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NEW TREATY WITH FRANCE

NEGOTIATIONS BROUGHT TO A SUCCESSFUL CLOSE YESTERDAY AFTERNOON.

AMBASSADOR CAMBON SIGNED THE DOCUMENT FOR FRANCE AND COMMISSIONER KASSON FOR THE UNITED STATES.

Washington, July 24.—The long pending reciprocity treaty negotiations between the United States and France were brought to a successful close at the State Department late this afternoon, when Ambassador Cambon, in behalf of France, and Commissioner Kasson, in behalf of the United States, affixed their signatures to the reciprocity treaty. It is by far the most important treaty concluded under the reciprocity provisions of the Dingley law, and the only one affecting the trade with a large commercial nation. The negotiations were marked by rather sharp and long continued discussions, which continued up to the time the signatures were placed on the document. In the end a spirit of compromise prevailed, and each side yielded something. As a whole, both sides express satisfaction with the general results secured, for while the compromise necessitated some minor sacrifices, the general effect of the treaty will encourage commerce between the two countries.

The concessions granted by France embraced most of the articles in what is known as the French minimum tariff. This comprises 644 heads, the rates being on an average about 20 per cent below those in the general tariff of France. It was found necessary, however, owing to protests from French agrarian interests, to except from this minimum list about twenty-four articles, chiefly agricultural products. The French Ministry was obliged to pay heed to this sentiment, and in turn M. Cambon made the exceptions a condition of closing the treaty. It was on this point that the negotiations were in doubt for several days, and it was only by compromising on the extent of the exceptions that an agreement was made possible. As first presented, the exceptions numbered twelve, but some of these were classes including a number of distinct items, so that in all there was a large number of exceptions. As finally determined upon, these exceptions were narrowed down to twenty-four, and outside of them the United States gets the benefit of all the reductions on the French minimum list. Besides the reduction given to this country, the treaty is important in continuing a number of minimum rates which would have been abolished if the treaty had not been concluded. The most important of these articles are petroleum and mineral oils. At present these oils enter France on the minimum rate, but had to-day's treaty failed, a rate would have been imposed making a difference of duty amounting to about $5,000,000. The same is true as to cotton, which is one of the chief articles of shipment from the United States to France, and enters duty free. Had the treaty failed, a heavy duty would have been imposed upon American cotton. The same is true of copper, rubber and many classes of machinery. France secures important concessions on over one hundred of the chief products sent by France to this country. The Dingley law allows not to exceed 20 per cent reduction as a basis of reciprocity, but the full 20 per cent is not allowed on all the articles covered by the treaty. On some of them the reduction is 5 per cent, on others 10, on others 15, and up to 20 per cent. The list would have been larger and the percentage of reduction greater in some cases had it not been for the reluctance of Commissioner Kasson to permit exceptions from the French minimum list. This was the main cause leading to the omission of champagne from the list of important French products included in the treaty. While quite desirous of securing a reduction of duty on this class of wines, the French authorities were not ready to grant the large number of reductions asked for as an offset for the proposed reduction on this particular article. As a result, the regular rates will be maintained on sparkling wines coming to this country.

The treaty will result in placing the products of the United States on the same basis in France as products of Great Britain and Germany. At present these countries have the minimum French rate, while the American goods, with few exceptions, have had to pay the maximum rate.

The negotiations ended to-day were begun nearly two years ago by M. Patenotre, then Ambassador from France. When he was succeeded by M. Cambon the latter took up the negotiations, and for a time there was prospect of concluding a treaty, but delays occurred, and in order to close the matter the French authorities sent from Paris M. Charpentière, a trade expert, as special reciprocity delegate.

Ambassador Cambon will leave for Paris in about a week, carrying with him the French draft of the treaty.

The French treaty is the last of the instruments of this kind, and the treaty work under the Dingley act is now brought to a close. Six treaties have been made, all save that with France relating to the British West Indies.

RUSSIA'S FEARS AROUSED.

REPORTS OF CHINESE-JAPANESE ALLIANCE TAKING DEFINITE FORM.

Shanghai, July 24.—The reports regarding a Japanese-Chinese alliance, which have been persistently denied for some time, have now assumed definite form, and are causing great excitement in Russian circles.

CAUGHT STEALING IN THE LOUVRE.

SENSATIONAL CASE IN WHICH A WOMAN, SAID TO BE A WEALTHY AMERICAN, FIGURES.

Paris, July 24.—A sensational case, which recalls that of Mrs. Castle, of San Francisco, in London about two years ago, is agitating Americans here. A woman, who is described by some of the papers as "Mrs. A——, an American millionaires, well known in New-York society," was caught shoplifting in the Louvre. Inspector Albanel, the head detective of the Louvre, followed her about the store and noticed that she picked up something at every counter she passed. The woman was arrested outside the Louvre and taken to the police station. A policeman searched her rooms, at the Hotel Continental, where a number of stolen objects were found. On paying for the property the woman was released, as it is the custom of the Louvre not to prosecute kleptomaniacs when they are foreigners or well known.

THE MACHIAS AT ST. THOMAS.

GUNBOAT'S ARRIVAL CONNECTED WITH QUESTION OF COAL PURCHASED IN WAR TIME.

St. Thomas, D. W. I., July 24.—The United States gunboat Machias arrived here yesterday in connection with the question of the coal purchased in the Spanish-American war, payment for which is still pending.

TITHE BILL IN HOUSE OF LORDS.

London, July 24.—The House of Lords to-day passed the second reading of the Tithe Rent Charges bill by a vote of 113 to 23. The House passed the third reading of the bill creating an Agricultural Technical Instruction Department for Ireland.

LACK OF RAIN IN INDIA.

Bombay, July 24.—The partial failure of the monsoon has occasioned grave anxiety. The rainfall has been injuriously excessive in Bengal and the Northwest provinces, but in the Deccan, Berar, Gujerat and some of the central provinces there has been almost no rain. The situation in Western India is already critical, and disaster is threatened. The plague is increasing in Poona, where there were 116 cases on Sunday and 82 deaths.

KRUEGER STILL IN OFFICE.

TRANSVAAL'S PRESIDENT INDUCED NOT TO RESIGN.

THE RAAD PASSES VOTE OF CONFIDENCE—TROUBLE CAUSED BY DIFFERENCE OVER DYNAMITE MONOPOLY.

Pretoria, July 24.—President Krüger had been absent from the Government Building since Friday afternoon, and it was understood that, owing to the opposition shown him by the Executive Council and the Volksraad regarding the questions of the Johannesburg fort and the dynamite monopoly, he had arrived at the conclusion that he no longer possessed the Volksraad's confidence and threatened to resign. To-day, however, a deputation, including General Joubert, the Vice-President; Herren Schalk and Burger, and the Chairman of the Volksraad, waited upon Mr. Krüger at the Presidency, and induced him to attend a secret session of the Volksraad, which lasted over three hours.

Meanwhile, an anxious crowd assembled outside the building, waiting expectantly to learn the outcome of what was regarded as a momentous debate.

Late this evening it was announced that the Volksraad had finally assured the President that it had the utmost confidence in him. It is understood, however, that a majority of the members of the Raad still differ from the President on the dynamite monopoly question.

Paris, July 24.—Dispatches received here from Pretoria, South African Republic, say that the absence of President Krüger from the meeting of the Executive Council to-day gave currency to a report that he had resigned, owing to differences between himself and members of the Volksraad.

President Krüger when seen to-night in regard to the matter denied these rumors, stating positively that they were without foundation.

LONDON HEARS OF RESIGNATION.

London, July 25.—The Johannesburg correspondent of "The Standard" says:

"President Krüger sent a letter to the Volksraad resigning the Presidency, in consequence of the refusal to give him a free hand as to the dynamite monopoly. He attended the meeting of the Raad this afternoon during the consideration of his letter. It is not yet known whether his resignation was conditional. The news was kept secret at Pretoria."

CONFLICTING REPORTS.

London, July 25.—"The Times" publishes a statement from its Johannesburg correspondent identical with that telegraphed by the representative of "The Standard," and says the information came from an apparently trustworthy source.

"The Daily Telegraph's" Pretoria correspondent says: "There is no likelihood of the President's resignation, which is not desired at the present moment in the interests of either the Outlanders or the Transvaalers."

NEW SECRETARY IN WASHINGTON.

MR. ROOT CONFERS WITH THE PRESIDENT—WILL MEET HIM AGAIN TO-DAY.

Washington, July 24.—Elihu Root, of New-York, who is to succeed General Alger as Secretary of War, arrived in Washington to-night and had a long conference with the President. He reached the city after 10 o'clock, and went to the Arlington Hotel, where he registered. Word was sent to the White House that Mr. Root had arrived, and Acting Secretary Cortelyou went to the hotel and escorted the new Secretary to the White House. General Corbin was with the President at the time, but went away after a short conversation with Mr. Root, to whom he was introduced by the President. Mr. Root remained at the White House until 12:15 o'clock, when he returned to his hotel.

Before he went to the Executive Mansion, Mr. Root had no time to receive callers, and when he returned to the Arlington it was announced that no cards would be sent to him. To-morrow Mr. Root will again see the President, and he probably will return to New-York late in the day.

MR. MEIKLEJOHN TO TAKE CHARGE.

Washington, July 24.—Secretary Alger returned to Washington to-day, and was in his office early. Soon after his arrival Assistant Secretary Meiklejohn joined him, and they had a consultation regarding matters in the Department and the turning over of the Department to General Alger's successor. Assistant Secretary Meiklejohn will be in charge until Mr. Root qualifies, on August 1, Secretary Alger expecting to be absent in the interval.

KENTUCKY FEUD CONDITIONS.

BELIEF THAT THE PHILPOTS WILL NOT BE TRIED—HOWARD-BAKER CONTEST ENDED.

London, Ky., July 24 (Special).—A messenger who left Manchester at 8 o'clock this morning says that at that hour it was not believed the Philpots could be tried, for the reason that the Griffins and other prosecuting witnesses would not be on hand. They have all been subpoenaed, but it is said that they have left the county, being alarmed by the superior number of the Philpots. The latter were on the ground in large numbers when the messenger left. Few arms could be seen. Manchester is twenty-five miles from here over a mountain road, and there has been no other courier from there yet.

State Inspector Lester, who has been at Manchester several days, said this morning that if there was no outbreak at the trial of the Philpots, and he believed there would be no trial, he would recommend Governor Bradley to take no further steps at present. He says Manchester is now quiet and orderly and he believes it will continue so. Leaders of both the Howard and Baker factions have talked freely with Mr. Lester and all have assured him that there is not to be any more fighting as things now stand. This is also the belief of General Theophilus Garrard, the veteran soldier who is related to the Baker faction. Under the circumstances the inspector will recommend that the matter be dropped unless there is danger of another outbreak.

CHRISTIAN SCIENTIST'S SUDDEN DEATH.

WELL KNOWN WOMAN OF POUGHKEEPSIE DIES WITHOUT MEDICAL ATTENDANCE—CORONER FINALLY GRANTED DEATH CERTIFICATE.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y., July 24.—Mrs. Charles H. Barnes, a well known society woman, and one of the founders of the Christian Science church in this city, died suddenly at her home last night. Her family say that they found her dead in the bathroom at 8 o'clock.

Some time after midnight Dr. R. K. Tuthill was called. He said that the cause of death was apoplexy, but as Mrs. Barnes had been dead several hours a death certificate was not granted. Coroner Frost made an investigation to-day and decided to grant a death certificate himself on Dr. Tuthill's statement that apoplexy was the cause of death. Mrs. Barnes's funeral to-morrow evening will be conducted by Mrs. Laura Lathrop, first reader of the Second Church of Christ, Scientist, of New-York.

LLOYD TEVIS DEAD.

San Francisco, July 24 (Special).—Lloyd Tevis, the California mining king, turfman and stock raiser, died at his home in this city at 8 o'clock to-night. He was surrounded by his family. His estate is estimated at from ten to twenty million dollars.

CHAUTAUQUA EXCURSION.

$10.00 round trip by ERIE RAILROAD, July 28. Tickets good for return until August 27th.—Advt.

GOVERNOR AT QUARANTINE

WITH DR. DOTY, SENATOR PLATT AND OTHERS HE MAKES AN INSPECTION.

THE COLONEL RETURNS TO OYSTER BAY IN THE AFTERNOON—NO INVESTIGATION OF BARREN ISLAND.

Governor Roosevelt paid a visit to Quarantine yesterday. Early in the forenoon he left the Oriental Hotel, where he had been visiting Senator T. C. Platt, and went by train to the Thirty-ninth-st. ferry at South Brooklyn, where he was met by Health Officer Doty on the steamboat Governor Flower. The Governor was accompanied by Senator Platt, Mrs. Platt, Lemuel E. Quigg, Mrs. Quigg, Captain Ludlow, U. S. N., formerly of the monitor Terror; Captain John C. Fremont, Supervisor of the harbor, and the wife of General Hazen, of Washington. The steamboat carried the party to the boarding station at Clifton, Staten Island, arriving there about 10 a. m. At the station the Governor met State Senator John Ford, who is staying at Clifton for the summer.

The party landed at the Quarantine station and walked about the grounds, visiting the bacteriological laboratory, where Dr. Doty is making cultures of various germs and producing the yellow fever serum. This building is fitted with all the modern appliances for laboratory work and is under the constant supervision of Dr. Doty's assistant, Dr. C. B. Fitzpatrick. The disinfecting boat James W. Wadsworth, with its steam disinfecting chest, sulphur tanks and fans, shower baths and other appliances, was visited, deeply interesting the Governor.

Senator Platt showed much interest in the inspection of Quarantine. He formerly was a Quarantine Commissioner. After completing the rounds the party returned to the steamboat and had luncheon as the guests of Dr. Doty. The Health Officer took the party on a trip past Hoffman and Swinburne islands and up the North River as far as Grant's Tomb. On the return trip Senator Platt left the steamboat at the Battery, but most of the party remained on board and saw the Governor land at the Long Island City ferry, where he took a train for Oyster Bay in the afternoon.

An alleged interview with the Governor was published in yesterday's "Evening Sun," in which he was represented as saying: "The primary object of our trip was to investigate the Barren Island nuisance. From the result of my observation to-day I am firmly convinced that the nuisance must be stopped. I think we must do as other large cities have already done, cremate our garbage. If it could be possible to run the city's sewage to flat lands near by, where it would act as a natural fertilizer, I see no objection to that; but this thing of trying to make money out of the garbage of the city must be stopped."

"The writer of that interview must have had a lively imagination," Senator Platt said after his return to Manhattan Beach last evening, "as we did not get near Barren Island, and had no discussion of the garbage reduction works there."

The Governor was represented as "talking politics a little," and particularly discussing plans for Republican union with the independent organiations this fall. Senator Platt said the Governor merely had a pleasure trip and did not talk politics yesterday.

PASSENGERS SEVERELY HURT.

STATEN ISLAND TROLLEY CAR CRASHES THROUGH A FENCE.

While running at a high rate of speed near Midland Beach, Staten Island, late yesterday afternoon, a trolley car of the Midland Railroad left the track. The car was filled with passengers, one of whom was painfully injured. Others were badly shaken up, and escaped with slight cuts and bruises. The car was in charge of John Muller, motorman, and William Lambert, conductor. In Midland-ave. it left the rails without materially slackening its speed. The car crossed the roadway and crashed through the fence surrounding the Midland Park baseball ground, the passengers being thrown from their seats by the force of the impact. William McCarty, who refused to give his address, was in the front seat of the car. He was thrown against the fence with great force, and his face and head were badly cut. He struck the fence in such a manner that his mustache was torn out by the roots. He was removed to the Smith Infirmary, at New-Brighton, for treatment, and later went away in a carriage. The forward end of the car was badly damaged.

A BIG INDUSTRY FOR ELIZABETH.

PLAN TO UNITE STEPHENSON, ST. LOUIS AND BRILL CARWORKS INTERESTS.

Elizabeth, N. J., July 24.—Since the Stephenson Car Company went into the hands of a receiver, property near the big works in Bayway, which cost nearly $500,000, fell off in price, and many families that moved to Elizabeth expecting to have steady employment have suffered extremely. The outlook is very bright, however, as representatives of the St. Louis and the Brill Car Company have been in consultation almost daily with members of the Stephenson company, and negotiations are pending looking to a consolidation of the three big concerns and the improvement of the works here. A large foundry and a number of other departments will be built, and the works in every way enlarged to three times the present size of the plant.

The great demand for trolley cars all over the country as well as in foreign countries make it, it is said, essential that the companies consolidate in order to maintain prices. It is expected that nearly two thousand hands will be employed in the carworks before the fall. The shops of the St. Louis and the Brill Company will also be kept running. The Stephenson works are located at the end of South Broad-st., and extend partially into Linden Township. The largest clock tower in the world is erected over the east end of the works, and the yards of the plant are all laid in asphalt and lighted by electricity.

DRAWN INTO A MACHINE AND LIVES.

A "RACKER" AT THE CLIFFWOOD BRICK WORKS HAS MANY BONES DISLOCATED.

Matawan, N. J., July 24 (Special).—Richard Lyons, an employe of the Cliffwood Brick Works, had a terrible experience this morning, as a result of which he lies in a hospital with many bones dislocated. Lyons was a "racker," his duties being to run a large racking machine used at the works for piling brick and standing them in racks. He was busy at his machine this morning, when his clothing caught in a belting and he was drawn toward the huge cogs and wheels.

When he was picked up after passing through the machine his clothing was torn from his body and he lay a mass of bruises and broken bones. It was at first thought that he could not recover, but after an examination by a doctor it was found that the most serious injury was the breaking of the collar bone. Other bones were dislocated and there were many bruises, but it is said that the man will surely recover. His escape from death was no doubt due to the fact that the machinery was not under full headway when the accident occurred.

COULD NOT LAND AT LONG BRANCH.

THE BOATS UNABLE TO REACH THE PIER ON ACCOUNT OF THE HIGH SEA.

Long Branch, July 24.—The continued high easterly winds have kicked up a high sea here. It is seldom that such a sea is running in July. The beach was crowded all day by visitors, who had never seen the ocean in such a mood. The waves beat on the beach, and spume was thrown across the avenue. The noise as it hit the bulkheads was like that of thunder. The boats from New-York were not able to approach the iron pier. To have attempted to do so would have meant certain destruction, as they would have been dashed to pieces against it.

BOYS FORESEE A VICTORY.

THEIR MASS MEETING PROVES A "HOWLING" SUCCESS.

MANY OF THE "NEWSIES" UNABLE TO GAIN ADMITTANCE TO THE HALL—GLOWING FLIGHTS OF YOUTHFUL ORATORY CHEER THE STRIKERS.

The newsboys' strike gathered new strength last night in a monster mass meeting held at New Irving Hall, No. 214 Broome-st. The meeting was a howling success. It was likewise a shrieking, screaming success, and any one who has heard the cry of "Uxtra!" as it is given in the streets of this city can realize, in a measure, what the coming together of several hundred of these boys meant. They were full of enthusiasm and brimming with earnestness, and they made the welkin ring with their defiance of the newspapers that they are fighting.

Most of the newsboy speakers, however, took occasion to deprecate personal violence, and "Kid" Blink, who has been made Grand Master Workman of the union, led the procession for a peaceful and dignified "fight to a finish." The unbiassed spectator last evening could not fail to be impressed with the resolute, manly fight the little fellows are making, and their zeal in following up the force of their convictions indicates clearly that the small American boy is truly the father of the big American man, and everybody knows what the latter is like. He is able to take care of himself in any clime.

All sizes, shades and conditions of boys filled the hall long before the meeting was called to order, and a delegation of several hundred from Brooklyn was unable to get in, though their leader managed to force a passage and was heard from in the course of the evening.

"Dave" Simons, the president of the union, announced that "Nick" Meyers would preside and the latter, after a short address, in which he ordered "Hats off!" and "No smoking!" introduced Leonard A. Snitken, the first speaker of the evening. Mr. Snitken said that he came as the representative of the newsboys' old friend, "Charlie" Adler, and, after some well meant advice, gave way to Frank B. Wood, who is known at the baseball grounds as the "Well, well man." The "Well, well man" said some things about the two papers, and then Philip Wissig, the ex-Assemblyman, told the boys about his own career.

At this point a large floral horseshoe, which had been sent from an admirer of the newsboys, was borne to the platform amid terrific cheering.

PRAISE FOR THE BOYS.

A speech which gave the newsboys considerable satisfaction was made by Mr. Brennan, of Chambers-st. and West Broadway, a member of the Newsdealers' Association, who was introduced as "the oldest war horse in the business." Mr. Brennan said in part:

"I am ready to admit that you boys have already brought shame to the faces of the older newsdealers. You have accomplished more in a few days than the newsdealers have been able to do in years. I was afraid that you boys had undertaken too big a contract, but now I don't think you have. I cannot speak for the Newsdealers' Association and am here in my personal capacity only, but I hope the newsdealers will get together to-morrow night in a big hall where you can all come and listen to good advice."

Several other well known newsdealers then addressed the meeting, after which a set of resolutions was presented asking the public to refrain from buying or advertising in the two evening papers.

It was at this point that the most interesting feature of the meeting developed. The chairman arose and stated: "You'se has all listened to our friends from outside—now we'll have some words from our own speakers. You'se all knows 'Bob Indian,' don't you'se?"

"Sure!" "Sure!"

"Well, he's de first speaker from de union."

"Bob Indian," whose real name is Stone, and who gets his nickname from the war cry used in selling his wares, spoke in part as follows:

"Say, boys, I ain't much on de talk. But I'm wid yer to de end. We'se got a strike on 'De Evenin' Wolld' and 'De Evenin' Joinal.' Dey knows it, you bet, and I reckon about now dey'd like to quit. Well, if we stick togedder we'll win dis fight. And say, will we stick? I tinks we will—radder."

"Just tink wot dey makes on der ads. And dey wants our 10 cents profert, too. I went to see Mister Hearst, and he just as good as trun me outen his offiz. Let's not do nuthin' wrong. Let's tend to business, and not trow no sticks and stones, and not hit nobody over de head. Just let's sell dose papers wot treats us right." And the speaker retired amid cheers which were prolonged for fully five minutes as Master Workman "Kid" Blink came forward.

"You all know who 'Kid' Blink is?' said the chairman.

"You bet your sweet life we do!" "He's a bully boy wid a glass eye!" "He ought to be named Dewey!" and other approving remarks greeted him.

THE SPEECH OF "KID" BLINK.

Then "Kid" Blink raised his hand and began amid impressive silence.

Friens and feller workers: Dis is a time which tries de hearts of men—dis is de time when we'se got to stick togedder like glue! But der's one ting I want ter say before I goes any furder. I don't believe in gettin' no feller's papers frum him and tearin' 'em up. I know I done it. (Cries of "You bet you did!") But I'm sorry fer it. No! der ain't nuttin in dat. We know wot we wants and we'll git it, even if we is blind. Dem 10 cents is as good ter us as to de millionaires—maybe better. I shouldn't be surprised but that it's as good as a quarter is to dem. Anyway, we wants it. And we'll strike and restrike till we get it. Won't we, boys? (Cries of "Yes! Yes!") But don't lets stop no more poor driver and dump over der wagons, like we done in Madison-st. de odder day. I know I was one. ("You bet you was.") Let's not do it no more. Say, will we, boys? ("No! No!") Say, you remember dat day in Wall-st., when the gents trun money to us and tole us to buy decent papers? You remember, say, don't you, boys? ("Yes! Yes!") Dat's all right, but, say, don't lets hurt no more poor drivers. We won de fight in 1893. We ought to win in 1899. Oughtn't we, boys?" ("Yes! Yes.") Youse all know me, boys, don't you? We'll stick togedder like plaster, won't we, boys?

The boys answered that they would, and Mr. Blink retired. The next speaker was Fitzgibbons, the uptown leader, and then Mrs. Annie, familiarly known as "Slobbie," rose and said she was sure the boys would win.

MR. HIGGINS TO THE FRONT.

"Race Track" Higgins, who led the Brooklyn strikers, was the next speaker. He began:

"Say, we'se bin carryin' overweight long 'nough, and it's just about time we wus gettin' some ur de odds in de bettin'. Der wuz a 75 to 1 shot win out to-day at Brittin. Well, it's just about 75 to 1 dat we'se goin' to win dis here fight. And we can do it hands down an' no whippin' if we keep our eyes skinned, and w'en de newsboys comes in furst under de wire some ur dem guys sittin' in de gran'stan' wid shiny kicks and 'lectric lights on der fronts 'll wish dey had gone to de trubble to do a little arbitratin'.

"But I want ter tell yer about dat Chief Devery. I goes to him to-day, and I says, just as perlite as I knows how: "Mr. Devery, I wants to get a permit, please, to have a brass band lead me Brooklyn men to de meetin', to-night."

"'Go way, you slob!' he says—dat's what de Chief says to me. And I told him I wasn't no slob, and some day I might be where he is.

Speeches were also made by "Fishbone" Skinneys, "Cheek" Gruber, "Friedman Frockets," "Kid" Fish, "Blind" Dimond, "Young" Monix and "Little" Kikie. "Coon" Reese, who sells lemonade in Park Row, was master at arms. The floral horseshoe for the best speech went to "Kid" Blink.

A new phase was developed in the strike yesterday when a large force of men who had been hired to sell extras appeared in the field. In most cases a robust policeman was necessary to protect the newcomers, and whenever the bluecoat's vigilance was relaxed the strikers made things lively for their opponents. The effects of the fight the boys are making is more general than they themselves could have anticipated at the start. At most of the newsstands about town the two boycotted papers cannot be found, and on the elevated stations they are by no means conspicuous. At the office of the Manhattan News Company it was said yesterday that the company is not interested in the fight, and that the same number of "Evening Worlds" and "Evening Journals" as heretofore are sent regularly to the "L" news stands. As a matter of fact, inquiry at a number of these stands failed to find the papers.

NEWSBOYS' OFFENSIVE TACTICS.

The newsboys in the neighborhood of Twenty-third-st. and Fifth-ave. had a barrel of fun yesterday morning when the first of the hired men appeared on the scene. The man had about fifty papers under his arm, and he took his stand confidently enough. One of the strikers approached.

"You're a Spanyer!" he shouted, and the man carefully deposited his bundle on the sidewalk and made a rush for the newsboy.

The latter dodged and whistled, and quick as a flash half a dozen lads turned the corner and grabbed the 'extras.'"

A policeman hurried up, but was too late to save the man's property, which was being whirled up the street like a theatrical snowstorm. The same trick was repeated in various parts of the city.

A number of the boys were arrested, but nearly all escaped with light fines.

NEWSBOYS RIOT IN MOUNT VERNON.

MEN WHO ANTAGONIZE THEM BEATEN WITH CLUBS—POLICE NEEDED TO RESTORE ORDER.

The strike of the newsboys against the evening editions of "The World" and "The Journal" reached Mount Vernon yesterday, and has proved to be as effective as in New-York City. About two hundred boys armed with baseball bats and clubs, assembled early in the morning at the railroad stations, and succeeded in destroying nearly all of the papers which were received on the trains. The agents, when not protected by the police, were chased by the mob and beaten with clubs until they either discarded or surrendered their bundles.

The Loevine brothers, local agents for "The World," according to the boys, broke their agreement by attempting to dispose of several thousand extras which they received on an afternoon train. The wagon containing the papers was left standing in Stevens-ave. The strikers tied the wheels together, and when the Loevines returned a hundred boys immediately surrounded them, and, dragging them out on the sidewalk, beat and kicked them until they were covered with blood and bruises. Leaving them lying in the gutter, they attacked the wagon and almost demolished it. The papers were torn into shreds and the frightened horse ran down the street, followed by a shower of stones.

A crowd of a thousand people was soon gathered about the prostrate newsdealers, and the affair would have undoubtedly resulted seriously had it not been for the appearance of the police. The police arrested Thomas Madden on suspicion of having helped to incite the riot. John Charge, sixteen years old, and Walter Gulliver, fourteen, both strikers, were also taken into custody, but released on their promise to apepar in court.

Last night two hundred strikers, accompanied by about three hundred sympathizers, most of whom were small boys, marched to the home of the Loevine brothers, in Prospect-ave., with the intention of searching the house and publicly burning any copies of the paper that might be found in their possession. The Loevines defended themselves with baseball bats until the police arrived and dispersed the mob. In the charge of the police Stephen Carroll, twelve years old, was struck on the head with a nightstick and received an ugly wound. Chief of Police Foley has been inclined to deal leniently with the boys, but in view of the rioting and disorder to-day he is likely to adopt sterner measures in the future.

TRENTON NEWSBOYS STRIKE.

NEWSDEALERS ALSO DECLARE THEY WILL NOT HANDLE THE OFFENDING PAPERS.

Trenton, N. J., July 24 (Special).—The newsboys of Trenton, about a hundred in number, who sell "The Evening World" and "The Evening Journal" held a meeting to-day and decided not to handle those papers again until their price is reduced from 60 cents to 50 cents a hundred. "Toby" Duck is the leader of the movement. Accompanied by "Johnnie" Driscoll, "Scaddy" McGuire and "Joe" Lipman, he called at the local newspaper offices to-night to say that the strike would begin to-morrow, and that any "kid" found selling the papers would get a slugging, and maybe something worse. They declared, further, that the agents from whom they get their supply of "Worlds" and "Journals" would be rotten egged on their wagons if they made any attempt to distribute the papers. The leading newsdealers declare that the boys have their sympathy, and that they also will refrain from handling the papers while the strike lasts.

JAGUAR ESCAPES FROM CIRCUS.

HEMPSTEAD PEOPLE HAVE A BAD SCARE UNTIL THE ANIMAL IS RECAPTURED.

Hempstead, N. Y., July 24 (Special).—For about an hour this evening there was wild excitement at the freight yard of the Long Island Railroad north of the village of Hempstead and also in the northern portion of the village. The trouble was all caused by the escape of Major, the jaguar belonging to the J. H. Lepart Circus, which was showing in Hempstead to-day. While transferring the jaguar from the circus wagon to the train he broke the bars of his cage and escaped. A large number of showmen and railroad men at once attempted to capture the animal. Ropes, crowbars, axes and other weapons were used. In endeavoring to capture the jaguar two of the showmen were badly scratched and cut by the frightened animal. In the scrimmage two large dogs jumped at the jaguar, and almost instantly one was killed and the other so badly torn that he was dispatched to end his miseries.

The incident happened just as the large crowd was leaving the show tents. When it was stated that a tiger or some equally savage animal was at large there was a stampede, and had it not been for the coolness of the employes of the circus a number of people would have been injured. After the animal was clubbed and beaten for some time he was firmly tied and drawn into his cage.

WHY "SILVER DOLLAR" WAS NOT RESCUED

HIS FRIENDS WOULD GO THROUGH FIRE AND WATER FOR HIM, PERHAPS, BUT SMOKE WAS TOO MUCH.

Ex-Alderman "Silver Dollar" Smith denied to a lot of his friends the pleasure of saving his life yesterday, because he was too sick to walk down stairs through the smoke far enough for them to reach him. They were afraid to go up after him, because the smoke was pouring in thick volumes from the second story, where Smith, clad only in his pajamas, was shouting "Fire!" in English and German alternately. Smith is not the man he once was, either politically or physically, but he has a host of friends yet who would save his life if they ran no risk in doing so.

It was 7:30 a. m. when the smoke was seen coming from the second story windows of No. 64 Essex-st. Smith's saloon is on the first floor. Smith lives over it. At the same time Smith was heard yelling that the house was on fire. The barroom was full of men, but none dared go up to rescue the sick man. The firemen were summoned instead. They found no flame, but discovered that the servant girl had lit a fire of green wood to warm Smith's room. The chimney was defective, and did not carry off the smoke. No damage was caused except to the reputation for heroism of Smith's friends.

DEATH FROM A MOSQUITO BITE.

William Wiebbusch, twenty-seven years old, of No. 425 East Twelfth-st., died last night in the Post Graduate Hospital from the effects of an insect bite, believed to be that of a poisonous mosquito. The man was bitten a week ago last Wednesday, and did not attend to the injury until a couple of days later, when the family physician put something on the wound. It grew worse, and on Sunday morning he was received at the Post Graduate Hospital. He then had a frightful looking head, one side of it being swollen almost six inches above normal.

Two operations were performed, but blood poisoning had gained too great an advance, and death was inevitable. The doctors do not attribute the trouble to a "kissing bug." They say it is a plain case of mosquito, and not without precedent.

TAMMANYITES DISTURBED.

FRIGHTENED BY THE PLANS FOR THE NEW LABOR PARTY.

MORE OF A SHOCK THAN THE DEMONSTRATION CAUSED BY EX-GOVERNOR HOGG—MR. PRINCE DENOUNCES THE WIGWAM'S COURSE.

Tammany leaders in the city are much disturbed over the decision reached by the Central Federated Union at its meeting in Clarendon Hall on Sunday to form a brand new political party. That action has been even more of a shock to them than was the demonstration for William J. Bryan which was created by the speech of ex-Governor Hogg, of Texas, at the Fourth of July celebration at Tammany Hall. John F. Carroll, George W. Plunkitt, Daniel F. McMahon and other Tammany leaders, who were left in control of the Tammany organization when Richard Croker went to England a few months ago, are worried over the situation, and are trembling to think what Mr. Croker will say to them when he comes back next month.

The Tammany leaders understand perfectly well that the great strength of their organization lies in the support of the laboring men of the city, who will sympathize naturally with a new labor party. What particularly grieves the Tammany leaders is that such a new party should be formed with declared hostility to them and their methods. Tammany misrule is to be made an issue by the new party. It is regarded as most significant also that Samuel Prince, the president of the Central Federated Union, is a member of the General Committee of the Tammany organization in the XVIth Assembly District, and is a power among the laboring men.

Mr. Prince said yesterday that the action of Tammany leaders in stopping many public improvements had disgusted many workingmen who had been connected with the Tammany organization. He also said: "We have received such poor treatment at the hands of the municipal government and from some parts of the State government that we can expect nothing from either of these sources. The action of the Municipal Assembly in holding up bonds for schools, parks and streets which would give work to hundreds of idle men is something that only those men can explain. It is indefensible. We have denounced it, and it is past belief that those men can expect support from us."

FOR WILLIAM J. BRYAN.

Mr. Prince and many other men interested in the formation of a new labor party have declared that they will be for William J. Bryan in 1900, and the Tammany leaders who have tried to swing the Democratic organization of New-York away from Bryan will find themselves deserted by many of their followers.

John N. Parsons, the General Master Workman of the Knights of Labor, declared yesterday that the formation of a new labor party for political action would not be proceeded with until next month. He said:

The political movement will not be launched or take definite form until the convention of labor representatives on August 7. This convention will include representatives from all branches of organized labor in the five boroughs irrespective of their affiliation with any of the existing central bodies. A movement is on foot to unite all the labor organizations in Greater New-York into one central body. Treasurer O'Brien has no connection with the political movement.

The court is the last resort of corporate interests in their evasions of the law, and labor has many examples of how faithfully their interests are conserved and protected by the courts. Perhaps the most notable case is the Tenement House Cigarmakers' act, which was declared unconstitutional by the courts after it had been secured from the Legislature in the interests of the cigarmakers and their families. Therefore, the election of a fair and independent judiciary is of the utmost importance, and the high aim of the labor movement should be to secure them. When that is accomplished, I would not give 15 cents each for members of the Legislature from New-York City. Why should labor value them any more than the corporations do.

The political committee will not be appointed until after the convention of August 7, and then by the united action of all labor organizations.

ESTIMATE OF THEIR STRENGTH.

Mr. Parsons gave out an estimate of the strength of organized labor in New-York and Brooklyn, and his figures will prove interesting in view of the attempt of these organizations to go into politics. The figures are:

Central Federated Union of New-York	80,000
District Assembly No. 49, Knights of Labor, New-York	20,000
District Assembly No. 233, Knights of Labor, New-York	3,000
Brotherhood of Plasterers, New-York	3,000
Brotherhood of Carpenters, New-York	2,200
Bricklayers' Union, New-York	5,000
Central Labor Union, Brooklyn	40,000
District Assembly No. 220, Knights of Labor, Brooklyn	10,000
District Assembly No. 75, Knights of Labor, Brooklyn	3,000
Board of Delegates, Brooklyn	8,000
Typographical Union No. 6, New-York	5,000
Painters and Decorators, New-York	4,000
Stationary Engineers, New-York	21,000
Total	205,100

Mr. Parsons said that the proposed Labor party intended to invite the Citizens Union, the German-American Reform Union and all independent organizations to join in the movement. If this movement was successful, he said, it would not be a class movement, and would not depend entirely on the Labor party.

PARSONS'S GHASTLY FICTION.

HE DECLARES THAT A STRIKE STILL EXISTS.

Although not the least semblance remains of the railroad strike which was begun in this city a week ago and practically died within a few hours, John N. Parsons is still endeavoring to make the public believe that the movement against the Metropolitan company is still full of vitality. As a matter of fact, on every line in this city cars are running regularly, while nearly all the police who for almost a week have been on duty at the power houses and car stables have been returned to their precincts.

But Mr. Parsons, who probably stands alone in his opinion, apparently does not consider the strike dead. He has named a committee of fifteen to carry on a strike which does not exist, and is raising funds for the assistance of a railroad men's union which has been repudiated by the great proportion of the railroad employes in this city. The committee appointed by Mr. Parsons to manage the "strike" consists of Samuel Prince, president, and Ernest Bohm, secretary, of the Central Federated Union; John Phillips, president, and M. J. Flaherty, secretary, of the Brooklyn Central Labor Union; Daniel Harris, president of the State Federation; John H. Delaney, president of Typographical Union No. 6; A. J. Boulton, secretary of District Assembly No. 220; Victor Burns, secretary of the Building Trades Council; Edward Moffett, editor of the official organ of the International Bricklayers and Masons' Union; George Warner, of District Assembly No. 233; Joseph Barondess, of the cloakmakers; J. J. O'Connell, secretary of the bookbinders' organization; Robert Winston, of District Assembly No. 49; P. H. McCarthy, president of the Plasterers' Union, and John O'Connell, president of the United Brewers' Association.

The following subscriptions to the strike relief fund have been received, and will be devoted to relieving the distress which is beginning to be fel