

moned, but the mob encompassed them and attacked them with stones, sticks and fists. Meanwhile, word of the trouble had been sent to the militia at the Brown works, and company F. hastened to the rescue. At double quick, with rifles at charge bayonets, they rushed at the crowd, clearing the street rapidly. A number of men and boys were stabbed with bayonets, but only two seriously, Thomas Garrity and Thomas McGlarvey. They were wounded in the back, and McGlarvey may die. In the excitement the lone militiaman slipped away, and though doubtless injured, is probably not dangerously hurt. Murphy, however, was so badly beaten that his recovery is in doubt. Martial law will be enforced in the district which is disturbed from now on, and any serious menace to the militia is likely to be met with extreme measures. The soldiers are in a temper to use lead.

MONTREAL, Quebec, July 17.—*La Patrie*, the French liberal paper of this city, in defense of its agitation for a movement for the separation of Canada from the empire, says, answering a contemporary: "Does our confere imagine Canada is eternally destined to be a colony, and that Canadians should be prevented from dreaming of independence? That is a little too much as it will find as many English as French who will declare sincerely that it is no common sense. Our interests are far from being identified with those of England, and we will be sacrificed each time the interests of the empire are concerned. While remaining loyal and respectful, it is surely allowed us to think of the future, to foretell the destiny of our country, and to ask if an independent Canada would not be more prosperous than a Canada in tutelage."

HAVANA, July 18.—Passengers from San Cristobal today report having heard heavy cannonading and musketry firing all yesterday, apparently north of the mountains. It is believed an engagement is in progress between Fuentex's command and the insurgents under Nunez.

Protected by Quintin Bandola Jose Marcos succeeded in landing an expedition in the district of San Diego. The band of Juan Brancob attacked the trocha in Pinar del Rio with the intention of creating a diversion in order to facilitate the passing of the line by Maceo. The insurgents plundered and partially burned the village Cubiza in the province of Matanzas. San Hilaro de Guamas, founded 1693, was also attacked and 12 houses burned.

ST. LOUIS, July 19.—The middle of the road Populists have a platform prepared, drawn up by Hon. Alfred Daggett of California which they will support and under which they will attempt to nominate a straight-out Populist for the presidency.

NEW YORK, July 20.—A dispatch to the *Herald* from Athens says: Dispatches received from Canea state that a panic occurred there Sunday in the Plantza quarter owing to a fire, which was mistaken for a signal for carnage. The houses were forthwith barricaded. British Captain Drury landed boats carrying armed sailors. Austrian and Russian ships also landed men in Canea and Haleppa.

The Austrian consul showed great courage and ran to Abdullah Pascha, who remained inactive, and rated him severely. Abdullah finally dispersed the Turks. The shops were closed and nobody dared to stay in the streets.

A correspondent says that as he passed through the town the dead and wounded were lying about and the panic continued. A number of Cretans arrived here, making demands to the committee for perfected guns. They complain loudly because the committee does not send sufficient cartridges.

M. Nicolaides, a member of the committee, has resigned.

One hundred thousand pounds of ammunition and 20,000 rifles reached the insurgents this evening. The recall of Abdullah Pascha to Constantinople is received favorably as a sign of peace.

ST. LOUIS, July 20.—The belief continues generally prevalent that a bolt is among the strong probabilities of the Populist convention, whatever course is decided upon by the majority. Delegates are constantly arriving and the larger the crowd becomes, the more evident is the intensity of the feeling over the one question at issue. This question is whether to endorse Bryan and Sewall or nominate a separate ticket.

In a general way the contest is between the North and South. Northern men, as a class, contend that in the endorsement of Bryan lies the only hope of making the influence of the party felt, or achieving practical results, while Southern men, remembering their many contests with the Democrats in their section, maintain that such course would be utterly suicidal. Both classes are equally earnest and both declare there is but one course open. The Bryan followers talk split more openly than their opponents. They are perfecting a thorough organization and mean to make a strenuous effort to secure the endorsement of the Democratic nominee. They do not publicly admit that there is any possibility that they will not be able to control the convention, but privately many say if a separate ticket is nominated they will walk out of the convention and appeal to the people to rally to support Bryan and Sewall. The other crowd is more reticent, but the feeling is none the less intense.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 20.—While en route to the national Populist convention, the California delegation, thirty-nine strong, last night issued an open letter to the Democratic presidential nominee, William J. Bryan, urging him to go before the country as the nominee of the Populist party. The letter was composed and dispatched while the delegation was waiting for the train to St. Louis, Dr. G. W. Daywalt of San Francisco being chosen secretary and instructed to write it.

The letter says in part: "If you will accept the nomination of the People's party, declaring yourself a Populist, you will become a leader to whom will rush every reformer—be he silverite, Democrat or Republican—and not only be elected yourself, but also elect the Congress law-making power. This is the opportunity of your life, and will, if taken advantage of, like Lincoln with the Republican, send your name down to history as the savior of

your country by means of Popullism. If you do not do it, we must in defense of our principles put another nominee in the field. Can you then be elected?"

LONDON, July 20.—The *Daily News* (liberal) has an editorial discussing the correspondence between the United States and the British government on the subject of an arbitration treaty, in which it asks: "Why not embody the points of agreement already arrived at in the Olney-Salisbury negotiations in a treaty, trusting to the future for still further agreement? We are convinced that the Americans do not approve of Mr. Olney refusing the halt because he is unable to get the whole loaf. It will be worth while for Lord Salisbury to make as many concessions as possible in order to attain such a desirable object."

The *Daily News* also publishes an interview on this subject with Right Hon. James Bryce, the liberal member of Parliament for the South Division of Aberdeen and the well known author of the "American Commonwealth." Mr. Bryce thought the difficulties in the way of an agreement were in no way insolvable. Lord Salisbury, he said, had been over cautious and timid in the negotiations. He sees danger that really do not exist. His proposal to exclude matters affecting the honor and integrity of the nations would seriously cripple the usefulness of a tribunal. Mr. Bryce thought that even territorial disputes might be submitted. He would not say that he agreed with Mr. Olney or that he did not with Lord Salisbury, but he certainly thought Lord Salisbury had acted as though a general scheme of arbitration and not one solely between England and the United States was being arranged. Mr. Bryce thinks the proposal of a joint commission of arbitration for the Venezuelan dispute would find a solution even of the unsettled land question. He believes that the presidential contest will not prevent or delay the conclusion of a treaty; but still he would like to see Lord Salisbury push the negotiations.

The *Chronicle* (Liberal) says: Without desiring to appear in the least alarmist, we believed that the optimistic views prevailing here as to the settlement of the Venezuelan dispute are not shared by official circles in the United States.

LONDON, July 19.—A Hong Kong dispatch to the *Times* says a missionary writes to a correspondent there fully confirming previous reports of Japanese atrocities in the south of the Island of Formosa. The missionary declares that he is able to substantiate every fact. The Japanese, he adds, are fast exterminating the Chinese in that locality. Over sixty villages have been burned and thousands of persons have been killed with revolting brutalities.

CAIRO, July 20.—There were 329 new cases of cholera in Egypt on Friday and Saturday and 839 deaths from that disease, including those of three British soldiers at Wady Halfa.

Since the outbreak of cholera among the Egyptian troops between Assouan and Koshek there has been a total of 269 cases and 165 deaths among them. Amongst the British troops there have been 23 cases and 18 deaths.