

A NEW EFFORT TALK OF THE TOWN

The Injunction and Suit Against Labor Unions—Officers Held Interviews with Mayor and Business Men.

The temporary injunction issued by Judge Elmer on Saturday and asked for by the Connecticut Railway and Lighting company, through its attorney, Colonel Burpee, against the striking street railway men of this city, caused wide spread comment of a favorable and unfavorable nature Saturday night and all day Sunday. It did one more thing, it hurried to this city W. D. Mahon of Detroit, president of the International Association of Street Railway Employees, and Treasurer Resin Orr of the International board. They arrived here last night and accompanied by Daniel L. Dilworth, chairman of the general executive board, who has been in the city, they went to Buffers and Polishes hall, where they went into consultation with the executive committee of the strikers.

At the close of the consultation president Mahon gave out the statement to the press last night: "I am not familiar with or prepared to discuss it at this time, for since early in January and until a few days ago, I have been busy looking after the interest of our organization on the Pacific coast and in the southern states. The situation here and our organization is concerned, has been looked after by other members of a national executive board.

"Treasurer Orr and myself have come here at this time to take up the matter with Chairman Dilworth of our national executive board and make a thorough investigation of the situation to see if it is possible to bring some way reach a settlement. So far as the lawlessness which the press reported as having taken place here, if it is true as reported, we condemn it. "We cannot believe that any of our members have in any way taken part in any lawlessness. If they have we will not support them in it. The A. S. R. E. is a trade union formed under the laws of and in line with the policies of the American Federation, which stands for the rights of American labor founded on true American citizenship and in defense of law and order and all it implies.

This morning president Mahon said that he would see the city officials of Waterbury, the leaders of the business men's association and endeavor to bring about a peace settlement, if it were possible. He would endeavor to interest the officials and business men so far that a peace committee would be appointed to meet the trolley company officials and endeavor to bring about a settlement of the strike in an honorable way. He would exhaust every means to settle the strike, and settle it speedily.

The New England District Council of Electric Workers' organization, composed of the several local unions of the New England states, held its regular quarterly meeting in New Haven, yesterday.

Delegates were present from Boston, Providence, Lynn, Salem, Newport, Worcester, Springfield, Waterbury, New London, New Britain, Hartford, Bridgeport, Stamford, both New Haven locals, also other cities.

All of the delegates reported remarkable progress, and the conditions of work very good, with prospects of a busy season; also that the men are well organized throughout the New England states, with wages ranging from \$2.50 to \$3.50 per day as a minimum, with eight hours as a general workday.

The following resolutions were presented and endorsed by the unanimous vote of the council.

Whereas, the Connecticut Railway and Lighting company has taken a stand in the city of Waterbury opposing unions of its employees, we deem it advisable at this time to offer our moral and financial support, and we regret the actions of men who have used violence in connection with the realizing that it can have no good effect in such controversies, and as trades unionists representing the masses of the working people of the country, we feel that only by peaceable efforts can we maintain our prestige.

BEING MADE TO SETTLE TROLLEY STRIKE TO-DAY.

John O'Neill's View. He Talks About the Blanket Injunction and the Suit—Says Men Have Certain Rights Under Constitution.

John O'Neill, who will be counsel for the union men when the injunction comes up for a hearing, said to-day that he had nothing new to give out. He didn't seem to be very much alarmed about the outcome of the whole affair. He was sure that the constitution guaranteed the right to assemble and he saw no way how they could be deprived of it. It makes no difference he said, whether the people come together as union or non-union men, employees or employers, the constitution gives them the right to assemble and make laws for their own advancement. He admitted that nobody had a right to go to a man and tell him to stop working else he'd break his neck, but he saw no reason why a man hasn't the right to approach his fellow man and counsel him not to work for this one or that one and at the same time inform him that by continuing at work he is injuring himself and others and use all his powers of persuasion to win him over to his way of thinking.

"Why," said Mr. O'Neill, thrusting his hands into his pockets and walking up and down the floor, "who found fault last year when a combination of manufacturers went to Randolph & Clowes and practically gave them \$60,000 a year, or \$60,000 a month, I'm not sure which now, to stop making a certain kind of tubes. They represented that if Randolph & Clowes continued in the business the rest would have to come down on their prices and that it would be better for one concern to shut down that department. The same thing is going on every day in the week and we hear nothing about it being wrong, not a word of protest against the throwing of men out of employment. The store keepers are going about every day in the year trying to get hold of each other's customers. They have a right to employ men and that's their business. The law has no right to interfere with them. The same tactics are being used in all branches of business. If you have a desirable cook and somebody else wants her probably one of her friends will step into your kitchen and induce her to quit and her employer can't do anything about it. "So far as aiding or abetting the strikers is concerned, my knowledge of Connecticut law warrants me in stating that anybody is justified in giving them a helping hand so long as he knows they are not aiming to commit crime or do anything else contrary to law and order. If they see fit to employ men to state their case it will be my duty to aid and abet them to the best of my ability and I hope to be able to show the court that they are engaged in a legitimate enterprise. If it can be proved that they are acting contrary to law, why that's another matter, but because a union man tries to make you from working for me because you are doing your duty, the price of labor below where it ought to be and thereby injuring yourself and others is no reason why anybody should believe that the union man exceeded his rights any more than the Standard Oil company or some other combination does when it shuts out any and every thing that has a tendency from hindering it to regulate the market price of its stock. If a man says he does not care to belong to a union and prefers to work for ten cents a day and remain on the outside that is his business and nobody has a right to club him into it no more than somebody else has to kick him out if he decides to go in and abide by its rules and regulations. So long as such laws and regulations are in accordance with the laws of the state."

The night police escorts on the cars had been doubled to two men. According to orders they shall wear plain clothes. Various reasons are assigned for this change.

Not more than half a dozen of the strike-breakers have full uniforms. If some of the old men looked half as untidy as some of those in charge of the cars, they would have been given a short vacation.

W. D. Mahon, national president of the Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employees, and W. D. Dilworth, chairman of the executive committee of the same organization, called upon Mayor Kiduff this morning and then made a tour about the city with a view to seeing what could be done towards perfecting plans to bring about a settlement of the strike.

Deputy Coroner Pond came to Waterbury this afternoon and resumed the hearing relative to the death of Officer Mendelssohn. Half a dozen workmen at the clock shop, fellow workmen with the murdered officer, were heard. None of them knew anything about the affair until the next morning. The coroner told a reporter that he didn't expect that he would have anything to give out for publication to-day.

So far the injunction has not attracted any new patrons to the cars. Of course this was not the purpose of the instrument, but even so one would think that it would tend to increase the number of people on the cars, especially such a beautiful day as yesterday, when nearly everybody is able to hobble got out and enjoyed a promenade about the streets or through the woods. But it didn't work that way. In fact it had no appreciable effect one way or the other so far as one could see, those who had been riding on the cars doing things on the old plan and others walking or using the buses. Thousands paraded the streets the whole day long while large numbers took to the fields and amused themselves in various ways, gathering pussy willows, picking up a green leaf that appeared here and there and listening to the songs of birds that have already commenced to make the woods re-echo to their enchanting melody.

SETTLE TROLLEY STRIKE TO-DAY.

Strikers Held An Enthusiastic Meeting Yesterday—Men Still Standing Shoulder To Shoulder.

The strikers' executive committee issued the following statement this afternoon: "It is almost unnecessary to announce to the public on this the 65th day of the strike, that we find ourselves up against a \$25,000 suit, brought by the trolley company, and have a superior court injunction hanging over our heads. We assure the public, however, that while the strikers look like gigantic measures to crush us out of existence, they are not nearly so dangerous or crushing as they seem. We have never stated that we intended doing the things we are now enjoined from doing. Therefore, why should we fear a twenty-page document telling us not to do them? I don't think it. Ah, my deception works better than I thought. I am from the wild west (here he mentioned the name of the county and state) and I am after that reward for the murder of that policeman, and I'll have a cinch on it. I came here a few days ago and went to work for the trolley company, thinking that I might be able to get some information from the men, but he came sick of it. Detective work is very difficult."

He told a good story, but the policeman made him move on just the same. Late the night before a stranger walked into the police station and told the officer at the desk that he was some deputy or constable from the western part of the state, who had come here to settle the trouble. He asked the officer if he could not sit down in the office with him for awhile.

"No, sir," was the reply. Then the following conversation occurred. Visitor: If you were up in my town, I would not treat you so. I would be more courteous. Officer: That's all right, as far as it goes. Visitor: I came down here to settle this trouble between the trolley company and its employees. Officer: That's all the trouble here—the police have to watch such persons as you.

Visitor: I spent all my money in trying to settle the trouble, and now I'm expecting a check from home. Won't you let me sit here with you for a short time? Officer: The place for you is down stairs, that's the abode of tramps or vagrants. Visitor: I am not used to such places. A few minutes later the would-be detective was looking for the door leading to the abode of the men who neither toll nor spin.

When he was escorted into the large room where such characters as he are kept, he sniffed the air several times, and inhaled deeply the heavily scented atmosphere. He looked around at his roommates and a look of disgust passed over his face. Just then the door of the room was closed. Next morning the visitor was the last one to awake from peaceful slumber, during the course of which he had no doubt pleasant dreams of his capture of the murderer, and of that is more dear to him, the rewards.

Venezuelan Rebels Again Defeated.

CARACAS, Venezuela, March 16.—A body of government troops was sent from Margarita Island March 13 to attack the rebels at Carapana, which they had taken. After three hours' fighting the government forces recaptured the town, recapturing the guns and mortars, and taking sixty-three prisoners, thirty-nine of whom were wounded.

Another Cornell Student Ill.

ITHACA, N. Y., March 16.—J. W. Knapp of Syracuse, a senior in the College of Law at Cornell university, has been taken to the City hospital suffering with typhoid fever. Knapp was Cornell's champion high jumper last year, and his absence from the team will weaken Cornell materially on its western trip, which will be taken during the Easter vacation.

Newfoundland Road Still Blocked.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., March 16.—A working train with a crew of sixty men has been dispatched to attempt to clear the railway across the country, but the rebels at Carapana, which has been snowbound in the interior for the past thirty days and enable traffic over the railway along the western slope of the island, which has been abandoned for a month, to be resumed.

Many Visitors at West Point.

WEST POINT, N. Y., March 16.—A large number of people visited West Point yesterday, the springlike weather drawing them to witness the first dress parade of 1903 of the corps of cadets on the grass plain. From now on there will be a dress parade every evening except Saturday. Mrs. Miles, wife of Lieutenant General Miles, was among the visitors.

Dr. Webb Ill in San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 16.—Dr. Seward Webb of New York, who with a party of friends, reached southern California from the east several days ago, has arrived unexpectedly at San Francisco and is now in seclusion in his apartments at the Palace hotel. Dr. Webb is ill, a fact which his physicians have tried to conceal, as they attempted to conceal the fact of his presence in San Francisco.

DETECTIVE SENT DOWN

Called At Police Station But Had To Go With The Vagrants—Another Told To Move On

The large rewards, which have been offered for the arrest of the murderers of Superintendent Paul Mendelssohn, are attracting to this city a number of persons, whose minds are imbued falsely with the ideas that they are detectives. This article has no reference to real detectives.

On Friday night one of the local policemen, who was on duty in the center, was assiduously obeying orders, but he saw a man who looked like a detective, and he called him to the street corners. On the sidewalk in front of Cone's drug store stood a man, rather young in years and somewhat seely looking. When the officer ordered him to move on, the stranger entered into conversation with him and his remarks were somewhat as follows: "Hark! Psh! Psh! List unto me? I am a detective in disguise. You wouldn't think it. Ah, my deception works better than I thought. I am from the wild west (here he mentioned the name of the county and state) and I am after that reward for the murder of that policeman, and I'll have a cinch on it. I came here a few days ago and went to work for the trolley company, thinking that I might be able to get some information from the men, but he came sick of it. Detective work is very difficult."

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AFTER NEGRO HERB DOCTOR

Philadelphia Authorities Will Open Thirty-Four Graves.

The Negro Hossey is now in jail awaiting developments—authorities looking for a white woman who represented Hossey in his dealings.

Philadelphia, March 16.—The police authorities have directed the opening of 34 graves having secured evidence which leads them to believe that George Hossey, the negro herb "doctor" is responsible for at least that many deaths. Hossey is in jail as an accessory to the murder of William G. Danze, whose widow is charged with having administered to her husband slow poison furnished by the negro.

"We do not know how many poisoning cases can be traced to Hossey," said the police officials to-day, "but thus far we have secured evidence that has warranted us in directing the opening of 34 graves. This step will begin at once and we believe the result will show that assistant District Attorney Shoyer was not exaggerating when he branded Hossey as an arch-poisoner."

This case is assuming proportions far beyond the comprehension of those connected with it at the time Hossey was arrested. The real investigation is just beginning and before it proceeds much further startling developments will crop up. There may be several arrests but they are not likely to come until the organs of the bodies exhumed have been examined by the chemist.

Detectives are searching for a white woman who is alleged to have represented Hossey in the preliminary dealings with his patrons.

LABOR MEN IN NORWICH.

Mayor Thayer Made a Reference to Trolley Strike.

Norwich, March 16.—The Connecticut state association of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America met to-day for a two days' session. This is the semi-annual meeting and was called to discuss important labor matters in Connecticut. The morning session was devoted to an informal discussion of matters which will come up for consideration before the convention. At 2 o'clock the regular session was called to order by President Doohan of New Haven. Mayor Charles F. Thayer of Norwich welcomed the delegates to the city.

After referring to the manner in which the city of Norwich had given the city laborers an eight hour day, Mayor Thayer spoke of the Waterbury trolley strike. He said: "I noticed with considerable interest that one of our judges is attempting to govern Waterbury by injunction. Ask yourselves whether there would have been any necessity for this sort of foolishness if the trolley company had voluntarily, as in Norwich, put its workmen on an eight hour day. Then ask yourselves the question which will necessarily follow, why should not the city of Waterbury own and operate the street car system in its own thoroughfares. The only answer that has ever been given to your question is that the people of the city cannot successfully do what a combination of stock watering promoters can do and this answer no longer goes with sensible people. Mr. Bellamy, who related the experiences of the city of Liverpool at a recent conference in New York, placed his out of date stamp on that. Liverpool reduced the hours of labor and increased the wages of the men and so would Waterbury if it owned the transportation system. This is the true way to do away with strikes. When this time comes and it is coming soon the judiciary will no longer find room in the executive department of the government."

THE BOILER EXPLODED.

One Man Killed And Two Perhaps Fatally Burned.

Toledo, O., March 16.—In a boiler explosion which wrecked a large part of the East Toledo mills of the Republic Iron & Steel company, to-day one man was killed and two others burned so badly that they may die. The dead: John Thompson, water tender, aged 41, unmarried.

The injured: Melvin Updegraff, aged 39, night engineer, married, badly burned and crushed by falling bricks; Henry Fust, aged 58, watchman, burned and crushed.

It will never be known how the accident occurred as the dead man was the only one near the boiler.

A ROYAL FUNERAL.

Honolulu, March 16.—The funeral of the late Prince Albert Kuniaka yesterday was conducted with royal pomp. The hearse was drawn by over 100 men and in the cortege were many prominent personages, including the governor's staff and civil and military officers. The remains were given a military escort to the former throne room in the capitol building, where most impressive services were rendered.

Floods on Lower Mississippi.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., March 16.—The flood situation between Caruthersville, Mo., and Bates Rouse, La., is serious. The river is rising rapidly, and it will be a little short of marvelous if the levees hold the great volume of rushing water. The gauge at Memphis marks 38.5 feet. This is the highest water ever recorded here, and those interested have been warned to prepare for a stage of forty feet. The situation in and around Memphis is becoming more serious.

BUSY COUNTING THE VOTES TO-DAY.

THE MONROE DOCTRINE. South America Said Not to Seek Terms With It.

New York, March 16.—The Herald, according to a Valparaiso, Chile, dispatch to the Herald, publishes a remarkable article about the Monroe doctrine, in which it says: "South America ought to quietly notify the United States that she does not seek the Monroe doctrine's protection, but her own. She should also notify Europe thus: "We cannot decorously continue to be regarded as Turks. That is to say, we are not outside the international law practiced by the greater powers among themselves."

The writer ends by saying: "Paramount above everything is our duty to place ourselves in a worthy position before the world. South America ought to renounce the invisible benefits of the so-called doctrine." The correspondent adds that since the Baltimore affair many Chilians distrust the United States more than Europe.

COLONEL OF INFANTRY DEAD.

He Commanded When Colorado Volunteers Were Saved.

Chicago, March 16.—Colonel John A. Baldwin of the Sixteenth United States Infantry is dead here, says a dispatch to the Tribune from Battle Creek, Mich. He commanded the famous Ninth Infantry when it saved the Colorado Volunteers from total annihilation in the Philippines, and commanded the Twenty-second infantry at Siboney river.

CITY NEWS.

A daughter was born yesterday to Mr and Mrs H. G. Dodge of 72 Fairview street.

There will be a battalion drill at the armory to-night. The gallery will be open to visitors.

There will be no superior court this week, unless specially called in, it having adjourned to next Tuesday when the grand jury will consider the case against Vincenzo Sanavaro who stands with the murder of Antonio Cimbrone.

In the city court this afternoon Judge Burpee heard a motion to open a non-suit in the case of Sackett versus Fitzgerald. The plaintiff traded one horse for a pair of horses and claims the two were not as good as the one. Decision was reserved.

The committee in charge of the annual ball of the K. of C., which will be held in the City hall on Easter Monday, April 13, expects that the coming event will be the biggest in the history of the organization. Tickets are out and meeting with a ready sale.

There will be a meeting of the Irish-American Athletic association to-night at their rooms at 8 o'clock sharp. Every member requested to be present as some new business is to be brought before the club at the meeting. After the meeting is over there will be very nice entertainment and sociable given by the club for the members only.

Mrs Theodore A. Hooker, teacher of typewriting and stenography in the New Britain High school, who formerly held a similar position in the local High school, tendered a reception to the pupils of her former classes at the High school on Saturday night at her home, 385 West Main street. It was a very pleasant gathering and Mrs Hooker proved herself to be a charming hostess.

The sermon at the 10:30 mass at the Sacred Heart church yesterday morning was delivered by the Rev. Father Lynch of Gainesville, Florida, who is at present traveling in this part of the country for the purpose of procuring funds to pay the debt on the property of his congregation in Gainesville. Father Lynch will deliver a panegyric on St. Patrick at the Sacred Heart church to-morrow night at 7:30.

Manager Harrington of the Holyoke team says that he will try to sign Jack Miran, who pitched for the Nashua team last year, for this season. Miran, it is said, has secured his release from Nashua. Manager Harrington also states that he will be able in all probability, to arrive satisfactory terms with "Kid" McCormick. The only hitch now, is that the crack third baseman wants \$15 more than the amount offered to him by the manager.

This week will be a rather busy one for the Rev. Father Fitzgerald, assistant priest at the Sacred Heart church. To-night he will speak at the Rev. Father McGurk's church in South Manchester, to-morrow night at a St. Patrick's day celebration which will be given by the Lawrence O'Toole parish of Hartford in the Lyceum in that city. On Thursday night he will speak at a banquet which will be given by the Knights of St. Patrick in New Britain. Among the invited guests at this banquet will be Speaker Keeney of the lower branch of the legislature. On Sunday night Father Fitzgerald will speak in Columbus hall in Naugatuck under the auspices of St. Francis' parish. The subject of his addresses will be "The Life of St. Patrick."

Now that the backbone of winter is broken it is in order to call attention to the need of cleaning up backyards and alleys so that every possible precaution may be taken to guard against an epidemic of sickness of any sort. Waterbury has been sorely tried in one way and another during the past year and is still suffering, so that every effort public officials can make should be used in order to maintain good sanitation. Whatever comes, people will have use for their health and after the trouble now on hand is over probably it will mark the end of Waterbury's trials for another century. It is certain that there will be some lessons to draw from what is going on and it is not at all unreasonable to believe that everybody will be wiser for the experience.

ALL EYES FIXED ON CONDUCTOR AND TRAINMEN.

COUNTERS SLOW IN STARTING

Owing to the absence of Val Fitzpatrick—The Counting of the 5,000 Votes Was Commenced at 11 O'clock—American Bridge Company Imports Men to Take Places of Strikers—Determined to Resume Operations, It Will Go On Without Old Men.

New Haven, March 16.—The count of the ballots cast by the conductors and trainmen of the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad system to determine whether the grievance committee shall be authorized to declare a strike, was begun shortly after 11 o'clock to-day at the headquarters of the grievance committee in the insurance building here. The result of the balloting will not be known probably until late this afternoon.

Members of the joint grievance committee of the conductors' and trainmen's organizations reached here early in the day and at 9 o'clock most of them had assembled at headquarters. It was expected that the count of votes would begin at that hour, but a delay of over two hours was caused by the absence of Val Fitzpatrick, third vice grand master of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, and C. W. Wilkins, second senior grand conductor of the Order of Railroad Conductors. The presence of these officials during the count was necessary, and their failure to appear caused some surprise to the committee. Later it was learned that the two officials were having a conference by themselves at a hotel. Mr. Wilkins had been at his home in Lowell, Mass. for nearly a week, and it is supposed that Mr. Fitzpatrick, who has remained here during the balloting, wished to acquaint his colleagues with all the details of the situation. Just before 11 o'clock the two men left the hotel and proceeded to the grievance committee's headquarters, and the count was then begun.

As there are about 5,000 votes to be counted the work must be done carefully and thoroughly. From all reports which he had received more than two-thirds had voted for the strike and if this is so and President Hall refuses to receive the joint committee, Mr. Fitzpatrick intimated that he believed a strike would follow, though various possibilities might delay it for several days.

New York, March 16.—According to the employes of the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad in this city, the vote will show a large majority in favor of a strike. J. P. Morgan and other members of the directors were in conference with President Hall to-day and it was said there was nothing to give out.

Pittsburg, Pa., March 16.—After waiting several weeks for the striking structural iron workers to resume work, the American Bridge company has decided to import men to take the places of the strikers and to-day 35 men reached here from Louisville. They were met at the station by a force of detectives, and escorted to the company's offices, but after learning the situation they refused to work and later joined the strikers at their headquarters. The bridge company is determined to resume operations and declares that more men will be imported at once. If the strikers interfere with them, an appeal for protection will be made to the courts. The Louisville men will be sent home by the strikers.

FIRE IN NEW HAVEN.

Several Patients of Dr. Converse Had Narrow Escapes.

New Haven, March 16.—The residence of Dr. G. F. Converse at the junction of Goffe street and Whalley avenue was damaged to the extent of several thousand dollars by fire to-day, and Dr. and Mrs. Converse suffered slight burns. The children of the family and several patients of Dr. Converse, one of them a paralytic woman, were removed with difficulty, but escaped injury. The fire is said to have been caused by an explosion of benzine which Mrs. Converse was using in cleaning a carpet. The flames spread with wonderful rapidity, and in a few minutes the whole front of the house was enveloped by the blaze. There was some delay in sending in an alarm owing to the distance of the house from an alarm box, but the crew of No. 3 engine company was summoned by telephone and an alarm was rung from the house. Meanwhile summoned by telephone and an alarm being given by the members of his family and several patients who have been living at the house, Dr. Converse's hair and beard was badly singed, and Mrs. Converse's arms were burned slightly.

After the firemen arrived the fire was quickly subdued, but the damage is considerable.

ELECTRIC WORKERS STRIKE.

Hartford, March 16.—Twenty electric workers, employed by Rice & Baldwin, electrical supply manufacturers, went on a strike to-day because the firm refused to employ union men to re-paint the shop, which had been painted by non-union workmen. The discovery was not made by the union workmen until after the job was completed.

MINE EXPLOSION.

Springfield, March 16.—Five men were killed and a sixth one badly injured by an explosion in the Cardiff mine to-day.