

TREATY WITH JAPAN

Mikado's Government Attains to Rank of Other Civilized Nations.

NEW TREATY GOES INTO EFFECT MONDAY

Of Far-Reaching Importance in Its Relations with the United States.

LEADING COUNTRIES IN THE COMPACT

Japan Recognized as an Equal and Placed on a New Footing.

FIRST ORIENTAL STATE RECOGNIZED

Jutaro Komura, Japanese Minister to Washington, Gives a Comprehensive Outline of the New Arrangement.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—A new treaty between the United States and Japan goes into effect tomorrow...

The treaty with this country was made November 22, 1894, in Washington...

Mr. Jutaro Komura, the present Japanese minister in Washington...

Scope of the New Treaty.

The 17th of July marks the turning point in the diplomatic history not only of Japan...

The countries with which Japan has made new treaties are the United States...

To understand the change it is necessary to look at the ancient history of Japan...

Foreigners Must Pay Taxes.

One of the bad effects of this system was that foreign residents had entire immunity from taxation.

The second thing is the opening of the entire interior of Japan to foreign residents and trade.

In bringing about the new system of treaties Japan naturally feels most friendly toward the United States.

Clash of French and Italians.

PARIS, July 16.—A conflict between Frenchmen and Italians occurred at Aubagne, a town ten miles east of Marseilles.

Meeting of Arbitration Committee.

THE HAGUE, July 16.—The conference subcommittee on arbitration held a short session Saturday in order to clear up the objections of the minor powers.

Ask Uncle Sam to Intervene.

VICTORIA, B. C., July 16.—United States Consul Smith of this city is said to have forwarded to the American government a memorial from R. E. L. Brown...

AGAINST THE TRANSVAAL GOVERNMENT

for damages arising out of the well known Wittonstein case, in which Brown secured a judgment for \$1,512,000.

SAMPLES FROM ALL NATIONS

London, July 16.—(Special Press.) The Philadelphia commercial museum...

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TO OVERTHROW THE EAGLE

Seditious Pronouncements Issued Against Uncle Sam in Cuba.

NO ONE DARE CLAIM ITS AUTHORITY

Havana Bank Declares a Dividend Payable in American Gold—General Brooke Gets All Kinds of Applications.

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EXAMINE INTO THE TRUSTS

Civic Federation of Chicago Will Show Up the Effects of the Great Combinations.

MAKE NO HALT FOR BULLETS

Handful of Nebraskans Charge in Face of Heavy Fire of Insurgents.

CONDITION OF THE WEATHER

Forecast for Nebraska—Cool and Fair; Variable Winds.

CAR WHEELS AT REST

Employees of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Line Leave Their Posts.

TIE-UP DOES NOT AFFECT WHOLE SYSTEM

Mob of Three Thousand Strikers Make Trouble for the Police.

NONUNION TRAIN CREWS ARE ASSAULTED

Cars Are Stopped, Rails Are Torn Up and Trolley Wires Are Out.

MEN ASK REVISION OF THE TIME TABLES

Higher Rate for Overtime is Also Included in Their Demands—Street Car Officials Make Unqualified Refusal.

NEW YORK, July 16.—Another trolley strike is on...

conductors and motormen of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit company, numbering several thousand, quit work at 5 o'clock this morning.

Those who had cars out left them on the tracks. The company endeavored to run cars, but the management did not live up to its promise.

Wires were cut, rails were torn up, nonunion men booted and stoned at the Marcy avenue station and a crowd of 3,000 men resisted the police.

Many arrests were made during the day. On some lines the company maintained regular service and on others they failed altogether.

Cars were unable to run to the ocean beaches. The tieup has not been nearly so complete as the labor leaders said it would be.

So far the strike has not been as effective as that of 1895, but there is nothing to show long or far-reaching it may become.

For some weeks past the employees of the several lines controlled by the Brooklyn Rapid Transit company have been complaining about the management's refusal to live up to the ten-hour law.

The men demand a revision of the time tables at the different barns and also claim that they should be paid 20 cents an hour for overtime, which is equivalent to \$2 a day, the price which they say is not paid.

Meetings have been held daily and nightly for the last week, and it was inferred by the reports given out by the employees and their advisers since Thursday last that while a strike was imminent it would not occur for some days.

These cars were controlled by the Coney Island Railroad company, having maintained the regular terms with their employees, were not impeded in the least, but on all the other roads transportation was stopped for a while and a good deal of congestion occurred.

Shortly after midnight about 100 policemen from the precincts of Manhattan and the Bronx districts were sent to different barns, and many were placed along the several routes comprising the territory covered by the Brooklyn Traction company.

Up to half past 7 o'clock there were very few cars running over these lines and those sent out from the different barns were policed by two, three and four constables.

On the Putnam avenue line only a few men refused to work and it was notable that scarcely a half dozen of the cars on the Manhattan and Bronx lines, which are controlled by the Coney Island Railroad company, having maintained the regular terms with their employees, were not impeded in the least, but on all the other roads transportation was stopped for a while and a good deal of congestion occurred.

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