

LIV... No. 17,594.

HE FAVORS SUNDAY OPENING STRONG AND THE BAR-ROOMS.

SUGGESTING THAT THEY DO BUSINESS ONLY AFTER 2 O'CLOCK.

THE MAYOR DEFINES HIS ATTITUDE.

PERSONALLY HE WOULD LIKE TO SEE THE LICQUOR-SHOPS CLOSED ALL DAY SUNDAY, BUT HE FACES THE FACTS AND WILL ENDEAVOR TO SETTLE THE VENED QUESTION SATISFACTORILY—URGING THE DEALERS TO AGREE UPON SOME RULE GOVERNING SALES ON THAT DAY WHICH MAY BE EMBODIED IN LEGISLATION, IF POSSIBLE—DR. PARKHURST AMAZED.

Mayor Strong announced himself yesterday as willing to try the experiment of liquor-selling on Sundays. He went so far as to suggest that the liquor-dealers keep their places open on Sunday from 2 to 11 p. m., instead of doing it all day Sunday, as most of them do. He thought that such an arrangement acquiesced in generally might prove beneficial and do away with existing prejudices on the subject of selling liquor on Sunday. The result might be the passage of a law permitting the sale of liquor after 2 p. m. on Sundays.

The Mayor's views were promulgated at a conference with a committee representing the Liquor Dealers' Central Association, which visited him yesterday afternoon.

The Mayor, after the conference, said that he did not mean to assure the liquor-dealers any protection in violating the law by Sunday liquor-selling.

"I thought," he explained, "that if I could get them to close up half of Sunday they would win half as much as they have been. That would be a step in the direction of reform."

The committee went in pursuance of an arrangement made with the Mayor last week by Henry Hirsch, president of the Central Association. Besides Mr. Hirsch there were Morris Tekulsky, president of the State Liquor-Dealers' Association; B. T. Kearns, Daniel Holland, F. G. Rein, John McGary, Bernard Courtney and Christopher Baylen. Mr. Hirsch started in to act as spokesman, but Mr. Tekulsky soon demonstrated superior abilities in that line and superseded him.

The conversation began with a request from Mr. Hirsch for the appointment by the Mayor of a new Excise Board, and also that the Mayor give expression to his views on the liquor traffic and the Excise laws. The Mayor replied that he had decided against the appointment of an Excise Board until the Power of Removal bill became a law.

MANY APPLICATIONS FOR COMMISSIONERSHIPS.

"I have more applications for places in the Excise Board than for any other Commissionerships," he said. "There are now between eighty or ninety applications. It is a mystery to me why they are so sought after. I want to investigate and find out why Excise Commissionerships are so attractive. Are you all retailers?" the Mayor asked, looking over the crowd.

"He was answered in the affirmative.

"Do any of you pay anything to get your licenses over and above the regular license fee?" the Mayor asked.

A smile went around the group while the members of the committee assured the Mayor that they paid only the legal fees.

The Mayor said that good lawyers advised him that he could not remove the present Excise Board until May 1 without special legislative enactment. As long as a question as to his right to remove the board existed he should refuse to act.

Mr. Tekulsky assured the Mayor of the extreme anxiety of the liquor men to get a good Excise Board—"as anxious as you are yourself," he added. "We will not recommend any person for appointment, however. All we ask is that the Commissioners should be honest men, and just."

The Mayor assured them of his purpose to try to name such a board. Then he swung around suddenly and asked:

"By-the-way, boys, do you keep open on Sundays?"

Another broad smile went around the faces of the Mayor's visitors. The Mayor returned it with a similar smile, supplemented with a little chuckle. There was a sort of backwardness about answering Colonel Strong's query until Morris Tekulsky said:

"There may be one or two among us who can honestly say that they never sold anything on Sunday."

A LEGITIMATE BUSINESS.

"Well, never mind," replied the Mayor, good-naturedly. "It may have been a delicate point to touch on. The fact is, you are conducting a business that is just as legitimate as any other, and you should be protected in your rights, which are well defined by law. But you must remember that there is scarcely any business that is prosecuted more than six days in the week. You have it in your own hands to help me in an effort to secure a fair and just regulation of your business. You are all for good government, of course. I haven't had a better-looking lot of men before me since I took office. I don't say this by way of 'tuff,' either. The point to arrive at is a proper regulation of your business. The existing laws should be enforced, but if they are not right they should be amended. For myself personally, I may say that I am in favor of the Dow law in force in Ohio."

Mr. Tekulsky said:

"That law, sir, has been greatly overrated. We New-York dealers are fully informed about it. It was the result of accident. The temperance people got the Ohio Constitution amended so that liquor licenses could not be granted. The temperance folks thought that meant prohibition. Instead of that, it meant free run, and the only way to get a tax on the traffic, a license being prohibited. When the liquor dealers got it they were glad to change. It is conceded that the greatest objection to the saloon is the part it plays in politics. Nowhere is the saloon so potent in politics as in Ohio. So fearful are the Ohio liquor men of a change in the law that they keep a paid lobby constantly on duty at the State House. The liquor dealers here do not want to keep their places open on Sunday, but the law of supply and demand operates to keep them open. If they were closed other dealers would open. We would benefit by securing our business. We tried the experiment in Mayor Hewitt's time, but it only worked harm to ourselves. If all places kept closed on Sunday we would like it, for none of us want to work on Sunday."

Mr. Tekulsky talked about confectionery shops and drugstores where liquor was sold to women, and said that when a well-dressed woman appeared on the streets intoxicated she was pointed at as a product of the saloon. He insisted that all the association members kept respectable places.

"How many are there of you?" the Mayor asked.

"About 3,500," was the reply.

President Hirsch brought up the subject of Sunday arrests and asked the Mayor if something could not be done to prevent them. Last Sunday 321 men were taken into custody for violating the Sunday excise laws.

year, and Mr. Murray was presented by the Crosby Society with a set of engraved resolutions that would fill that frame (Mr. Tekulsky pointed to the full-length portrait of Lafayette over the mantelpiece) in recognition of his good work.

"Didn't the arrests do any good?" asked the Mayor.

THE ARRESTS WORKED HARM.

"On the contrary, they worked harm. They resulted in the corruption of the police force," replied Tekulsky. "On a 'dry' Sunday you could see more men 'loaded' than on a Sunday when the side doors were open."

"I've been in the habit of spending my Sundays at home," said the Mayor. "I guess I'll have to get out and see some of those things."

Mr. Hirsch suggested that the Mayor have a talk with the Superintendent of Police and see if the liquor-dealers might be less harshly treated. But the Mayor took no notice of the hint.

"You must understand, boys," the Mayor continued, "that we've got to have a lot of help from you in getting free excise legislation. Remember that you are the first against the best element of the community. That element must be considered. Now, you make the most money out of the man who doesn't get drunk, don't you?"

"You're right, Mr. Mayor," said the Mayor. "I realize that it will be pretty hard work to pass a law which will say you may sell beer but you mustn't sell whiskey. I suppose there are some larger beer places that don't sell whiskey."

The Mayor was informed that they always kept a black bottle in beer saloons.

Mr. Tekulsky jumped in to say that any attempt to enforce the law strictly would result in more police corruption, and spoke of how far a \$5-bill would go toward settling caves with the policeman making the arrest.

THE LESS BRIBERY THE BETTER.

"The fewer \$5 bills you liquor-dealers give to policemen the better it will be for you," the Mayor remarked. Then he proposed going back to the question of Excise Commissionerships.

"My purpose is," he said, "to appoint strong and able men to fill these places—men capable of formulating an Excise bill—high-toned men, broad-minded, intelligent—three such men as you would have no difficulty in dealing with."

"Personally, I would like to see the saloons closed on Sunday. But I realize that I alone am not to be considered and that others have rights. Now, if I was your man, I would get together and agree on some sane policy, some plan for the regulation of the conduct of your business on Sunday—for instance, sales between 2 and 11 o'clock Sunday afternoon," said Holland.

"Make it 1 o'clock," said Holland.

"Oh, I'm not going to recommend any hours," replied the Mayor. "What I want you to do is to agree on some rule, and it will help us in setting this perplexing question."

Tekulsky spoke of how similar arrangements had been tried in Syracuse, Rochester and Buffalo and worked well. The bartender-keepers were not molested after the prescribed hour by the police. Why, he asked, could not New-York dealers be similarly treated?

"Who'd protect us from the societies then?" asked Baylen. "Parkhurst's, for instance?"

"That's right," interjected Tekulsky. "Parkhurst wants something in the way of a law that will give us what we are talking about."

THE QUESTION OF HOURS.

The Mayor suggested that 1 o'clock was too early to open saloons on Sunday, as all church services were not over at that hour. He then said: "Now, you boys can do something to help me to lessen the severe public criticism which would follow a radical change in the law. If you will get together and agree on hours for Sunday business and start in on that line we will see if we can't make some progress toward harmonizing the good people to the change."

"How about dealers who are not in our association?" asked President Hirsch.

"Don't you think that I can make the rest come into camp?" asked Mayor Strong, with a twinkle in his eye.

Mr. Tekulsky called the Mayor's attention to the fact that there were about 1,500 places owned by persons whose properties changed several times a year. These men were hard to control, as they did not consider themselves permanent. Then Mr. Tekulsky said: "Your proposition, Mr. Mayor, is a very fair, frank and honest one. It is something more than we ever received in the city of New-York before. The general public does not respect the law as it exists to-day. It makes demands on us which we don't know how to fill lawfully, and I hope you will help us to get something in the way of a law which will permit us to do that."

Regarding police interference, the Mayor said with emphasis: "If I find a police officer accepted a bribe of even \$1, that man will have to appear before Recorder Goff or some other Judge of the General Sessions."

URGED TO STUDY THE QUESTION.

The Mayor closed the consultation by reminding the liquor men that it would be well for them to be interested in not letting their customers drink too much, and added:

"Now, study this proposition, and come back with me ready and willing to meet with you every two weeks for the next three years in order to have this matter satisfactorily settled."

The conference broke up with the impression on the part of the liquor men that they could do business between 2 p. m. and 11 p. m. on Sundays mornings. The Mayor said distinctly that he did not wish it understood that he had promised or could promise immunity to persons violating the law, but that he would consider the nature of a reform of the existing conditions in Sunday liquor-selling. He hoped that the conference and suggestions might result in the passage of a law which would settle the liquor question at rest.

The Mayor said that he had not read the Rev. Dr. Burrell's reference to his attitude on the liquor and excise question Monday night. Then he said:

"Dr. Burrell will know more about it tomorrow morning than he has ever known before."

DR. PARKHURST GRIEVED.

The Rev. Dr. Parkhurst appeared to be deeply grieved last evening on account of the reports which he had received concerning Mayor Strong's talk with the representatives of the liquor-dealers. He said to a Tribune reporter:

"My mind does not work in such a way that I can believe that Mayor Strong has openly advised the liquor-dealers to keep their places open on Sunday. If he had told them that they might find out what the public thought by trying to keep open, that would be a very different thing. The liquor-dealers have kept their places open in defiance of law right along, except when Superintendent Byrnes has laid it or a spasm of conscience on them. Mayor Strong was a man who would go carefully. If he has really said to the liquor men what he is reported to have said, I shall be greatly shocked and disappointed. Dr. Parkhurst was asked if he was in favor of a change in the Excise law, and he replied: "I am not going to say anything to-night on that subject. I may have something to say later, but I have thought that he has taken that position. I cannot yet believe that he has taken that position which he is reported to have taken."

"MOSE" GUNST REMOVED FROM OFFICE.

HE DENIES THE AUTHORITY OF GOVERNOR BUDD AND WILL MAKE A CONTEST IN THE COURTS.

San Francisco, Jan. 15 (Special).—"Mose" Gunst, the cigar-dealer and part owner in a gambling club and saloon, after nine days in office as Police Commissioner of San Francisco, had his official head lopped off to-day by Governor Budd, who appointed Stewart Menzies in his place. The new Governor acted under advice of the Attorney-General, and his decision was based on Article XX, of the State Constitution, which provides that when the term of an officer or commissioner is not prescribed by law, such officer shall be removed during the pleasure of the authority

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CONSTERNATION IN PARIS.

THE PRESIDENT'S REASONS FOR RELINQUISHING HIS HIGH OFFICE.

PARLIAMENT TO BE CONFOKED TO-DAY.

THE RETIRING EXECUTIVE'S CHARACTERIZATION OF THE CHAMBER'S ACTION.

PLACED WHERE HE CANNOT DEFEND HIMSELF.

HE WAS A MEMBER OF THE CABINET WHICH CONCLUDED THE RAILWAY CONVENTIONS IN 1883, ALTHOUGH WITHOUT A VOTE—HIS OPINION OF THE SOCIALIST'S AIMS.

—BALLOTING FOR PRESIDENT MAY BEGIN ON FRIDAY OR SATURDAY—M. BRISSON THE LEADER.

ING CANDIDATE.

Paris, Jan. 15.—M. Casimir-Perier has resigned the office of President of France. He announced his resignation this evening at a specially summoned meeting of the Cabinet, having previously informed M. Challemel-Lacour, the President of the Senate, of his inability to solve the problem presented by the resignation of Premier Dupuy.

The news of the President's resignation spread like wildfire throughout Paris, and was received everywhere with consternation

making the appointment, but in no case shall the term exceed four years.

There is a conflicting provision under which some lawyers think Gunst can successfully defy the Governor, and Gunst declared this evening that he would make a contest in the courts.

He feels very sore over the way he has been treated, and asserts that it is due to malice. Gunst seems unable to see that his close connection with gambling and saloons makes him unfit to sit on the Police Board. Menzies is of English birth. He has large means, and has been prominently identified with several movements to secure good government. He would be acceptable to all the societies which have been holding mass-meetings.

SEVENTY-FIVE KILLED.

HAVOC CAUSED BY THE EXPLOSION OF POWDER CARS.

FIREMEN OF BUTTE, MONTANA, SLAIN AT THEIR WORK—SCORES OF DEAD BODIES PICKED UP—MANY PERSONS MAIMED AND THE ENTIRE TOWN TURNED IN.

BUTTE, Mont., Jan. 15.—At a fire at the Montana Central Railway Yards this evening several cars of powder caught fire and exploded with tremendous force, killing seventy-five people, firemen and spectators, and maiming many others. There were three separate explosions, the first two breaking nearly every window within a radius of two miles.

The fire attracted a large crowd, and hundreds were standing near when the first explosion occurred. Men and women were mowed down like grass before a sickle, but many were stunned by the force of the terrific explosion. Wreckage from cars and adjoining buildings was scattered high in the air for half a mile away, many of the flying articles striking people in the crowd. Every ambulance, vehicle and doctor in town was soon on the scene carrying off the dead and wounded. The ground was strewn like a battlefield with the injured and dead. Owing to the fact that there were several cars of powder on the track and the report that one of the burning warehouses also contained a quantity of powder, few dared, after the first explosion, to venture to the assistance of the injured. When they did they were met by the second explosion like a racking fire from an army. The second was soon followed by the third, and the heavens were lighted with flame. The reports were heard and the shock felt for miles.

After the third explosion the hospital corps and police began the work of picking up the dead and caring for the wounded. Fifteen dead bodies were piled together, many of them being mangled to such an extent that they were not identified in the excitement. Every house in the vicinity was turned into a hospital. The scene after the explosion was beyond all description. Men and women wrung their hands and cried in agony. It is said that every fireman was either killed or fatally wounded.

JUDGE TUTTILL'S INJUNCTION.

A SETBACK FOR STANDARD OIL.

THE COURT'S ACTION TIES UP MORE THAN TWELVE MILLION DOLLARS OF THE NEW OWNERS OF CHICAGO GAS STOCK.

Chicago, Jan. 15.—Attorney-General Maloney was pleased last evening with the first outcome of what he terms his "battle against the trusts for the people of the State of Illinois." In discussing the injunction issued by Judge Tutthill, he said:

The injunction in itself is only a temporary restraining order, but which I hold the opinion will take a long time for the Fidelity Company to dissolve. The injunction is in effect a stay of the proceedings against the Fidelity Company—first, that it check the payment of any dividends at any meeting this week, next week, or at any time in the future, until this injunction is dissolved; if it ever is, second, it prevents the voting of any stock at any such meeting excepted by a "gray" stock. In a sense, the injunction of today is but a continuation of the legal battles in 1867, 1884 and 1889, when the Attorney-General of Illinois forced the change of the name of Chicago Gas Company to that of the Chicago Gas Company. The latter passed out of existence in 1890, and the four constituent corporations—that is, the Chicago Gas, the Peoples, the Consumers, and the Equitable—at that time took \$2,000,000 in stock out of their vaults, had the same cancelled and then issued stock to the Fidelity Company, of Philadelphia, and against which the injunction is now being sought. That is, the stock which prior to 1890 had been held as a pledge by the Fidelity, after that time became the property of the latter.

The injunction was in the nature of a setback for the Standard Oil magnates, who are said to have bought \$2,000,000 of the certificates issued by the Fidelity Trust Company of Philadelphia, the combined shares of the gas companies aggregating \$2,500,000. It is said that the Standard people were originally buyers of the certificates to control the operations of the properties and use their holdings for speculation or as an investment, and not until late in the game did the Benedict-Lerz-mowski combination discover the object of the buying. The effect of the injunction, it is said, was to make useless the proxies and actual holdings of the Standard people, and to throw them into control, and their millions are tied up in the stock without even being entitled to share in the last semi-annual dividend. The Attorney-General said today he did not care what effect his action had on the stock, and if it was a fact that there was a "gray" stock, he would not mind it, but he would like to do with it. He added: "I suppose the Fidelity Company can return the trust stock to its original owners or to the Legislature for additional corporate powers, which I do not think they would do."

President Billings said he did not think it was fair to keep the stockholders from receiving their dividends.

THE TENNESSEE PLOT CARRIED OUT.

THE RESOLUTION TO GO BEHIND THE RETURNS ADOPTED BY BOTH HOUSES—TWO DEMOCRATS VOTE WITH THE REPUBLICANS.

Nashville, Tenn., Jan. 15 (Special).—The House of Representatives, by a vote of 56 to 41, to-day adopted the resolution introduced in the Senate some days ago by Mr. Beebe (Dem.) and adopted by that body postponing the opening and publishing of the official vote for Governor. The resolution, which was adopted in the Senate by a vote of 19 to 14, ten Republicans, three Populists and one Democrat voting against it, provides that the vote shall not be counted until after an investigation of charges of fraud by both sides is made. In the House to-day thirty-two Republicans, two Democrats and seven Populists cast their votes in opposition to the measure.

Mr. Smart (Dem.) of Warren County, said he would like to explain his vote. Said he: "I vote against this resolution because it overrides the plain letter and word of the Constitution, and I cannot vote for it."

Mr. Waddell (Rep.) at once introduced a protest, signed by all the Republican members of the House, against the passage of the resolution. The protest quotes the provision of the State Constitution on the subject, gives various grounds on which the protest is based and ends as follows:

For the above reasons we protest against the high-handed and revolutionary methods outlined by said resolution, and we ask that this protest be entered of record in the House.

The protest was, on motion, ordered spread on the minutes. The resolution having passed on both houses, the next step of the Democratic majority is to proceed to the passage of a bill providing for an investigation of charges of fraud in the election of Governor. The bill will probably be reported to-morrow, and will be pushed through both branches. The measure provides for an investigation before any official publication of the certified returns is made. Governor Turney will continue to occupy his seat in the mean time, although, according to precedent, January 15 (today), was inaugurated.

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skry. Extremist newspaper men received the news with jubilation. The editors of "La Petite Republicque" were wildly elated, but considered it certain that Mr. Casimir-Perier would be re-elected if he would be a candidate again. Otherwise there is a consensus of opinion that Henri Brisson is certain to be elected to the Presidency of the Republic.

President Casimir-Perier, after a conference with M. Challemel-Lacour, President of the Senate, this morning summoned M. Brisson and asked him to form a Cabinet. M. Brisson declined to undertake the formation of a Ministry and withdrew.

The Senate and Chamber of Deputies have been summoned to meet to-morrow afternoon to receive a communication from the Government. M. Casimir-Perier's message tendering his resignation will be read in the Senate by Minister Guerin, and in the Chamber of Deputies by Premier Dupuy.

London, Jan. 15.—"The Morning Post" will publish the following dispatch from Paris concerning the resignation of M. Casimir-Perier:

When M. Casimir-Perier received M. Challemel-Lacour he had already determined to resign. M. Challemel-Lacour vainly tried to influence M. Casimir-Perier after his decision, and left the Palais de l'Elysee greatly distressed. Ministers Dupuy, Leygues, Poincare, Mercler, Baure and Guerin visited the President separately and urged him to reconsider his determination, but their efforts were futile. M. Dupuy later made a final appeal, and was closed with the President for three-quarters of an hour. He tried every argument, but M. Casimir-Perier remained obdurate. Then M. Spuller, who was largely influential in inducing M. Casimir-Perier to form a Ministry in 1893, visited the President and reiterated the arguments of the others.

MM. Dupuy and Spuller obtained a promise from the President that he would withhold his resignation until 10.30 p. m. When they were leaving the President's palace, the two met the President's mother in the corridor, and begged her to entreat her son to remain. The mother promised to exercise all her influence, and it is reported that she had an affecting interview

amounting almost to paralysis. In the newspaper offices the first report was considered absurd, but was soon confirmed. Almost simultaneously crowds began gathering in front of the newspaper offices and in the public places, inquiring for further particulars and discussing the situation. The following official communication, dictated or written by M. Casimir-Perier, was made public before midnight:

The President of the Republic has taken a resolution to resign his official functions. Yesterday's proceedings and vote in the Chamber of Deputies are in his eyes but secondary incidents of the struggle that has been against parliamentary régime and public liberty. He had hoped that the President of the Republic, being unprovided with means of action, would remain outside the lines of party struggle, and that the political confidence of all parties would give him the necessary force and authority. He had hoped that those who, in spite of himself, had placed him in a position where he cannot defend himself, would undertake the defence of the First Magistrate of the State. He has requested the Ministers to withdraw their resignations provisionally, in order to assure the regular transmission of his powers to his successor, M. Charles Dupuy, President of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies, and they are going to convolve Parliament with urgency.

M. Challemel-Lacour, President of the Senate, courteously consented to see the United Press correspondent late this evening, notwithstanding the great pressure of business suddenly thrust upon him by the President's resignation. He said that it had not yet been decided whether to convene the National Assembly to elect a successor to M. Casimir-Perier for January 18 or 19. He will probably announce the date to-morrow on the meeting of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies.

M. Casimir-Perier's reference, in his public communication, to his inability to defend himself in the Presidency, may, according to trustworthy information obtained by the United Press correspondent, be explained by the fact that, as he was a sub-Secretary of State in the Cabinet which concluded the railway conventions in 1883, he regards the adverse vote on the subject in the Chamber on Monday as a personal reflection upon him, although he had no vote in the Cabinet when the conventions were made. Whether or not this be the true reason of his resignation, it proves to what lengths he is prepared to go against the Socialists, when he regards as aiming at a revolution.

When the United Press correspondent left the Chamber of Deputies at 7.30 o'clock this evening not the slightest suspicion of Mr. Casimir-Perier's intention to resign had been even remotely suggested; so that the announcement, when made, came like a thunderclap from a clear

with her son. Nevertheless, at 9 o'clock, M. Casimir-Perier wrote briefly to M. Dupuy, saying that his decision was irrevocable, and requesting him to communicate a statement to the press. The streets were somewhat crowded, but until the semi-official note announcing the President's resignation was disseminated in the windows of the newspaper offices the reports about the President were generally not credited. The truth made a disagreeable impression.

The Paris correspondent of "The Daily News" says:

M. Casimir-Perier has submitted to the Ministry a sketch of his message, to be read to the Chambers to-morrow. He refers to the patriotic spirit in which he assumed the post of honor and danger to which he was called without having sought it. "I had the single-minded wish," he says, "to be not a man of party, but a man of all France; to defend order, seeking inspiration from the example of the lamented Carnot. But to my deep sorrow I found that I pleased no party. I was attacked on every side. The attacks varied in form, but all showed a personal ill-will."

The chief candidate for the Presidency will be Henri Brisson. The National Assembly may desire to re-elect M. Casimir-Perier, but he will probably refuse to come forward. M. Waldeck Rousseau is also mentioned, but he was an important member of the Cabinet of 1883. M. Dupuy wished M. Challemel-Lacour to stand, but the latter dislikes the idea. Public opinion does not seem to be threatened. There is nothing abnormal about the discussion in the situation, but France needs quiet.

The political conditions in France must be dark indeed when a man like Casimir-Perier, endowed with ability, intelligence and bulldog tenacity, gives up the Presidency after having held it for barely seven months. Still, the difficulties of his situation were so well known that a friend of his writing in the "Figaro" under the name of "Xanthus," declared recently that the resignation of M. Brisson as permanent speaker of the Chamber would amount to an "affront" to President Casimir-Perier, who would be forced into the dilemma of resigning his office or dissolving the Parliament. It seems that the first horn of the dilemma has been accepted; but it must have been only after all attempts to form a Cabinet had been exhausted. M. Casimir-Perier was elected President on June 27 last, three days after the assassination of M. Carnot at Lyons. He was chosen especially as the representative of the wealthy bourgeoisie, and as the standard-bearer of the anti-Socialistic crusaders. His grandfather and father had been distinguished large fortunes, mainly in the Arden coal mines and in the management of the Bank of France.

Unfortunately, the wealth of Casimir-Perier and the remembrance of his ancestors contributed to increase his unpopularity among the laboring classes. The public press, which does not in any way share the views of his insular friends, brought to trial and sentenced to prison, like Gerault-Richard, the Parisian voters, tried to deliver him by electing him a Deputy. On the other hand, Casimir-Perier had not the cordial support of Charles Dupuy, his Minister of Finance, who had been continued as Prime Minister, and who had been his competitor for the Presidency. The latest unpopular act of M. Casimir-Perier was his refusal to commute the death-sentence of a soldier guilty of having insulted his officers at the moment when Captain Dreyfus was more sentenced to imprisonment for life for having betrayed his country.

It is noted also that M. Casimir-Perier, who was hailed as the representative of the anti-Socialist leaguers, has twice succumbed to attacks, growing out of the discussion on the Social question. When he was Premier, under Carnot, two years ago, the Chamber overthrew his Cabinet in empty men; the "Fighting Fourteenth," and Colonel Alexis C. Smith, 700 men, with bayonets and Gatling guns; 47th Infantry, Colonel John G. Eddy, 500 men; two, 2,500.

In several of the armories two companies are

to the Railroad Men:

The situation continues most favorable as the Executive Board has given the companies an opportunity to operate their roads as they were during the first hour of the strike.

They thought that the companies would have to trouble in filling the places of the striking employees. The imperative condition of their resuming work was that they should pay a wage one cent above the regular rate. They counted without their host.

A few cars run on Court-st., with the aid of regular employees. The officials and a few scabs, only serve to demonstrate the weakness of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company. The efforts of the strikers in the operation of one line, it has failed to run even that one line with any degree of success.

The Executive Board desires to thank you for your readiness and for the united front you have presented to the corporation that has been so long opposing you. These representations are clearly what we expected. The public is not so gullible as to be deceived by them.

Save all your strength and do not be deceived by them or by the hundred and one rumors which spies and agents of the companies are sure to set afloat. If there is any chance of your being able to remain firm and it will be these grasping, job-denying corporations, who will be forced to their knees. Stand together and victory is assured.

The railroad companies are giving the lying statements and exaggerated conditions demanded by their employees. These misrepresentations are clearly what we expected. The public is not so gullible as to be deceived by them.

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