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ALGER HOPES TO BE ELECTED SENATOR.

Will Not Withdraw Under Any Circumstances.

PINGREE PLEDGED TO HIM

Declares Against Trusts, and in Favor of Direct Vote.

The Governor Issues a Signed Statement Advocating the Candidacy of His Friend and Announcing His Bitter Opposition to McMillan—The Present Secretary of War Discusses His Platform—Formation of Combines and Creation of Monopolies Is Prejudicial to the Best Interests of the People.

DETROIT, June 23.—Gov. Pingree gave out a signed statement today to the effect that he had combined with Secretary Alger in the interest of Alger's senatorial candidacy. Alger will not withdraw under any circumstances, nor will he spend any money in the campaign. The governor says:

"I have avoided committing myself heretofore because I wanted opportunity to talk with the general first. But all along Gen. Alger has been my personal choice for senator. I wired him at Petoskey, asking him if I could see him in Detroit on his way back to Washington. In reply he arranged to meet me last evening. Of course I can't speak for my friends, but those I have talked with are Alger men beyond all question. They cannot support Senator McMillan. They certainly cannot be classed as friends of mine if they do. They cannot forget eight years of political history in a day, nor can they live with the representatives of 'judicious combinations' and unequal taxation and pretend at the same time to be friends of the equal and just taxation and foes to trusts.

"Gen. Alger is in the race, to stay to the end, and you can say in the strongest English you can write that I am with him heartily, and I propose to do all I personally and with my friends can to aid his candidacy. As Gen. Alger put it to me, he will be a candidate if he has assurances for no more than one vote in the legislature. I said to Alger that I could not personally support a man who would not declare himself on the right side of two of the greatest questions of the day—those of trusts and the election of United States senators by direct vote of the people. I wish to say that the general is absolutely sound on both these questions."

ALGER GIVES HIS PLATFORM

Anti-Trust and the Election of Senators by Direct Vote the Two Planks.

CHICAGO, June 23.—Gen. Russell A. Alger, secretary of war, announced here today that he is in the Michigan senatorial fight with "anti-trust" and "election of senators by direct vote of the people" on his banners.

The general is at present taking life easy at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Charles Pike, after his trip in Northern Michigan and Wisconsin. He gave his platform on the heels of the announcement by Gov. Pingree, who commented that the secretary of war "always gets in ahead."

"It is perhaps a little early to say that trusts and trust legislation are to be a great factor in the coming elections," said Gen. Alger. "Other issues of greater importance may arise, but, however that may be, it is certain that the widespread spirit of consolidation of financial interests is an evil which must be contended against. I am a foe to those great amalgamations, and I believe in the election of senators by a direct vote of the people; and, as Gov. Pingree states, on those planks I will stand.

"The concentration of wealth in trusts is detrimental to the interests of the people. It squeezes the small dealer out of business, and, greater than all, eliminates the middleman and stifles competition. With a certain commodity controlled by one man or a coterie of men, they are not compelled to seek customers. The dealer must come to the trust, take what he can get and pay without a murmur the price asked.

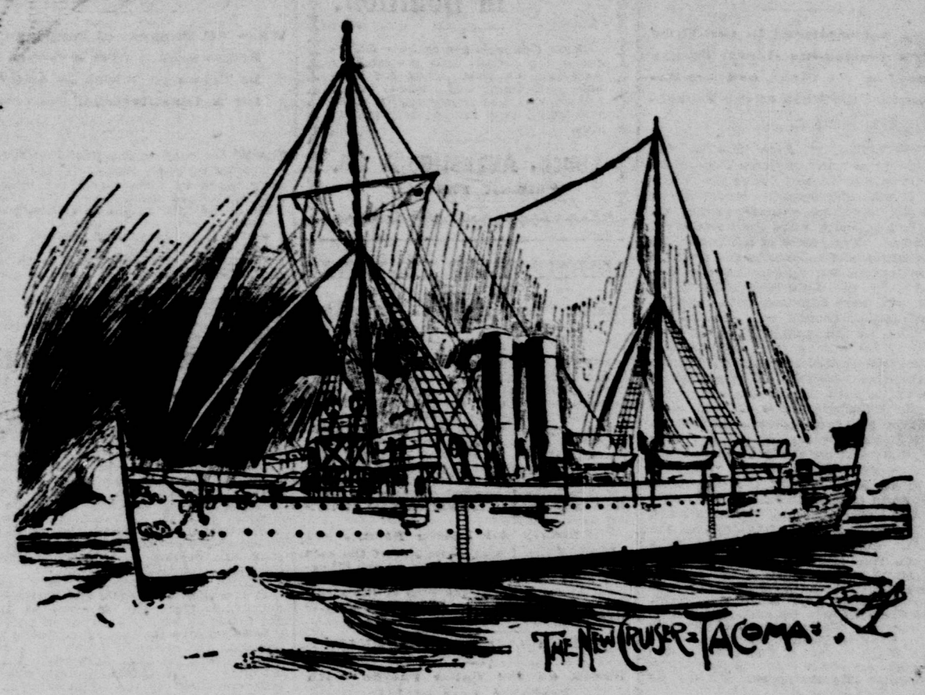
"Everywhere manufacturers are meeting to agree on increases in their prices for articles made of raw material and monopolized by a trust. This is noticeable in articles in which iron and steel are used. The results of monopoly are so apparent, and have been so widely discussed, that further comment is not necessary. I am not an extremist, but the growing tendency to absorb small industries into one big company that others may be frozen out and a monopoly secured is a matter for consideration by legislators on behalf of the people who are vitally interested.

"The present system of electing senators through the agency of the legislature, is one that always had its criticisms, and I believe the criticism is just. The direct vote is the better method I think, and while the attainment of this end will doubtless take years, it is worth laboring for. A senatorial fight in a state legislature generally sends to congress a man who is more the representative of a machine than of the people.

"The contest in Michigan for the nomination will be a fair stand-up fight. Mr. McMillan, aided, I believe, by Burrows, will try for renomination. Gov. Pingree has shown himself very friendly to me, and especially since the beginning of the war. It is too early to make calculations on the strength of the force which will contend, but there will not be two Republican candidates in the field—nothing to disrupt the party."

Colonial Branch Necessary.

NEW YORK, June 23.—A special to the Herald from Washington says: A new executive branch of the government, with the title "Department of Colonial Affairs and Foreign Commerce," or something similar to it, is deemed by the administration absolutely necessary to meet new conditions which confront the United States as a result of the war with Spain.



CRUISER TACOMA, SOON TO BE UNDER CONSTRUCTION.

CLEVELAND IS READY TO COMBAT STRIKERS

Refusal of Men to Come to Terms the Cause.

ALL RIOTING MUST CEASE.

Mayor Farley Declares That the Laws Shall Be Enforced, Even If All the Troops in the State Are Required to Preserve Order—Chief of Police Outlines a Plan of Action in Case of an Outbreak.

CLEVELAND, O., June 23.—At a stormy meeting of the peace committee of the city council today, Reynolds and Carpenter, counsel for the strikers, were bitterly denounced for not urging the men to accept the terms agreed upon yesterday.

President Everett, of the railway company, announced at noon that he would give the men until 5 o'clock this afternoon to accept the conditions laid down yesterday, namely, the reinstatement of 80 per cent. of the strikers and the placing of the rest on the waiting list.

Mayor Farley has determined the time has come when decisive action must be taken. He will, it is announced, permit no rioting, if all the available troops in the state are necessary to prevent it. The mayor and Chief Barrett have agreed on a plan of action, and no time will be lost in raising a sufficient force to prevent further outbreaks.

The city authorities are now openly preparing for trouble, and the board of control is considering means of protecting the company's property and preserving order.

ANDREWS ROUNDLY SCORED

Methods of the Superintendent of Chicago Schools Are Savagely Criticised by Federation.

Special Dispatch to the Post-Intelligencer.

CHICAGO, June 23.—The school policy of Superintendent of Schools E. Benjamin Andrews was the subject of animated, and at times vehement, discussion at yesterday's meeting of the Chicago Federation of Labor.

Dr. Andrews came in for a savage excoriation both in speech and resolution. His methods were denounced as undemocratic and pernicious in the extreme; he was referred to personally as a moral leper, a menace to the morals of the growing generation and the community in general, and his dismissal from his position by the board of education was asked for.

James Brennock, treasurer of the federation, declared the time has come for the people of Chicago to rise against the autocratic, one-handed, Rockefeller administration of the public schools, as they did against the Yerkes and the fifty-year franchise proposition a short time ago.

INSPECTION OF THE MINT.

Assistant Secretary Vanderlip at San Francisco—Prices Are Now Too High.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 23.—F. A. Vanderlip, assistant secretary of the treasury, arrived in this city today. He comes to inspect the local mint and to form one of the board of managers who will investigate the letting of the stone contract for the new postoffice. Mr. Vanderlip will inaugurate a new system at the mint, tending to decrease expenses and to decrease charges to patrons. It is said that prices in the local mint are in some cases 50 per cent. higher than in the other mints in this country.

COL. COMPTON IS RETIRED.

Veteran Cavalryman Leaves the Service on Account of Age—Col. Mooney His Successor.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 23.—Charles E. Compton, colonel of the Fourth cavalry, U. S. A., has been retired from the regular army to facilitate the appointment of his successor. The Fourth has been ordered to Manila, and Col. Compton will pass the age limit on January 1 next, hence his retirement. Col. Michael Mooney has been appointed to succeed Col. Compton. Both Col. Compton and Col. Mooney have risen from the ranks.

M'KINLEY WILL RECRUIT 35,000 MEN

Entire Provisional Army Is Needed in Luzon.

WILL NOT ISSUE A CALL.

Otis Will Be Given All the Soldiers He Needs.

War Department Makes Preparations for the Enlistment and the Massing of Troops at San Francisco—Veterans of the War With Spain and the Filipino Insurrection Will Be Given Preference—Col. Wheeler's Report Recommends a Number of Officers for Gallantry During First Battle.

Special Dispatch to the Post-Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—War department officials preserve the strictest secrecy respecting the number of additional troops to be sent to Gen. Otis, and the plans of the administration relative to the suppression of the rebellion in the Philippines.

The extent and activity of the preparations for recruiting, which now are being made, however, afford substantial confirmation of the report that when the president and Secretary Alger return they will arrange for mustering in a far greater number of recruits than 10,000 or 12,000, which Adjt. Gen. Corbin now practically admits will be enlisted. Tonight a high official says it is probable that the whole provisional army of 35,000 will be taken into the service if that number of recruits can be obtained without resort to a general call and apportionment among the states.

With this statement comes the information that it now is the administration's intention to send to Gen. Otis an aggregate of 50,000 troops, which will give him the desired 30,000 for active operations and leave 20,000 for garrison purposes.

No General Call to Be Issued.

The president not only has been in constant communication with the war department, but has been feeling the pulse of the people aside from administration influences. It is not surprising that he should return with changed views respecting the Philippine case. It is still the intention to enlist the volunteers through the medium of recruits and not to issue a general call. As the men are enlisted, it is proposed to rendezvous them at San Francisco, there to be thoroughly drilled by regular army officers. Subalterns will be selected from civil life, preference being given to those who served in the war with Spain and to returned volunteer officers who have served in the Philippines and who desire to be recommissioned.

All the machinery of the war department will be used to get these volunteers ready to leave San Francisco by the middle of August, when the transports will be massed there to take the troops to Manila.

Return of Washington Volunteers.

Adjt. Gen. Corbin was asked today why the Washington troops would not be sent direct to Seattle to be mustered out. He promptly produced the old stereotyped reply: "Because a majority of the regiment voted to be mustered out in San Francisco."

When asked why the department would not comply with the wishes of the people of Washington, who offered to reimburse the soldiers for pecuniary loss, he said the department had no authority to enter into any such arrangements. "Of course," he added, "if the soldiers had voted to go to Seattle, and the citizens of Washington desired to present each man when mustered out with an amount equal to what they would receive in San Francisco, that would be a matter wholly outside of department control."

Regular army officers oppose all innovations

Continued on Page Three.

SOUTH AFRICA AWAITS COMING OF THE STORM

War Rumors Have Paralyzed Business at the Cape.

ENGLAND OUGHT TO ACT.

Orange Free State Wants Kruger to Make Still Further Concessions, Including the Right to Speak English in the Volksraad—Chamberlain Denies That He Is Sending Reinforcements to Milner.

LONDON, June 23.—A dispatch from Capetown to the Outlook says:

"The tension is extreme. Business is at a standstill, and the general feeling is that England must promptly bring matters to an issue. The league will have no difficulty in preventing meetings supporting Sir Alfred Milner's attitude, the desire being to refrain from embarrassing the imperial authorities. The Orange government is urging the Transvaal to make further concessions. The people consider that Milner's franchise proposals are useless without the granting of twelve seats in the mining centers and the right to speak English in the volksraad. Otherwise it will be impossible to select representative men. Failing in these concessions, the Johannesburgers say they prefer a treaty providing security and judicial and educational reforms."

The secretary of state for the colonies, Chamberlain, in the house of commons today, denied that the government was reinforcing the British troops in South Africa to a total of 40,000 men.

Money Voted for Military Supplies.

BLOEMFONTEIN, June 23.—The volksraad of the Orange Free State has voted £9,870 for the increase of artillery, tents and other military supplies. A resolution was adopted directing the government to adopt the Mauser rifle as the national weapon. The volksraad also voted £22,500 for ammunition and £39,950 for other war material.

ESCAPE OF THE CENTENNIAL

Transport Strikes a Rock in Luzon—Natives Capture Supplies From Overboard.

MANILA, June 23.—The transport Centennial, which has arrived here, had an exciting experience while rounding Point Engano, on the northern coast of Luzon, on her way to this port. She struck a rock on Wednesday, and remained fast for several hours, during which time she was surrounded by swarms of natives in canoes, who became menacing. Capt. Eagle, of the transport, was compelled to throw overboard several hundred tons of supplies in order to lighten the ship sufficiently to get her afloat. Before this was effected the Filipinos had towed the cases ashore and were fighting over the spoils.

The cruiser Baltimore recently grounded at the same point, but the natives feared to approach her.

TO WED HIS DIVORCED WIFE.

Capt. De la Mar Again Falls in Love With Nellie Virginia Sands.

Special Dispatch to the Post-Intelligencer.

NEW YORK, June 23.—For the second time Capt. Joseph Raphael De la Mar, miner, mariner and multimillionaire, of Idaho, has fallen in love with the beautiful young woman whom New Yorkers once knew as Miss Nellie Virginia Sands. In the interval between the two desperate attachments the two have been married and divorced.

These facts tend to impart to the new love affair a piquancy that is greatly to the Parisian taste. For it is in Paris that the two are now living, and so far only a few residents of the American colony there have been aware of the rumor that a second marriage between these two interesting persons may take place within a few weeks. To New Yorkers this information will be a complete surprise.

Dr. Cook Returning.

NEW YORK, June 23.—Among the passengers who arrived today on the steamer Buffen from Rio Janeiro was Dr. Frederick A. Cook, a member of the Belgica Antarctic expedition.

WASHINGTON'S NEW CRUISER TACOMA.

Six War Vessels Will Be Strictly Up to Date.

ALL COPPER SHEATHED.

No Further Action by Congress Will Be Necessary.

Plans a Great Improvement on the Ships of the Raleigh Class—Will Be Able to Speed Up to 17 Knots—Main Battery of Ten Five-Inch 50-Caliber Breechloading Rapid-Fire Guns—Radius of Action Sufficient to Enable the Boat to Steam From Seattle to Manila—Very Little Wood Will Be Used.

Special Dispatch to the Post-Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—The six new cruisers of the Tacoma class are, in one respect, that of being sheathed and coppered, a radical departure from previous practice, and they are in all other respects up-to-date. For many years, Chief Constructor Hichborn stood almost alone in his advocacy of sheathing for ships' bottoms, but persistent argument, combined with many object lessons from the reports of our ships in service, which tended to prove the statements in favor of sheathing, have at last overcome the strong prejudice against it, and all of the twelve ships authorized by the last congress—three first-class battleships, three first-class armored cruisers and six protected cruisers—are to be sheathed and coppered.

Will Make 17 Knots.

On account of the congressional limitation of the price which the department may pay for armor, and the improbability of being able to get any armor at that price, the six ships of the Tacoma class are the only ones for which contracts can be made without further action by congress. Designs for these ships are now being rapidly perfected by the bureau of construction and repair. They will be vessels of about the size of the Raleigh and Cincinnati, but improved and modernized. The latter ships were designed at the time when the craze for speed at all costs reached its maximum, and to attain this extreme speed, which it will be noted could only be maintained for a few weeks after they were docked and cleaned, on account of their rapidly fouling unsheathed bottoms, too many other qualities were sacrificed, and they are now being altered to remedy this defect. The Tacoma and her sister ships are designed for a speed of 16½ knots, but will make 17 knots when pushed, while the Raleigh and Cincinnati were designed for a speed of 19 knots. The former will be able to maintain their designed speed practically indefinitely, while the latter could scarcely maintain a speed of 15 knots, and that with an excessive consumption of coal. The horse power required in the new designs is 4,800, as compared with 10,000 in the Raleigh and Cincinnati, which means less than half the weight of propelling machinery.

Dimensions of the Vessels.

The general dimensions and features of the Tacoma class will be as follows:

Length on load water line, 288 feet; length, extreme, 308 feet 2 inches; extreme breadth, about, 49 feet; mean draft at trial displacement, two-thirds coal, ammunition and stores, 15 feet 6 inches; extreme draft, fully loaded, 16 feet 6 inches; trial displacement, about, 3,100 tons; full load displacement, about, 3,600 tons; coal carried on trial, 450 tons; total bunker capacity, not less than 700 tons; speed on trial, 16½ knots.

Type of engines—Vertical inverted, four-cylinder, triple-expansion.

Estimated indicated horse power, 4,800.

Type of boilers: Water-tube.

Number of boilers, 6.

Main battery—Ten 5-inch, 50-cal. B. L. R. F. guns.

Auxiliary battery—Eight 6-pounder rapid-fire guns; two 1-pounder rapid-fire guns; four Colt machine guns.

Sail area, about 6,000 square feet.

The guns will all be designed for smokeless powder, and the five-inch guns will be more effective than the old type of six-inch guns. Eight of them will be mounted on the main deck in recessed ports; the four forward ones having a range from right forward to 60 degrees abaft the beam, and the four after ones from right aft to 60 degrees before the beam. The two remaining five-inch guns will be mounted behind shields on the spar deck, one forward and one aft. Four six-pounders will be mounted on the main deck, two forward and two amidship, and four more on the spar deck. The two one-pounder guns will be mounted aft on the main deck, and the Colt machine guns on the top of the hammock berthing amidship.

Extensive Radius of Action.

The coal capacity of these ships, with bunkers full (700 tons), is sufficient to give them a radius of action at full speed of about 2,600 miles. At the most economical rate of steaming, probably in the neighborhood of ten knots per hour, they will be able to steam about 9,600 miles without re-coaling, or more than sufficient to take them from Seattle to Manila. The ammunition supply will be large, as it should be to make rapid-fire gunnery effective. For each of the five-inch guns they will carry 250 rounds, and for each of the six-pounders 500 rounds.

The wood material used in the construction of the hulls will be reduced to a minimum. All the bulkheads on the gun and berth decks will be of metal, and they will each be fitted with a pilot house on the spar deck built entirely of non-magnetic metal. Where it is necessary to use wood for any purpose, it will be treated with the electric fire-proofing process before being worked. A water-tight deck covered with half-inch plate will be worked from stem to stern, the sides sloping down to three feet below the water line, and the flat, or midship portion, rising eighteen inches above the same. This will be on the line of the berth deck for