

KILLED BY CONSPIRATORS

President Heureaux, of Santo Domingo, Assassinated.

His Life Frequently Attempted—Some Remarkable Plots Against the Dominican Republic—No Details of the Crime—Turbulent Career of the Murdered Statesman.

New York, July 26.—Private dispatches received late this afternoon in this city from Santo Domingo, reported that Gen. D. Ulysses Heureaux, President of the Dominican Republic, had been assassinated at Moca at 4:30 o'clock in the afternoon. The dispatches were without details, but the crime was undoubtedly inspired by political motives.

Alejandro Weyler, who preceded Heureaux as President of the Republic, is its Consul General at New York and Chief of Affairs. He heard the news this afternoon, but had no particulars. He said tonight that he did not believe the report of the assassination. "In fact," he said, "I feel sure that it is false. There have been a number of similar rumors within the past two years, but they have always been contradicted next day. The meagre details of the alleged murder also argue to me that the report is unfounded. I am positive that I would have been notified either by the officials or my own country or by the United States Government at Washington if the President had been killed. I received a cable from the Dominican Republic on Monday. Now the village of Moca is three days' journey by horse from the place from which the cable was sent. There are no railroads between the two places, and I am positive that it would have been impossible for the President to have gone to Moca and for the news of his murder there to have reached a place from which the news could be cabled here in so short a time."

Former Conspiracies.

Three conspiracies, having for their object the death of President Heureaux, have been discovered in Santo Domingo since 1893. In 1894 six of the ring-leaders in a conspiracy against Heureaux were executed. In June, 1895, it was reported that his enemies had succeeded in killing him, but he had escaped and it was thought he had succeeded in downing all the opposition to him. He was elected to the Presidency in 1887, and the constitution of the Republic was changed so as to permit him to succeed himself. He was already in his second term in 1893 and the attempts upon his life have all been made since then. In spite of the conspiracies that had begun in his second term he was twice again re-elected and was in his fourth term. While the conspiracy under his administration has been unusual for Santo Domingo, it has not been such as to mark a material advance in the Republic's general condition. The President's policy has been a progressive one, but the nation has not gone forward with any degree of rapidity in the way of civilization. Under Heureaux American and English capital has been welcomed and railroads have been begun and have been extended. The telegraphic facilities of the country, by which most of the chief towns are now connected, were fostered at his instance.

The Castillo Rebellion.

In the spring of 1896 the President found himself called upon to deal with a conspiracy against his power in the province of San Pedro Macoris. General Ramon Castillo, his Minister of War, had shortly before been asked for 1,000 rifles to put down an insurrection in that province, and had gone there in command to restore order, as he said. Instead he distributed the 1,000 rifles among the malcontents in the province, and placed himself at their head. When news of this state of affairs reached the President he sent word to Gen. Jose Garcia, Governor of San Pedro Macoris, to shoot Castillo. The Governor's son tried to carry out the order, but his bullet missed General Castillo and killed his son. The Minister of War suspected the true condition of affairs, and so when a summons came to him to return to the capital he declined to obey.

President Heureaux was unable to put down Castillo's insurrection by force, so he intimated to Castillo that Estay had been the real author of the insurrection, and directed the War Minister to arrest Estay and bring him to the capital. This Castillo did. Estay was immediately liberated and Castillo was put to death. Then to encourage obedience in future governors the President had Estay killed for not having carried out his instructions to kill Castillo in San Pedro Macoris.

Other Plots.

In June, 1898, there was a good deal of discontent in Santo Domingo, owing partly to commercial and industrial depressions. When the operations of the Spanish-American war caused more or less excitement in the West Indies, Juan Jimenez, a former New York merchant, who before had had political aspirations, was in Santo Domingo, led an attack upon Heureaux's power. He sailed with an expedition from the Bahamas for Cape Haitien and went thence to Monte Cristo, a town of Santo Domingo, which he had founded.

Jimenez landed in an American ship, the *Fanfa*. General Garcia, who was in charge of affairs for him at the time, was in preparation for action, but the two conspirators, together with Gen. Augustin Morales and eleven men, essayed to carry out their purpose and called upon the governor to surrender. The governor had twenty soldiers, who opened fire on the insurrectionists, killing five of them. Jimenez escaped to his ship. All the others except Garcia were captured and all except Jimenez's secretary were shot after court-martial. The secretary had turned informer. Jimenez went to Grant Island, where he was arrested, and was tried at Nassau and acquitted. Since then he has carried on a propaganda against the administration of President Heureaux.

In 1894 there was a carefully laid dynamic plot to blow up Heureaux. Heureaux has been described as humane when not thwarted, but ferocious when provoked by attempts on his authority. He was dignified and could speak four languages. He was colored. The Vice President of Santo Domingo is Wenceslao Figueroa.

Ulysses Heureaux was a great statesman, who would have been a prominent man in America if he had been born in that section of life. When he heard that a quadracentennial celebration of the discovery of America was to be held in Chicago in 1892, he offered to send the bones of Columbus to the fair simply as a matter of international comity. He also wanted a personal honorarium of two hundred thousand dollars for the service.

The expedition authorities desired the bones of Columbus, but they did not think they could stand the price. At the time bones were cheap, and the executive com-

Frank Libbey & Co., Lumber Dealers, 6th st. and N. Y. ave. nw.

DOWNFALL OF DE NEGRIER

The French Government's Serious View of His Conduct.

Regarded as a Step to Organize a Conspiracy Against the Republic—His Removal a Severe Blow to the Army—A Stern Warning to the Military to Keep Away From Politics.

Paris, July 26.—The sensation caused by the removal of General de Negrier from the Council of War increase as the importance of the step is more fully recognized. His distinguished career and great courage, combined with military skill, which was evidenced in the German, Algerian, and Tonquin wars, signalized him for the highest positions in the army. He was the most likely successor of General Jaurès, who was recently removed from the Government's decision now deprives him of the prospective command in war, and reduces him to the position of an ordinary retired general. It is a tremendous blow to the army, but it is a stroke for the purpose of warning the military to abstain from politics, and was based on the view that his conduct amounted to organizing a military conspiracy against the Republic. Apart from the notes issued to his subordinate officers it seems that General de Negrier during his tour of inspection verbally impressed upon the commanders that they were to be prompt in the intention of the Supreme Council of War. It was due to this action that his conduct became known to the Government. He had been inspecting the garrison at Auxonne and after his departure Colonel Bertrand, the commander of the garrison, assembled his officers and addressed them as follows:

"Gentlemen: I have a grave communication to make. Owing to the attacks upon the army the general of the Council of War has made a decision which the Government tolerates every outrage to await the close of the Rennes trial. On the following day they will go in a body and demand that they be not attacked on the army. If the Government continues to tolerate them the generals will act."

The echo of Colonel Bertrand's remarks reached the War Office and he was promptly summoned to Paris to explain them. He declared that he spoke in accordance with General de Negrier's order. Indeed, he said, he was a good friend of the general, and he was sure that he was not lying. He said that he was not authorized General de Negrier to speak in his behalf.

The "Temps" deeply laments General de Negrier's disgrace. It says, however, that the step in a way is justified by theory, but is none the less painful; indeed, the more necessary the more painful it is. It is not, however, a disaster to the army. The Nationalist newspapers are furious. They declare that the army has been "betrayed" and indulge in violent vituperations against the Government. The Radical and Socialist organs congratulate the Minister of War on his firmness. An evening paper asserts that General Zurlinden, who was recently removed from the Ministry of War, will also be removed from the Supreme Council of War.

London, July 26.—Some of the English correspondents in Paris represent the situation created by General de Negrier's degradation as far graver than at any moment since the Dreyfus agitation began. They say that the step is a blow to the army, but they never indirectly played a part in the Dreyfus affair. He has always been extremely reserved on that subject. One of his friends declares that he was asked what he thought of the Dreyfus case. He replied: "I do not pay any attention to it. It is purely a judicial matter."

It was the persistent attacks on the army in certain quarters that led to his degradation. He simply intended to encourage the officers who were much depressed by these attacks.

DREYFUS AND LEBRUN-RENAUD

The Two to Be Brought Face to Face at the Rennes Trial.

Paris, July 26.—It is reported that the defense will summon Captain Lebrun-Renaud, to whom Dreyfus was alleged to have confessed his guilt, for the purpose of his confrontation with Dreyfus before the court-martial. The "Libre Parole" says that Prof. Weil, of the Voltaire Lycee, resolute to his part in the discovery that Dreyfus had been rehabilitated. M. Legues, Minister of Public Instruction, informed the Cabinet at the council yesterday that an enquiry was being made in regard to the matter. The arrest of pay due to Dreyfus amount to nearly \$5,000. The money is deposited with the registrar at Rennes, and will shortly be turned over to Dreyfus.

HONOR TO SCHLEY.

Two Thousand People Attend a Reception at New York.

New York, July 26.—Upwards of 2,000 people of New York attended a brilliant reception at the New York Club this evening given in honor of Rear Admiral and U. S. S. Schley. The Jerome Hotel Club, of which Schley is a member, was the scene of the reception. Admiral and Mrs. Schley were accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Wortley, of New York.

Canal's Bottom Falls Out.

Kewanee, Ill., July 26.—The bottom of the Hennepin Canal in Henry and Bureau counties, has fallen out. Near Sheffield, in Bureau county, several miles beyond the junction with the Sterling feeder of the canal, the bottom of the canal was found to be a soft mud. Yesterday being so deep, the water was found to be so deep that the ground for 100 feet around where the big shovel stood had sunk. The water was so deep that it lighted the fact that no solid bottom existed for a depth of forty-two feet below the level of the hard pan.

Capt. John Mack Dead.

Boston, July 26.—Capt. John Mack, a former commander of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, died at his home, 53 Dudley Street, Roxbury, yesterday. He was seventy-five years old. When he was commander of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company he was assisted in entertaining President Arthur, the occasion being Mr. Arthur's visit to this city to take part in the Daniel Webster birthday celebration. He was the only captain of the Ancient who ever had the honor of doing escort duty to a President of the United States.

Seven Children at One Birth.

Brownsville, Pa., July 26.—The wife of George Hackett, a negro coal miner, gave birth this morning to seven children, six girls and one boy. Three of the babies died two hours after birth and three died tonight. The boy is still alive. The woman is thirty-two years old.

Dewey to Visit Havre.

Havre, July 26.—The "Journal de Havre" says that Admiral Dewey will visit this port after joining the Olympia at Algiers.

Flynn's Business College, 8th and K.

Business, shorthand, typewriting—\$25 a year.

FILIPINO HOME RULE.

The President's Instructions to Otis—The Negro Government.

In establishing what amounts practically to home rule in the island of Negros, Major General Otis, it is learned at the War Department, acted under the instructions contained in a letter from the President to the Secretary of War, dated December 21, 1898, and called to General Otis at the time. These instructions were intended to apply to every island in the Philippines, where a separate government could be established with safety. In his letter to the Secretary of War the President said that the destruction of the Spanish fleet, followed by the reduction of Manila, practically effected the conquest of Spanish sovereignty.

The President directed that the military government of the United States, maintained in Manila, be established with every possible despatch to the whole of the district ceded to the United States by the treaty of peace. General Otis was directed to announce that "we come not as invaders or conquerors, but as friends," and that those who submitted to American authority were to be given support and protection, while "all others will be brought within the lawful rule we have assumed with Spanish sovereignty." No official information has been received from General Otis that he has established a separate government in the island of Negros.

MADE GOVERNOR OF NEGROS.

General Smith's Appointment Announced by Cable.

Manila, July 26.—General Smith has been appointed Military Governor of the island of Negros.

The despatch sent by General Otis yesterday in reference to women coming here does not indicate a dangerous development of the situation. It simply refers to the climatic conditions and the difficulties and discomforts which are unavoidable attendants upon the coming of women. Many American women who have been here for a few months are now going home.

The transport Sherman sailed for San Francisco at 10 o'clock tonight, having on board the California volunteers.

FIGHTING WITH BANDITS.

A Sharp Brush With Desperadoes in the Cebu Mountains.

A report of further operations against bandits in the Philippines was received at the War Department yesterday from General Otis as follows: Manila, July 26. Adjutant General, Washington: Following from Cebu today: Bandits in Cebu, Manila and surrounding provinces, coast towns. Twenty-third Infantry, while scouting in mountains, fired upon strongly from about 100 yards. After three hours' fighting, several captured. Enemy's loss, five bandits killed, seven captured.

OFF FOR MANILA.

Twelve Hundred Recruits and Regulars Sail From San Francisco.

San Francisco, July 26.—The transports Newport and Ohio, with the Third Battalion of the Nineteenth Infantry and about 700 recruits, will sail for Manila at midnight. There are two companies of regulars on each vessel, and the recruits are about 1,200 men. The recruits are on both steamers about 1,200 men. The ship Tacoma, carrying the horses of the Fourth Cavalry, is lying in the stream ready to sail for Manila tomorrow.

YACHT RACES IN CANADA.

The First of an International Series to Be Sailed Today.

Montreal, July 26.—Everything is in readiness for the first of the international series of races which will commence tomorrow on Lake St. Louis, between the yacht *Constance*, of the Seawanhauk-Club, and the *Glencora* III, of the Royal St. Lawrence Yacht Club, for the possession of the Seawanhauk cup. Harry Crane, J. B. Thomas, Jr., and Sherman Hoyt, who will compose the American crew, arrived here today. The course for tomorrow's race was laid out this afternoon, and both boats took a spin over it. The *Constance* was sailed by Mr. Crane and the *Glencora* by Mr. Duggan. Both boats are very much alike, and there is nothing of the freak about either of them. The opinion is generally held that the *Constance* will win, but the *Glencora* has yet represented the challenger, and her chances of winning back the cup are regarded as exceptionally good. Tomorrow's race will be a very close one.

JAPANESE-CHINESE TREATY.

Negotiations Blocked by Discussions Over Army Reorganization.

Peking, July 26.—The Japanese admiral and four officers of the squadron at Taku Gulf of P-chih-li have arrived here to visit the Japanese minister. Prince Komura, who was with the squadron, was expected here in connection with the pending treaty negotiations, but there appears to be a hitch with regard to the measure of the financial control to be accorded to Japan in return for reorganization of the Chinese army by Japanese officials.

MUSIC AT DEWEY'S FIGHT.

Austrian Paper Says "There'll Be a Hot Time" Was Played.

Trieste, July 26.—The "Piccolo" publishes an account of an eyewitness of the battle off Cavite in Manila Bay. Dewey, the Olympia fearlessly distributing orders amid a hailstorm of shells and bullets, and stirring his men by word and deed. The admiral, he says, is the best leader in peace as in war. He sees everything and attends personally to the smallest matters. He is a severe disciplinarian, but his subordinates love him like a father. While the battle was on, on this account, says the paper, "There'll Be a Hot Time" in the old Town Tonight" on a banjo and a fiddle.

Ether Wave System Experiments.

London, July 26.—Experiments in the ether wave system of transmitting electricity were conducted at Newbury today. A small powder magazine located 400 yards from the sending point was electrically exploded without the use of wires. The experiments demonstrated the feasibility of using the system for destroying mines, etc., in war.

Dreyfus Recovers From Illness.

Paris, July 26.—The "Petit Journal" publishes a report that Dreyfus is seriously ill with fever. A despatch from Rennes says that Dreyfus has recovered from his illness.

Plenty of Boards at \$125 per 100.

For all the carpenters in town.

WEYLER MENACES SPAIN

In a Senate Speech He Points the Way to a Revolution.

His Words Interpreted as an Exhortation to the People to Combine With the Army Against the Government—Gravity of the Situation—Possible Salvation in Revolt.

Madrid, July 26.—In the course of the debate in the Senate today on the bill fixing the strength of the army, General Weyler made a remarkable speech, which is interpreted as being an exhortation to the people to combine with the army against the Government. Alluding to the recent riotous demonstrations in Barcelona, the aim of which was to obtain provincial autonomy, General Weyler declared that revolution might accomplish the regeneration of Spain. At any rate, revolution sometimes cleared the political atmosphere. He added that the country had been passing through a crisis ever since the death of Prime Minister Canovas del Castillo and that the crisis was not yet ended. Continuing, he said:

"I will do all I can to uphold military discipline, but the situation is very grave and a revolt will probably break out with the object of saving us in the same way we were saved by Marshal Serrano's revolution. The Government must not forget that the present situation cannot continue and that it has never been so easy as now for despots and people to make common cause."

Replying to General Weyler, Senor Dato, Minister of the Interior, warmly rebuked him for hinting at a military rising. The army, the Minister said, was intended for the service of the country and not to further private ambitions. He assured the country that anybody attempting to defy authority would be inexorably dealt with.

GOLD IN MEXICO.

Rich Finds Reported in the State of Guerrero.

City of Mexico, July 26.—Prof. William Nivin, the archeologist, who has been making explorations in a remote part of the State of Guerrero, Mexico, during the past few months, has arrived here. He brings news of his discovery of gold properties which exceeds in richness any gold mines in Mexico. He was the first white man to penetrate that section of the Republic, and he had some exciting experiences with the Indians. He said:

"I have just arrived with the first shipment of gold ore from the new mines at Guerrero del Oro, near Otililla. This shipment consists of ten tons of selected material, most of which shows free gold. It will yield, I think, an immense profit. The ore is packed in sacks weighing from 100 to 150 pounds each. Several fine gold specimens weighing 100 pounds each will give some idea of the size of the vein. To avoid the swollen streams, many of which are at the present time impassable, the several pack trains are being sent along the high mountain ridges. We traveled four days in a continuous storm of rain and hail. Notwithstanding the slippery and narrow trails few mishaps occurred."

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THE INGERSOLL CREMATION.

The Last Duty to Be Performed at Fresh Pond Today.

New York, July 26.—The body of Col. Robert G. Ingersoll will be cremated tomorrow at Fresh Pond, L. I. The coffin was at Dobbs Ferry today. It is plain, and covered with black cloth, and has no handles or plate. It will only be used to convey the body from the house to the crematory. Tomorrow morning very early the undertaker and four assistants will go to the house to arrange the body for transportation. It is understood that only upon the undertaker's advice that final disposition of the body must be made tomorrow. Mrs. Ingersoll consented to let the time for the cremation. The hearse will be at the house at 9 o'clock. A special train will be in readiness at the Dobbs Ferry station, and whenever Mrs. Ingersoll is ready to move the start will be made. There will be a special train also on the Long Island Railroad. The mourners will remain at Fresh Pond until the cremation is completed, when the widow will carry the ashes back to the home in the urn selected for her by George Gray, the sculptor, who took the cast of Colonel Ingersoll's head after his death. Colonel Ingersoll's grandchildren, however, not yet been told of his death. They have been allowed to peer into the room where the body lies on the bier, but they do not understand it. They have never been told of death in any way.

No writings left by Colonel Ingersoll which have not already been published will be published. It was understood that some should be published except those for the publication of which he had given permission, and this understanding will be adhered to.

More telegrams and letters of condolence arrived at the house today. Among them were letters from Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Alice French (Octave Thane), Frank Lawton, President of the Lotus Club, George H. Manley, of Maine, and Owen Miller, of St. Louis, President of the American Federation of Musicians. Nearly three hundred letters remain unopened, the family having been unable to find time to read them all.

ALGER'S WELCOME HOME.

Michigan Preparing a Big Reception—The General Plans.

Detroit, July 26.—The reception to be given Mr. Alger on his return from Washington will be the heartiest this town has ever seen. Every one of the eighty-three counties in the State will be represented by delegations, all intent on showing honor to Mr. Alger. Governor Gingsberg, former Postmaster General Dickinson, Mayor May, and others of political importance have made public statements to the effect that it will not be a political gathering, but one that carries no reflection upon the Administration, but almost without exception the newspaper editors and the general public assume the Administration of affairs in dealing with General Alger, and propose to show by their reception here that they are not at all pleased with his resignation.

MILITIA AVERTS A LYNCHING.

An Alabama Negro's Narrow Escape From Mob Violence.

Birmingham, Ala., July 26.—Governor Johnston, of Alabama, today prevented a lynching at Cullman by ordering out the Birmingham Rifles and sending them there on a special train. Last night Henderson Tensell, the negro who, on last Friday night, wounded Justice of the Peace Hamilton at Blount Springs, was captured and turned over to Deputy Sheriff McMurtry. The latter, fearing the mob, had carried him through the woods to Cullman and placed him in the jail there.

Forty men from Blount county went to Cullman to get the negro. The negro was there. It was learned today that the negro was waiting in Cullman county and was sent through Blount county to night sheriff Alford. The latter, fearing the mob, had carried him through the woods to Cullman and placed him in the jail there.

THE TALLULAH LYNCHINGS.

President McKinley Assures Italy That Justice Shall Be Done.

Rome, July 26.—Secretary, Idings, of the United States Embassy, today handed to the Marquis Visconti Venosta President McKinley's note expressing regret at the lynching of Italians at Tallulah, and promising that justice shall be done.

THE PEROT ABDUCTION.

Efforts to Secure the Child and Extradite the Mother.

New York, July 26.—William H. Perot, a wealthy resident of Baltimore, and Detective Albert Gault, of that city, sailed for Europe today on the *Majestic*. Mr. Perot is going abroad to try and secure the extradition of his daughter-in-law, Letitia Perot, who is charged with the abduction of his daughter, Gladys, who, it is alleged, was abducted from Baltimore about two weeks ago. Mrs. Perot married William Gault Perot ten years ago at Baltimore. She was prominent in society for a time. They were married and a divorce followed. The two children, Gladys and Yates, were turned over to Mr. Perot, senior, by the courts. Mrs. Perot went to Baltimore and her husband is now somewhere in the Klondike region. The two weeks ago Mrs. Perot, senior, arrived in Baltimore and sent word to her father-in-law that she wanted to see her children. They were sent to the Hotel Stafford. There she was stopping. She had the boy home a little later but did not take the girl with her. She was traced to this city, where Mrs. Perot stopped at the *Albany*, and to her father-in-law, who it is alleged she took two secretaries, Camryn and Liverpool. The Liverpool police were notified of the abduction by cable and will arrive Mrs. Perot, senior, by the *Camryn*, the *Camryn*, which will be tomorrow or Friday. Extradition proceedings will be commenced as soon as Mr. Perot and Gault arrive at Liverpool if they find Mrs. Perot in custody.

THE MAYOR'S PROCLAMATION.

Mayor Farley declares he will maintain order from now on if he has to summon the entire military power of the State.

He has issued a proclamation as follows: Wanting to the People: I, Mayor of the City of Cleveland, do hereby declare that I will maintain order from now on if he has to summon the entire military power of the State.

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BAYONETS AWE STRIKERS

Troops Charge a Turbulent Crowd and Wound Five Men.

A Car Attacked and Its Crew Badly Beaten—A Non-Union Conductor Shoots a Rioter—Forty Arrests Made—Fear for Mayor Farley's Life—Guarded by a Police Detail.

Cleveland, Ohio, July 26.—Since 7 o'clock tonight there has been desultory rioting in various parts of the city in the street car strike. In defending himself from an attacking party at Euclid Avenue and Anandale Avenue, a non-union conductor at 10 p. m. shot Frank Wright, a young man, through the leg. The soldiers patrolling Broadway had trouble all the evening. Big crowds gathered and the soldiers charged them repeatedly. Five men who resisted arrest received bayonet wounds. In all forty-four arrests were made. The merchants of Broadway have called a meeting for tomorrow to protest against the methods of the soldiers. They say that the military rule is injuring their business.

The bus lines are now thoroughly established and although nearly all of the so-called combusters are very primitive affairs, they are well patronized. This is largely due to the fact that half of the receipts go to the strikers. Mayor Farley, in his official capacity as mayor of this city, has been in the city since the strike, and has at last decided that the many threats of a personal nature call for action on his part. He has requested the police department has provided guard which never leaves him night or day.

Tonight the employees of the Little Consolidated system met and discussed the proposition of striking out sympathy with the employees of the Big Consolidated. After a long drawn out session the meeting broke up without any and without taking definite action. The majority present were greatly opposed to striking.

Hanna's Road.

Senator Hanna's railroad continues to profit by the big street railroad strike at the expense of the Big Consolidated Railway, and the Hanna cars are packed all day while the Big Consolidated and nearly all the other cars get only a few chances to run. Passengers and nearly all are empty all the time. Either soldiers or policemen ride on every Big Consolidated car, flourishing their guns when the crowds