THE RICHMOND DISPATCH.

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PERIER PRESIDENT.

The New Chief Executive of the French Republic.

CHOSEN ON FIRST BALLOT.

His Vote 451 in a Total Poll of 851.

HE IS MUCH MOVED.

Almost Overcome When the Announcement of His Election Is Made—The People Satisfied.

PARIS, June 27.—The national Congress met to elect a President of the Republic for the full term of seven years was called to order in the palace of Versailles by M. Challemel-Lacour at 2:30 to-day. At least five minutes after the formal call to order silence was sufficient quiet to enable the presiding officer to be heard. Finally the assembly became orderly and M. Challemel-Lacour announced the death of M. Carnot, and declared the session open for the purpose of choosing his successor. Scarcely had the President ceased speaking when M. Millerand, Socialist, sprang to his feet and cried: "I demand suppression of the salary of the republic."

A tumultuous scene ensued, the uproar was so great that the President could not make himself heard. The Socialists seemed to be the stronger-lunged and their "Vive revolution" could be heard outside the hall. M. De Baudry d'Asson wanted to propose a revision of the constitution, but was quickly silenced by the President.

Ballots were then cast for a ballot, the voting being to see which letter the balloting should begin with. The letter L was drawn, and the name of M. Labarthe, Republican, was the first called. In accordance with custom, M. Labarthe mounted the rostrum, and being recognized by the scrutinator, placed his ticket in an urn which serves as a ballot-box, and returned to his seat. Senators and Deputies whose names were subsequently called went through the same way, and the voting proceeded slowly in this way.

When the name of M. Fabriot, Socialist, was called, he exclaimed: "I shall not vote because I believe another Presidency is the republic."

Casimir-Perier arrived at the Palace of Versailles at 3:20 P. M. Neither he nor Dupuy voted.

During the calling of the roll was finished there was a counter-call for absentees, occupied a few minutes, and during the counting of the vote began. At 3:45 it was generally believed that Casimir-Perier had received about 450 votes, which was sufficient to elect him, and on the strength of this belief many senators and senators hastened to congratulate him.

THE VOTE.

The total vote cast for President was 851, of which 6 were cancelled because of irregularities, leaving 845 valid votes. Of these 451 were cast for Casimir-Perier, 149 for Brisson, 39 for Dupuy, 33 for Gen. Février, and 27 for Arago, and 18 scattering.

Even before the result of the vote was announced MM. Defeanie and Mesdin were ready to deposit in the ballot-box a bill for a revision of the Constitution. The President, Challemel-Lacour, refused to permit the papers to be put in the box on the ground that the act might be unconstitutional. The business before the national congress being finished, the President declared the body adjourned sine die.

As the members were filing out of the chamber there were a few cries here and there of "Vive sociale revolution."

The result was announced to the Senators and Deputies at 4:15 P. M. At 3:45 P. M. the crowd in the hall sat patiently awaiting the announcement of the ballot and the announcement of the vote. The Socialists finally became wearied and varied the monotony by shouting "Vive revolution!" The impatience of the members and spectators was becoming almost beyond endurance when Challemel-Lacour, who had left the chair, entered by the centre aisle, resuming his place, called upon the members to stand up. This was a signal for the Socialists and members of the Left to renew their shouts, which they did by declaring that they would remain seated. The members of the Centre stood up, whereupon the Socialists hissed them and cried: "Lackeys! lackeys!" There was more than the members of the Centre could stand, and they took their seats. The announcement of Casimir-Perier's victory elicited ringing cheers.

M. Dupuy was present when the result of the balloting was read. In the courtyard of the Palace a landau, drawn by four horses, with four artillerymen as postilions, was waiting to convey the new President to Paris. M. Challemel-Lacour had gone into the President's chamber to announce to Casimir-Perier the fact that he had been elected President of the Republic. When the President of the Senate informed Casimir-Perier that he had been proclaimed President of the republic, the latter's emotion almost overcame him. The landau, which was to convey him to Paris, and the squadron of mounted cuirassiers which were to escort him, were ordered to wait until the newly-elected President had rested sufficiently to recover his calmness.

The satisfaction at the result of the election is general, and everything is tranquil.

Casimir-Perier, President of the French Republic, left Versailles for Paris at 5:30 o'clock this afternoon. Premier Dupuy accompanied him.

Following the new President and Premier in the carriage were the military companions of the Senate and Chamber. In a landau behind the President's carriage were Ministers Leygues and Poincaré. The President and his party were escorted by a troop of mounted lancers. As the President was about to drive off some one in the crowd threw a bouquet fitted with the American colors into the carriage. The President took his departure from Versailles amid the rattle of drums, and the bows, smiles, and cheers of the crowd, who shouted "Vive le President," "Vive Casimir-Perier," until the party were out of sight.

The recount of the ballots left Casimir-Perier's vote unchanged. The votes of the other candidates, according to the recount, were as follows: Brisson, 136; Dupuy, 30; Février, 33; Arago, 22. The votes were scattering.

After Challemel-Lacour had read the form investing Casimir-Perier with the powers of the presidency, he made an official little speech, and then, turning to the new President, embraced him warmly. Casimir-Perier wept. He had not mastered his emotion when a deputation of journalists was admitted to congratulate him, but he managed to thank them warmly, adding: "Gentlemen, I belong to you. Discuss me, but never forget France and the republic while doing so."

SOCIALISTIC.

The Socialist demonstration after the decisive vote revealed such bitterness and desperation as even the most extreme have rarely displayed before. The moment the new President was proclaimed, Joseph Michelin shouted: "That is the vote of the shareholders' meeting. Shame upon you!" Aime Lavy howled, "Down with such action! The figures show that the reactionary ring has triumphed." Michelin paced the aisles, waving both arms, and protested in ear-piercing tones against the "action of this so-called sovereign assembly, which refused to allow the consideration of a bill for the suppression of the presidency."

Avez de Jeante, and Clovis Hugues behaved as if bereft of their senses. They gesticulated, ran from deputy to deputy, and shouted their approval of Michelin's declarations. They became orderly only from sheer physical exhaustion. As the cries from the rostrum for closure grew louder, Avez rallied himself to this declaration: "I desire to declare that you have triumphed here by means of a reactionary coalition, but the republic will triumph in the name of labor and the people."

Michelin mounted the rostrum to utter his final denunciation. "You are usurpers," he cried. "You try to impose your will upon the people. You wish to be the masters, but the people are the real sovereign in France, and they will remind you of their power."

The altercations did not end with the proceedings of the assembly, for the officers had hardly left their seats before M. Pelletan, editor of La Justice and Radical deputy, fell foul of Armon Schrameck, Chief Secretary of the Prefect of Police. Schrameck assumed a threatening attitude, but he was held at bay by Pelletan's friends, and eventually, at their request, was ejected from the palace by the ushers.

Troops had been massed at the St. Lazare station to receive the new President and escort him from the train to the foreign office. When it was learned that he would return in a carriage, they were marched out to Sevres to meet him. The appearance of the city was the same as usual after the news of the election arrived, except for a slight crowding of the boulevards and the streets along the President's route, via Sevres, the Bois de Boulogne, the Arc de Triomphe, and the Champs Elysee. The people saluted Casimir-Perier with cheers and the waving of hats and handkerchiefs. As the President approached the Foreign Office on the Quai d'Orsay the officers removed for the time the crape from their swords. The tri-color was hoisted over the building, and a band played the "Marseillaise."

The reception at the foreign office was very brief. After it the President returned to his apartments in the Chamber of deputies. He will preside at the Cabinet meeting to be held at 8:30 to-morrow morning, and will receive from Premier Dupuy before noon the formal announcement of the Cabinet's resignation.

Mme. Casimir-Perier learned of her husband's success at about 4 o'clock, a few minutes before the counting of the ballots was completed. As soon as the result became generally known, she received congratulatory calls from many friends, among them the Baron and Baroness Edmond de Rothschild. Her 14-year-old daughter, Germanie, was surrounded in the courtyard by family friends as she started for a walk with her governess, and received congratulations there for fully half an hour.

Trial of Santo.

LYONS, June 27.—The trial of Santo, the assassin of President Carnot, has been fixed for July 23d.

Marseilles Quiet.

MARSEILLES, June 27.—Everything is quiet here. An anti-Italian demonstration last night was promptly suppressed, and no further trouble is probable.

CASIMIR-PERIER'S CAREER.

His Family Has Furnished Three Generations of Statesmen.

M. Jean Casimir-Perier belongs to a family which, like that of M. Carnot, has furnished three generations of statesmen, and which, again like that of M. Carnot, springs from a good, middle-class stock. His ancestors made a competency in business at Mens, a small town in Dauphine. His grandfather, the first Casimir, was born at Grenoble, and, with his brothers, Paul, Scipio, and Augustin, established a bank in Paris in 1802. Augustin Perier was a deputy under the restoration, and in 1831 was made a life peer. Another brother, Camille, was auditor of the Councillor of State in 1818; was also a deputy from 1828 to 1837, and was then made a life peer. Casimir was Prime Minister in 1831, and it is said of him that he was the only Premier who kept Louis Philippe faithful to the maxim of the revolution of 1830—"The King reigns, but does not govern." He died in 1832 of cholera, contracted by him while visiting the victims of the epidemic. His son, Casimir, the second, who incorporated his Christian name with his surname, was at first a diplomatist, was a deputy from 1846 to 1851, was excluded from public life under the empire, was Minister of the Interior under Thiers in 1871-72, was elected a life senator in 1875, and died in 1877. His brother, M. Charles Perier, a shipowner at Havre, was a deputy from 1869 to 1881, and since 1891 has been a senator.

The third in line was born in Paris on November 8, 1847, and signalized his early years by brilliancy in literature and historical studies. When the Franco-Prussian war broke out he entered the Garde Mobile at Aube, and was with his company during the siege, winning a special notice and the Cross of the Legion of Honor by his bravery.

From October, 1871, till February, 1872, he was private secretary of his father, the Minister of the Interior, who, in order to assist his son in public life, resigned his position as General Councillor of Aube. In July, 1874, young Casimir was elected without opposition to the Chamber of Deputies by the arrondissement of Nogent-sur-Seine.

He put himself on record at the two reunions of the left centre and of the Republican left, and was one of the 363 who, after the act of May 16, 1877, refused a vote of confidence to the Broglie ministry. He was re-elected, and in the Republican Cabinet formed on December 14, 1877, he took the post of Under-Secretary of State in the Department of Public Worship and Fine Arts, of which M. Barloux was chief. He held this position until Dufaure's withdrawal, on January 31, 1879. Three months later he left the left centre and joined the Republican left.

RESIGNATION AS DEPUTY.

In February, 1883, he created surprise by suddenly resigning his seat as a deputy on the ground that circumstances had precluded him from reconciling his family duties with the conduct dictated by his republican conviction. This was the course he took at the time of the passage of the bill authorizing the expulsion of the Orleans princes. In the following month, however, he returned to the Chamber, being elected for Nogent-sur-Seine as a candidate of the left centre, his defeated opponent being a Radical.

In november of the same year he was appointed Under-Secretary for War, an office which was created especially for him. This position he resigned early in January, 1885, when General Campenon withdrew from the ministry of war in consequence of the cabinet disagreement over the Tonquin affair.

For several years thereafter M. Casimir-Perier kept in the background, with the eye of France fixed upon him as a man who was likely to come to the front at any moment. When the Panama scandal began its developments two years ago his opportunity seemed to have arrived, and on the downfall of the Loubet Cabinet, in December, President Carnot turned to him to form a ministry. He failed in the task, as did several others at that critical period, owing to his determination to include representatives of all the republican factions in his government and his inability to obtain the support of the advanced left.

When M. Ribot finally got a cabinet together it included M. Rouvier as Minister of Finance. Within a week, however, Rouvier was driven from the Cabinet in disgrace by the Panama disclosures, and the vacant ministry of finance was tendered to M. Casimir-Perier. He declined the place, bided his time for a few weeks, and on January 10, 1893, was elected President of the Chamber of Deputies, succeeding M. Floquet, whose connection with the Panama matter compelled his withdrawal. At a preliminary Republican caucus M. Floquet received only 13 votes to 17 for M. Bisson and 93 for M. Casimir-Perier. On the assembling of the newly-elected Chamber of Deputies, November 14th last, the latter was again elected President of that body, receiving 286 votes, chiefly from the Moderates, to 195 Radical and Socialist votes for M. Brisson.

Then later in the same month came another Cabinet crisis. The moderate and the radical Republicans had both been strengthened, and the Monarchists almost extinguished at the general elections held in August. There was a contest between the Radicals and the Moderates for supremacy. Premier Dupuy refused to make any concessions to the Radicals, and was defeated in the Chamber of Deputies on a vote of confidence. President Carnot turned in vain to M. Raynal and M. Spuller, and then, on November 20th, M. Casimir-Perier consented to make the attempt to get together a ministry, in which he succeeded on December 2d.

COMPACT WITH CARNOT.

Before he consented to take the office, according to the generally-accepted report, President Carnot promised not to be a candidate for a second presidential term, and, further, to forward M. Casimir-Perier's candidacy as much as he could. The latter's policy as Premier, as announced to the chambers, was a moderate one, the ministerial declaration stating that the country had shown by the elections its aversion both to reaction and Socialism. M. Casimir-Perier, however, had accepted the premiership reluctantly, and was quite willing to lay down its burdens at the first opportunity. He passed through many boisterous scenes in the Chamber of Deputies, on every occasion receiving a substantial and, at times, an overwhelming majority.

On the 22d of May, finally, he "rode for a fall," as it was generally said of him, and his demand for the order of the day was defeated by a vote of 265 to 205. The crisis arose in connection with the miners' eight-hour bill and the government's advice to the railway companies to refuse their employees permission to attend Congress, coupled with the promise to withhold from the employees of the State railways facilities for doing so. Some spectators say that M. Casimir-Perier clapped his hands for joy when the vote against the government was announced. Whether he did or did not, it is certain that he welcomed the defeat. Had he gone to the rostrum and spoke a few words when he demanded the order of the day pure and simple the crisis would doubtless have been averted. But he was, apparently, convinced that the combined efforts of his enemies to upset his candidacy for the presidency had recently been covertly abetted by President Carnot, who thus, if the surmise be correct, had broken the compact entered into when Casimir-Perier accepted the premiership. On retiring from office he was succeeded by M. Dupuy, and took the latter's place as President of the Chamber of Deputies, which he now holds.

The integrity of M. Casimir-Perier is unquestioned, and there is no Republican in France who has a firmer hold on the conservatives. On economic questions he is a protectionist, and an advocate of the Meline tariff. The winter he spent during the siege of Paris as a militiaman in active service gave him a soldierly air that he still retains. His hair is fair and his mustache is dark, adding to the lively French soldierlike expression of his countenance. He was given the Cross of the Legion of Honor for the gallantry he showed under fire. He is a picture-fancier, and has a valuable collection of paintings. He enjoys living an honorable life because nature endowed him with a gallant spirit, and his education was given in a good school. He is one of those whose word is as good as his bond. He acts with decision, and when he nails his colors to any mast he will stay to defend them.

CAROLINA POLITICAL GRIND.

The Same Old Circus—No Bloodshed, No Dog-Fights Yesterday.

CHARLESTON, S. C., June 27.—The political grind goes on. It is the same old circus, with the same old chorus, with the same old bald-headed jokes, the same grand and lofty tumbling, and the worst of it is that the last exhibition will not be given until the 8th of August. To-day's performance was given at Bennettsville, Marlboro county. All the speakers were present, and the whole programme was carried out. The candidates for State offices spoke first, the tail of the procession being brought up by Senator Butler and Governor Tillman. Neither of them indulged in much violent talk. Butler appealed to his record. Speaking on national issues he said that he had done better for free silver before the reform party or the Alliance were heard of. They were all now getting on his platform, and he was ready to welcome them. He wanted to predict that the next great struggle would be on this line. It would settle which was to rule, the masses or the money power.

The last few years had witnessed a remarkable political spectacle in this country. In 1884 the Democrats had elected Cleveland President. At the end of his term he had gotten his party in such a fix that the Republicans elected their ticket easily. They, in their turn, elected Harrison. When his term was up he had wound his party up so that the Democrats swept the country. What did they do? They went straight and re-elected Cleveland. He was directly opposed to them on the money question, and they knew it; still they elected him. It was a remarkable occurrence. He did not believe Cleveland was dishonest. The President was governed by his New York environments.

If he (Butler) had anything to do with the Democratic party in the future he intended to read the riot act. Cleveland, Hill, and the rest of them were tarred with the same stick. He now had his mind on a Western man whom he considered the right man to lead the party. As for talking about a coalition between the South and West, that was what many of them had been working for for years. It was one thing to talk, another to act. In these schemes it must not be forgotten that the West was in favor of pensions, and that that system was one of the heaviest burdens the South had to bear.

There was nothing new, nothing strong, and but little that was picturesque in what Governor Tillman said. He was frequently applauded.

No bloodshed; no dog-fights to-day.

COST OF COXEYISM.

Disturbances in Fourteen States and Two Territories.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—Attorney-General Olney has asked for an additional appropriation of $50,000 for United States marshals. So far the Coxey army disturbances have cost the Department of Justice more than $82,000. The disturbances that have given rise to unusual expenditures, the Attorney-General says, in concluding, have been in fourteen States and two Territories—namely, Montana, Washington, Minnesota, Idaho, Kansas, Wyoming, Nebraska, California, Alabama, Illinois, Ohio, Colorado, Oregon, North Dakota, and Utah and the Indian Territory.

All Quiet in Corea.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—Secretary Herbert has received a cablegram from Admiral Skerrett informing him that all is quiet in Corea. No reference is made to the threatening attitude of China and Japan, and it is presumed from the dispatch that the Admiral considers the presence of the Baltimore at Chemulpo no longer necessary. The vessel will, however, be held there for a few weeks at least for fear there may be another outbreak among the revolutionists.

A Crank Who Stands High.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—Naval-Cadet-Engineer Robert K. Crank, who has just completed his six-year's course, standing second in his class at Annapolis, has failed to pass the physical examination on account of a slight deafness in one ear. His record is otherwise so high, however, as shown by the cruises he has had on the Baltimore and New York, that Secretary Herbert will make an exception in his case and continue him in the service.

Naval Appropriations.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—The Senate Naval Affairs Committee to-day reported favorably amendments to the naval appropriation bill providing for an assistant paymaster-general in the navy; appropriating $20,000 for the purchase of the Ourdan & Kolb letter-engraving machine, and placing the execution of civil-engineering works under the supervision of the corps of civil engineers of the navy.

Range Lights Discontinued.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—The Light-House Board of Visitors meet on or about July 31, 1894. Oak Island range lights, on the south side of the easterly end of Oak Island, south Cape Fear river, North Carolina, will be discontinued, as they have ceased to be useful as aids for crossing the bar.

Southern R'way and S. S. Ass'n.

CHATTANOOGA, June 27.—On account of the closing of the Four Seasons Hotel at Harrowgate, Tenn., the Executive Committee of the Southern Railway and Steamship Association will meet at Lookout Inn instead of there. The date of the meeting remains July 17th. This meeting will attempt to adjust the freight war, and will also decide the fate of the southern association itself. It will, in many respects, be the most important meeting held in the South for years. The managers of Lookout Inn expect over a hundred railroad men to be present from all parts of the South.

Cotton-Goods Trade.

MANCHESTER, ENG., June 27.—The Guardian, in its commercial article, says: There has been little change in the demand during the week. The offerings have been mostly impracticable, though often the prices offered were only a fraction below those which manufacturers would accept. The tendency is towards reduced production. Printing cloths are in abundant supply, consumers buying only what they absolutely require. The orders obtainable for bleaching shirtings are very poor. Eastern fabrics are in limited demand. Yarns are slow.

THE PULLMAN STRIKE

It Results in a Pretty Complete Tie-Up at Chicago.

IT IS EXTENDING RAPIDLY.

It Reaches California and is Effective There—Knights of Labor Aid Given the Movement.

CHICAGO, June 27.—As a result of the first day of the boycott of the Pullman Palace-Car Company by the American Railway Union there are over 5,000 employees of the different roads out of Chicago now on strike. The attempt to run Pullman-cars has resulted in the tying up of the yards of fifteen railways centering here. Of these the Illinois Central, Wisconsin Central, Chicago and Great Western, Baltimore and Ohio, Chicago and Northern Pacific, and the lines making up the Western Indiana system are tied up completely, the only trains run out being made up and manned by officers of the road. Late to-night the switchmen of the Panhandle and Northwestern yards also struck.

Strikes will be declared within the next two days on the Fort Wayne, the Panhandle, and other Pennsylvania lines, the Chicago and Northwestern, Chicago and Alton, and Santa Fe. The last-named was partially tied up to-day along the line on orders issued by the union officials, but the men in Chicago will not be ordered out until to-morrow.

At a conference between President Debs and Vice-President Howard, of the American Railway Union, and Grand-Master Sovereign, of the Knights of Labor, held this afternoon, the latter agreed to support the Pullman strikers in the boycott, and in accordance with the agreement issued a manifesto addressed to all orders of the Knights of Labor in the United States.

COMPLETE TIE UP.

CHICAGO, June 27.—The sensational feature of the strike to-day was the complete tying up of the roads running out of the Grand Central station, and which include the Wisconsin Central, Baltimore and Ohio, Chicago and Northern Pacific, and Chicago and Great Western. Each road has been left without a single employee in the yards, and although the Baltimore and Ohio succeeded in getting out its passenger trains, all of the work was done by officers of the company, who manned the switch engines and made up the trains.

The first victory gained by the strikers was at 6 o'clock this evening, when the Chicago and Great Western, after its through passenger train to St. Paul and Kansas City had been hooked into the depot, decided to conform to the wishes of the employees and cut off the two Pullman sleepers which are usually run. This road was tied up in its yards in five minutes, and without any notice whatsoever to the officials.

The mass-meetings held by the Illinois Central employees resulted in a guarantee being given to all train and engine men, as well as other employees on the line, that they would be protected and supported by the union, whether they became members or not. The only requirement was for co-operation. As soon as the guarantee was made, engineers, firemen, brakemen, and conductors consented to turn out whenever called upon. The same offer is extended to all classes of employees on other roads, and is likely to win over all of the men who have held off until some assurance of protection could be secured.

QUESTION OF RIOTING.

In replying to the charges of probable rioting on the part of the strikers, President Debs said to-day that no man under the control of the union would be permitted to interfere with the running of trains in any manner whatever, except by quitting work. If necessary, Mr. Debs said, he stood ready to guard any and all railroad property with his men.

About 8 o'clock to-night the officials of the union in charge of the strike sent out an order to the switchmen, switch-tenders, yardmen, and switch-engine crews of the Panhandle Line to quit work. The men walked out as they were notified, but all the trains scheduled to leave to-night got out on time before the committee had made the rounds. The union men say that no trains will be handled for that road to-morrow. The other lines entering the union station—the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul and the Chicago, Burlington and Quincey are not affected as yet.

At 9:30 to-night all the round-house men employed by the Wisconsin Central at Ogden avenue went out in connection with the Pullman boycott.

The delegates of the American Railway Union were at the Twenty-seventh-street car-shops for several hours, and when they left it was found that 215 men engaged in the tin-shops, and framing and passenger and freight-repair shops had been induced to strike. At Randolph street and the Central station the passenger-switching crews refused to handle the trains after the dinner hour.

PERISHABLE FREIGHT DELAYED.

At 3:30 P. M. a crowd of fifty switchmen visited the Fordham yard and uncoupled an engine. They compelled the engineer at the point of a revolver to take it back to the round-house, and notified Assistant-Agent O'Leary and the yard-master that they would work no longer. This action necessitated the leaving of fourteen cars of perishable freight side-tracked.

All the switchmen and switch-tenders employed by the Chicago and Western Indiana Railroad Company struck at 6 o'clock. The number of men employed in that capacity was seventy-five. All the railroads entering the depot except the Santa Fe use the terminal tracks of the Western Indiana, and the strike caused much confusion and temporary embarrassment regarding the starting of through trains on time. The roads affected are the Chicago and Eastern Illinois, the Wabash, Louisville, New Albany, and Chicago, and Chicago and Erie Express, and the Chicago and Grand Trunk.

Much concern was felt for the prompt departure and safe passage of the solid vestibuled excursion train of ten Pullman sleepers on the Grand Trunk road, carrying the members of the National Editorial Association, their wives, daughters, and others, to the annual gathering at Asbury Park, N. J. The cars were well filled with men and women, who were considerably anxious as to their safety, and the sight of blue-coats and strikers just outside the depot at the Taylor-street crossing did not reassure them. The train was due to leave at 6, but it was held for fifteen minutes, and as soon as the locomotive backed down, the switch was turned by a new man, just hired, and, amid cheers and smiles and waving of handkerchiefs and hats, the big train drew out of the depot on its journey eastward.

A TOWN CAPTURED.

At midnight the town of Hammond, Ind., just across the State line, is in the hands of a mob of several hundred people in sympathy with the strikers. The Nickel Plate passenger train, leaving here at 8:20, was delayed two hours by the crowd. The Monon passenger train that left here at 8:20 this evening was also stopped, and is still there, surrounded by the crowd, who have detached two Pullman sleepers from the train and refuse to allow them to be put back. No call for police has been received at any of the southern suburbs, and it is likely the train will stay there all night.

The passenger trains on the Erie for New York and Boston were delayed more than an hour at the Polk street station, the trains finally being made up by railroad officials.

It was decided by the American Railway Union officers late to-night to call out the Chicago and Northwestern yard-employees, and a committee was at once sent to notify the men. The Northwestern officials had anticipated such a move, and had their tracks patrolled by special officers. The committee succeeded in getting out one crew, and started for the main yards of the company, at Western avenue. Superintendent Stewart, with a squad of special officers, followed immediately, and will try to keep the strikers off th company's property. A clash is feared.

President Debs has received a letter from Grand-Master Barret, of the Switchmen's Association, declining to ask the members of that organization to refuse to switch Pullman cars. He says the switchmen have agreements with their employers, and as they have no grievance, they cannot violate their obligation.

Crowds of strikers and their sympathizers gathered about the Illinois Central suburban stations to-night. Many were armed, and the talk was so threatening that the suburban train service was abandoned after dark. Thousands of people had to go home in carriages or patronize the cable-cars.

A crowd of strikers and sympathizers stopped an Illinois Central freight-train carrying thirteen cars of fruit at Fordham at 9 o'clock to-night, side-tracked the engine, and drew its fires. The conductor of the train was assaulted by the strikers, but was not seriously hurt. The train was still there at midnight.

The boycott has reached California, and is effective throughout so far as Pullman-cars are concerned.

HABITS OF PRESIDENTS.

The Tone of Life at the White House Differs With Its Various Occupants.

(Harper's Magazine.)

General Grant brought the camp into the White House.

Mr. Hayes had lived in Washington as a representative at a hotel or a boarding-house.

General Garfield had settled in the capital in a house of his own, and had enjoyed the kind of social life that may be had anywhere in this country, and that runs to literary clubs that are formed to facilitate the escape of unpublished manuscripts. To encourage talent and literary ambition was a great pleasure of the President, whose murder cut short the term that would have been marked by more geniality and agreeable talk than is usual at the White House.

Mr. Arthur brought city customs and manners with him. People who did not know him were greatly mistaken in him. There had been a good deal of refinement and elegance in Mr. Arthur's home, and its influence made the White House more of a social centre than it had been before or than it has been since.

Then came Mr. Harrison, who had passed six years in the Senate and a Washington boarding-house, and Mr. Cleveland, who went to the Capitol a bachelor, having lived most of his life in apartments in a Buffalo business block.

None of these men adopted the manners and customs of court life, with the exception of Mr. Arthur, who insisted that those with whom he came in contact should pay his office a respect something more than the formal decent respect of good manners. The rest knew nothing of the rules which Washington society had laid down for its own and their guidance, and which were as conflicting as the various interests that invented and frequently modified them. Moreover, they have seemed to care a good deal less. They or their wives or their secretaries studied up the necessary regulations that govern the intercourse between the head of the nation and the diplomatic representatives of foreign powers. And although Mr. Jefferson insisted on taking out to dinner what woman he would, regardless of her husband's rank, modern Presidents have done their best to observe the proprieties in this respect.

BEATEN TO DEATH.

A Woman's Assailant Lynched by Foreigners in Illinois.

SPRING VALLEY, ILL., June 27.—There was a sensation in Justice White's Court yesterday afternoon, followed by a mad rush on the part of about 300 enraged foreigners upon the prisoner, William Pinkerton, who was on trial for an assault on Anna Baroski, committed last Friday. Pinkerton made a leap out of an open window, but was soon overtaken and beaten to death by the mob. The rush occurred during the testimony of the girl, her description of the outrage committed by Pinkerton inciting her friends and neighbors to avenge the wrong. The Justice and lawyers made their escape soon after the trouble began, and Pinkerton was left to his fate.

Important New Factories.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., June 27.—Work was begun on two important new factories in Chattanooga to-day. The masons began laying the foundations of a cotton-cloth mill at Alton Park, which will be in operation in time for the fall crop, and the ground was surveyed for the pencil-factory of the Austrian firm of Hellmuth & Co. The Austrians have made all arrangements for the immediate erection of a $80,000 plant here, and they are now negotiating for the purchase of large tracts of cedar lands. They will prepare the cedar here and ship it to Austria for their mammoth pencil-works there. They will give steady employment to forty men.

Lynchings for Cause.

COLUMBUS, MISS., June 27.—On last Sunday, at Hudson, Ala., on the Georgia Pacific railroad, while nearly the whole population was at church, Ed. White (colored) entered the house of a respectable white woman, knocked her down, and criminally assaulted her. The negro was arrested, brought back, tried, made full confession, and on the way to jail was taken from the officers by a mob and hanged to a tree.

BROOK HAVEN, MISS., June 27.—George Linton (colored), who attempted to assault the wife of Farmer Johnson, in the lower part of the county, was taken from the officers by a mob of 400 men, and hanged to the limb of a tree.

Early Texas Cotton.

HOUSTON, TEX., June 27.—The first bale of cotton of this season's crop and the earliest bale ever raised in the United States, was sold to-day at the Cotton Exchange at auction, and was bought by Latham, Alexander & Co., of New York, for $235—nearly 35 cents a pound. The bale weighed 661 pounds, and came from Duval county. Reports from all the cotton-growing sections of Texas are of the most flattering nature. Cotton and corn never promised such an enormous yield.

Street Railway Receivered.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., June 27.—The St. Louis Trust Company to-day filed a bill in the United States Circuit Court asking that a receiver be appointed for the Chattanooga electric railway on account of the failure to meet mortgage bonds. It is the principal electric road of the city, and owns thirty-three miles of track besides two power-houses and forty cars. Its bonded indebtedness amounts to $1,200,000. W. T. Adams, the present superintendent of the road, was appointed temporary receiver.

Indictments Against Officials.

NEW ORLEANS, June 27.—The grand jury has found three indictments against John C. Bach, ex-member of the Board of Assessors, charged with having received $150 for reducing the assessment of Theurer & Becker, and one against Councilman Thomas Haley, of the Third Ward, charged with having received $500 from the Anheuser-Busch Brewing Company for the privilege of laying a railway switch into their cold-storage warehouse.

Succession to Gladstone.

EDINBURGH, June 27.—It was definitely announced at the meeting of the Edinburgh Liberal Association to-day that Mr. Gladstone will not return to Parliament from Midlothian or any other constituency after the ending of the present session. The association unanimously recommended Sir Thomas Gibson Carmichael as Mr. Gladstone's successor in the parliamentary seat for Midlothian.

Railway Shops to Reopen.

BALTIMORE, June 27.—The Mt. Clare shops of the Baltimore and Ohio Company, which were closed down about three weeks ago on account of the coal strike, will be opened again on Monday. All the departments will be put in operation.

New York Prohibitionists.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., June 27.—Francis E. Baldwin, of Elmira, was nominated for Governor by the Prohibition State Convention to-day.

Chicago Gas Trust.

CHICAGO, June 27.—Judge Windes has postponed his decision in the Gas-Trust matter until Friday morning.

The Wrong Passenger.

(Detroit Free Press.)

Burglar: Here, I want your money.

Victim: Too late, old man. My landlady got in ten hours ahead of you with a three-months' board bill. Go on, now, and don't disturb me.

WM. E. HINTON'S WILL

PROBATED, AND MESSRS. JOHN MANN AND RAN TUCKER EXECUTORS.

Estate Divided Between His Three Daughters and a Bequest to Bishop Keane—A Colored Church in Court.

PETERSBURG, VA., June 27.—(Special.)—The will of the late William E. Hinton, the banker, was admitted to probate in the Hustings Court to-day, Mr. John Mann, of this city, and Mr. Randolph Tucker, of Richmond, qualifying as executors on a bond of $175,000. Mr. Hinton's will is a very brief one. He gives to each of his three daughters—Mrs. Mary E. Thompson, of New Orleans; Mrs. Martha J. Dunn, of North Carolina, and Mrs. Margaret P. Tucker, of Richmond—$50,000, the amount in each case to be invested, and the income from the same to be paid to each during her life, and after her death to be paid per stirpes to her heirs. To Mrs. Margaret P. Tucker, of Richmond, is bequeathed the residence on Washington street, with all the personal effects in the same, valued at $8,000, which is included in her share of the estate. The residue of the estate is to be divided equally among the three daughters.

A CODICIL.

The date of this will was November 20, 1892. But a codicil was added of date of May 28, 1894, which reads as follows: "If I have not given to Bishop Keane, for the Catholic University at Washington, D. C., the sum of $1,000 in the name of my beloved wife, Ellen C. Hinton, then I direct that the same be paid in her name."

TRUSTEES WIN.

The colored Baptist church in Blandford was in court this afternoon by reason of differences of a serious nature existing between the trustees and some of the members. Counsel appeared on both sides, and the Court sustained the trustees, who were given charge of the property.

Mr. C. P. Eanes, who will take charge of the office of Commissioner of Revenue on the 1st of July, and Mr. M. J. Sheffield, who has been elected Lieutenant of Police, both resigned their seats in the Common Council last night.

Mr. C. A. Slaughter to-day qualified as City Treasurer for the next three years, twelve well-known gentlemen going on his bond.

Mr. B. L. Wells, living on St. Andrews street, found a baby in a basket on his porch early this morning. The parents are unknown.

Schooner Run Into and Damaged.

NORFOLK, VA., June 27.—(Special.)—The schooner Ocean Bird, of Laurel, Del., Captain H. B. Cordery, while lying at anchor in James river, one mile above Ferguson's Wharf, was run into about daylight on Monday by the schooner Thomas L. James, of Seaport, N. J., and both masts, bowsprit, and jibboom were carried away and sails and rigging damaged. The bulwarks on the port bow were smashed and the vessel burst open forward. She was hauled into shoal water, where she now lies.

First District Republican Convention.

SALUDA, VA., June 27.—(Special.)—The Republican committee met here to-day with a good attendance. Four or five members were present. It was agreed that a convention be called on the 14th August to meet in Urbana, Middlesex county, to nominate a Republican candidate for Congress for the First District.

The County Court adjourned to-day without transacting any business of importance.

THE ILLINOIS DEMOCRATS.

MacVeagh for Senator—Only Partial Endorsement of the Administration.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., June 27.—For United States Senator, Franklin MacVeagh; for State Superintendent of Public Instruction, Henry Raab; for State Treasurer, Bernard J. Claggett; for Trustees State University, Judiah Homer Smith, C. L. Pleasants, and T. C. Clendenin.

This was the ticket nominated by the Democratic convention to-day, and the party endorsed the National Administration only so far as its actions have coincided with the platform of the Chicago convention. This endorsement was the outcome of a bitter fight waged in the meeting of the Platform Committee by Congressman Fithian against the administration. The fight for a time threatened to result in a minority and a majority report. The struggle ended in a complete victory for Fithian, who made the committee yield to him everything he asked in the way of financial planks in the platform, before he and his followers would consent to the endorsement of the administration as it appears in the platforms. The administration Democrats were not strong enough to secure a Cleveland endorsement without trying a great deal to get it.

Mayor John P. Hopkins, of Chicago, and ex-Congressman B. T. Cable were the two men who ran the convention, and they carried their man for Governor to victory in spite of an exceedingly heavy country vote against him. Many of the delegates had not seen him at all, and his personal address removed all of the evil impressions which his enemies had strenuously circulated against him. There was no conflict whatever over the other offices, and all of the candidates were nominated by acclamation.

NICARAGUA CANAL BILL.

It Is Ordered Favorably Reported by the Commerce Committee.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—A favorable report was to-day ordered by the House Commerce Committee on the Nicaragua-canal bill. This conclusion was not reached, however, without considerable discussion, which developed the fact that Mr. Caruth, of Kentucky, is strongly opposed to the measure. On a motion made by Mr. Price, of Louisiana, to postpone consideration of the bill for the present, Mr. Wise, of Virginia, the chairman of the committee, voted in the affirmative with Mr. Price. Those who voted in opposition were Messrs. Storer, Randall, Mahon, Hepburn (Iowa), Brickner, Patterson, Fletcher, Mallory, and Fielder.

The bill was amended in several particulars, but these were mainly unimportant, except in the case of two amendments, which are designed further to protect the United States against loss.

PENNSYLVANIA DEMOCRACY.

William M. Singerly, of Philadelphia, Nominated for Governor.

HARRISBURG, PA., June 27.—In the Democratic State Convention here to-day William M. Singerly, of Philadelphia, was nominated for Governor by acclamation. John S. Rilling, of Erie, was nominated by acclamation for Lieutenant-Governor. Joseph C. Bucher, of Lewisburg, and Hannibal K. Sloan, of Indiana, were nominated by acclamation for congressmen-at-large. David F. Magee, of Lancaster, was also nominated by acclamation for Auditor-General. Adjutant-General Walter W. Greenland, of Clarion, was nominated for Secretary of State by acclamation.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN LEAGUE.

Silver Plank of the Platform Adopted at Denver.

DENVER, COL., June 27.—Following is the silver plank in the platform of the National Republican League Convention: