The Sun.

Fair to-day; variable winds.

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CLEVELAND UNDER ARMS.

INFANTRY, CAVALRY AND NAVAL MILITIA NOW ON DUTY.

Violence of Strikers Reaches an Acute Stage—Former Street Car Employees Declare in Favor of Force—Threat to Blow Up President Everett's House—Six Hundred Soldiers on Duty—Efforts to Call Out Shopmen of the Street Car Company—Sympathetic Telephone Strike Reaching to Many Towns—Strikers Attempt to Justify Violence.

CLEVELAND, O., July 22.—This city is under military rule to-night and the entire community is in a state of expectancy for violent developments. The strikers issued a statement to-day justifying violent methods in dealing with the forces that are arrayed against them, and, from the threats made by individual strikers, continued violence is anticipated.

Threats of personal violence were made to President Henry Everett and other officials of the Big Consolidated to-day. President Everett was warned that his residence was to be blown up. The strikers are in a state of mind that renders almost any act of violence probable. They are incensed because the company has secured men enough to operate its cars during the daytime and has refused to recognize the union.

The situation appeared so grave this afternoon that Mayor Farley called out the Fifth Regiment, O. N. G., which saw camp service in the Spanish war, and the three Cleveland troops of the First Ohio Cavalry, with the Naval Reserves, who were called out yesterday the force of military now on duty comprises 600 men. The Naval Reserves have 110 men, the four Cleveland companies of the Fifth, 300 men, and the cavalry 180 men mounted.

The police on duty to-night comprise 200 men. Mayor Farley took personal command of the military and police forces. At 6 o'clock this evening the Mayor proceeded to the office of the Director of Police and assigned the various commands to their stations. The military was divided among the barns and important bridges and assigned to cars. The police were ordered to patrol duty and guard duty on the cars.

Mayor Farley called Acting Colonel Zimmerman, Naval Reserve Lieuts. Gibson and Radder and Capt. Bunts of the cavalry, as well as Capts. E. A. Noel, Joe C. Beardsly and D. H. Pond before him and gave them detailed instruction.

"I want you to understand," said he, "that your duty is to protect property and life. You are on guard duty and must use good judgment. Your men are armed with rifles and are to use them if necessary. The good order of this city must be preserved. Undue violence must not be used, and you are only to use bayonets and rifles when it becomes absolutely necessary in order to protect life and property."

Forty rounds of ammunition were issued to each man. At 9:30 o'clock the first trouble occurred. A Cedar avenue car was held up near Case avenue and the windows smashed. Policeman Harry Fisher, who was on the car, fired into the crowd and hit Fred Snider, the bullet going through the arm. Snider was taken to the Central police station. For nearly an hour the cars were stalled on Cedar avenue.

Almost simultaneously a riot occurred in another part of the city. A mob held up a car at Willson and Lexington avenues and smashed its windows. A policeman shot into the crowd and it scattered.

At 10 o'clock two Broadway cars, accompanied by forty cavalrymen, started from the Miles avenue barns to go downtown through the most dangerous part of the city.

At the Broadway Market House several hundred persons greeted the car and cavalrymen with a shower of eggs and vegetables. Some shots were fired, but did no damage.

The cars passed on and crowds began to gather to give the cars a warm reception on their return. They promised to prevent their passage on the return.

A west-bound car on Euclid avenue was fired upon from the bushes east of Lake View Cemetery at 10:30 o'clock to-night, several bullets striking the car, but no one was injured.

Two cars, accompanied by forty cavalrymen, were stopped by obstructions at Canton street and Broadway at 11 P. M. When the troopers started to remove the obstruction they were attacked by a mob of 300 with rocks and clubs. The non-union conductor and motorman fired seven shots into the crowd.

Several windows in adjoining buildings were broken. Three persons are reported shot.

The police had a battle with a mob at the Holmden avenue barns before midnight. A score of men were clubbed and thirteen were arrested.

The Big Consolidated this morning placed in operation all of its lines except the Union street line. While none of them had full complements of cars, the operation was moderately regular on some of the lines. A gang of forty men arrived at the Lake View barns last night from Pittsburg.

A disastrous rear-end collision occurred on Ontario street to-day. Four passengers were badly injured and one of them may die. The accident was due to the inefficiency of a non-union motorman on a Scovill avenue car. A Woodland car stopped on Ontario street at Huron street to let off passengers. It was followed by a Scovill and Clark avenue car, which was bowling along at a high rate of speed. Its motorman was oblivious to the presence of the car ahead of him, and made no move to shut off the current or stop his car. The Scovill motor lunged into the rear end of the Woodland car with a crash.

Four passengers had been standing on the rear end of the Woodland car. They had not observed the approach of the Scovill and Clark car. When it struck they were hurled forward into the Woodland car. One of them, C. W. Snyder of the People's Shoe Store, 354 Ontario street, sustained severe injuries to his back and leg.

He was rendered unconscious. The other three passengers were also seriously bruised and crushed. All were carried into a nearby store. Both cars were wrecked.

An enraged crowd of persons surrounded the [illegible] men and, after pounding Herger, the careless motorman, started to lynch him. Report of the trouble was carried to the Central Police Station and a squad of [illegible] rushed to the scene. They dashed into the crowd, which was determined not to give up the prisoner. The police used their clubs and charged the mob repeatedly, finally succeeding in reaching Herger and rescuing him. He was nearly dead of fright.

About 11:45 A. M. a lumber wagon was driven onto the Big Consolidated tracks at the north end of the Brooklyn bridge. As a result [illegible] were blockaded. About fifty men and boys gathered and stoned the cars and the non-union men on them. Windows were broken and several of the non-union men were hit, but not seriously hurt. One of the motormen drew his revolver and fired six shots into the crowd. The crowd scattered.

The strikers' Press Committee late this afternoon gave out a written statement, in which they assert that force is essential in the present strike. They say:

"[illegible] officers of the law riding on cars to protect life and property. They are not, however, in this instance protecting the interests of the [illegible]. It appears that 700 men are [illegible] against a rich corporation and an [illegible] number of non-union employees, [illegible] in conflict with the powers of [illegible]."

The article then says the worst element in [illegible] the man who tries to break down the [illegible] struggling poor have erected as [illegible] against the rich, and it is incom[illegible] how labor unions can have for their [illegible] part of the laboring class.

"[illegible]," the statement reads, "[illegible] the rich class more than the [illegible] have the same right to organize [illegible] the rich. They ought also to be protected [illegible] the Government in their right to receive [illegible] wages and work under reasonable [illegible] cannot reach great aggregations of capital, which defy law. Only labor [illegible] successfully oppose them."

[illegible] are asked to join unions and wait [illegible] they gain strength, then spring on the [illegible] and rend him.

[illegible] that force can be applied in many [illegible] that it is absolutely essential in [illegible] case, the strikers' statement says.

Another statement given out by the Press Committee reads:

"We [illegible] satisfied that there are no employees of this company who wish to return to work, although the Big Consolidated officials have many agents working among them to influence them in that direction, but with no success. Mr. Everett's statement in regard to members of this union visiting the houses of men who wished to work and using threats and intimidation, is, like a great many other reports coming from him, utterly without truth or foundation. We do not care how many non-union men Mr. Everett brings to Cleveland and have not been interfering with their arrival in any way. We wonder why it is necessary to make further expense for the taxpayers in calling out soldiers, when all his present employees are armed and claimed to be sworn deputies. Mr. Carr, the company's attorney, is about to demand an injunction against us. We should presume that it would be necessary to prove that the strikers were in any way interfering before an injunction could be secured. An injunction against violence is proper and right, but an injunction against strikers is a different thing. In regard to Mr. Everett's statement that the old men would not be given their places, and that they would be taken back in any case only as individuals, and not as a union, we think that there are two opinions on this subject."

The shopmen of the Big Consolidated were organized into a union to-day. It is said that already over 60 per cent. of the shopmen are members of the new organization, and organizers are at work endeavoring to bring the balance of the men into line. As soon as the organization becomes strong enough it is the intention to call all the men out on a sympathetic strike. They will demand an advance in wages as a secondary cause for the strike. The Big Consolidated employs about 100 men in its shops. If the effort to get them out proves successful their strike will be a big factor in crippling the service of the road.

A labor leader predicted to-day that within another week all the union men employed by the companies in which President Everett is interested will be out on a sympathetic strike. A meeting of the various branches of the Electrical Workers' Union was held to-day in the Building Trades Council Hall. It was decided by the electrical workers employed by the United States Telephone Company to quit work until the company recognizes the Electrical Workers' Union. A member of the Executive Committee of the union made the following statement of their grievances:

"The linemen of the Big Consolidated were promised an advance of wages after the last strike of the motormen and conductors. They were working from twelve to fourteen hours for $2 a day. The company promised them $2.50 a day of ten hours and time and a half for overtime. The company never kept its word and recently told the men it would concede them no advance. This and the fact that they were in sympathy with the striking motormen and conductors were the cause of their strike.

"Many of these men went to the United States Telephone Company for work. The company has been employing men right along, and told the linemen that they needed men, but would not employ them because they had struck on the Big Consolidated. All the other electrical workers employed by the telephone company were then called out because the company had blacklisted part of our men. Now they must recognize our union before the men go back to work. We take this stand for our own safety."

It was also said that 90 per cent. of the men employed in electrical work at the power house are members of the Electrical Workers' Union, and that they may be called out. The linemen of the city have called in gangs working for the United States Telephone Company in Toledo, Port Clinton, Fremont, Youngstown, Rocky River, Wooster, Painesville and other towns where independent exchanges are being connected. They say they will continue the calling in of members of the order until the company can't put up a line in Ohio. Effort is also being made to prevent work on the new Electrical block on Prospect street, in which Henry Everett is largely interested.

The fact that troops had been called out in Cleveland did not prevent strikers from doing damage on the Big Consolidated tracks last night. To-day obstructions were reported from many parts of the city. All of the obstructions proved difficult of removal and in some cases cars were blockaded for several hours. Early in the morning the feed wires at the corner of Jennings and Abbey streets and on Scranton avenue under the Nickel Plate Railroad were cut.

The State Board of Arbitration took important action to-day toward settling the strike. In pursuance of their advice the strikers met and took a vote of confidence in their officers, declaring that they wanted the officers to represent them before the Board of Arbitration. The board again met with the full board of directors of the street car company and were told that all the company would do would be to take back such men as it wanted to fill about 300 vacancies, and that these vacancies would not be open long.

CORPORATION BARRED OUT OF TEXAS.

A Concern, Owned Chiefly in Boston, Not Allowed to Do Business in the State.

AUSTIN, Tex., July 22.—Secretary of State Hardy to-day refused to grant a permit to the Texas Planters' Company to do business in Texas. This company is incorporated under the laws of West Virginia and has a capital stock of $300,000. The articles of incorporation show that of the 30,000 shares of stock 831 shares are subscribed and owned by thirty-five individuals and 29,169 shares are owned by the Planters' Compress Company of Boston. In giving his reasons for refusing to grant a permit to this company Secretary of State Hardy says:

"The laws of Texas, as I construe them, oppose the formation of a corporation by other corporations, and the public policy of this State clearly forbids the existence and operation of such corporations in this State. I cannot conceive that the State of Texas in providing for the creation of domestic corporations, and in providing for the admission to this State of foreign corporations, intended to grant to foreign corporations rights and privileges not granted to her domestic corporations or to permit foreign corporations to operate in this State whose existence and formation in another State are in clear contravention of the principles on which she recognizes the proper existence of a corporation, and on which, as a matter of policy, she consents to create corporations."

This new rule will have a far reaching effect and will shut out many foreign corporations that otherwise would bring capital into the State. It is expected that the Texas Planters' Company will bring mandamus proceedings against Secretary of State Hardy to compel him to grant it a permit to do business in Texas.

The Texas Planters Company is one of the concerns that promotes the round bale for the handling of cotton. A fierce fight was waged on the round bale in the State Legislature last winter on the ground that it was a trust and would soon control every feature of the cotton trade, even to dictating the price for which the farmer should sell his crop. It is asserted that Senator James K. Jones of Arkansas, Chairman of the National Democratic Committee, is interested in the Round Bale Trust.

WOMAN HORSEWHIPS A WOMAN.

Mrs. Heal Declares That Annie Smith Followed Her Husband Up.

Shortly after 7 o'clock last night a tall woman hurried across the park circle at Fifty-ninth street and Eighth avenue. Right after her came a small, pale-faced woman, who appeared to be greatly excited. Both reached a point opposite the Columbus statue at the same time. The little woman drew a whip from the folds of her skirt and began to slash the other. She cut the tall woman across the face and over the neck.

"You will follow him, will you?" she shouted.

"Oh! Oh!" screamed the tall woman, and the two clinched.

A crowd gathered and watched the women tear out each other's hair. Policeman Slater of the West Forty-seventh street station tried to separate them. When he grabbed the tall woman her short opponent brought the whip into use. When he turned his attention to the short woman and held her, the tall woman reached over his shoulder and punched the short woman in the face.

Finally two more policemen went to the assistance of Slater. The two women were taken to the West Forty-ninth street station. Sergt. Parker was at the desk.

"What was it all about?" he asked.

"She's been following up my husband," said the little woman, "and I horsewhipped her. My name is Mrs. Elizabeth Heal, and I live at 391 West Fifty-eighth street. My husband, Edgar Heal, was formerly manager of a livery stable. He became acquainted with this woman, and, believing she has been following him, I decided to put a stop to it."

The tall woman described herself as Annie Smith, 25 years old, of 310 West Fifty-ninth street. She told the matron that she had not been following Mrs. Heal's husband.

"On the contrary," she said, "he's been following me and I can't get rid of him."

Both women were locked up. Mrs. Heal was bailed half an hour later by John Reisenweber, the Republican leader of the Seventeenth Assembly district, who furnished the bond at the request of Mr. Heal.

Spencer, 15 Maiden lane, carries the largest stock of foreign and domestic racing glasses of any house in this country, and sells them the most reasonable. —*Adv.*

ELIHU ROOT HAS ACCEPTED

HE WILL SUCCEED GEN. ALGER AS SECRETARY OF WAR ON AUG. 1.

The President Tendered the Appointment After Being Assured by Senator Platt That Mr. Root Would Accept—If a Military Man Was to Be Appointed Senator Platt Preferred Gen. Francis V. Greene.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—Elihu Root of New York will succeed Gen. Alger as Secretary of War on Aug. 1. President McKinley made the formal announcement of Mr. Root's appointment at noon to-day. The place was offered to Mr. Root by telegraph yesterday after a Cabinet council, and after Senator Platt had assured the President that Mr. Root would accept. Mr. Root's reply, accepting the post, was received this morning.

Senator Platt left Washington this morning at 10 o'clock for New York. Speaking of the selection of Mr. Root, he said that the President desired an able lawyer for the Secretaryship. Had the President agreed to appoint a military man, Senator Platt said he felt sure Gen. Francis V. Greene would have been the choice. But as President McKinley was anxious to have a man who would be able to handle the many legal questions that might arise in the civic government of the new colonial possessions, he considered it more necessary to have a great lawyer than a great military man.

Senator Platt came to Washington with the assurance from both Gen. Greene and Mr. Root that either would accept the office if it were offered to him. While his preference was undoubtedly for Gen. Greene, when he learned the President's wishes he expressed the opinion that no better qualified man could be secured than Mr. Root. Senator Platt said he considered him the equal of any lawyer in the country, and felt sure that he would be of great value in the Cabinet. Mr. Platt was asked on Thursday to make the offer to Mr. Root. He informed the President that Mr. Root had signified his willingness to accept the appointment, and then a telegram was sent Mr. Root formally tendering him the War portfolio.

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I., July 22.—It may be stated positively that Elihu Root has accepted the War portfolio. This statement is not made on his authority, because he declines to-night to discuss the matter. To a SUN reporter he said that he thought any statements to be made relative to his acceptance or declination should come from Washington. From an intimate friend of his, however, the following statement was obtained:

"Mr. Root received a formal tender of the Secretaryship of War on Friday afternoon, and he formally accepted by telegraph from Southampton this morning. Mr. Root came here from New York on Thursday afternoon, and he had then no intimation that the President was even considering him as Gen. Alger's successor. When he received the formal offer on Friday afternoon he consulted with a few friends here. He at first did not see his way clear to accepting the office on account of the requirements of his law practice. The friends with whom he consulted urged him, however, to accept as a matter of public duty, and Mr. Root finally decided to do so."

Elihu Root was born on Feb. 15, 1845, in Clinton, Oneida county, the son of Dr. Oren Root, until a few years ago professor emeritus of mathematics, mineralogy and geology in Hamilton College. Dr. Root was a man of fine taste in literature and of solid and varied learning. He was succeeded in his professorship by his son, the Rev. Oren Root. Elihu Root was graduated from Hamilton in 1864, valedictorian of his class. Although distinguished in college by literary and scientific tastes, and proficient in classics and abstract science, he early determined to study for the bar. He taught for a year after leaving college in the academy at Rome, not far from Clinton, and then came to New York. Here he studied law under John Norton Pomeroy. He took a course in law at the New York University and was admitted to the bar in 1867. Since that time he has practiced law continuously in New York.

The first case of importance in which Mr. Root was retained was the suit of the People vs. Ingersoll, in which he successfully contended against Charles O'Conor's theory that the State instead of the county was the proper party to sue for money alleged to have been taken from the county. He exhibited such readiness of resource and such a thorough knowledge of the technicalities of law that his abilities were never after allowed to lie fallow. In many of the important cases which have since aroused the public interest he has been employed. He conducted the defence of Stephen B. French, President of the Police Board, and obtained a legal triumph. He has been retained by many of the great corporations, and has been especially prominent in railroad and will cases.

Mr. Root was a candidate for Judge of the Court of Common Pleas in 1879. In 1886 he was made Chairman of the New York County Republican Committee. For a number of years he was the executive member from the Twenty-first Assembly district. He is now President of the Union League Club. He was Vice-President of the Bar Association for a number of years and Vice-President of the Grant Monument Association. He has been a Hamilton College trustee since 1883, and he has been President of the New England Society. He received the degree of LL. D. from Hamilton in 1894. He was one of the most prominent members of the State Constitutional Convention, and was Chairman of the Judiciary Committee. He has been one of the most earnest of Republican campaigners. His name has been prominent in past years when the party was looking around for Mayoralty and Gubernatorial timber. He was prominently mentioned this year for United States Senator and later for Ambassador to Great Britain.

ALGER URGED ROOT TO ACCEPT.

And After His Acceptance Tenders His "Best Congratulations and Thanks."

WASHINGTON, July 22.—Secretary Alger sent the following letter to Mr. Elihu Root early yesterday morning:

"MY DEAR MR. ROOT: All I know is what the newspapers say, that you are to succeed me as Secretary of War. Should it come to you I most earnestly urge you to make the sacrifice and accept the position. With your great knowledge of law and your excellent health you can serve the country in a way given to few men. Sincerely yours, R. A. ALGER."

Having heard to-day that the office had been tendered to Mr. Root, Secretary Alger this afternoon telegraphed to Mr. Root his "best congratulations and thanks."

Secretary Alger left this afternoon for Thorndale, Pa., where he will spend Sunday with his daughter, Mrs. Bailey. He will return to Washington on Monday morning.

WILLIAM M'CALMONT KILLED.

Shot Down in a Saloon by a Man Who Was Jealous of Him.

William McCalmont, a pressman, of 247 Plymouth street, Brooklyn, was shot and killed about 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon by Henry Colston, an ink worker, of 44 Little street, while in Irwin's saloon at Gold and Plymouth streets. McCalmont was a widower with two children. When his wife died he got Mrs. Colston to take care of his children and rooms. Colston became jealous and the men frequently quarrelled about the woman. Yesterday McCalmont quit work at noon and was drinking in Irwin's place when Colston entered.

"Come here, Mack, I want to see you," said Colston.

"What do you want?" asked the other.

"You! I want you, see!" yelled Colston, reaching for his hip pocket.

McCalmont ran back into a rear room, Colston following. John Lowry got between them, and Colston, putting his arm around Lowry's neck, fired over his shoulder. The first bullet made a mark across McCalmont's forehead. A second shot went through his right shoulder blade and a third through his left shoulder blade.

Colston backed out of a side door, keeping the roomful of men at a distance by showing his pistol, and escaped. McCalmont died in half an hour.

Express Trains to Brighton Beach via Kings County Elevated Railroad.

Leave New York terminal of the Bridge every thirty minutes from 6:30 A. M. to 10:30 P. M. Racing specials leave every fifteen minutes from 12 M. to 2:15 P. M. Last train leaves Brighton Beach at 11 P. M.—*Adv.*

Steamer City of Lowell.

Up the Hudson Sundays. See adv.—*Adv.*

DREYFUS WANTS FULL INQUIRY.

Makes the Demand That His Vindication May Be Complete.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

PARIS, July 22.—The latest stories of the fiendish mental tortures inflicted upon Dreyfus on Devil's Island, despite the official denials, have considerably aroused the public sympathy in his favor, even among those whose only sentiment had been unreasoning hate and detestation for the past five years.

It is still impossible to get a definite idea of the scope or length of the trial, which begins the second week in August. The Government naturally insists that it must be confined within the original charges, according to the decision of the Court of Cassation. Dreyfus himself, with a natural desire for the most complete vindication, demands that the inquiry be unlimited. If the Government sticks to its instructions, the trial will scarcely occupy three days, but if a dragnet investigation is allowed, fully a month will be required.

Mathieu Dreyfus confirms the report that a telegram was shown to his brother stating that Mme. Dreyfus had been delivered of a child two years after her husband's imprisonment on Devil's Island. M. Decrais, Minister of the Colonies, denies the sending of any such despatch to Devil's Island.

It has come to light that the Quiberon fishermen had plotted to throw Dreyfus into the harbor when he landed at that place on his return from Devil's Island on board the cruiser Sfax, but the terrific rainstorm and the late hour of his arrival prevented their carrying out the plan. According to local opinion the military present would not have opposed the fishermen in their design. One soldier shouted: "We have come to guard him; we hoped we had come to shoot him."

M. Quesnay de Beaurepaire has arrived at Rennes and had an interview with Major Carrière, the Government representative at the trial of Dreyfus.

A despatch from Rennes says that Capt. Dreyfus wore his new artillery uniform to-day.

The Royalists held a congress to-day, at which it was decided, owing to the situation caused by the Dreyfus affair, to create a propagandist bureau distinct from the Orleanist Special Political Bureau.

PEACE CONGRESS TO END THIS WEEK.

Report Will Be Imposing in Size, but the Practical Results Will Be Few.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

THE HAGUE, July 22.—The Czar's peace conference will probably reach a solemn conclusion of its labors on Thursday next. The members are convinced that they will really make a good deal of a show for their ten weeks' work, and certainly the reports which they will make and the protocol which they will sign will be quite imposing in volume and phraseology. As a matter of fact, the result of the few days' interval for consultation with the home Governments was a still further curtailment of the meagre scheme of peace promotion.

The only interesting feature of the past week's revision work has been the further examples of the close co-operation between the American and English delegates.

The third committee of the Arbitration Commission to-day continued the debate on the draft of the convention for pacific regulation of international conflicts. The delegates of Servia and Greece declared that they were authorized to adopt clause 3, which they had formerly opposed. Roumania accepted clauses 10 to 13 and proposed a new text of clause 9, modifying the original text. The desire for unanimity caused the adoption of this amendment, Servia and Turkey dissenting.

Mr. Low of the American delegation, on the consideration of clause 36, proposed a reserve in regard to the incompatibility of an arbitrator and the representative of a litigant party before a court of arbitration. This reserve will be proposed to the conference for further consideration. The clause was adopted. A vote of thanks was rendered to the committee of inquiry.

OVERWORKED ENGLISHMEN PROTEST.

Civil Service Economy to Permit Increased Expenditures on Army and Navy.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, July 22.—Concurrent with the enormous increase in the expenditures by the British Government upon the army and navy word has gone forth from the Treasury to the chiefs of all civil departments to exercise the most rigid economy. This has naturally been interpreted to mean that economies must be effected at the cost of the rank and file, and the result is seething discontent in every branch of the public service. Everywhere, instead of increasing the staffs to meet the prodigious and ever-growing amount of business, the additional burdens are constantly placed upon the already overworked men and women until they actually break down under the strain.

The greatest scandal is in the Post Office, and the workers of that department are preparing for a big conference next month in order to devise means of bringing the facts before the country. Matters are almost as bad in the Inland Revenue Customs, and the men are forming an organization for self-protection and for the information of Parliament and the public.

LADIES-IN-WAITING ARE SERVANTS.

Those of the Prussian Court So Designated by a German Legal Decision.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

BERLIN, July 22.—The Court of Appeals on Taxes has decided that the ladies-in-waiting of the Prussian court are domestic servants. A lady residing in Dresden appealed against the income tax on the ground that she had already paid it to the Saxon Government. The Supreme Court found that the right to tax the incomes of retired Prussian civil officials, irrespective of nationality or residence, could not be applied to the pensions of ladies-in-waiting, according to the Prussian law, under the schedule of "common servants."

This decision has caused considerable amusement, as the ladies are invariably members of the most aristocratic families in the country. The question arises whether the regulations of 1810, giving Prussian employers the right of corporal correction of servants, applies in the case of these bluebloded domestics.

BRITISH WORKMEN'S OPPORTUNITY.

Mr. Andrew Carnegie on the Westinghouse Project to Build Works at Manchester.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, July 22.—Mr. Andrew Carnegie says regarding the Westinghouse Company's decision to establish great works at Manchester similar to the ones at Pittsburg:

"British labor will be almost exclusively employed and the success of the project depends on what the British workman permits the Westinghouse Company to do. If labor restricts the product of the wonderful machinery, and if it is not sober and steady as the American labor, the issue is doubtful. The Manchester works will have the great advantage of being near the consumer. The rivalry of the Pittsburg and Manchester works will be more important than that of the Shamrock and Columbia. I never knew business conditions in the United States to be so favorable."

E. & W.

A warm weather collar. "Zuni."—*Adv.*

Westcott Express, 14 Park place, checks baggage to and from all parts of New York and Brooklyn.—*Adv.*

ALASKAN BOUNDARY HITCH

PREMIER LAURIER SAYS HE HAS LITTLE HOPE OF COMPROMISE NOW.

Arbitration and War the Only Alternatives, but War Is Out of the Question—Urges Arbitration—Joint High Commission's Meeting Has Been Declared Off—Proposal to Bar American Miners from the Yukon.

OTTAWA, Ont., July 22.—In the House of Commons to-day Sir Charles Tupper brought up the question of the Alaskan boundary. He said that the United States, in refusing to submit the subject to arbitration, well justified the decision Great Britain and Canada had reached in declining to allow the question to again go before the Joint High Commission. He believed that the Government and Commissioners of the United States had lost confidence in their own claims to this strip of disputed territory.

Sir Charles suggested that the Government introduce into this Parliament two bills, one providing for a railway from Kitcimat Arm by Teslin Lake to Dawson, the other providing for the protection of British and Canadian interests by enacting that no license to mine in the Yukon shall be granted to any other than a British subject.

Premier Laurier in reply sympathized with much that Sir Charles Tupper had said. He stated that he had little hope now of a compromise and was sorry to say that the negotiations had not advanced the position one iota from that of January last. The alternatives, he gravely stated, were arbitration and war, but nobody for one moment could seriously entertain the opinion that the latter would ever by any possibility arise. Arbitration, he emphatically declared, must come, and although an agreement upon the terms of arbitration had not yet been reached, he thought that Canada's wisest course to pursue was to exercise further patience and forbearance. The proposition advanced by Sir Charles Tupper, however, would be seriously considered by the Government.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—Senator Fairbanks to-day announced that the meeting of the Joint High Commission, which had been called for Aug. 2, had been declared off. The Senator is in correspondence with Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and it is hoped that a meeting can be arranged for the early fall.

ANDERSON ON THE PHILIPPINES.

The General Says the Recent Interviews with Him Have Been Distorted.

CHILLICOTHE, O., July 22.—Gen. Thomas M. Anderson left here this afternoon for the Columbus barracks, which he will inspect before returning to his headquarters at Chicago. Gen. Anderson has been here two days renewing the acquaintances of his young manhood, being entertained the while by Mrs. D. H. Scott, the daughter of the late Gov. William Allen, a relative. Gen. Anderson was not very communicative and refused to give any opinions on the present conduct of the war in the Philippines. He said emphatically, however, that the statements recently published in the press of the country attacking the manner in which Gen. Otis was managing the campaign and attributed to him were without authority, and had been miserably warped to suit the views of those publishing them.

"General, did you not say that you could have ended the insurrection with one division?" he was asked.

"Not exactly. What I did say was that either Lawton or myself, with one division, could have utterly broken up all organized forces arrayed against us. These fellows might then have taken to the woods and continued a guerrilla warfare, thus prolonging the insurrection indefinitely. On the other hand, they might have succumbed at once."

"How many additional troops will be necessary?"

"I do not think we shall need as many as have been provided for."

When asked if annexation would pay as a business proposition for this country, he said:

"The Philippines are a valuable group of islands, but it is not in their possession *per se* that this country would be benefited, but in the strategical position it gives us in the control of the Oriental trade, China, Japan and Siam, which contain half the population of the world and possess one-third its wealth."

When asked as to the future war policy to be pursued he said:

"The first thing we must do is to lick them with our army at any cost. Then we can form a government for them. They are not yet ready for a republic."

Relatives of the General said that from statements made by him they thought that he did not anticipate being sent back to Manila and that he would be left in command of the Department of the Lakes for a year and that then he would retire.

LIGHTNING KILLS A BALL PLAYER.

Eight Other Men Prostrated and Two Churches Struck in Jersey City.

Paul Beartsch, 19 years old, of 50 Carlton avenue, Jersey City, was killed by lightning yesterday afternoon and eight other young men were prostrated at the same time. The lighting struck Beartsch on the right shoulder, leaving a mark on the skin in the shape of a cross, passed down his right side, and cut his shoe as clean as if it had been slashed with a knife.

Beartsch, who was a son of Edward Beartsch of 251 Central avenue, had arranged to take part in a game of baseball yesterday afternoon between the Linwoods and the Rosedales, amateur teams. The game was to be played near the reservoir at Summit and Manhattan avenues. Shortly before 3 o'clock, while waiting for the game to be called, the young men went out in the field to practice. Beartsch was on second base, and a telegraph pole stood in a direct line with him on Summit avenue. A few minutes after 3 o'clock lightning struck the pole and shattered it. About a minute afterward there was another vivid flash of lightning which struck Beartsch and prostrated eight other young men. The latter were John Schubler of Griffith street, Matthew Barr of Tonnele avenue, Edward Brown of Lake street, James Schley of Manhattan avenue, Carl Deavey, George Smith, Oscar Brent, and Peter Burns of Summit avenue. They were not permanently injured.

The spire of the Second United Presbyterian Church in Bowers street, near Hancock avenue, was struck by lightning and badly damaged. The woodwork caught fire, but the flames were extinguished. The church is less than a quarter of a mile from the place where Beartsch was killed.

A bolt of lightning struck the steeple of the Claremont Avenue Presbyterian Church in the Greenville section of the city and slightly damaged it. Some of the slate roofing was torn off.

JOHN T. HARTIGAN DROWNED.

Young Lawyer Lost in the Surf at East Moriches Yesterday.

EAST MORICHES, L. I., July 22.—John T. Hartigan of 71 East 124th street, Manhattan, was drowned while bathing in the surf here to-day, and Louis B. Gerow, a son of J. F. Gerow of 124 McDonough street, Brooklyn, who was bathing with him, was brought ashore exhausted by Washington Hyde, a life saver. After rescuing Gerow Hyde started after Hartigan, but he had disappeared. There were few witnesses of the drowning, as nearly all the bathers had returned to the bathhouses. The proprietor of the Beach View Hotel, where the young men were stopping, has offered a reward for the recovery of Hartigan's body.

John T. Hartigan was born Dec. 23, 1876. He was educated in the public schools and was graduated from Columbia Law School in the class of '98. His office was at 220 Broadway. He lived with his father, Dennis J. Hartigan, who is in the trucking business, and his sister, Mary Irene, at 71 East 124th street. He was well known in Harlem and belonged to a number of social organizations.

His father said last night that Hartigan had gone to East Moriches on Friday night to spend Saturday and Sunday with friends.

It's in the Adirondacks.

About 5 hours from New York. Two cottages not rented. Andrews Wayside Inn, Luzerne, N. Y.—*Adv.*

HONORS FOR DEWEY AT TRIESTE.

Banquet at the Town Hall to Which He Responds with One on the Flagship.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

TRIESTE, July 22.—United States Minister Harris gave a banquet to Admiral Dewey at 8 o'clock last evening in the Town Hall. The hall was brilliantly decorated with the Stars and Stripes and a profusion of flowers. Those present included Minister Harris and the staff of the legation, the American and other Consuls, Mr. Foss, President of the Maritime Commission at Washington; Mr. G. E. Foss, Admiral Dewey and the officers of the Olympia.

The banquet was over at 10 o'clock, when Admiral Dewey returned to his flagship. Despite the intimation that there would be no speeches at the banquet, Mr. Harris spoke and Admiral Dewey replied. Mr. Foss made a speech, to which Lieutenant-Commander Bechler replied and Secretary Herdlicke also addressed the company. The chief topic was America. Admiral Dewey said that he did not find a more loyal neutral flag before Manila than that of Austria. Mr. Harris said he felt sure that the United States had no better friend than Austria.

This morning Admiral Dewey, accompanied by Minister Harris, visited the Emperor's castle at Miramar, which was built by Emperor Francis Joseph's brother, Ferdinand Maximilian, who was for a brief period Emperor of Mexico. The magnificent castle and park excited great admiration on the part of the visitors, and the numerous mementos and reminiscences of the Prince which were scattered about in the rooms he once inhabited moved Admiral Dewey deeply.

A banquet was given on board the Olympia at 7 o'clock this evening.

EARTHQUAKE AT LOS ANGELES.

Severest Known in Several Years Shock Lasted Ten Seconds.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., July 22.—The severest earthquake experienced for several years here occurred at noon to-day. The vibrations were from north to south and lasted fully ten seconds. Tall buildings were rocked and a heavy rumbling noise was heard while the shock lasted. Several pieces of stone work in the ornamental façade in front of the City Hall on Broadway were dislodged and fell to the pavement. Several passersby had narrow escapes, but no one was injured.

AMERICAN THE PURCHASER.

Lakes of Killarney Reported Sold to a Millionaire Named Peck.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

CORK, July 22.—The Cork *Examiner* says that the report that Gallagher, the Belfast tobacco manufacturer, is the purchaser of the remainder of the Muckross estate, including the Lakes of Killarney, is untrue. The *Examiner* says that the purchaser of the property is an American millionaire of the name of Peck.

BIG SCHOONER AGROUND.

The Frank A. Palmer Fast on the Tatehems Inlet Bar—Not in Danger.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 22.—The four-masted schooner Frank A. Palmer, Capt. Rowling, grounded on the bar one mile out from Tatehems Inlet at 7:45 o'clock this morning as it was making for Newport News for cargo. There were eleven persons aboard, a woman and child among them. The Captains of the three life saving stations nearest the schooner, those of Avalon, Hereford and Tatehem, made up a volunteer crew and started for the vessel as soon as the lifting of the fog disclosed its predicament, but as the schooner was lying easily and no danger was feared, the crew decided to stay aboard. One of the Merritt Wrecking Company's tugs has been sent for from Sandy Hook to pull the vessel off. The Palmer hails from Bangor and is owned by N. T. Palmer. The was built in Bath, Me., in 1897, and is 275 feet long and of 2,014 tons burden. She is constructed of oak and yellow pine, iron and copper fastened, and is a staunch double-decker, rated as first class.

WESTERN UNION MUST PAY TAXES.

Board of Assessors of Fishkill Threaten to Remove Poles and Wires.

NEWBURG, July 22.—There is friction between the Western Union Telegraph Company and the Board of Assessors of the town of Fishkill, which has been running three years, and unless healed may result in the removal of the property of the company from the town. For three years the telegraph company has refused to pay the tax levied by the Boards of Assessors upon the property of the company in the town. The board has requested the company to meet them, but this request has been refused.

To-day County Treasurer Houbennestal of Dutchess county met with the Assessors. It seems to be their desire to avoid litigation, but they insist that the company shall take some notice of their demands. Unless the assessment is paid by fall the company's property will be sold, and, if not redeemed, will be taken possession of, and this, it is understood, means the cutting down of the poles and the removal of the wires.

ACROSS THE COUNTRY ON A WHEEL.

One-Armed Messenger Boy Will Ride from New York to San Francisco.

Albert V. Roe, the one-armed messenger boy of the Postal Telegraph Company, who has attracted much notice by the way he rides his bicycle, will start at 6 o'clock this morning from the office at 253 Broadway to ride on his bicycle to San Francisco. Roe is 19 years old. Two years ago he lost his left arm while coupling cars at Los Angeles, Cal., and he went to work as a messenger boy about a year ago. Every Sunday when he can he takes a century run, and he has several medals for riding.

He intends to ride about sixty-five miles a day. He will deliver messages to the company's agents at Albany, Buffalo, Cleveland, Chicago, Council Bluffs, Omaha, Denver, Salt Lake City and San Francisco. He will pay his own expenses, although his salary will continue as usual.

SON CONVICTED, MOTHER DROPS DEAD

Shock of Learning That Her Boy Was a Thief Proved Fatal.

OTTAWA, Ont., July 22.—Fred Thibdeau of Chatham township was convicted to-day of stealing a pocketbook containing $30. He found the pocketbook, but afterward denied having it and spent its contents. He was remanded a week for sentence.

Since the young man's arrest last Saturday his widowed mother had been much worried over the case. The news of the conviction this morning was too great a shock for her, and she fell to the floor dead.

A STRAW'S TRAVELS IN A BABY.

Swallowed Six Weeks Ago, It Has Just Come Out of Her Back.

Six weeks ago Mrs. J. J. Dooley of 433 Westside avenue, Jersey City, gave her 17-months-old daughter a whisk broom to play with, and the child swallowed a straw. Recently Mrs. Dooley noticed a swelling on the child's back between the shoulders, and it looked like an abscess. She poulticed it, and yesterday the lump broke and Mrs. Dooley pulled a piece of straw about three inches long from the opening.

Gen. E. Burd Grubb to Lose His House.

TRENTON, N. J., July 22.—An execution was issued in the Court of Chancery to-day directing the Sheriff of Burlington county to sell the Edgewater Park residence of Gen. E. Burd Grubb to satisfy a mortgage of $25,000. Gen. Grubb was once wealthy, but in recent years has lost a large share of his property. He was formerly United States Minister to Spain and was the Republican candidate for Governor of New Jersey in 1889.

Gov. Tanner Kills a Mountain Lion.

DEBEQUE, Col., July 22.—Gov. Tanner of Illinois yesterday killed a mountain lion which measured nearly seven feet from nose to tip end of the tail. He was the most successful in a party of sportsmen which included Tingley S. Wood, C. N. Priddy, L. R. Long, M. Stearn of Leadville, Prof. Lemmon of Teller Institute and Bert Stroud of this city.

Chautauqua Excursion.

$10.00 round trip by Erie Railroad, July 28. Tickets good for return until Aug. 27.—*Adv.*

THE BRITONS VICTORIOUS.

THEY DEFEAT YALE AND HARVARD ATHLETES BY A NARROW MARGIN.

Five Wins for Cambridge and Oxford Students and Four for Americans—Harvard Scores the Points for This Country—Large Crowd at the Queen's Club Grounds.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, July 22.—After one of the grandest struggles in the history of athletics the representatives of Yale and Harvard succumbed to the picked athletes of Oxford and Cambridge in the first international meeting between the four universities, which was held to-day on the Queen's Club grounds, Kensington. Of the nine events on the programme Oxford and Cambridge furnished the winners in five, while all four victories scored by the American contingent were credited to men who competed in the Harvard colors. Though beaten the Americans were by no means disgraced. In every contest they disputed every inch of ground and many of the defeated men were thoroughly exhausted at the finish. Taken altogether, the Americans made a better showing than a visiting aggregation has ever made before, and only for the illness of Burke of Harvard, whose record warranted the hope that he would win the half-mile, the result might have been different.

The performances of the winners were high class and quite up to the standard of intercollegiate or intervarsity games. To soften the sting of their defeat, the Americans receive the credit of breaking the only record. F. Z. Fox of Harvard proved a flyer over the hurdles, run on a grass course, and clipped a fifth of a second off the figure of 15 4-5 seconds, which has stood as a British record since 1895. Quinlan, the Harvard sprinter, proved another surprise to the Englishmen. He defeated the fancied Oxford crack, C. R. Thomas, in the 100-yard dash in 10 seconds, and his name will now be bracketed with several English champions who hold the British record.

The Englishmen made up for their unexpected defeat in the hurdles and 100 yards by winning the quarter and half mile runs, both of which were considered doubtful events. The one-mile and three-mile runs and broad jump were also won by the Britishers, while Americans were victorious in the 100-yard dash, hurdle race, high jump and hammer throwing.

Rain fell early in the morning, cooling the air and giving promise of perfect weather conditions for the games. All of the competitors reported themselves in good shape. The "Belle of New York" matinée was suspended in the afternoon to allow the patrons of the theatre to attend the contests. The American athletes have been invited to attend the performance at the Lyceum Theatre on Monday.

A point of distinct importance is the conformation of the Queen's Club cinder track, which is unusually large in circumference. The third of a mile is irregularly shaped, no two sides being of the same length. The winning post is so placed as to cause a final straight run home of over 100 yards. The grass hurdle track had been carefully prepared, and was in a condition of excellence almost equal to a cinder track.

The doors were opened at 2:15 o'clock and the crowds poured in until by 4 o'clock the grounds were well filled. The unreserved places, however, were scarcely full. The grand stand, which stretched around three sides of the ground, was crowded with a brilliant assemblage of women in gorgeous toilets, wearing or carrying English or American flags. The Americans were in evidence everywhere, having American, Yale and Harvard flags and colors.

Shortly before 4 o'clock the English hammer throwers stepped out on the ground and were loudly cheered. They were quickly followed by the Americans, who were cheered even louder and longer. Then came the contestants in the long jump, the two events being brought off simultaneously.

At 4 o'clock the band played "God Save the Queen" as the Prince of Wales entered the royal box, accompanied by a distinguished party, comprising the Duke and Duchess of York, United States Ambassador Choate and Mrs. Choate, Mr. A. J. Balfour, Lieut. Colwell, United States Naval Attaché; the Hon. Alfred Lyttelton, Lord Rosebery, Lady Sibyl Primrose, Lords and Ladies Windsor, Wenlock, Villiers, Clarendon, Jersey and Londesborough, Mr. and Mrs. C. N. Jackson, Mr. and Mrs. Henry White, Sir Richard Webster and the Duke of Portland.

The heat of the sun was moderate and there was a light, cool breeze from the southeast across and slightly down the 100-yard course, but it was not sufficiently strong to affect the time of the runners.

The victory of Davison, the Cambridge runner, in the quarter-mile, practically decided the contest. After the loud and long British cheers had subsided there was a short interval of quiet, the Englishmen congratulating each other that victory was theirs, feeling confident of winning the three-mile run, making the necessary five events. The high jump had just commenced when a few drops of rain fell and the Prince of Wales left the grounds.

There was tremendous excitement at the finish. The spectators rushed on to the course and carried Workman, the winner of the three-mile run, off on their shoulders, while the band played "See the Conquering Hero Comes." Workman was forced to appear on the balcony of the pavilion to greet the surging mob, who cheered him to the echo. The Americans generously joined in the ovation and waved their flags in recognition of the plucky winner. The summaries:

100-YARD DASH.

Won by F. J. Quinlan, Harvard; C. R. Thomas, Jesus, Oxford, second; F. A. Blount, Yale, third; A. E. Hind, Trinity Hall, Cambridge, fourth. Time, 10 seconds.

England won the toss for positions. The keenest interest was displayed by the spectators as the men took their marks opposite the Harvard-Yale stands. A. E. Hind of Trinity Hall, Cambridge, was on the inside, J. F. Quinlan of Harvard next, then C. R. Thomas of Oriel, Oxford, and F. A. Blount of Yale on the outside. Blount was the first to get away, and the Yale man led for the first seventy-five yards, with Thomas close behind and Quinlan in third place. Then Thomas dashed to the front. Quinlan was at the Oxonian's shoulder and went by Blount, who weakened at the finish. About ten yards from the tape the race looked a certainty for Thomas, but Quinlan was yet to be reckoned with. The Harvard man came with a remarkable burst of speed and passed Thomas a few yards from the finish. The American crossed the line nearly two feet in front. The race was so close that the winner could not be discerned from the Yale-Harvard stands, but when the Stars and Stripes showed on the flagstaff, denoting the American's victory, the partisans on the stand broke forth with loud cheers. The time made by Quinlan equals the English record.

RUNNING BROAD JUMP.

Won by G. C. Vassall, Oriel, Oxford, with 23 feet; C. D. Daly, Harvard, second, with 22 feet 3 inches; J. T. Roche, Harvard, third, with 21 feet 8 inches; L. R. O. Bevan, Trinity Hall, Cambridge, fourth, with 20 feet 4¾ inches.

Each contestant received an allowance of five trials, a compromise between the American custom of six trials and the English method of four. Vassall of Oxford opened well for the Englishmen with a jump of 22 feet 5 inches. He followed this with 22 feet 4 inches and 22 feet 6 inches. He jumped in an easy style and appeared confident from the first. On his fourth attempt he cleared 23 feet, and was loudly cheered by the spectators in all parts of the grounds. Daly, the Harvard representative, did not ap-