

## THE STRIKERS FIRM

### A Grand Coup Planned Against the Western Union.

**The Fight is with the Western Union—The Others Weaken—The B. & O. Offers a Compromise—Settlement Must Be Made With the Brotherhood.**

NEW YORK, July 23.—It was said last night upon what is believed to be good authority, that a grand coup was in preparation by the strikers, which if successfully accomplished, would certainly inflict a serious blow upon the Western Union Company. The plan, as it was outlined by a gentleman well known in telegraph circles, was this: A combination was to be formed between the American Rapid Telegraph Company, the Baltimore & Ohio Telegraph Company and the Brotherhood of Telegraphers, with the object of transferring much of the business heretofore controlled by the Western Union Company to its two younger rivals, and thus crippling still further the strikers' great adversary. The present strike, as is known, is directed mainly against the Western Union Company. The other two companies while they have not paid their employees as much as is called for by the bill of grievances on which the strike is based, have been more liberal than the Western Union. The sentiment of the Brotherhood to them was from the first disposed to be more kindly than toward the monopoly company. The operators in the office of the Baltimore & Ohio and the American Rapid went out with the Western Union, however, and the work of the two companies, like that of the third, has almost come to a standstill.

On the invitation of Manager Clark, of the B. & O. office here, the striking operators of that company met with him.

Manager Clark, on behalf of the company he represents, made them an offer of better terms than those demanded by the Brotherhood, provided, however, that the men consent to deal with the company as individuals, and thus ignore their organization.

The overtures of the company were respectfully but firmly rejected by the B. & O. members of the Brotherhood. The announcement of the evident weakening of the company was received with the greatest enthusiasm at the operator's meeting.

CINCINNATI, July 23.—The situation here is unchanged. The striking operators are holding two meetings every day, and the telegraph companies are doing the best they can to dispose of their business.

CINCINNATI, July 24.—Mr. Gould, chief operator, said that things were not working well on account of the storm at Pittsburg and other points in the East and the wires were of no avail. They had sent some three or four men because there was nothing for them to do. He had sent away an average of five applicants whom he did not want every day since the strike was on. About thirty men were on duty attending to all that could be done, considering the storm. Four men working on New York wires failed. Three were on St. Louis all day, two on Buffalo, and two on Cleveland. They had sent 600 messages to Louisville, and had four men on the Chicago wire. Some of the men who had been out of the business for a number of years were good, and some bad. Some men would never, Mr. Gould said, make good operators, simply on the same principle that one man would make a good musician and another never would.

As there have been rumors lately that the Western Union would be sued for damages by the Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Maxwell said no such steps had been taken. There was a contract with the company to furnish daily reports in full, and they had not been satisfactory at all. One day there was none, and other days the service was only partial. The strike could not have occurred at a time when it would give less trouble. It luckily came just between two crops and the effect was light. Had it come some weeks earlier or later the result might have been disastrous. There was nothing that would affect brokers and dealers' business so much as crippled telegraph facilities, and the strike was, of course, regarded with alarm, the majority believing that this trouble might have been averted had the company generously met the operators half way.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—The telegraph offices here are all either dead or dying. The American Rapid manager confesses that the business of his office is completely paralyzed, and adds: "If the strike were to end to-day it would take six months or a year to recover the business it has lost to the company." The Baltimore & Ohio is taking very little business, but handles the special sent over its lines better than any of the other companies. The conduct of the strikers continues to be admirable, and the impression is hourly growing stronger, both here and in New York and Philadelphia, that they will succeed, and that the power has at last been born strong enough to compel that monster monopoly, the Western Union, to recognize the rights of their employees to at least a pittance of the fat dividends declared quarterly on stock watered to the extent of four times the real value of its plant.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 24.—The company's officers express themselves as gaining ground against the strikers, but this is not sustained by observations or reports of business. The Brotherhood on the other hand is strong in the faith and claim great gains all over the country. The markets continue in an unsettled condition, owing to the inability of the telegraph companies to furnish quotations promptly. Reports from Chicago have been received at irregular intervals, but with greater dispatch than on Saturday. The delay in private business continues embarrassing. Messages taken last week have not yet been forwarded in some cases, and some business men complain because the company had not even mailed promptly the dispatches received.

NEW YORK, July 24.—The Executive Committee of the Board of Trade and Transportation ask that the differences between the Western Union Telegraph Company and its employes be referred to arbitration.

The striking operators stated that while the Western Union Company declared they had 300 operators employed, the fact was they had only about seventy-five. Statements were read at a meeting from two operators in the main office of the Western Union, setting forth that the company is totally unable to handle business. Out of 500 men and women employed last week it was said only thirty-eight men and thirty-nine women are left.

The report that the cable operators had struck is emphatically denied by the telegraph authorities. The cable is regularly at work.

### STEAMBOAT ATTACHED.

**Outrage on a Young Man From Illinois the Cause of Mob Violence.**

MEMPHIS, TENN., July 24.—The officers of the Arkansas river packet Ida Darragh report that as the steamer approached Burnett's Landing, just forty miles above the mouth of the Arkansas river, a mob of several hundred, stationed on the bank, fired into the steamer, fatally wounding Alfred Werner, a Poland, who was working the county convicts near Red Fork. A young machinist from Clinton or Dewitt, Illinois, employed on a farm near Red Fork repairing the machinery of cotton mills became indebted to a Mrs. King for a few dollars board, and was preparing to leave without settling, when he was arrested and taken before a magistrate, who sentenced him to work in the fields along with other convicts for attempting to defraud. Werner, who has charge of the convicts, had three negro convicts whip the young machinist, from the effects of which he died. The Sheriff of Desha county arrested Werner and the three negroes who had done the whipping, and was conveying them to Arkansas City, the county seat, when the mob fired upon them, as related. One negro jumped into the river and was killed by the mob as he was swimming for the shore. The Sheriff, with the wounded man Werner, and the two negroes, uninjured, were finally placed aboard the Anchor Line steamer City of Orleans and conveyed to Arkansas City.

### He Poisoned His Troublesome Visitor.

WAYNESVILLE, N. C., July 23.—Some weeks ago, at this place, Thomas Whitehead, a well-to-do farmer, went to the house of Andy Francis, a neighbor, near Waynesville, and ate dinner with him. Several times previously he had dined with Francis. Soon after eating dinner this time Whitehead was seized with sudden sickness, and in a quarter of an hour died in horrible agony. It began to be suspected that Whitehead was poisoned. Last week his body was examined, and it was found that strychnine existed in quantities. Francis was arrested and a preliminary trial held. Francis was sent to jail at Waynesville, where he now lies, to be tried for his life at the fall term of court. It is stated that the only cause alleged for the crime is that Francis was tired of having Whitehead eat at his house, and took this means of ridding himself of objectionable or unwelcome company. No case in the State has attracted more attention than this.

### A Noted Criminal Once More in Irons.

MARION, N. C., July 23.—Hake C. Secret, the famous wife murderer, who in 1879 killed his wife and child and cut them to pieces, is now in jail here to be tried for his life. He is the best known and most hated criminal in the State. He was tried for his life, found guilty, sentenced to be hanged. His counsel claimed that he was insane. The Supreme Court reviewed the case. It was decided that he was insane, and he was placed in the Asylum here. A year ago he escaped and resumed his criminal life. Going into South Carolina, he committed a dozen crimes in as many weeks. Finally, under an assumed name, he was found, recaptured, and the theory of insanity being an exploded one, was brought to North Carolina on requisition of the Governor. He will undoubtedly be hanged this time.

### ANOTHER NORTHWESTER.

**Twelve Persons Reported Killed and Many Injured.**

ST. PAUL, July 23.—Later advices of the storm in the Northwest indicate that its track was from one to two miles wide. It crossed Blue Earth, Waseca, Steele, Dodge, Olmstead and Wabasha counties. The most serious damage occurred in the villages of Kasota, Owatonna and Elgin. At Elgin three persons were seriously injured. Near Mantorville there were nine serious casualties.

By the overturning of a passenger train near Owenston thirty-four persons sustained injuries of a more or less serious nature. Near Hitchcock Mr. Grissinger and his mother were killed, and Mrs. Bowles was killed near Redfield. Near Huron, Dakota, it is reported nine persons were killed and fifty wounded.

### Demand For Paper Houses.

NEW YORK, July 24.—Advices from Panama report that a new field has opened there to an industry of this country. The people there have read that the domes of one or two large buildings now being erected in this country are to be made of paper mache, and have conceived the idea that houses of that material would be just the thing for an earthquake country. The Panama Star and Herald devotes considerable space to it, describing in the manner in which the domes are built, and showing the value of light and elastic material for houses in sections where earthquakes abound. Here is an opening for the paper-makers of the West.

## ABOUT EXPOSITIONS.

### How Cincinnati Leads in Successes of the Kind.

**Always Something New at Popular Rates of Admission—Order of Cincinnati Preparing for Two Days Festivities.**

CINCINNATI, July 23.—I met at the Gibson House one of the Commissioners of the first Exposition held in this city.

"It is thirteen years ago that this series of annual exhibitions was undertaken. We looked upon it somewhat as a venturesome experiment, but there was sufficient in the Textile Fabric Exhibition of the year before to give us hope and as progress was made in receiving a guarantee we were assured that the people of the city were with us. It only remained to make the exposition of such force as to draw largely from the country for patronage. In a two hundred mile radius of Cincinnati, including Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky there is a population of five million of people and from the exposition patronage to give its success was to be had. The first exposition as great and attractive as it was, fell far short of the subsequent brilliant shows."

"Chicago, Louisville and other cities imitated Cincinnati exhibitions, but failed to attain the same degree of success," I said, "can you account for their failure?"

"In a measure. We had the start of them and enjoyed the prestige that fact gave. Again a rotation in management is observed, each year a new board of commissioners being appointed thus receiving the power of new ideas. Had any one board been continued through thirteen years, there would have been but little difference in the exhibitions. As it is, each has many special features which make it worth while for thousands who saw the previous exhibitions to come again. In the Cincinnati exhibitions something new, strange, attractive and instructive can always be found. Our commissioners do not believe in repetition. It is true in Main Hall there has been something of a sameness, but in the other departments, such as Power Hall and the Art Gallery novelties can be placed annually to change the whole and give the exposition almost a complete newness. Another feature has been the care and value placed upon the floral exhibits. These gave great popularity to the first exposition and have been maintained regularly with always increasing success. Flowers, you know, are beauties that never tire the senses. We can always look at them and admire them. But above all essentials of success must be placed the popular price of admission. It is almost nothing, and while to many double the sum, twenty-five cents, would be a trivial matter the very class upon whom the exposition must depend will hesitate a long time before paying it unless to see a circus. This is proved by the experience of other cities where fifty cents is charged. The result is always a balance on the wrong side of the ledger. We have a late instance in the pecuniary failure of the Chicago Exhibition of Railway Appliances. Fifty cents was charged there. The show was no doubt worth it, but the people will not pay that amount to see machinery and appliances, the most of which they can see every day for nothing. I learn that that exhibition must call upon its guarantors to meet a deficiency of \$100,000. The commissioners of our Expositions have never yet called upon their guarantors."

"This year's board," continued my relator, "are enthusiastic in their work. They are leaving no field untried where novelties suitable to the standard and reputation of Cincinnati exhibitions can be obtained. Great progress has been made for the next exposition and I believe the city as usual will be crowded with strangers in September and October."

This city has been peculiarly fortunate in all efforts to obtain for herself a distinctiveness in the show line. People at home and abroad have not been slow to recognize Cincinnati attractiveness in this line. It would seem that with successes in exhibitions, music, cal, opera and dramatic festivals, the limit had been reached, but there is another novelty coming to the front, that to be presented on the day preceding and the day of the Exposition opening. This is the festival of the Order of Cincinnati. It is akin to New Orleans Mardi-Gras, the Veiled Prophets of St. Louis and the Oriole of Baltimore. Last year the Exposition opening day was signalized by a wonderful procession of knights and tableaux cars, and after a few weeks rest the participants therein organized the Order of Cincinnati, for the purpose of continuing and enlarging such exhibitions. This year a marvelous advancement will be made upon the first exhibition, with a programme of the days festivities with grand balls, parades and ceremony. Among the features will be the reception of King Rex of New Orleans and a night parade of merry maskers, tableaux on floats and all the merry paraphernalia of such affairs. The floats are being prepared and are wonderfully artistic in symbolizing interesting episodes and historical events. We are suffering from intensely hot July weather, with intervals of cool days and nights, a supreme dullness of amusements, except what are given at the hill top houses, but we propose to make up for it in September under the auspices of the Order of Cincinnati. WAUGH.

### Land Frauds Unearthed.

SANTA FE, N. M., July 24.—The investigation of inspected land frauds in New Mexico, which has been going on for some months past by H. H. Eddy, special agent of the Interior Department, has culminated

in the presentation of fifty-seven indictments for fraud, false entries and public lands, etc. Although these are the first indictments ever brought for this offense in this Territory, it is believed there were many other offenders against the public land laws whose crooked practices will be unearthed by the able and energetic special agent.

### CAUGHT IN HIS OWN TRAP.

**A Yonkers Youth Reveals a Burglary Which He Had Committed.**

YONKERS, N. Y., July 24.—Jerome Kolmar, the night operator at the Yonker telephone central station, notified the police that some one was tampering with the wires at the telephone office in the Getty House. The officers found that burglars had broken into the rear of the telephone office and had taken away the contents of the money-drawer and other valuables. A heavy chain and screw-driver, the latter bent in the shape of a jimmy, were picked up from the office floor. Kolmar went to the station later in the morning and identified the tools as those used by some of his companions in the telephone office. Captain Mangin suspecting the man's story to be false, sent two officers to search Kolmar's room. They found in a trunk a number of pistols, knives, pocketbooks, cut glassware and several skeleton keys.

Kolmar on being arrested, confessed to robbing the telephone office and the store of a well-known stationer, and accompanied the police to Nodine Hill, where he dug up a quantity of gold and silver wrapped in an old newspaper. On returning to the police station the money was identified by the manager of the telephone office.

### An Offense Condoned.

CHICAGO, July 24.—Mr. Dawson, of Monmouth, Ill., obtained \$315 worth of credit from McKindley, Gilchrist & Co., on the representation that he was worth \$15,000 over and above all liabilities. The goods were purchased on a ninety days' credit, and when the bill became due Mr. Dawson refused to pay on the ground of insolvency. McKindley, Gilchrist & Co. secured an indictment against him here, but at the trial Dawson was not present, as everything had been prearranged, and the presence of his attorney even was unnecessary. McKindley, Gilchrist & Co. condoned the offense on receiving the amount due them, and prevailed upon the Prosecuting Attorney to abandon the prosecution of an offense committed against the public, because a private wrong had been repaired. Numerous cases of the same kind have occurred, and if they continue the criminal court will be resolved into a common collecting agency, where crime may be overlooked in consideration of a reimbursement of private losses.

### Cliff Dwellers Canon.

WINSTON, A. T., July 24.—Near Cosimo, fifty miles from this place, is a vast canon, once the abode of cliff dwellers. The brink of the chasm is so deep that the eye can hardly see its bottom. Actual measurement makes it 2,000 feet deep. The width varies from 200 at the bottom to 1,500 feet at the top. The sides are solid rock, but in layers of perhaps thirty feet in depth, each layer having a projecting or shelving edge extending from six to twenty feet. It is under the shelving work that the cliff dwellers built their abodes. Some wise men say that the projections are excavations for the purpose of building, made by these same cliff dwellers, but the work is too vast to admit of such a theory.

### Army Officers' Hospital.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—Senator Logan's pet project for securing the erection of a hospital at Hot Springs, Arkansas, for the use of broken down army and navy officers, is in a fair way of becoming a reality. The last Congress appropriated funds for its erection and bids for performing the work have been opened at the treasury. The bids ranged from \$60,000 to \$100,000. Logan's effort in the successful promulgation of his scheme made him an object of extraordinary criticism in and out of Congress, the matter being declared a huge job; the latter charge being strengthened by the claim that but few officers of any pride would seek health or attention at such a place.

### An Editor Whipped.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., July 24.—Mrs. Pritchard, a woman of some notoriety, invaded the sanctuary of the Independent and horsewhipped the editor, ex-Rev. H. O. Hoffman. The assault was occasioned by an article in the Independent reflecting on Mrs. Pritchard, and calling her a "dude" "a what-is-it." Mrs. Pritchard was introduced into the family of Thomas Ashley some month ago, causing a separation of Mr. Ashley and wife, it is said. Since then she has been, it is alleged, a fast companion of Ashley, and has occasioned much comment.

### Eloped With a Vile Woman.

CINCINNATI, July 24.—Wm. Christy, who has a wife and two children, has run off in company with a notorious harlot named Mag Irvin. Christy's father says that William robbed him of \$540 before leaving. The Irvin woman has been the companion for years of a desperate colored thief and penitentiary bird named Mose Jackson. Mag, however, is a white woman. She is of the lowest order, and has served many a term in the city workhouse for vagrancy.

### Probable Murder.

CINCINNATI, July 24.—Two colored men, George Brown and Hiram Hendricks, got into a quarrel over a game of craps at the Indianapolis House, at Fifth and Home streets. During the fuss Hendricks, a rook on the river, shot Brown, inflicting a serious, if not fatal, wound in the man's breast, the bullet, it was thought, entering the lung.

## CANADIAN POLITICS.

### She Wants No Reflection of Royalty.

**Why She is Not Satisfied With the Marquis of Lansdowne—The Orange Society—A Period of Financial Depression.**

NUMBER 5.

Special to Am. Press Association.

TORONTO, ONT., July 24.—The principal topic of conversation here is the new Governor General of the Dominion, whom England proposes to send out as a monarchial head to the Canucks. There is a general feeling of dissatisfaction, and on the part of many, of indignation, that Her Majesty should be represented by the Marquis of Lansdowne. The Canucks don't like the Marquis of Lansdowne. It is true they don't know him and know very little about him, but for that very reason they don't like him, and don't want him. The reason for this dislike lies deeper than is apparent to the outsider. The Governor, year by year has come to be regarded more and more in the light of a useless and expensive figurehead. Lately he has come to be a mere nobody, so far as the affairs of government are concerned, and quite overshadowed by the Canadian Premier, John A. McDonald is the man of Canada just now, and whoever the Governor may be he can do no more than grace an executive seat, a mere shadow of Her Imperial Majesty, liable at any moment to be dispelled. The Canucks are willing to endure a man of ability and reputation such as the Marquis of Lorne's predecessor, but for the Marquis, of whom it could only be said that he was the Queen's daughter's husband, they felt that they paid too dear. When he attempted to give them all he had to offer through his wife, a provincial court, with a modified form of royal etiquette, they would have none of it, and made sport of the regulations of his master of ceremonies. They made the gubernatorial seat too warm for him, and the princess became disgusted with so uncourtly a court. Yet because she was the Queen's daughter, in whom they perceived an attempt to honor them, they endured the Marquis for a season. Now, however, the attempt to impose upon them an obscure Marquis with neither royal alliance nor a reputation for anything to command him, is too great an imposition. Why? why should they kick against a merely untried man? he fact is, the under current of feeling is against any reflection of majesty at all in Canada. Since Prof. Goldwin Smith first started Canada No. 1 and advocated Canadian independence, the movement has gained great strength, beyond what appears on the political surface. Lately it has been aided by the feeling of insecurity consequent upon the falling health of the Queen. A King, and such a King as Prince Albert, with his unenviable reputation promises to be, is not encouraging to the Canadian Royalists, while the situation turns the thoughts of the Liberals in the direction of independence.

One of the cause of ferment in politics here, is the unsuccessful effort of the Orange organization to become incorporated. The religious-political war between this order in Western Canada and the French Catholicism in the East, still rages with unabated fury. Sir John A. McDonald, the conservative premier, himself an Orangeman, has caused the defeat of the bill of incorporation, rather than sacrifice his following among the French, of the East. In fact he has sold out the great royal main-stay in the Dominion, which can be relied upon to sustain the control of the descendants of William of Orange in Canada. Of course he is meeting with a deluge of denunciation from members of the order; but in common with the decline of royal sentiment and influence accompanied by the decline of the established church, the Orange society is rapidly becoming an ineffective institution. In fact, Sir John is suspected of making ready to forestall the liberal party by the insertion of an independence plank in the conservative platform when the time is ripe.

The Dominion is now experiencing a recurrence of financial depression, marked by many business failures. The tariff policy which three years ago brought the conservative party into power, during a period of depression, boomed the industries of the dominion and effected temporary prosperity. It is now, however, reacting in the way of over-production, which, under the system of long credits prevailing here, is proving ruinous. She manufactures nothing for foreign markets, and the home market is easily glutted. This attempt to be independent of the United States proving disastrous, the Liberals have a show shortly of coming into power on a cry of free trade between the two countries. Commercially one with the United States, her periods of depression would at least be at longer intervals.

SHAD.

### A Hebrew Assaulted.

NEW YORK, July 24.—An action has been brought in the Superior Court of this city by Lewis Baptist against the Manhattan Railway Company. The plaintiff declares that on June 16 last he purchased a ticket at the Canal street station and was about to enter one of the cars when he alleges the conductor said to him: "You are a Jew. We do not permit Jews upon this car," and at the same time pushed him from the car and struck him several times in the face. The plaintiff declares that the assault was a great shock to him, and that he was confined to his home several days on account of his injuries. Through his counsel he has brought suit against the company to recover \$5,000 damages.