

RIOTING AT CLEVELAND.

Were Several Serious Outbreaks of Violence on Sunday.

A Car Loaded With Passengers Was Wrecked by an Explosion.

The Front End of the Car Torn Out, All the Windows Smashed and the Brake Destroyed—Four Persons Were Badly Hurt.

CLEVELAND (O.), July 23.—The rioting which continued throughout last night was renewed to-day, and there were several serious outbreaks of violence, but no clashes between the mobs and the troops.

Cars were started running as usual this morning on all but one or two lines. The mobs were astir early. Soon after 10 o'clock a thousand or more persons gathered on Burton street, on the South Side, and proceeded to obstruct the track.

When a car came along with two policemen on board it was attacked with a shower of stones. In spite of the policemen the non-union motorman and conductor were roughly handled.

There was a serious disturbance on the Broadway line at the corner of Petrie street, where a mob of 3,000 assembled in the forenoon, and obstructed the track.

There was a sharp fight for a few minutes, during which a perfect shower of stones fell about the detective and the soldier, smashing the car windows. No one was seriously hurt, and after arresting two of the rioters and placing them on the car it was returned to the barns.

In the afternoon a mob of 1,000 conceived the idea of blocking the track on Orange street by placing a big boiler in the middle of the street and building a fire around it.

A small riot was started at the corner of Pearl and Franklin avenue, when a young woman struck a man who asked her not to board a non-union car.

The explosion tore out the front end of the car, smashed all the windows and destroyed the brake. After considerable difficulty the car was stopped, and a call for ambulances was sent out.

The force of the explosion was so great that it shook all the houses in the neighborhood, and was heard for a distance of two or three miles.

There is no clue to the identity of the person who placed the explosive on the track. Persons living in the neighborhood say they saw a man in a buggy stop at the corner of Kensington street, where the explosion occurred, and get out by the railroad track.

In the vicinity of the Holmeden avenue barns to-night there was continuous rioting for three or four hours. Every car that passed was attacked with stones, and several pistol shots were fired at them.

THE TROLLEY CAR STRIKE.

Practically at an End at Manhattan and Brooklyn.

Cars Running Under Most Normal Headway on All Lines But One.

No Delay in the Service at Manhattan, With Exception of Second Avenue Line, and That Affected But Little—Strike Considered So Near an End That Police Protection is to be Withdrawn.

NEW YORK, July 23.—The trolley car strike, both in Manhattan and Brooklyn, seems to be practically at an end. General Master Workman Parsons says it is not, and to-day at a meeting of the Central Federated Union he launched a scheme for a labor political party and at the same time urged upon the delegates of the various trades unions in Greater New York the expediency of contributing to a fund to aid the strikers and the delegates promised their financial support.

It is a fact, however, that both yesterday and to-day cars were being run under most normal headway on the lines, except the Nassau, a strike would have no delay in the trolley car service in Manhattan to-day on any line with the exception of the Second avenue line and that is affected but very little.

It is stated by the police officials that to-morrow or Tuesday at the farthest most of the police that have been guarding the property of the railroad companies will be withdrawn.

The fact that cars were run on all Brooklyn lines under headway to-day shows that the strike is practically dead. To the seaside resorts traffic was more general than it has been since Sunday, but the public did not take advantage of the improving service, probably owing to the fear of possible disturbances.

Strike leaders admit that the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company ran more cars to the seaside resorts to-day than on any day since the strike was declared. President Rosster was jubilant on Saturday before leaving for Cold Springs, and reiterated the statement that the strike was practically over. He said:

"The strikers have prided themselves on the fact that they had been able to traffic to Coney Island, but they cannot boast of that now, for to-morrow we will be able to carry all the passengers we want to go to the island and other resorts. The idea I am sorry for the men who were led astray by professional agitators. I am still willing to take back the men who left their positions on the Brooklyn Heights lines, but I am determined that none of the Nassau line men will be reinstated as motormen or conductors."

In strike headquarters the men of the Nassau line assembled to-day. Master Workman Parsons did not appear. District Master Workman Pines was busy trying to encourage the strikers. He told them that even if the strike should be unsuccessful they would still have the satisfaction of knowing that they had rebelled against the evil system of hours and wages introduced and maintained by Rossiter.

Mr. Pines added that if a certain section of the press and corporations fancied that the strike would be over in a day or two they would soon discover that they were badly mistaken. He also said that by Tuesday or Wednesday all of the lines of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company would be tied up as tight as a drum.

At the close of the addresses farewell consecration services were held. These services consisted of testimonies by the delegates, hundreds of whom spoke in all of the four meetings. At the close the benediction was pronounced, and the convocation adjourned. The delegates will leave the city to-morrow.

NEW LABOR PARTY. A Meeting of Trades Unions Held at New York. NEW YORK, July 23.—Hundreds of delegates representing the trades unions in Greater New York were present to-day at the regular meeting of the Central Federated Union, at which the organization of the new labor party came up for discussion.

The project was enthusiastically endorsed by the delegates, a number of speeches being made in its advocacy. A convention was formally called for August 7th. The place of meeting will be announced later. Every union and reform body in the city of New York will be asked to send delegates, and an organization will be effected.

THE LATE WAR WITH SPAIN.

Secretary Alger Claims to Have Offered the Suggestion

As to the Disposal of Thousands of Prisoners Captured in Cuba.

The Thought Came to Him After a Night of Restless Sleep That to Return Them to Spain Directly Would Not Only be a Great Saving in Expense, but an Inducement for the Belligerents to Lay Down Their Arms.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—Secretary Alger has always felt a pardonable pride in the success with which the War Department met the tremendous problem thrust upon it by the necessity with which it was suddenly confronted during the war with Spain of suddenly disposing of the thousands of Spanish prisoners captured in Santiago province. The history of that time has not been fully told, and it remained for Secretary Alger to-day to supply the need by the following bit of reminiscence:

"On the night of July 9, 1898, the President asked me what in my judgment we should do with the Spanish prisoners of Santiago after their capture. The matter had received very much thought from the President and myself, but no definite conclusion had been reached. I then suggested to the President that Galveston, Tex., would be the best place in the United States in my judgment, where we could send them; that it was away from the coast line travel, and a good harbor; that there would be plenty of room for camping them, and that its climate would be as nearly similar to that of Santiago as we could probably select. This seemed to meet his approval, and it was only a question of time, of course, when their capture would be effected. I went to my home, as nearly as I can remember, about 2 o'clock in the morning, and being unable to sleep I lay awake, but finally dozed away. I awoke at daylight, and my first thought was concerning the Spanish prisoners, and the new idea came into my head. 'Why not send them back to Spain?' This thought so deeply impressed me that I formulated my plan, and on the morning of July 10th, instead of going to the department direct, I went to the White House and laid the new plan before the President, saying that it would be an unprecedented procedure and a most gracious act; that to transport the prisoners to Galveston would be half the distance; that we should have to clothe, shelter, guard and feed them there, and no doubt have to ship them back to Spain in the evening. I also stated that I believed that it would be a great inducement to the Spaniards to surrender, which General Shafter afterwards assured me was the effect. The President readily approved the plan, and on the same day I cabled General Shafter as follows:

"War Department, July 10, 1898.—General Shafter, Plaza del Este, Santiago, Cuba: Should the Spaniards surrender unconditionally and wish to return to Spain, they will be sent back direct at the expense of the United States Government."

"R. A. ALGER, 'Secretary of War.' 'Upon receiving this on the 11th of July, General Shafter sent the following communication to the commander-in-chief of the Spanish forces: 'Headquarters Fifth Army Corps, Camp Near Santiago de Cuba, July 11, 1898.—Sir: With the largely increased forces which have come to me, and the fact that I have your line of retreat securely in my hands, the time seems fitting that I should again demand of your excellency the surrender of Santiago and of your excellency's army. I am authorized to state that should your excellency so desire, the Government of the United States will pledge the entire command of your excellency to Spain. 'I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant, 'WILLIAM R. SHAFER, 'Major General Commanding.' 'To which the commander replied: 'Comandante en Jefe, July 11, 1898.—Sir: I have the honor to advise your excellency that your communication of this date is received, and in reply desire to confirm that which I said in my former communication; also to advise you that I have communicated your proposition to the General in Chief, and in reply, I am, your respectful servant. 'JOSE TORAL, 'Commander-in-Chief Fourth Corps and Military Governor of Santiago.' 'Immediately upon the surrender steps were taken to carry out the pledges of the United States Government for the shipment of the Spaniards home. The Quartermaster's Department immediately advertised for bids to transport the prisoners to Spain, with the result that eight of the ocean transportation companies submitted bids, the lowest of which was for officers \$110 and for enlisted men \$55 per capita, steamer to be dispatched from Santiago de Cuba within forty-eight hours of their reported arrival, or demurrage to be paid if steamer should be detained at place of embarkation by quarantine or other cause. The Spanish Transatlantic Company's bid was \$55 per capita for officers and \$20 for enlisted men, with no demurrage. The Spanish company's offer was accepted, the rations for the prisoners were inspected by the United States Government official, and this Government paid for the transportation of all the prisoners \$513,800. The same number carried by the other companies under their bid would have cost the Government \$1,312,915. Here was \$800,000 saved to the United States, and probably as much more in demurrage.

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THE LOUISIANA LYNCHINGS. ROME, July 23.—The "Popolo Romano," referring to the recent lynching of Italians at Tallulah, La., says the United States has given assurance that it will prosecute rigorously all who were concerned in the commission of the crime.

FATAL EXPLOSION ON A TORPEDO BOAT. POLA (Austria), July 23.—One of the boilers of the Austrian torpedo boat Adler exploded to-day while the vessel was off the island of Tarcola, Adriatic Sea, killing a Lieutenant and four members of the crew.

THE SHANROCK. GREENOCK, July 23.—Sir Thomas Lipton's cup challenger Shamrock arrived here to-day.

LYNCH LAW IN GEORGIA.

Three Negroes Have Already Been Put to Death,

And the Mob Is Still Hunting for Five Others of the Gang.

Are Believed to be Members of the Friends Who Robbed J. E. Ogletree at Safford on Saturday Night, Afterward Assaulting His Wife in His Presence.

BAINBRIDGE (Ga.), July 23.—Three negroes were lynched during the rioting last night near Safford, Ga., and the mob is hunting for five more who are believed to have been members of a gang that robbed J. E. Ogletree, agent of the Plant system at Safford Saturday night, afterward binding him and assaulting his wife in his presence.

Since the crime was committed hunting parties have been out in search of the guilty negroes. One of the negroes appeared at an old dark hut near Brinson, Ga., and asked to be harbored. The old man went to Brinson and informed the authorities of his presence. A posse returned with him and captured the negro, who gave his name as Louis Sammin. The man was taken to Safford, where he was identified by Mr. and Mrs. Ogletree as one of their assailants. He said there were eight negroes in his gang, and that they came from Augusta. He said two of the gang were not far away. One portion of the mob went in pursuit of these two, while the other hanged Sammin and riddled his body with bullets. The other two were overtaken, shot and scalped, a party bringing their scalps to Safford this evening.

A hundred men with bludgeons after the remaining five members of the gang, and if caught they will be lynched.

PHILIPPINE AFFAIRS. Movement on Foot for Independence of Church. MANILA, July 23, 6:15 p. m.—A Filipino priest named Gregorio Agripaa, with the insurgents, is trying to lead a movement for the independence of the church in the Philippines from the Spanish priesthood. He has issued a proclamation declaring himself Vicar General of all the Filipino priests in the districts outside of American control.

BASEBALL. Results of Games Played on Eastern Diamonds. ST. LOUIS, July 23.—A double by Hidrick and Wallace's single, gave the St. Louis a victory over New York in the tenth inning. The game was full of sensational plays. Both Meekin and Powell pitched masterly ball. Attendance 14,500.

AT LOUISVILLE. LOUISVILLE, July 23.—Because the Brooklyn club was effectively in the seventh and ninth innings, the Cobblers lost to-day. Attendance 11,000.

AT CINCINNATI. CINCINNATI, July 23.—The Senators won the first game by hitting Breitenstein at will. In the second game Hahn was a puzzle, while McFarland was easy. Attendance 8,234.

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