

FRANCE ELECTS FAURE.

HER NEW PRESIDENT A FIRM REPUBLICAN.

Choice Made on the Second Ballot by a Vote of 430 to 361 for M. Brisson—The Monarchists and Socialists Create Great Commotion—Career of the New French Executive.

M. Francois Felix Faure, Minister of Marine in the present Cabinet, was elected on the second ballot at Versailles, France, to be President of the French Republic in succession to M. Casimir-Perier, who had resigned.

M. Faure polled 430 votes to 361 votes polled by his nearest opponent, M. Henri Brisson, President of the Chamber of Deputies. The Socialists protested violently when the result of the ballot was made known.

This is a victory for the Moderate Republicans. The result was brought about by Waldeck-Rousseau withdrawing in favor of Faure. Faure received 430 to Brisson's 361.

Two ballots were taken, the first being as follows: M. Henri Brisson, 338; M. Felix Faure, 244; M. Waldeck-Rousseau, 184.

The scattering vote on the first ballot included 6 for M. Melline, 4 for M. Dupuy, 2 for M. Cavaignac, 2 for M. Loubet and 1 for Henri Rochefort.

M. Faure after this ballot that Waldeck-Rousseau announced his withdrawal, when the second ballot was taken, with the above results.

The open advocacy of the candidacy of M. Brisson by the Socialists hurt his chances considerably.

The National Assembly was called to order by M. Challemel-Lacour for the election of a President of the Republic at 1 o'clock.

Immediately after the session of the assembly, M. Michel, Socialist, asked the Chair if the National Assembly should be called for the purpose of revising the constitution.

M. de Baudry d'Asson protested against the question, and demanded that he be heard in favor of the restoration of the monarchy, but he was not allowed to do so.

When M. Toussaint, Socialist, deposited his vote in the urn he cried out: "The social revolution!" and when the name of M. Avez, Social Revolutionist, was called he refused to vote, but shouted from his seat: "Attention mensonge dissolution. Down with the Presidency."

When M. de Baudry d'Asson voted he shouted: "Long live Catholic France! Long live the King!"

The announcement of the second ballot was made amid a terrible din. The British scribes were busy growling, cheering and reproaching their neighbors that they paid no attention to M. Challemel-Lacour when he rose to read the figures.

The President's voice was quite inaudible, and his hands trembled violently. It was five minutes after he spoke before all members of the Assembly knew the result. The figures generally known were then only approximately—Faure, 430, and Brisson, 361—but they sufficed to show that Felix Faure was the new President of France.

The scene was absolutely devoid of solemnity or even dignity. The Brissonites, who had not only been actively canvassing for votes, and with apparent success, but who in defiance of him and the President of the Assembly, protested against the exclusion of Gerault-Richard and Mirman.

While the voting was in progress the friends of M. Felix Faure were actively canvassing for votes, and with apparent success, until a rumor was started that he was a Protestant. This, for a time, had a bad effect upon his candidacy; but a deputation instantly approached M. Faure and questioned him upon his religious persuasion.

M. Faure, who was greatly excited, said, in reply to a question: "No; I am a Catholic." This reassured his supporters.

The crowd outside the Ministry cheered and congratulated his successor. Premier Dupuy then presented the resignation of the Cabinet. M. Faure returned to the Ministry of Marine for the night. His youngest son, Felix, met him at the door of his apartments, and threw her arms round his neck, kissing him and crying repeatedly, "I am so happy, papa!"

The crowd outside the Ministry cheered with considerable fervor and M. Faure was persuaded by friends to show himself on the balcony. He was received with genuine enthusiasm.

M. Faure has a tall, imposing figure, whose lines show the power to carry life as a mechanic. Although a millionaire shipowner, he has simple tastes. His election is a blow to the protectionist party.

The substitution of reciprocity treaties for the Monetary Union is a question of time. M. Melline's newspaper organ, La Republique Francaise, admitted that Faure's election would mean the same as a tariff reform.

The result of the election is received enthusiastically in Lyons.

When the report of the scene in the Chamber of Deputies on the occasion of the reading of the President's message of resignation reached the Palace of the Elysee, M. Casimir-Perier broke down and cried bitterly. His physician says he will need several months of absolute rest before he will be the same man he was when he was elected President June.

Life of Faure. Felix Francois Faure, just elected as the sixth President of the Third French Republic, was born at Paris, January 31, 1841. His election is for a term of seven years.

The new President of this sister republic once worked in a tax yard. He is very pliant, and certainly will not resign unless forced to. But he has many bad quarters of hour before him, the first of which will be the selection of a Premier to succeed M. Dupuy.

Though born in Paris, he was long a ship owner and merchant in Havre, where he was one of the most active members of the Chamber of Commerce, of which body he became the President.

During the Franco-Prussian war he was a chief of battalion of the Garde Mobile, and led from Havre to Paris a body of volunteers who assisted materially in putting down the Commune. In recognition of his services he was made a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor May 31, 1871.

He entered political life fourteen years ago, being then elected a Deputy to represent the Third District of Havre in April, 1881. He was the Republican candidate, and defeated his Monarchist opponent (Le Vaillant du Douet) by a majority of 201, in a total vote of 13,331. Since that time he has been continuously a member of the Chamber of Deputies, and, what is more, has been a steadfast Republican.

THE BROOKLYN TIE-UP. THE SURFACE CAR SYSTEM AT A STANDSTILL.

The Knights of Labor and the Great Trolley Corporations in a Trial of Strength—Nearly Seven Thousand Men Out—The Causes Which Led to the Trouble.

The first great struggle of the year between corporations and their employes began in Brooklyn, when the great trolley tie-up or lock-out, which had been threatening the "City of Churches" for two weeks, materialized just before daybreak on the date set by the leaders of the movement for a trial of strength.

The men quit work called it a lock-out, while the officers of the road said it was a strike. The men claimed that the company had locked them out by forcing motormen to surrender their lever cranks and also by refusing to allow electrical workers to go to work at the usual hour.

During the first day of the contest between employers and employes, save for the so-called Slocum system of four lines, which is better known as the Smith and Jay street line, Flatbush, "of Brooklyn," and a denutary service on the Court street line, run to save the Brooklyn Heights carter, not a wheel turned on any of the fifty-four street car lines of Brooklyn.

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Immediately after the train continued on its way east the men disappeared. They had jumped upon the rear platform of the express car.

The train had barely left Chillicothe when one of the men opened the express car door and presented a revolver at the head of John Page, who was in charge of the car. In the car with Page were his helper, Lewis Hays, the baggage agent, Ed Wright. The other robber covered the two men.

Ranging them up in line along the side of the car, one of the robbers covered them with a revolver in each hand, and the other proceeded to blind and gag their victims. The ropes and materials for this purpose they took from a bag which one of them carried. This done, the robbers leisurely proceeded to rifle the express safe.

They dumped everything it contained of value into the bag from which they took the ropes and gags, meanwhile scoffing at the prisoners. When they secured all there apparently was of value they calmly awaited the arrival of the train at the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul crossing, near Albia, where it stopped up, and they jumped off with their booty.

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Marks on the broken stones indicate that an axe was used. The theory is that the vandals in a lunatic escapade from a nearby town were seen about two weeks ago in that vicinity. The loss is estimated as between seven and ten thousand dollars.

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