

THE SWITCHMEN HOPE

It Seems Certain That Their Cause Is Lost.

OTHER ORGANIZATIONS ARE FIRM.

Indications of a sympathetic movement on the part of the trainmen, upon which the strikers were depending, are now being reported.

Public Regard—The troops to remain in the city. The trouble is over. All the roads moving freight in large quantities.

Buffalo, N. Y., Aug. 22.—"The strike ended. The men are beaten. They were not made terms with the company within 48 hours their places will be lost to them."

This is the summary of the statement of a member of the State Board of Arbitration. He has been a sympathizer with the men, and therefore his opinion is of value.

The side strikes at Niagara and Elgin are inactive; the firemen have not gone out; the railroad telegraphers have not moved; the trainmen are in an unpropitiously hesitating mood, and altogether the unfortunate switchmen, in the face of the defeat which stares at them, are the added grief of realizing that they went into action without having taken the most elementary steps toward forming sympathetic alliances that would almost surely have been able to pull them through.

Freight traffic was resumed with a vengeance by all the roads to-day, and the officials of all the lines give out the most encouraging reports. Within three or four days the freight blockade will probably be removed.

The Erie is no longer crippled. Street Charles A. Brown told a United Press reporter this morning that his road sent out full freight trains yesterday, besides opening up the Black Rock and Suspension Bridge yards.

"These ten switch engines at work to-day, and they are kept busy, too. We have to-day begun loading our grain cars in a day or so our elevators will be relieved of the blockade."

The Central no longer feels the strike, so far as its road is concerned. To-day they have a full force of switchmen at work. The new Eastern hands are turning out well, but those from the West are inferior, with few exceptions. Freight trains in the big East Buffalo yards are being sent out regularly. The Black Rock and Niagara Falls yards are open, too, while the other street yards, where the grain trains are made up, are being cleared rapidly.

There is a marked improvement in the Erie Shore, West Shore and Nickel Plate and Lehigh yards. The new men are being broken in rapidly, and as they become acquainted with the track and switches their work improves. All the yards did a good day's work yesterday and most of the roads resumed the night freight service.

Two very unfortunate affairs have done much to turn public sympathy against the switchmen. One was the derailing of the Erie train and the other was the capture last night of Daniel Cahill, who confessed himself a striking switchman.

William Kaye, a non-union man, was running a switch at the Lehigh Junction, East Buffalo, when Cahill set upon him and shot him. The timely arrival of the guard alone saved the man's life. Cahill was arrested and turned over to the police. He confessed the assault, said he was a striker, and that he committed the act because he felt that a man who took his place deserved to suffer for it.

The authorities are hard at work endeavoring to locate the miscreants who came so near wrecking the passenger train last Saturday night near Linden station.

It is reported that five suspicious characters were seen in that vicinity during the afternoon, and the railroad officials think they are the victims of a conspiracy, but until fuller information is obtained it is impossible to tell whether the attempt emanates from the strikers or from tough characters, a large party of the latter being in the vicinity.

The train was not wrecked in a mystery. While running at good speed the engine jumped the track and the baggage car followed.

Prompt application of the air brakes brought things to a standstill with a shock that threw the passengers into consternation and they swarmed from the cars thoroughly alarmed. Examination of the track showed that fish plates had been wedged in a blind switch and judging from the remnants, what appeared like a freight car door had also been placed across the rails.

John Brown, Thomas O'Brien, John Hughes and Michael Fallon, all striking switchmen, were arrested last night in the East Buffalo yards of the Erie. They were acting suspiciously, and the police thought they meant trouble. Brown was in the act of throwing a coupling pin at some of the Erie switchmen, and others were arguing them to leave their work. They were locked up and will be sent to the city.

It is reported that a meeting of the strikers was held, but it is thought probable they will take any special action unless the situation should become extensively involved than now probable.

Corporal Becker, of Company I, and one Gould, who were injured during the Saturday night, are still confined in a hospital tent. Becker has a bad received by a blow from a coupling and Gould's injuries consist of cuts and bruises.

The strikers were pretty badly punished with bayonets, one of them, probably the one who was killed, is now in the hospital.

It is reported that the hubbub about the strike is now here it is felt to be a business man whose

THE BLOW AT CANADA

Before Acting the President Carefully Considered.

MANY BUSINESS MEN CONSULTED.

Canadian Officials Discontented to the British Legation at Washington—Canada Amazed at the Retaliatory Proclamation—Its Terms.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—Included in the aftermath of the Canadian retaliatory proclamation is a statement that this course has been under careful advisement since before the adjournment of Congress. After the act of July 26, authorizing retaliation, had gone through both houses without opposition it was stated that the members of the Foreign Affairs Committee who reported the bill had done so at the personal request of the President.

The information is now given out that the precise shape which retaliation should take, so as to produce the most telling effect on Canadian commerce, and precipitate a solution of the difficulty was arrived at after repeated consultations with leading business men on our Canadian frontier, who were called into consultation by the State Department, from Northern New York and other parts of the country, so quietly that the fact of their presence here on this business is only now made known after their departure and the completion of the act.

It is said in administration circles that the group was so carefully gone over beforehand that Canada is not left a leg to stand on, and must give in to the American demands and immediately revoke the Order in Council of April 4 last authorizing the discriminating rebate of 19 cents a ton on grain products shipped to Canadian ports and refused to all American merchants.

Equality of tolls in the Welland Canal was one of the distinct pledges made by Article 27 of the Treaty of Washington of 1817, under which treaty Canada has profited so largely.

Another fact much commended on here is the humiliating position in which Governor General Lord Stanley and the British Legation in Washington. Mr. Herbert, the British Charge d'Affaires, twice asked of the United States Government an extension of time, stating that he did so at the request of the Canadian authorities, and, on the last occasion, Aug. 6, holding out, on the same authority, a promise of some satisfactory action.

Yet the first news of the decision of the Canadian Government to continue the obnoxious rebate until the end of the navigation season, that is, until a period when retaliation would be harmless, came to the State Department, not from the British Legation, which had been led to promise early and satisfactory information, but from the United States Consul General in Ottawa.

The proclamation recites the act of Congress providing for retaliatory measures, and says:

"Whereas, The Government of the Dominion of Canada imposes a toll amounting to about 20 cents per ton on all freight passing through the Welland, and also a further toll on all vessels of the United States and all passengers in transit to a port of the United States, all of which tolls are without rebate, and

"Whereas, The Government of the Dominion of Canada, in accordance with an order in council of April 4, 1892, refunds 18 cents per ton, or the 20 cent toll at the Welland Canal, on wheat, Indian corn, peas, barley, rye, oats, flaxseed and buckwheat, upon condition that they are originally shipped for and carried to Montreal or some port east of Montreal for export, and that, if transhipped at an intermediate point, such transshipment is made within the Dominion of Canada, but allows no such nor any other rebate on said products when shipped to a port of the United States, or when carried to Montreal for export if transhipped within the United States, and

"Whereas, The Government of the Dominion of Canada by said system of rebate and otherwise discriminates against the citizens of the United States in the use of said Welland canal in violation of the provisions of article 27 of the treaty of Washington concluded May 8, 1817; and

"Whereas, said Welland canal is connected with the navigation of the Great Lakes, and I am satisfied that the passage through it of cargoes in transit to ports of the United States is made difficult and burdensome by said discriminating system of rebate and otherwise, and is reciprocally unjust and unreasonable.

"Now, therefore, I, Benjamin Harrison, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the power to that end conferred upon me by said act of Congress, approved July 26, 1892, do hereby direct that from and after September 1, 1892, until further notice, a toll of 20 cents per ton be levied, collected and paid on all freight of whatever kind or description, passing through the St. Mary's Falls Canal in transit to any port of the Dominion of Canada whether carried in vessels of the United States or of other nations; and to that extent I do hereby suspend from and after said date the right of free passage through St. Mary's Falls Canal of any and all cargoes or portions of cargo in transit to Canadian ports."

People's Party Nominations. HUNTINGTON, Pa., Aug. 22.—The People's party convention nominated J. T. Altman for Congress; James G. Corbin, State Senator; Henry Graffius and E. H. White, Assembly; David H. Fisher, Sheriff. The resolutions favor free silver, denounce the "gold bug" and oppose high taxes and high official salaries.

MOUNT AIRY, N. C., Aug. 22.—Tom Allison, the desperado who shot and killed W. H. Brown on the great Saturday in cold blood, is in danger of being lynched. The jail is closely guarded. Brown was a wealthy tobacco grower. Allison has killed several men in his time.

THE FIRST SKIRMISH.

The Thirteenth Meet a Mob But Desist from Attack.

Buffalo, Aug. 20.—The 13th regiment of Brooklyn, under command of Col. Austin, has earned the distinction of being the first of the National Guard to meet strikers. The latter were bold to desperation, and chose for the attack an hour when the situation looked calmest.

All through the evening trains had been loading in the Central yard for transshipment. Everything was going on swimmingly until a few minutes of 11 o'clock, when suddenly hundreds of strikers appeared on the overhead bridge of the Lackawanna and began a vigorous fusillade on the men loading the cars. Cobblestones and bits of scrap iron were fired, forcing the men to retire.

Col. Austin with his entire force came to the rescue, but the odds were overwhelmingly against him, and spread out as his troops would necessarily be with the skill and farther disadvantage of his being unable to charge the men because of their position.

The 13th was full of fight, however, and as they trained their guns on the men on the bridge the latter fled to sheltered places, but did not entirely abandon their position. Col. Austin dispatched a messenger to Gen. Doyle, asking him to send reinforcements at once and they would capture the mob. Gen. Doyle replied that he did not consider the circumstances warranted the ordering out of a large number of tired troops, adding that the work, in his opinion, had better be stopped until morning.

Non-Union Men Stoned. Camp Four, the important part of the Central elevators on Ohio street, guarded by a battalion of the 23d Regiment, had a lively shake-up just before midnight, when the strikers at the Elk street crossing stoned non-union switchmen, who were making up a train. Some of the missiles hit the soldiers of the 23d, but none of them were seriously injured.

THE ERIE HOPEFUL. Officials Say Freight Is Moving and the Worst Is Over.

New York, Aug. 22.—Erie officials express confidence that the backbone of the strike is broken and that there will be little if any trouble handling freight hereafter.

"We moved considerable freight at the Buffalo yard yesterday," said one of them, "and we will still more to-day. We do not anticipate any trouble with the trainmen and no disturbance is feared at this end of the line. There is no doubt that with proper protection we will have a regular force of men at work."

Troops on Guard at Waverly. BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Aug. 20.—Sheriff Geer, of Tioga county, having made three efforts to move engines and freight cars through the yard at Waverly, telegraphed for the 50th Separate Company and the 5th Battery of this city to come to Waverly. Both companies reported and began preparations. The troops arrived early this morning and are now on guard in the yards.

GRAVER TROUBLES FEARED. War Department Officials Greatly Excited Over Strike Reports.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—There is much excitement at the War Department over the strikes growing up all over the country, and it is the opinion of the military authorities that serious trouble will yet result as the strike contagion spreads. While Assistant Secretary of War Grant and the other officers of the department are disposed to give out soothing news, it is known that they are greatly excited and believe the labor troubles already on are but a mild precursor of what is to follow.

Gen. L. A. Grant, Assistant Secretary of War, communicated to a reporter just what the mysterious telegrams received at the department contained. They were requisitions for the entire supply of arms, ammunitions and accoutrements to the credit of the State of Tennessee in the War Department. These, embracing 600 stand of arms and 30,000 rounds of ammunition, were sent in the morning to Gov. Buchanan.

Gen. Grant explained that the arms and ammunition form only part of Tennessee's quota, under its allotment of \$10,000 of the appropriation for the support of the National Guard of the States, and that the Governor's requisition would have been honored at any time, regardless of the condition of affairs in the State. It so happened that the Governor had not previously availed himself of his legal privileges so far as the National Guard allotment was concerned.

Gen. Grant said that the department had refused an application to allow volunteers to use the Government arms at the University of Tennessee, for the reason that they were to be used solely for the use of the cadets. Charles F. Johnson, a cadet, outside parties. Angelica—P. O. Grand.

SISTARE WAS, Jason LINDANE. It is Now Believed That He Drove the Broker to Sanders.

New York, Aug. 22.—It is now generally believed that George K. W. W. W. who committed suicide in the Manhattan Club reception room of the Manhattan Club July 23, was not insane, but was driven to desperation by penury and disappointment.

At the time of his death Mr. Sistare had less than five cents in his pocket, and from letters now in the hands of Public Administrator Lydecker it is known that he went to the club to meet Lawyer H. S. Bennett of No. 45 Broadway, who was custodian of \$10,750, in which Mr. Sistare had a half interest. It is believed that on Mr. Bennett's refusal to pay him what was due he became desperate and shot himself. At present Mr. Bennett is out of the city.

NASHVILLE, Aug. 19.—Adlai Stevenson has accepted an invitation to speak at Herndon, in Christian county, Ky., near the Tennessee line Sept. 2. Herndon is the birthplace of Mr. Stevenson.

PROMPT ACTION TAKEN

Turkey's Day For Outrages Against Americans.

CRUISE TO BACK UP THE DEMAND.

The Burning of Missionary Bartlett's Residence Has Aroused the State Department at Washington—Complaints Have Been Accumulating for Years.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—The Secretary of State, on receiving the cablegram from the United States Charge d'Affaires at Constantinople, informing him that the residence of Dr. Bartlett, an American missionary at Bandour, Province of Konia, Asia Minor, had been burned, and that the lives of the missionaries were in danger, promptly called the Charge to make urgent demand for effective protection, indemnity, punishment of the guilty parties, and reprimand of the authorities if found remiss.

The United States cruisers Newark and Bennington, now on their way to Genoa, will be ordered to the vicinity of the outrage, to enforce this demand.

The building of Dr. Bartlett's residence was originally stopped by the local authorities. On application being made for permission to complete the same, it was refused unless Dr. Bartlett would furnish a bond or guarantee to neither hold religious worship nor instruct children on the premises.

The withholding of the permit was claimed to be under orders from Constantinople. The legation applied to the Porte for such permission, claiming that treaty rights of Americans extended not only to the purchase of land, but to the enjoyment of the same.

The permit was finally granted by the Sultan, and it appears that after the receipt of this permit by the local authorities the house was burned.

Secretary of State Foster says that the complaints of infringements of treaty rights of American missionaries in Turkey had been accumulating since 1883, and in one notable instance, that of the outrage upon Rev. Mr. Knapp and Dr. Reynolds by Moussa Bey, in this same province of Asia Minor, it had taken seven years to secure the punishment of the offender.

The United States is now determined to see if American citizens have any treaty rights which the Turkish authorities are bound to respect.

CRESCO CAPTURES VALENCIA. The Turkish Garrison Made The Fight Its Last Stand.

PANAMA, Aug. 20.—Admiral von Caracciolo states that Gen. Crespo has captured Valencia. His attacking force consisted of 1,500 men, with about the same number held in reserve. There was no other resistance.

Only 300 soldiers occupied the city at the time of attack, and they retired after a short and feeble street fight. The Crescistas are expected at Cabello next. The city has been barricaded since Aug. 14, when an attack by a small revolutionary force was repulsed.

Cabell has two cannon and the garrison is armed with repeaters. It is thought that there will be hard fighting before Crespo can capture it.

In Lagunera and Caracas everything is quiet as the grave. The famine continues and the poor people are dying in unusual numbers. Throughout the country bands of marauders still seek plunder, but as all the wealthy families have been impoverished or driven away already, they find small reward for their enterprises and are gradually dwindling away. Bloodshed is seldom reported. In fact the country has been devastated and starved until there is little or no spirit left outside of the principal military camps. The growing conviction is that Crespo is slowly conquering all before him and soon will be in complete possession of the whole field.

Later advices from Caracas state that on Aug. 10 Crespo met with reverses at Cortada. Crespo commanded about 4,000 troops to which the Government opposed 8,000. There was heavy skirmishing, and about a third of the forces on each side was engaged. Crespo, however, seeing that he was overmatched, refused to give decisive battle, and in the evening he withdrew.

Fire in a Summer Resort. DANBURY, Conn., Aug. 20.—Lake Mahopac, N. Y., a summer resort a few miles west of this city, was the scene of a fire early in the morning. The dances started in the stables adjoining the big Schineller Hotel, and destroyed them, together with the Town Hall and Welch's wheelwright factory and dwelling house. There is no fire department, and the hotel narrowly escaped destruction. Loss, \$10,000; partly insured.

The Borden Hearing Next Monday. NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Aug. 20.—The story given concerning here that shortly before the Borden murders old man Borden confided to a friend that his daughter Lizzie was cruel to him and would not eat at the same table with him, and said, also, that she told him one morning that she hoped he would come back a corpse, is vouched for by the best authority. The case will have a hearing next Monday.

Cranberry Crop Short. MIDDLEBORO, Mass., Aug. 18.—The indications are that the crop of cranberries in Plymouth county will be only about half as large as usual. Some boys will only yield about one-half of a crop while others are hardly worth picking. The cause of the short crop is the dry weather, partly, more especially the span worm, a little insect which it is found hard to exterminate.

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