

FRENCH REASON PREVAILS

Conspirators Against Dreyfus Fas Losing Courage.

The Dangers That Menaced the Republic Now Rapidly Disappearing—Little Doubt That the Prisoner Will Be Acquitted—A Triumph for Justice and Civil Authority.

(Special Cablegram—Copyrighted.) Paris, July 15.—Yesterday's uneventful celebration of the national holiday seems to mark the disappearance of serious danger to the Republic in connection with the Dreyfus affair. All connected with the Dreyfus conspiracy have completely lost courage, and there is now small reason to fear opposition to the re-establishment of justice in France. Public opinion is sufficiently enlightened, so that it is no longer possible for the Merciers, Bois-deffres, and Zurlindens to appeal successfully to popular passions. They are chiefly engaged in attempts to save what they can of their ruined reputations.

A loud and angry protest during the week about the terrible special tortures of which Dreyfus was the victim during his imprisonment. The truth is had enough, but undoubtedly there has been considerable exaggeration, the purpose being to increase the revision of feeling which is proceeding rapidly enough by natural means, now that the eyes of the people have been opened. In fact, these tactics overreach their object and probably will not be persisted in by Dreyfus's friends. Their thirst for retribution is intense, but the Government holds a moderate opinion of the extent to which they should be gratified.

There is no genuine popular resentment against the mild and just measures which have been taken in the cases of Generals Zurlinden, Pelloux, Daniel, and the like. The result of the trial is universally regarded as a foregone conclusion, but the drag-net enquiry, which the Government has apparently decided to make in order to silence such malicious fools as Beaupreux seems almost unnecessary.

It is both hopeless and absurd to imagine that any genuine fresh evidence of guilt will be forthcoming against Dreyfus after the vindictive conspirators have sought in vain for five years. It seems inevitable, however, that the process of vindication will be drawn out for three long weeks before Dreyfus is legally proclaimed the innocent victim of the blackest conspiracy of the age.

THE SHAMROCK UNPOPULAR.

Yachtsmen Hope the Britannia Will Beat Her—No Enthusiasm.

(Special Cablegram—Copyrighted.) London, July 15.—There is an interesting rumor in circulation in connection with the Cup challenger. It has been noted with some surprise that the Britannia has been most elaborately refitted for next week's trial race, although there is no other contest in which she is entered this season. She has been entirely reworked and a new set of lighter steel spars provided, the alterations costing fully \$5,000. There is an evident determination to get the best possible start of her against the Shamrock. There are strong hopes that she will beat Lipton's boat. Should this happen, or if, indeed, the Shamrock fell to win by nearly a half hour, it would be hopeless for the challenger to sail against the Columbia. There are a great many yachtsmen on this side who would be delighted at such a contretemps. In fact, it is useless to disguise the fact that the Shamrock and her owner fail to command any popular enthusiasm in England.

The secrecy with which it has been attempted to surround everything connected with the boat, aroused at first some curiosity, but this has been changing to amusement, even mild contempt. As a result the press almost ignores her existence and the public naturally has become indifferent. As for financial backing of the Shamrock's chances, it simply does not exist. The idea of betting even money is ridiculous, and not a single wager of any considerable sum even at odds has been reported.

BRIGANDS IN SARDINIA.

King Humbert's Determined Campaign Fast Wearing Them Out.

(Special Cablegram—Copyrighted.) Rome, July 15.—The campaign against brigandage in Sardinia ordered by King Humbert after his last visit to the island continues merrily. Since it was started in earnest two months ago eighty-nine brigands have been killed or captured and three or four hundred men have been thrown into prison for complicity. If things proceed at this rate Sardinia will be safe to travel in before long. The last fight was a spirited affair, doing equal credit to both sides. The brigand force was composed of members of several bands who were compelled, by vigorous pursuit, to take refuge in the Morgoglia forest, on the slope of a mountain range. There they believed themselves safe, for the hills were almost impenetrable, but the authorities at Sassari have been put on their mettle by prizes from Rome and promises of decoration as well as monetary reward, and they resolved by a bold attempt to bag the lot. Every available soldier in Sardinia was called into the district and a military corps placed around the forest. Then, guided by local peasants, the commandant Gaglio proceeded with fifty soldiers and thirty gendarmes on a forced march toward the object of surprising the band. They were not only successful, as the brigands had posted themselves in approved style, and the troops were seen long before they could get to close quarters. The fight lasted an hour, in the course of which five brigands were killed and about a dozen wounded. Ultimately the survivors fled to the top of Mount Morgoglia, where they are now being besieged without the hope of breaking through the cordon. It is proposed to starve them out. The troops lost one officer and two men killed and several wounded.

The Spanish Cabinet Situation.

Madrid, July 15.—The Queen Regent will remain in Madrid until the closing of the Cortez. The position of the Cabinet is critical. The Spanish Cabinet Situation. Madrid, July 15.—The Queen Regent will remain in Madrid until the closing of the Cortez. The position of the Cabinet is critical.

Luna's Covering via R. & O.

Thursday, July 15. Special train from R. & O. depot, 8:15 a. m.; 8:30 for the round trip, including admission to the covers.

Phyn's Business College, 8th and K.

Business, shorthand, typewriting—\$25 a year.

THE TRANSVAAL BUSINESS.

A Crisis in South Africa Thought to Have Been Postponed.

(Special Cablegram—Copyrighted.) London, July 15.—The position of affairs in the Transvaal, although neither clear nor settled, shows no signs of immediate danger. England's warlike preparation, including the constant despatch of troops and large quantities of war stores, lends a bellicose air to the situation, which is, to a considerable extent, misleading. The opinion of the financial circles is that the crisis is distantly postponed with improved hopes of a peaceful outcome. Anyway, a lengthy period of further negotiation seems certain before war can be considered probable.

Sir Alfred Milner's demands for reforms, which were almost like an ultimatum and were gratefully welcomed as such by the greater portion of the English press, have not been treated so by the British Government. President Kruger has definitely refused Milner's demands, and is now hurrying through the Volksraad his own measure. Its exact significance is very obscure, but it is perfectly clear that it falls considerably short of Milner's "absolute minimum" and "outlets vehemently" oppose it.

But it is significant that Chamberlain has not uttered a word in criticism, merely saying that he does not quite comprehend it, and has therefore cabled a request for a copy with an elucidation of certain clauses. Despite the fact that his support of the bill is not quite comprehensive, Milner's bill of war, one may reasonably infer from Chamberlain's words suggesting a postponement of the discussion in connection with the Volksraad, means to effect a settlement of the question, that he is willing to accept something less.

THE KAISER AND FRANCE.

Conflicting Views of the Emperor's Possible Visit to Paris.

(Special Cablegram—Copyrighted.) Berlin, July 15.—The recent exchange of courtesies between the Kaiser and President Loubet has created a widespread impression in Germany that it is preliminary to the Kaiser's going to Paris in 1900. While the greater portion of the Berlin press approves, the "Kreuz Zeitung" strongly opposes, saying that the invitation would be declined, because we have no guarantee that the population of Paris will observe the attitude of respect which is to be required, and we should regret a whole nation being forced to pay that penalty for the action of an uncouth mob. But the French Government will hardly like to extend the invitation unless it is satisfied there is no danger of a hostile demonstration.

THE HAGUE CONFERENCE.

Its Work May Be Imposing in Words, But Hardly in Value.

(Special Cablegram—Copyrighted.) The Hague, July 15.—Some form of agreement with the direct sanction of the Governments will probably be reached within a few days by the delegates to the Peace Conference. The arbitration scheme will not go beyond the features already announced, and the result of the Conference will be more imposing in words than in practical value.

THE LATIN-AMERICAN CHURCH.

It Is Severed From Spanish Control—A Cardinal for South America.

(Special Cablegram—Copyrighted.) Rome, July 15.—The Pope is reported as much pleased at the successful conclusion of the Council of the Latin American Episcopate, which has just concluded its deliberations at Rome. Subjects which were expected to show differences of opinion almost impossible to reconcile were disposed of with a minimum of friction. Perhaps the most important was the scheme for severing the Latin American Episcopate from the jurisdiction and control of the Spanish primate. This was finally imposed, despite the vehement protests from the Spanish Church government, and the hierarchy of the Church of South America will have an American born primate chosen by the Pope himself. In the future, also, there will be an identical liturgy, Canon law, and discipline for the Latin American Church, irrespective of the States wherein they are located.

A New Nova Scotia Loan.

Montreal, July 15.—The new Nova Scotia loan of \$500,000 at 3 per cent has been successfully floated in London. The stock was offered to the public at a price not less than 95 per cent. The average of the tenders received was 95.84 per cent. The amount offered to the Nova Scotia Government was \$313,600, or nearly twice as much as required.

Mishap to the Shamrock.

Cowes, July 15.—The Shamrock off No-man, carried away what is supposed to have been her throat halyards and returned to Cowes. The accident to the crew was very slight. The latest account of the mishap says that while the crew were trying to lighten a set of running gear aloft which was unable to stand the strain, the mainmast came down by the run. The Shamrock returned to Cowes under mainmast, staysail, and jib.

Does Not Affect American.

Berlin, July 15.—The firms interested in the American meat trade declare that the action of the authorities of Rhenish Prussia, Oldenburg, and elsewhere in prohibiting the importation of fresh meat from Belgium does not affect America as there is practically no trade in this class of meat. The measure, they say, merely pleases the agrarians.

Death of Jeanne Schwerin.

Berlin, July 15.—Jeanne Schwerin, the leader of the German women's movement, died today from the effects of a surgical operation.

Street Railway Sued for \$20,000.

Norfolk, Va., July 15.—John Rixey Smith has brought suit in the court of law and chancery against the Norfolk Street Railroad Company for \$20,000 damages. Mr. Smith was struck by a broken trolley wire about two weeks ago and received a severe shock, which paralyzed his entire left side for a time.

PINGREE'S SCHEME FAILS

The Detroit Street Railway Deal Declared Off.

Tom L. Johnson Gets Disgusted and Ends Further Negotiations—Franchise Conditions to Be Henceforth Rigidly Enforced—3-Cent Fares and Transfers Go Glittering.

(Special Cablegram—Copyrighted.) Detroit, July 15.—The Tom L. Johnson-Pingree Commission scheme to sell the railways of Detroit to the municipality for \$17,500,000, guaranteed by a forty-eight-year franchise, has gone glittering. Tom Johnson himself struck the deciding blow when he ordered Bernard Clark, who figured as the President of the Metropolitan Railway Company, which holds the option on all the Johnson and R. T. Wilson lines, to write the following letter to Governor Pingree as president of the municipal company:

We are satisfied that it is not feasible to consummate, under existing conditions, the plan of transferring the street railway property to your company. We must squarely reject the proposition which the opponents of the plan put forward, that our franchises are running out and that when they do expire we shall be obliged to plant on our hands which the opponents of the plan say they can compel us to sell at a minimum price. We are willing to accept a new franchise on the same terms. We must not manage the railways in the mean time, if free and short franchises are inoperative if railways are to be run for profit as a private enterprise. We are ready to accept a private enterprise and we are ready to accept a franchise on the same terms. We must not manage the railways in the mean time, if free and short franchises are inoperative if railways are to be run for profit as a private enterprise. We are ready to accept a private enterprise and we are ready to accept a franchise on the same terms.

SPANIARDS IN CUBA.

The Question of the Retention of Native Citizenship Discussed.

Havana, July 15.—Senator Segarra, the Spanish Consul General, held a conference today with Senor Delpino, Assistant Secretary of the Cuban Republic, regarding the retention of Spaniards in Cuba who desire to retain their Spanish citizenship. As the result of this conference, it was decided to open registries on Monday all over the island. The registration will be made in the ayuntamientos or town halls. Thirty thousands have already been distributed, and it is the general opinion that not more than 100,000 Spaniards will be registered. Although it is estimated that there are 200,000 Spaniards in Cuba, it is expected that a vast majority of them will become citizens and participate in the elections, which, it is believed, will not be held until after next April, a year from the time of the ratification of the Treaty of Paris. Spaniards are likely to be disaffected among the uncompromising Cubans when this situation develops.

RELIEF FOR FLOOD SUFFERERS.

Governor Sayers Receives Many Contributions from Other States.

Austin, Tex., July 15.—Cash contributions from charitable people of other States poured into Governor Sayers' office today. Most of them were small amounts, but they aggregated a considerable sum. The relief committee in the several counties of the State continue the work of raising food supplies and clothing, and many carloads were shipped to the destitute people today. State Health Officer W. F. Hunt is still in the State, endeavoring to prevent the sanitary condition. Sickness among the refugees has increased with alarming rapidity. Governor Sayers issued the following statement:

The impression has gone abroad that a large portion of Texas has been inundated. This is erroneous. The damage from the flood caused by the breaking of the dam at the mouth of the Brazos River, which is a very small part of this State. Crops in other portions of the State are in good condition, and have been benefited by the recent rains. They promise a most bountiful harvest.

FRENCH MARINES IN A RIOT.

A Night of Disorder After the Fireworks at Cherbourg.

Paris, July 15.—After the display of fireworks at Cherbourg last evening, a disturbance arose in the course of which the marine infantry destroyed the decorations and handled the police roughly. Numerous arrests were made. Early this morning the rioters besieged the police station, demanding the release of their comrades. The police and military finally succeeded in restoring order. A number of persons were injured, there were no fatalities. The subprefect and the public prosecutor remained near the scene of the disturbance throughout. The riotous march of the infantry, which was led by the Place de Chateaux and stripped the clothing from her. It is expected that severe measures will be taken against the rioters.

TOD SLOAN IN TROUBLE.

Disobedience at Sandown Park May Result in His Suspension.

London, July 15.—After repeatedly cautioning Sloan for disobedience at the starting post in the getaway for the Warren Nursery Stakes at Sandown Park today, the starter, Mr. A. Coventry, reported the American jockey for disobedience. The starter, Mr. Coventry, who is one of the most lenient turf officers, was doubtful whether he would suspend Sloan, but he will probably result in Sloan's suspension for the racing term.

SOLDIERS FIGHT IN CRETE.

French and Italian Troops Engage in Fierce Fighting.

Canea, Crete, July 15.—Serious conflicts took place yesterday between the French and Italian soldiers stationed there. Five men were wounded, and two one a Frenchman and the other an Italian, subsequently died. The French and Italian officers and the troops are confined to their quarters.

Grave Strike Situation in Spain.

Madrid, July 15.—In consequence of the gravity of the strike situation at Barbu, where 10,000 workmen will hold a mass meeting tomorrow, the Government has taken most drastic measures to prevent disturbances.

A Street Railway Sued for \$20,000.

Norfolk, Va., July 15.—John Rixey Smith has brought suit in the court of law and chancery against the Norfolk Street Railroad Company for \$20,000 damages. Mr. Smith was struck by a broken trolley wire about two weeks ago and received a severe shock, which paralyzed his entire left side for a time.

Get our cash prices on Paints, Oils, and Glass.

\$10 to Niagara Falls and Return. Special train, via Pennsylvania Railroad, July 27.

BREWER AIBS HIS FEELINGS.

He Declares the Civil Service Commission Was Deceived.

Boston, July 15.—Chairman Mark S. Brewer, of the Civil Service Commission, who has been conducting the recent hearing of the charges against Senator Gallingier, and who is now in Boston, is very angry over the way Senator Chandler nullified the work of the Commission through failure to produce the evidence which he promised the board he would have on hand.

"You may say this for me," said the Commissioner, "that the Commission was grossly deceived by Senator Chandler's communications, which demanded an official enquiry, for we were led to believe that he had personal knowledge of the violations, or could lay his hands upon men who would appear before us with convicting testimony. I might show you by the letters he wrote, and that when we came to Concord witnesses would appear before us and state plain facts, for many truthfully told us the full and perfect appearance of our witnesses would admit personal knowledge of transactions connecting Senator Gallingier directly with the issuance of the commission."

"Am I to infer from that, Mr. Commissioner, that no important results were obtained by your investigation?" "I cannot commit myself upon that point. It is not for me to say what importance the full Commission may place upon the evidence recorded in the report of the committee. We would have been to take his evidence to the district attorney, which, under the circumstances, would have been the most satisfactory way of proceeding. It would be to subpoena witnesses or administer an oath."

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POLITICS IN OLD VIRGINIA

Governor Tyler's Candidacy Changes the Senatorial Contest.

The Element Hostile to Senator Martin's Re-election Thought to Be Hard at Work—Harmony in the Party Seems Now Doubtful—The Election of Senators by the People.

The announced candidacy of Governor Tyler for the Democratic situation in Virginia has given a new and interesting turn to the senatorial contest in the State. It was known that Governor Tyler had aspirations for the upper chamber in the National Legislature, and that he had been of late frequently in consultation with his political associates in Virginia as to exactly what policy he might best pursue at this immediate time. It is now thought that Governor Tyler's advisers had counseled him to wait patiently for the present, as it was generally admitted in Virginia that the political situation was already fairly in the grasp of Senator Martin's friends, and that the best policy to adopt, the candidacy not only of Governor Tyler, but indeed of anyone else, would be a hopeless and forlorn fight under existing conditions.

For those and other considerations it was generally supposed that the election of the coming Legislature would take place with but little change in the senatorial situation. There were not wanting Democrats who pointed out the wisdom of united action at the present time, and who argued, as they argued, to go out and stir up unnecessary friction in the party ranks at this particular moment, when every effort was being made throughout the State to bring together and harmonize all conflicting elements in the Democratic party. This argument was not without effect among a large number of Democrats, and was recognized as reasonable even by those who are not altogether in love with the proposition to re-elect Senator Martin. In fact, it was thought that the Virginia Democrats would this year bury, or at least obscure, their personal differences, and would take only such action as might most effectively strengthen the Democratic party in the Old Dominion and in the nation.

This expectation, based, though it was, upon what was regarded as sound political wisdom, was unfortunately destined to be disappointed. The opposition to Mr. Martin, radically weak as it is admitted to be, nevertheless, bent on making an open demonstration against his being re-elected to the Senate. They are persuaded to do this not because of, but in spite of, their evident inferiority in political organization and their manifest want of any intelligent leadership. They feel, it is thought, that their opposition represents an idea, and they are convinced that they will be successful in carrying it out, and that their defeat will be a severe blow to the Democratic party in the Old Dominion and in the nation.

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CAMPBELL AND BRYAN.

The Former Governor Again Active in Buckeye State Politics.

Cleveland, July 15.—The anti-Bryan plot in Ohio deepens. It is now reported that the former Governor Campbell is one of the conspirators. The former Governor announced that he is in politics again. This is a surprise, as he has long been known as a man who had retired from public life. He had been in Ohio since he was elected Governor, and he had been in Ohio since he was elected Governor. He had been in Ohio since he was elected Governor, and he had been in Ohio since he was elected Governor.

COLUMBIA AT NEWPORT.

The Date of Her Cup Race With the Defender Not Yet Set.

Newport News, July 15.—The Cup defender Columbia arrived here shortly after 12 o'clock today, and dropped anchor back of the torpedo station. She came in under her own sail, and was preceded by her tender, the St. Michaels. As soon as the anchor was dropped, Mr. C. Oliver, who is in charge of the regatta, called on her to get to Bristol on Monday. When she will race off her series with the Defender is not yet known. It is expected that the regatta committee is awaiting the return of Ralph N. Ellis, probably on Monday, when all arrangements will be completed.

FOR STRANGLING A WOMAN.

A Soldier in a Serious Fight at Newport News.

Newport News, July 15.—Lewis August, a member of Battery G, Fourth Artillery, has been arrested charged with the murder of Minnie Fargo, who was suffocated in Phoebe Perry night. It is charged that August's initials appear on the silk handkerchief with which the woman was strangled. He was arrested at Newport News, and is being held in the military prison at Newport News. He was arrested at Newport News, and is being held in the military prison at Newport News.

THE ALASKA BOUNDARY.

American Members of the Joint Commission Are to Meet Here.

John W. Foster, one of the members of the Canadian-American Joint High Commission, returned to Washington yesterday, and held a conference with Secretary Hay regarding the postponement of the re-assembly of that body, which adjourned to meet at Ottawa on the 24 of August. A meeting of the American members will be held early next week upon the return of Senator Fairbank from Alaska. The subject of the boundary between territory and British America. This conference has been called by Secretary Hay to determine upon a line of action to be pursued by the American members upon the boundary and other questions at issue between the two Governments, and to agree upon a date for the meeting of the Commission early in the autumn.

Go to Chautauqua

Via Pennsylvania Railroad excursion, 7:55 a. m. train, July 28; \$10 round trip.

BREWING A GREAT STRIKE

A Complete Tie-Up on Two New England Roads Probable.

Labor Troubles on the Boston and Maine and New York, New Haven and Hartford Coming to a Head—Fifteen Thousand Employees Likely to Quit Work—Cause of the Unrest.

Boston, July 15.—The labor troubles on the Boston and Maine and New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad systems have reached a stage where a general strike seems probable unless the management of the roads recede from their present position. The strike would involve from 12,000 to 15,000 employees, and if successful, would result in a complete tie-up of both systems. The Order of Railway Telegraphers is responsible for the present phase of the situation. In seeking the adjustment of what the members consider grievances. But the employees of other departments also have grievances and will probably aid in a general movement to put the railroad employees of New England in a more favorable situation. It is interesting to note that many of the roads of other parts of this country and Canada have already adopted practically the same schedule of prices that the New England employees are seeking to have adopted.

The principal demands of the telegraphers are for a minimum salary of \$2 a day for a day's work, the number of hours, with pay for overtime. It is asserted at present that many men who should be classed as telegraphers get as low as \$1.50 a month, and work from 5 a. m. until late in the evening. The employees say they are willing to submit the whole matter to arbitration, provided the railroad companies will consent to arbitrate. The management of the New York, New Haven and Hartford, and of the Boston and Maine roads refuse to recognize the organizations of employees, to sign contracts, or to treat with them in any way, though they say they are willing to take up individual grievances. The men say the method is not a success from their standpoint.

Efforts by the Order of Railway Telegraphers to have grievances adjusted having met with no adequate result, the next step was to get an expression of opinion as to the advisability of a strike from the telegraphers employed on the roads. Those on the Boston and Maine road are practically unanimous in favor of a strike. The vote has not yet been taken on the Consolidated system. The next step will be to lay the matter before the executive committee of the Boston and Maine Order of Railway Employees. This body will then try to arrange a conference with the roads involved, and, failing in settling the trouble, will then consider the advisability of ordering a strike.

Every organization of employees on the Boston and Maine road has already on the first of June to have their grievances adjusted, but there was little satisfaction given in any case. The alleged treatment of the employees by the management of the roads will serve as an example for them all. A committee of three from this order waited on General Superintendent D. W. Sanborn, of the Boston and Maine on June 29 and presented for his consideration a contract drawn by the order. He declines to consider any contract or any advance in wages and benefits. The order has taken the case to T. A. MacKinnon, general manager, who also refused to consider the contract or even to read it. Mr. MacKinnon has written the order that the contract made was in the matter of salaries, and that was a matter the road was considering, and would adjust in individual cases as fast as the earnings of the men were determined. The committee put forth the assertion that telegraphers especially got too little pay, but Mr. MacKinnon said that was a matter of individual opinion. An appeal to President Tuttle of the Massachusetts order, who had refused to recognize the order as such. Having exhausted all the usual preliminaries in such a case, a vote of the members was taken, and a two-thirds vote in favor of a strike. A two-thirds vote in favor would have been sufficient to insure the next step. This is to not by W. V. Powell, President of the order, of the result of the vote. President Powell is now at his home in Peoria, Ill., and it is not known just when he will call the meeting of the federated board. On the New York, New Haven and Hartford road, the order had appealed unsuccessfully to subordinate officials. President Powell wrote to Charles F. Clark, President of the road, asking for a conference. He has not yet received an answer, but it is believed that if it is refused that road will also be pulled.

ATHENS' BUSINESS HOUSES.

The Grecian Capital Imports Nearly Everything It Uses.

The State Department has been furnished with the following statement regarding the extent and nature of the business houses of Athens by Consul McFadden, stationed at that place: There are in Athens five dealers in bicycles and bicycle "fittings" and fifteen shops which repair bicycles. There is no establishment in the city that keeps printing machinery in stock or that has a speciality of that line, but some fifteen shops repair and adjust the machinery. There are no supplies of order, mostly from England and Germany. Athens has over 100 printing houses, about two-thirds of which do lithography work, and it has fifty bookbinderies. The city contains one large furniture factory, which carries over a large stock of furniture. There are twenty good stationary stores, some of which carry very large stocks; all deal in office supplies and some in school supplies. The city contains about forty-five hardware stores, which carry a large stock of hardware, either wood, coal, or coke, and nearly all of which are imported from England. There is no gas lighting in Athens, although gas stoves for cooking or heating are common.

Murdered and Robbed by Negroes.

Joplin, Mo., July 15.—A murder and robbery by two unknown negroes at Shoal Creek across the Kansas line occurred Thursday night. John T. Terbin and Mose Lawrence, prominent Galena mining men, were on route to Viola, I. T., on horseback. Late last night they were stopped by two negroes who fired at them. One of the negroes fired a shot which struck Terbin's head but did not kill him. The other negro shot Terbin through the chest and he died. The negroes took the white men's horses and escaped.

The Force of the Thirty-first.

Lexington, July 15.—The Thirty-first