. W. McFarland, of New-York followed for the defendants. He said the real ground of complaint of the State was the deprivation of the right to levy a tax upon the commerce of the country and not the loss of the ground that might be used for raising shellfish. For the purposes of commerce the country and the company know no State lines. He declared that Congress had as much right to bridge Arthur Kill as the Mississippi.

The court announced that a decision would be delivered in a few days. Whatever the decision, the case will probably come up in some form at the opening of the September term.

POISONOUS ADULTERATIONS FREELY USED.

PHILADELPHIA, July 13.—August Zeppelius, who testified at the coroner's inquest on the victims of the poisoned tea-buns that he had been chief baker to the late King Ludwig of Bavaria, was this afternoon placed under $800 bail for a further hearing to-morrow. The warrant for his arrest was based on an affidavit of President Amerling, of the Society for the Prevention of Adulteration of Food, charging Zeppelius with furnishing bakers with recipes for making buns and cakes in which chrome yellow is freely used.

The Anti-Adulteration Society here has information which may lead to important developments in the prosecution of people connected with the adulteration of food. An effort will be made to show up the long-continued practice of a firm already connected publicly with the chrome yellow poisoning cases, of selling cocculus indicus, "fishberry," to the brewers as a substitute for hops. It will be further clearly established as evidence that the firm selling the poisonous "fishberry" to brewers, and lead coloring matter to bakers, have been engaged in this trade as a regular part of their business, and have carried it on for years. Some time ago the Pharmaceutical Examining Board was on the point of taking steps against the dealers in question, but it involved such a great task that for some reason it was not followed up.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS IN A SHIP'S COMPASS.

PORTLAND, Me., July 13 (*Special*).—When a reporter entered the store of C. H. Farley, on Exchange-st., this afternoon, he found the proprietor in a state of excitement. "Ah, here we have it," said he, as he tumbled out of a rusty ship's compass a brand-new $100 note and tossed it into the air. "I have found everything else but money before now in a ship's compass, but I reckon this is the first time in fif