THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

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INDICATIONS.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, fair weather, winds shifting to the south and east, lower barometer, rising temperature.

STANLEY, the successful American explorer of interior Africa, has been heard from. He was at the Congo river, and in good health, but five Belgian members of his party were dead.

SOUTH AMERICA is the land of cheap beef. In that country cattle have increased so rapidly the past few years that fat bullocks have declined from $10 per head to a few cents over $6 per head.

THE movement for work to cease in New York every Saturday at noon is still carried on, and the elevated railroads are petitioned to reduce fares at that time to five cents, so that the working people may have opportunity to go to the country.

A YOUNG woman who attended Prof. Huxley's recent course of lectures on biology at South Kensington, has just passed, through the consequent examinations, beating all her 250 male competitors. She had great difficulty in getting permission to attend them.

* CARE must be exercised by Southern growers in sending their products East. At New York the inspectors seized some 30,000 watermelons Saturday night which had been brought from the South by a Savannah steamship. The fruit was rotten and said to be unfit for use.

THE New York *Herald* expresses a high opinion of the results that will flow from the coming great National Exposition at New Orleans, and says: "The Cotton Centennial is a coming event of national importance, and should be made a grand success, as it deserves to be."

JUDGE TOURGEE, referring, in the *Continent* to the recent epidemic of "meetings on the field of honor," says: "It is strange that raw sugar and honor are the only things imperatively requiring blood for their clarification—hogs' blood will do for the one, but only fools' blood will answer for the other."

THE railways form one of the most successful temperance societies in the United States. They have done much for the cause of temperance by insisting that their employes shall be strictly temperate. Such an affirmation of the practical value of sobriety is worth more to society than all the prohibitory laws ever enacted.

AT New Orleans the Trades Assembly has adopted a resolution in favor of the 5000 members connected with it paying one per cent. each of their wages in support of the grand Exposition. All parts of the community are becoming warmly in favor of the great occasion, and railroads entering New Orleans are expected to contribute $100,000 toward the enterprise.

IN Missouri the Sunday law is now put in operation against the saloon-keepers, and in several of the towns the saloon-keepers insist that others, also, shall conform to what they are made to obey. In Jefferson City, last Sunday, they succeeded in stopping business generally, even to the selling of newspapers by the dealers. Only drug stores and hotels were carrying on their business.

THE New York *World* has a sad story to tell about the condition of the stock market, owing to want of victims. It says: "Ordinarily a decline in stocks means a gain for the shorts if the longs lose, but things have come to such a pass now, owing to the absence of lambs and the general disinclination of the public to be fleeced, that there is no consolation to be got out of any change, and there is even a terrible prospect that stocks may find their real value."

LADIES will find it will pay not to follow too closely in their dress the vagaries of fashion. At St. Paul, Minn., Julia Crockett sued the Milwaukee and St. Paul railway for injury she sustained by falling between the cars and the platform. The railway declared the fall was owing to the lady's pullback dress. Judge Miller ruled that the evidence was admissible and the point well taken, saying that certain dresses were not proper at certain times and places, as for example a ball costume in a baggage car.

"CONFUSION worse confounded" reigns in consequence of the strike of the telegraphic operators. It is suggested that if some of the overplus millions the tariff produces were used to buy up the telegraphic service by the government, and the employes were taken on the plan pursued in the Signal Office weather department, so important an instrument of public convenience would not be subject to interruption any more than the postal service is. The strike may become as formidable as that of the railroad employes some years ago.

A LONDON dispatch says that France has been striving to strengthen herself, in case of future difficulties with China, by an alliance with Japan, but that Japan declined. France stands in a peculiarly isolated position among the various governments, just now. Germany is watchful of her, Italy hates her, and she is fast embroiling herself with England. The monarchists wait, feeling confident that the blunders of the republic will bring their own turn round. It seems impossible for the French to learn that their true way to prosperity lies through the gates of peace.

OPPOSITION to Mississippi river improvement comes from the East, mostly from New York. The New Orleans *Picayune* says: "Patiently and persistently the Eastern press, with occasional revulsions of feeling, fight appropriations for rivers and harbors; and not even the great need of New York for national aid to blast out the rocky bottoms of her too shallow water communication with the sea will prevent the renewed manifestation of that hostility as soon as the next river and harbor bill is under consideration. New York will cheerfully cut off her nose to spite her face."

THE accounts of the effect of recent heavy storms in cities illuminated by electric lights show that, however great the advantage of the electric globes may be, they are not in all ways superior to the old-style gas lamps. It was a heavy gale, indeed, that could knock down a lamp-post or blow out a gaslight. But the modern illuminator is a favorite with storms. The lightning plays along the wires and runs into houses, the lights are extinguished by strange currents, and leave an entire city in darkness. Fortunately, for electric lighting, these inconveniences are probably capable of remedy.

THE cholera has reached Ghizeh, the village of the pyramids, and within a few days will probably be making terrible ravages in Cairo. It has followed the Nile from the Damietta mouth to Tanieh, and swept on thence with rapid stride to the ancient capital of Egypt. At the same time it has been creeping stealthily along the banks of the salt marsh separating the Nile from Port Said and the canal, the towns of Dakka and Menzaleh having become infected with the disease. The outbreak of the pestilence will inevitably be followed by a panic, and this will lead to an exodus in the direction of Alexandria.

LEFT THE LINES

The Struggle Between the Brotherhood of Telegraphers and the Western Union Inaugurated

By a General Strike Throughout the United States and Canada—Every Operator in the

Memphis Office Leaves His Desk and Walks Out, Leaving Manager Howard Alone, and

Virtually Stopping All Business—Considerable Uneasiness Felt in Commercial Circles.

What the Operators Say of the Strike and Their Chances for Ultimate Success.

The Official Statement of the Brotherhood—The General Situation—The Strike Elsewhere.

Yesterday at 12 o'clock sharp, Washington time, the vast army of telegraph operators employed in the United States and Canada quit their instruments and went out on the most extensive strike ever inaugurated in this country. The time in Memphis was precisely 11:08 o'clock, and thirteen operators employed in the office here left Manager Howard

ALONE IN HIS GLORY

exactly at that moment. Several messages were received during the morning of a private nature, but the following was the extent of the press work:

LONDON, July 19.—The London local government boards have issued a memorandum opening measures of precaution against the introduction of cholera into the cities and towns of Great Britain. A dispatch from Alexandria states that the panic in that city over the appearance of cholera is increasing.

The following was written on the bottom of the sheet: Good bye, *Mr. Ledger, Avalanche* and APPEAL. The die is cast, etc. Sorry couldn't get more news for you.

N. S. G.

THE NEWS FLEW

over the city like wildfire and the greatest alarm was manifested in commercial circles, for though it had been expected and dreaded for several days it was hoped by many that the differences between the company and its employes would not come to any such an alarming crisis. Immediately before the inauguration of the strike the report of the Associated Press agent was handed in announcing it to be inevitable here, and it was duly numbered and received, but it was noticed at 3 o'clock in the afternoon hanging on

THE DEAD HOOK.

A receiving clerk was on duty in the office attended by a messenger boy or two in the operators' room Manager Howard and several other boys were found, fingering the keys in a disconsolate, hap-hazard sort of way, and creating an appearance of exceeding industry. A number of the instruments were clicking away at a lively rate, calling various places on the line, but no answers were made. Every now and then a fresh sounder chimed in, called away a few moments and quit again. When the operators left the office the

GUARDS AND DUPLEXES

were singled, and the manager contended with the difficulty some time before he discovered it. Finally, however, he got down to work, and took off a pretty fair quantity of press dispatches. About 11:30 o'clock an operator who stood outside the telegraph office heard Milan say there was only one operator at Nashville and one at Memphis; that both were managers, and both were terribly disconcerted. At noon the operators held a meeting and passed the following

RESOLUTION:

Resolved, That we condemn one imputation conveyed in a message received at this office from L. C. Baker, general superintendent of the Western Union Company at St. Louis, that it would be necessary to place guards over the property of that company at this place.

Resolved, That we further hereby declare that we will discountenance any movement looking to interfere with the business or destruction of the property of said company.

The following, which has been in the hands of C. A. Gaston, the chief of the Brotherhood here, for several days, was also promulgated.

Statement of Telegraphers.

The following is an official statement from the executive officers of the Brotherhood of Telegraphers, concerning the difficulties existing between telegraph companies and their employes. This statement is furnished to the press in order that the public may not be deceived by unauthorized statements which may emanate from either of the parties:

On Monday, July 16th, the Executive Board of the Brotherhood of Telegraphers of the United States and Canada presented to the executive officers of the several commercial telegraph companies of the United States and Canada a memorial placing before the companies the grievances of the operators and employes generally, and petitioning for the redress of the same. The companies to whom the memorial was presented embrace the following: In Canada—the Great Northwestern and the Mutual Union. In the United States—the Western Union, Mutual Union, American Rapid, Baltimore and Ohio (commercial), New York American District and the New York Mutual District Telegraph Companies; also the Metropolitan Telephone Company of New York, and the Chicago Telephone Company of Chicago.

The bills of grievances are as follows:

AMERICAN COMMERCIAL INTERESTS

SECTION 1. Believing that man's physical and mental welfare requires that at least one day in seven be accorded him for rest and recreation, we ask for the total abolition of Sunday work as a compulsory duty unless compensated as extra service.

Sec. 2. That eight hours shall constitute a regular day's work, and seven hours a regular night's work, and that both sexes shall receive equal pay for equal work.

Sec. 3 That a universal increase of fifteen per cent. on all salaries paid shall be petitioned for.

CANADIAN COMMERCIAL INTERESTS.

The memorial of the Canadian commercial telegraph employes is identical with that presented by the American employes, with the exception of section 1, which asks for a fixed compensation for Sunday work of forty cents per hour; section 3, that salaries now paid shall be increased according to the following schedule: Employes now receiving $65 per month and upward, ten per cent increase; employes receiving from $45 to $65 per month, fifteen per cent increase; employes receiving $35 to $45 per month, twenty per cent increase; and that the lowest salary paid shall be $35 per month. This applies to all practical telegraph employes, such as operators, clerks and linemen.

The American memorial asks for the linemen that eight hours shall constitute a day's work; that compensation at the rate of two days pay shall be allowed for all Sunday work; that the lowest salary paid a regular lineman shall be $65 per month and for helpers $50 per month, and that the duties of linemen shall be confined solely to their legitimate work.

The American memorial petitions on behalf of the first-class Wheatstone operators, that they shall be paid at the rate of $75 per month, and for the second-class operators $60 per month; that their working hours shall be the same as the Morse operators. This completes the several memorials. (The first-class Wheatstone operators are at the present time receiving but $50 per month, and the second-class operators but $30).

The members of the Brotherhood claim that their organization is the result of the tyrannical and unjust treatment meted out to them during the past ten years, and that their demands are not unreasonable, in view of the systematic reductions that have been forced upon them at different times by the Western Union Telegraph Company, which fixes the standard of wages for the United States and Canada. They give the following suggestive facts in support of their claims: Between the years 1870 and 1774 two general reductions took place throughout the country, amounting to about twenty five per cent. From 1874 to 1877 local superintendents and managers, in order to curry favor with the company, vied with each other in economic suggestions. In 1878 the executive officers, seeing the men submit so tamely to this process, became bolder, and announced the famous (or infamous) sliding scale or general reduction of from five to twenty-five per cent. on all employes. This instrument had the quality of sliding but one way (downward), and was followed by many contemptible and underhand measures.

Protests were sent from all points without avail. The company's official journal, containing the order, with an audacity unparalleled, had published on the same page, the quarterly report, showing increased profits, and no word of explanation in the editorial columns as to the inconsistency. Salaries where depreciating everywhere. When the "gradation" was announced, it was mistaken at first for an olive branch, but it was soon plain that it was concocted for the purpose of cutting deeper than the previous method.

In 1876 a secret circular emanated from the executive department, instructing superintendents that all vacancies must be filled at $5 less per month than received by previous occupants. The infamous scheme had the desired effect, as under its working salaries dropped in six months to $40 and $50—North, South, East and West. Everybody became discouraged and demoralized. Those who could leave the business did so. The outlook until 1880 was very dark, all classes being dismayed and indignant. During that year the American Union and other competing telegraph companies, compelled the Western Union Company to slightly advance some salaries in order to retain their best men, but immediately after the consolidation of these companies the systematic reduction of salaries was again inaugurated. After the shooting of President Garfield the volume of business increased to such an extent that further reductions for the time being ceased. It is quite probable that the formation of local assemblies of the Brotherhood throughout the United States and Canada has prevented any further reductions. The members of the Brotherhood feel that they are now strong enough to warrant them in demanding of the various telegraph companies a partial restoration to the standard of salaries paid before the merciless and systematic "squeezes" were made. The following is a brief explanation of the several clauses embraced in the bill of grievances presented to the telegraph companies of the United States and Canada:

SUNDAY WORK.

It is almost unnecessary to call attention to the well-known fact that all branches of labor, skilled and unskilled, when required to perform Sundy work, receive extra, and in many cases double pay for such work, which is not the case with telegraphic employes, who are at present required to perform such service without extra compensation.

HOURS OF LABOR.

Telegraph operators are required to possess skill of a high order; their occupation is confining and continuous, and upon them are concentrated the gravest responsibilities, and this responsibility is constant and oppressive. It wears alike upon mind and body, and impairs the elasticity of both, while it always demands the best conditions of both. The late Mr. William Orton, president of the Western Union Telegraph Company, whose executive ability and general knowledge of all subjects pertaining to telegraphy cannot be questioned, testified before a Congressional committee that telegraph operators could not perform daily more than six hours of continuous labor without endangering their health, consequently the demand for eight hours for day work and seven hours for night work is believed to be reasonable and just. In a number of the principal offices seven hours constitute a night's work at the present time; but it is claimed by the operators that they have no uniform system of working hours, it being optional with local managers to regulate the same, and who, to curry favor with their superiors, frequently impose extra working hours upon the unprotected operator in order that they may show economical management.

In explanation of the demand for a general increase of fifteen per cent, it is only necessary to call attention to the frequent reductions that have been made, notwithstanding the net profits of handling messages are much greater than in former years, occasioned by improved machinery and more skillful labor now employed.

WHEATSTONE OPERATORS.

The seeming exorbitant demand in favor of the Wheatstone operators is explained as follows: Twelve months ago a number of experts were imported from England, with the understanding that as soon as the system was put in practical operation they would be fairly compensated. On the 1st of March of the present year they began work, and were informed by the manager that their allowance was to be $50 per month, at the same time giving them to understand that as they succeeded in developing the system their position would improve. Five months have now elapsed, and although they have been fully engaged during that time, and are now doing nearly three times the amount of work done in the opening month, they have not yet received any indication that their interests or salaries, which they deem wholly inadequate, are to be improved.

STATISTICS.

The Brotherhood Telegraphers has a general statistician, also a local statistician in nearly every city and town in the United States and Canada. Complete statistics have been gathered, and show the following general averages of wages paid at present time. The average pay for commercial operators in the United States is $54 43 per month; average for commercial operators of Canada is $37 49 per month; average for railroad operators in the United States is $39 50; average for railroad operators in Canada is $29 12. It should be borne in mind that operators are not allowed extra compensation for Sunday work, and that railroad operators at stations where but one man is employed are required to work from fourteen to sixteen hours per day, and on many roads are required to sleep in or convenient to their offices, so that they may be called to receive orders for delayed, and obtain help for wrecked trains. These calls on many roads are of frequent occurrence.

The General Situation.

Of the thirteen operators on duty here, ten were engaged in receiving private dispatches and three handled the press reports. Seven did day duty and the remainder were employed at night. The strike was as complete as it could be. The Brotherhood are well posted, and known their strength, and give no credence to the reports which came over the wires late yesterday evening. At New York there are 66 in good standing, and of this number 394 were employed in the main offices of the Western Union, and all of these went out. At Boston, of 210, 181 were employed by the Western Union and 179 of these laid down their keys. The Western Union admits this. The force

AT NEW ORLEANS

was thirty-seven strong, and thirty-two of these quit work. One of those who remained was expelled from the company several months ago. His name is Howe. A report got out yesterday evening that the entire force were at work at New Orleans, but one of the operators managed in some way to get a message through a railroad office and learned there were but five, and but two of these on duty. At Little Rock two chief operators and the manager remained. Just before the strike it was learned that the manager of the telegraph company at Helena was telephoned by the president of the Board of Trade that he was authorized to say he would support him if he would go out, and out he went.

THE MOVEMENT AT PITTSBURG

was almost as unanimous as it was here. Some of the operators at that and other places promised the managers to remain in order to throw them off their guard, and when it came to a crisis refused to do so. On this account the Western Union is said to have formed a false estimate of its strength. The force at St. Louis quit almost to a man. A lady operator there wired an operator here, a few minutes before 11 o'clock, that she was not a member of the union, but had on her best silk dress and would go out with the boys. Among all these messages from operator to operator, that were flying over the wires, was the following, sent from Chicago to St. Louis:

"PAT—There is a rumor here that Gen. Grant

"FELL DEAD

on the streets of New York. What do you know about it?"

The Brotherhood in the city and vicinity numbers fifty. Besides those mentioned as being employed at the office, one each is employed at the Cotton Exchange, Merchants' Exchange, Brokerage Association, B. C. Jolly & Co. and Mississippi and Tennessee railroad, and two by the Memphis and Charleston, four by the Louisville and Nashville, two by the Memphis and Little Rock and two by the Chesapeake and Ohio railroads; also five by outside brokers. Joseph M. King, of the Louisville and Nashville, and Jake Merrien, of Hernando, Miss. joined last evening.

THE RAILROAD OPERATORS

are in many instances members of the Brotherhood, and though they do not join in the strike have signified their intention to remain where they are and refuse to take the places vacated in the offices of the Western Union. Those who might be inclined to do so are being quietly notified to stay where they are. The Brotherhood are willing to admit all who are or have ever been operators, and claim a handsome increase in membership since the strike was first inaugurated. They claim a total membership of 12,000.

"How did you receive the notice to quit?" asked a reporter of an operator yesterday.

"It came at 1 o'clock this morning

IN CIPHER,"

he answered.

"And what was its purport?"

"The chairman of the Executive Committee at Pittsburg, John Campbell, notified us that if a settlement was not reached and authoritatively made known at 12 o'clock, Washington time, to quit work and await further orders. When the moment arrived we stopped accordingly. At some of the offices our watches were a little off but there was not two minutes difference between the moment of striking between Washington and other places."

"I suppose you intend to stick it out?"

"We certainly do. We have been badly treated and if we do not stand up for our rights now the

"CHANCES FOR SUCCESS,

after having made the demand we did, would grow beautifully less. We had good reason to believe that the Western Union would cut down our salaries in the fall, and the move, at this particular time, was for this reason made necessary. Our work is laborious and thankless, and it is also monotonous. While crack operators receive $95 others receive $30 or $40, making the average price paid in the United States $54. Our demands, it seems to me, ought to be willingly acceded to by a company which declares an annual dividend of twenty-five or thirty per cent. Think of this on a capital stock of $80,000,000, and $40,000,000 was watered in order to cut down our salaries before."

"Do you think it will be successful?"

"I do not see why it should fail. It requires on an average five years to

"LEARN THE BUSINESS

well enough to take an instrument in a regular office. The art cannot be learned in a day. Manager Howard's statement that he will fill our places in a day or two, or a week at most, and will keep us out if he has to put a lot of boys in the office to learn, is absurd in the extreme. The country won't wait on the company long enough for a lot of boys to learn the business."

"Have you any assurance of outside aid?"

"Oh, yes. The Knights of Labor will contribute $100,000 if need be, and the Chicago Board of Trade has offered $25,000. A number of leading citizens of Memphis have assured the boys here of support, but they are generally able to get along without aid, and will not accept the kind offer."

What the Operators Say.

An APPEAL reporter interviewed a number of the operators, and all declared that they had gone into the strike with their eyes open, and after mature consideration, and would stick it out to the last. A very hopeful feeling prevailed, and all were sanguine of success. They had received an order from headquarters to do nothing of an unlawful character, but to quietly leave their desks, which they did. Much indignation was expressed at a telegram received from the manager at St. Louis suggesting that a guard be placed over the cable crossing the river at this point, as it was feared the strikers might cut it. The operators say such a thing never entered their minds, and that they have no intention whatever of trying to injure the property of the company in any way, but propose to fight the matter on a square basis and to conduct themselves in such a way as to command the respect of the public, whose good will they desire and without which they cannot hope to succeed. They also stated that they were well provided with funds and were in a position to stand quite a siege, besides which, they had received offers of substantial assistance from many members of the business community.

HE AGREED.

Late in the afternoon two of the strikers went up into the operators' room and found Mr. Claude Freeman, the architect, pegging away at press for dear life. He was once an expert, and a few minutes practice served to freshen up his memory to such an extent as to enable him to take the press dispatches with a considerable degree of facility. He had several sheets lying before him when interrupted, and at the moment was receiving a telegram from Nashville. On being asked if the operators told him he was doing them an injury, he said he ought to quit. Mr. Freeman said he certainly had no desire to injure the Brotherhood, and, after further remarks on both sides, he got up, crushed the telegrams he had already taken in his hands, and left the office, leaving Manager Howard again alone. At 6 o'clock in the evening a meeting was held, at which the advisability of receiving the

PRESS TELEGRAMS

gratuitously was discussed. They were nearly all in favor of so doing, but concluded to postpone final action, as by such action they might bring the odium of the business community, who would be thus discriminated against, upon them. After the adjournment of the meeting a committee, which waited upon the city editor of the APPEAL, was questioned regarding their ultimate action in this regard and the reply received was that it was more than probable no such offer would be made. "You are receiving your press, I understand," said one of those, "as I am informed, the report will be at least a third as large as common. The company are refusing to transact any other business, and are concentrating their entire force on this. We know exactly what it means. They are enabled in that way to make just such reports as they please, and will of course pervert the facts, if necessary, in order to

"WEAKEN OUR RESOLUTION,

and mould public sentiment in their favor. It is a very easy matter to see through their schemes, but they cannot mislead us. The very fact that they are enabled to do no more than receive one-third of the press and no other business is a proof of the poverty of their resources, and the fact that they do receive nothing else proves the utter meanness of their motive. They may pull the wool over the public optics for a while, but can gain nothing in the end." The feeling

ON THE STREETS

was decidedly in favor of the operators. Not one man out of perhaps 100, with whom the reporter spoke, expressed anything except the kindliest sentiments for them, and hoped they would win. The operators in the office here were alluded to in the highest terms, and the demands of the Brotherhood were pronounced fair and just. A good many seemed to look upon it as a war between them and Jay Gould, the king of monopolists. The prospect of his losing a few millions brought tears to nobody's eyes. When it became known that the average price paid was but $54 a month, this feeling became stronger and manifested itself in various ways. They were applauded for the manly way in which they stood up for their rights and yet resolved to conduct themselves as gentlemen and not as ruffians.

THE OPINION WAS

that they deserved the countenance and support of every reasonable and fair-minded man.

The feeling on 'Change was decidedly shaky. There are about twenty-five brokers of various kinds in this city, and they do their entire business by wire. Indeed, the whole business of the world is now based upon telegraphy, and even that is not fast enough at times.

"Why, we are as anxious when we do not receive an immediate reply to a message," said a leading broker yesterday, "as we would be if the sale depended upon it, as it often does. I have my regular customers and know them and their ways, and while with some of them silence is consent, with others it is the opposite, or to say the least I am put in an attitude of the greatest anxiety. It will be an absolute impossibility to carry on our business by mail. The prices fluctuate too much. Say it takes two days for a letter to go and two for an answer to come. In that case there would be no telling how much the loss or the gain might be, and it would be an impossibility for a broker to sell at any fixed price. All we can do is to take orders with the understanding that the price which prevails when the order is received is the price to be paid. That is

"AN OLD-TIME WAY

of doing business that the brokers of this rapid age could never grow accustomed to. They would have to close their doors. This is a serious business. It is like Sunday to me. I have sent several telegrams this morning, but have received no answers to them."

At the Cotton and Merchants'

EXCHANGES

everything was as quiet as it could be, and except for an occasional remark about the strike little was said. Members when questioned hoped a compromise would soon be effected, as their business was at a complete standstill. Should it continue, they must suffer considerable loss. There are no big contracts on hand, so far as known, and if business is resumed in a day or two the losses will be trifling. Should it continue, however, there is no telling what the consequences might be. There were some who expressed the fear that a panic might ensue but none cared to go so far as that. The universal opinion was that the operators could not have selected a worse time for themselves and a more opportune one for the public. Because now in the dull season when business is at a comparative standstill, there is not the same pressing need for a full force of telegraphers as in the winter time when everything is on the rush.

AT TWO O'CLOCK

this morning Manager Howard was found working away manfully but soon after closed the press reports. He has his cot in the office and said he would take a nap about 5 o'clock. He predicted that to-morrow would see a marked change in the situation. All the main offices were tolerably well supplied with men and would be reinforced to-morrow. A number of private dispatches were received and forwarded last evening. The office does about $75,000 business a year, of which, perhaps, three-fourths is private and commercial and the balance press. Manager Howard is a clever, big-hearted fellow, and a clever business man and the boys have no ill-will against him, and they recognize that he consults his own interest by remaining and has no excuse for joining the strike.

THE STRIKE AT OTHER POINTS.

At New York.

NEW YORK, July 19.—A survey of the field at 1 o'clock revealed some striking changes in the state of affairs. An unusual number of people blocked the entrances to the building. This crowd was composed of curiosity-seekers, strikers, business men and messenger boys in about equal numbers. There was no one for the policemen who had been summoned, the men that left being perfectly good tempered and evincing no disposition to interfere with those who remained, or to make trouble of any sort. Many of the operators went to the headquarters on Courtland street, and it being a fine day many went off to the seacoast. It was a common expression that they would take their summer vacation in the Catskills. In the general office on the third floor nobody was to be seen save the messengers and one or two clerks. The reason was learned during the visit to the operating-room. There were found Jay Gould, Gen. Eckert, General-Superintendent Tinker, Assistant General-Manager Bates, and others of the general office. The officers were making a tour of the room and of the gold and stock departments. They gave valuable aid and advice, and expressed themselves much pleased that the situation was no worse. As one of the officers remarked, "It looked an hour ago as if a sleet-storm had struck the wires, but now it seems to be entirely a rain-storm." An actual count of the operatives showed 156 at work. Of these, quite a number were girls and some were employes who had not for some time served at the wires. A few inquiries addressed to those who remained elicited the fact that many had been in the last strike, and did not care to hazard their chances in another one. They were for the most part the older grade of operators. The messenger boys and girls remained, and were flitting about as usual, none having left. A large majority of the Wheatstone operators remained. Out of 110 ladies employed, Manager Desly estimated that about twenty had left their places. The night force consists of from eighty to 100 operators, and it is expected by the managers that not less than forty will appear for duty tonight. One of the officers of the company, who has most feared the results of the strike, said: "We shall have a hard time, but we shall get through. So far it is much better than I anticipated."

A general order has been issued from the Western Union office, stating that all business will be accepted, subject to delay.

At Washington.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—At 1 o'clock p.m. ten men of the Western Union Company's day force in the Washington office had stopped work. Nine were yet in the office, but Manager Whitney was not sure all would remain. He hoped they would. Nearly all the members of the night force are congregated on the sidewalk, at or near the office. The members of the Brotherhood connected with the company are out as well as those of the Rapid Company. An active officer of the Brotherhood is authority for the statement that no strike is to be approbated from operators working wires leased by corporations, newspapers or private individuals where such operators are employed and paid by lessees, unless an attempt is made by the Western Union Company to utilize these operators, in handling matter connected with the business of such private firms. An authoritative statement from the strikers, presenting the case from their standpoint, is premeditated, and will probably be given out this afternoon. Manager Whitney says he has a sufficient force to handle all business offering thus far, and is confident of being able to continue to handle it. It is rumored here that the report that Gen. Grant had dropped dead on the street in New York was the signal agreed on to communicate to operators to strike, it being understood that the public at large, as well as operators, might be relied upon to spread that story rapidly.

At Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, July 19.—At the main office of the Western Union Company eleven of the day force left. It is not yet known how many have left the branch offices. At 1:30 o'clock p.m. there were twelve operators at work in the main office. The superintendent is of the opinion that he can call in a sufficient number, probably twenty-eight in all, to handle messages coming in.

In the Baltimore and Ohio office the operators are at work, and their lines are kept open. At all points along the Baltimore and Ohio the operators are receiving railroad matter, but refusing all commercial business.

When the strike took place in the Corn and Flour Exchange business was immediately suspended, and as the men walked from the instruments of the Western Union Company and Baltimore and Ohio offices there was an open manifestation of sympathy from the members of the Exchange.

From the American Rapid nine left, leaving a few female operators.

At St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, July 19.—Fifty-four of the seventy-five operators of the day force on duty quit the telegraph office and left their instruments promptly at 12 o'clock, New York time. They quietly left the building and marched in procession to the hall which they will make their headquarters during the strike. There was no special manifestation of feeling on the part of the operators as they filed out of the office, but several of the older employes of the company evidently left with much regret. Of the number who abandoned their posts, about one half were women and girls. Those who did not join the strikers quietly remained at their instruments, and in ten minutes the flurry was over and the office was again ready for business. The force now in the office numbers about fifty, and business is moving with reasonable celerity to all the chief trade centers of the country, excepting New Orleans, which has not yet been heard from. Fully sixty-five operators can be mustered here for work, and this office may be regarded as well manned and able to transact all business offered.

At Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 19.—Promptly on receiving the signal, "Gen. Grant dropped dead," two thirds of the operators in the Western Union office left their desks. There are now eighteen first-class operators on duty, and the ranks are filling up rapidly. At the large offices in the State outside about half the force left their desks, Logansport, Lafayette and Richmond being the exceptions, at which point the full force remained. The telegraph officers express the opinion that they can weather the storm and fill the strikers' places fully in a short time.

At Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, July 19.—The telegraphers' strike was inaugurated at 11:40 o'clock this morning. At that hour, at a given signal, every member of the Brotherhood quit work, and coming out of the several offices formed a procession and marched to headquarters, where a meeting was held. A canvass of the offices a few minutes later found fifteen men at work in the Western Union office, three in the Baltimore and Ohio, one in the American Rapid, and none in the Mutual Union. The number of men who came out is as follows: Western Union, sixty-seven; American Rapid, sixteen; Baltimore and Ohio, seven; Mutual Union, four. The Western Union are receiving business as usual, and Manager Lloyd says beyond delay there will be no interruption. He claims within the next twenty-four hours the force will be increased materially. The Baltimore and Ohio are also receiving. The Mutual Union and American Rapid are refusing everything, including United Press matter. The strike created great excitement, and the street in front of the telegraph offices was thronged all day.

At Boston.

BOSTON, July 19.—The working force of the Western Union Telegraph office in this city now consists of about thirty operators, comprising officials, clerks and office boys who have been pressed into service, and two operators who did not join the strikers. Four wires are in operation between here and New York, and some business is being done over the other New England wires.

At Providence, R. I.

PROVIDENCE, July 19.—Every man of the Providence Western Union office is at his post, and will remain there. Business is being forwarded to all offices, excepting the larger cities, with the usual promptness. The usual commercial news for the Board of Trade was received. Communication is had with all offices, but business is necessarily somewhat suspended.

At New Haven, Conn.

NEW HAVEN, July 19.—Three of the best operators of the Western Union Telegraph Company struck at noon, but by closing the branches in the city the main office has sufficient operators for ordinary business. All the Rapid Company's operators are at work, not belonging to the Brotherhood, but are instructed to refuse all messages for New York.

At Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, July 19.—The telegraph operators here all struck at 12 o'clock, New York time. The Baltimore and Ohio office was deserted; of over thirty in the Western Union, four remained, but five additional have already been secured and more will come this afternoon. The Western Union say that they will transact all necessary business.

At Kansas City.

KANSAS CITY, July 19.—At a signal given at 11 o'clock in the Western Union office thirty-one operators of the day force quit work. Twenty remained, of whom nine are women. Six of the night men reported for duty duty, and four extra men were also obtained.

At Toledo.

TOLEDO, July 19.—The telegraphers' strike involves all but six of the Western Union operating force here. The men retired from the office simultaneously with those at other points and without demonstrations. Their places were partly supplied with but little delay, and business has been kept moving without serious interruption. The railroad offices are not affected.

At Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, July 19.—The telegraph office was not entirely depleted, and the small force, which has been since increased by a call upon some members of the night force, is now at work. Superintendent Zrublen stated that the office is now able to transact business fairly well if there is a force of proportionate size at other places.

At Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, July 19.—The Western Union is steadily filling the vacancies at the operating tables, accepting all business as presented, and expects to be in usual working order within twenty-four hours. The American Rapid office is closed to business. The Mutual Union force is not affected.

At Augusta, Ga.

AUGUSTA, July 19.—Fourteen of the Western Union operators struck to-day at noon, including two clerks. Five available men are at the key. The branch operators uptown, at the Planters' Hotel, have also gone out. All quiet and orderly.

At Detroit.

DETROIT, July 19.—A majority of the telegraph operators in the Western Union office in this city at 11:30 o'clock this morning quietly left their desk. A small force remained, which is disposing of business in the best manner possible under the circumstances.

At Worcester, Mass.

WORCESTER, July 19.—The men in the Western Union office, with a single exception, struck. All the men in the Rapid office struck.

At Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, July 19.—About sixty operators struck here, leaving Manager Weller and his four chiefs at the wires. All quiet.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The Cholera in Egypt—Deaths at Cairo and Damietta.

ALEXANDRIA, July 19.—The number of deaths at Cairo yesterday from cholera, 68; also during the same time there were 21 deaths from chol ra at Damietta, 32 at Mansurah, 24 at Samanoud, 30 at Ghizeh and 22 at Shirbin.

RUMORS OF CHOLERA IN AUSTRIA.

LONDON, July 19.—It is rumored that a case of cholera has appeared in Trieste, Austria. There is much doubt, however, expressed as to the truth of the story.

CEASED AT PORT SAID.

PORT SAID, July 19.—The cholera has ceased at this place.

ENGLAND.

WEEKLY BANK STATEMENT.

LONDON, July 19.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows a decrease in bullion of £87,000. Proportion of bank reserve to liabilities, 41 7-16 per cent. Amount of bullion gone into bank on balance to-day, £17,000.

BRADLAUGH'S LAST MOVE.

The Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Commons to-day reported to that body that Bradlaugh had brought an injunction against him to restrain him from preventing Bradlaugh from entering the House.

WANTS A HAND IN IT.

The government states that the Sultan of Turkey claims the right to sanction any change in the character of the Suez canal.

INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHT.

A committee of the International Literary Association has prepared the draft of an International Copyright Convention for conference in Berne in September.

FRANCE.

WEEKLY BANK STATEMENT.

PARIS, July 19.—The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows a decrease of 145,000 francs in gold, and 2,275,000 francs in silver.

WASHINGTON.

Argument in Ex-Senator Kellogg's Case Postponed Until Monday.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—Argument in the case of Ex-Senator Kellogg, on the motion to quash the indictment, was postponed until Monday.

THE HILL INQUIRY.

THE SUPERVISING ARCHITECT ON THE STAND—HIS BAD MEMORY.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—Supervising Architect Hill was examined this morning. He could not remember the name of any person except Dimon, of whom he had purchased safes. Other dealers, however, furnished safes, although he could not remember the names.

Beminton, a safe-maker at Philadelphia, testified that Damon's rates were much below the market prices, and less than his company could build them for at a profit. He had a contract with the Treasury Department for supplying safes, entered about a month ago; he had also an order for safes, given without advertisement, about ten days ago.

A Million-Dollar Fire.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., July 19.—A fire occurred among the shipping here to-day, destroying property to the extent of $1,000,000.

Lost Six Legs.

MILWAUKEE, July 19.—The son of a farmer living near this city lost his leg while hiding in the grass to surprise his father, who was driving a mower.

Hudson's Centennial.

HUDSON, N. Y., July 19.—To-day this city is observing the centennial of its first settlement, July 19, 1783.

MISSISSIPPI Diarrhea Cordial never fails to cure.

THE STOLEN LEDGER

New Complications Arising in the Polk Case—Swain Makes a Clean Breast of His

Theft of the Ledger, and Testifies That the Ex-Treasurer Paid Him to Do It.

Special to the Appeal.]

NASHVILLE, July 19.—The case of Ex-State Treasurer Polk is growing still more complicated. In an interview with Rolando Swain he stated that he had made a clean breast of his connection with the whole matter to Attorney-General Washington, Capt. Dodd and Treasurer Thomas. In the interview with these gentlemen Swain said that he was in Lebanon with his family last Monday or Tuesday when a gentleman of this city called for him and said Col. Polk desired to see him, and that they came in a buggy to the city, arriving about 2 o'clock in the morning. Later in the day he called on Col. Polk, when that gentleman told him he wanted the bank ledger, which was in the Treasurer's office. Swain agreed, and says he did get it and took it to Col. Polk's residence where he turned it over to that gentleman. The day after the book was given Polk some one gave him $175, but the name of the party who gave him the money, or the one who went to Lebanon for him, Swain refuses to disclose, saying they have no connection with the matter whatever. He never saw the book after giving it to Polk, and knows nothing of its subsequent return to Judge Wright's office. Yesterday, after Swain left the magistrate's office, he was taken to the Criminal Court-room and there held another consultation with Mr. Washington. He subsequently went with Officer Hanifin for an airing. He went to the bank and got some money with which he purchased a suit of clothes. He was returned to jail at 7 o'clock last night. This morning Swain was much surprised that Mr. Washington and Mr. Thomas did not come to the magistrate's office and order his dismissal, saying Mr. Thomas did not wish to prosecute him, and he says that from a conversation he understood he would be released this morning.

IN THE CRIMINAL COURT

Swain test