

NEW YORK MOB.

They Give Battle to Hundreds of Policemen.

The Street Railway Men's Strike Extends to Manhattan Borough and the Result is that a Number of People Have Broken Heads and Limbs.

New York, July 26.—New York trolley-men yesterday joined the Brooklyn trolley-men in their big strike. The center of the operations in New York City was on Second avenue; the excitement in Brooklyn centered in the vicinity of Thirty-sixth street and Fifth avenue, where early in the morning dynamite was used in an attempt to blow down the elevated railway structure. The rioting that took place in New York in the afternoon and last night was of a serious nature, much fiercer than any that has yet taken place in Brooklyn. Scores of people were injured in the Second avenue district.

Last night that great thoroughfare was crowded with a jeering, howling mob, almost its entire length. The great tenements gave forth their workingmen residents, who backed up the strikers in many a fierce struggle with the police and with the men were many women and still greater number of children. They stoned every car that passed over the tracks; they hurled rocks and chunks of iron and vegetables of a variety of nature from the windows; they barricaded the streets with paving stones; tore up the street manhole irons; choked up the slot with wire and spikes and blocked the thoroughfare. They had many a hand-to-hand conflict with the 600 patrolmen that had been placed along the line. The exact number injured is not known. Several policemen were removed to hospitals with broken bones and torn scalps.

On the other lines throughout New York the strike was not at any time prominent during the day. Last night, however, the motormen on the Eighth avenue line to the number of 100 or more organized and declared a strike. They thereupon set about to persuade their fellow workmen to leave their cars and with sufficient success to have cars running on only an hourly schedule by midnight.

In Brooklyn the strikers made some gains as far as the diminishing of trolley car traffic was concerned. Fewer cars were running on the lines, but the dynamite outrage in the early morning hours was undoubtedly a severe setback to the strikers. The police in connection with the blowing down of the two elevated railroad columns moved rapidly and made more than a score of arrests, sixteen of the men being held by the courts. The strikers deny any knowledge of the dynamiting, and General Master Workman Parsons has offered a reward of \$500 if it can be proved that a striker is responsible for it. President Rossiter, of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Co., has offered a reward of \$1,000 for the conviction of the perpetrator.

The strikes now in progress in this city affect all the surface lines of the Brooklyn Transit Co. in Brooklyn and all the electric lines of the Metropolitan Street Car Co. in New York. On both sides of the river the elevated trains are running as usual. In Brooklyn the Coney Island and Brooklyn companies' lines have not been involved and on Manhattan Island the 125 miles of horse and cable road owned by the Metropolitan are open as well as the lines of the Third Avenue Co.

An attempt was made at 1 o'clock this morning to wreck a Park avenue car near Sands street in Brooklyn. A cable similar to those used to stretch electric light and telephone wires was tied across the street from post to post and a foot above the pavement. The car was coming at full speed when it crashed into the cable. The fender was bent under the car, throwing the front trucks off the rails, and the motorman, James Woodward, who says he is from Philadelphia, was thrown over the dashboard to the pavement and buried about the shoulders and head. There were no passengers on the car. Six policemen were aboard but they escaped with a shaking up.

"MOONSHINE" WHISKY.

It Is Said to be the Cause of Lawlessness in Clay County, Kentucky.

London, Ky., July 26.—The death of E. D. Fisher makes four fatalities in the fight near Manchester on Monday. The reported death of Robert Philpot is incorrect, but it is thought he will be the fifth victim. Green Griffin, who has both legs shot off, also will die. George Philpot and Alex Fisher are said to be recovering. It is claimed that the Philpots now have 100 friends assembled, armed with Winchester, awaiting a threatened attack from the Morris and Griffins and Chadwells who are reported only two miles distant with an equally strong force.

Frankfort, Ky., July 26.—Gov. Bradley decided last night not to call a special session of the legislature or send troops to Clay county under present conditions. A well-known mountain official who was called on by the governor for an opinion as to what was the best means for the restoration of order in Clay county, responded that he thought the whole thing could be settled by introducing a better grade of whisky into Manchester to take the place of "moonshine" liquor, distilleries for which are on almost every farm.

Adams and Aldridge Exonerated.
Albany, N. Y., July 26.—The report of Austin G. Fox and Wallace MacFarlane, the democratic lawyers assigned by Gov. Roosevelt to investigate the alleged frauds under the \$9,990,000 canal improvements, was made public Wednesday. It finds that neither ex-Superintendent of Public Works Aldridge can be held criminally responsible for the failure to complete the work, and that while there were some evasions of the act under which the work was done by the engineer's department, such evasions were covered by the law.

TREES SUGGEST SKEETERS.

The Loquacious and Veracious Conductor from New Jersey Has His Fall Say.

"Tis not often that one runs across a loquacious street car conductor. Usually they are just about as talkative as gray images. But there was a new man on the Indiana avenue line and he was hungry for a talk. Along about Forty-Seventh street a man took a standing seat on the back platform and the conductor fastened on him instantly, says the Chicago Inter-Ocean.

"That's a fine grove of trees," he remarked, pointing to a row of maples, "but whenever I see trees I say to myself 'skeeters.' Yes, sir; that's the very first thing I say to myself—'skeeters.' I hate skeeters. I can't abide 'em. Consequently I don't like trees. No, sir; I'm a treeless, plain man, I am—"

VOORHEES' WIT LOST.

The Fat Man Upon Whom He Tried To Hung the Jury Against His Client.

"The greatest jury orator I ever listened to in my life was the late Daniel W. Voorhees," said a well-known New Orleans lawyer to a Times-Democrat man. "He had a jovial presence, a great, resonant bass voice and a bearing so singularly compelling that I know of nothing except the trite word 'magnetic' that begins to define its effect. I heard him in a murder trial at Louisville, and his speech on that occasion was prefaced by a most amusing incident which I have never seen in print.

"It was a very warm day, and the courtroom was packed to suffocation. As Voorhees arose to begin his argument he cast his eye over the jury and discovered that one of the members

SENATOR MARTHA PAUL HUGHES-CANNON.

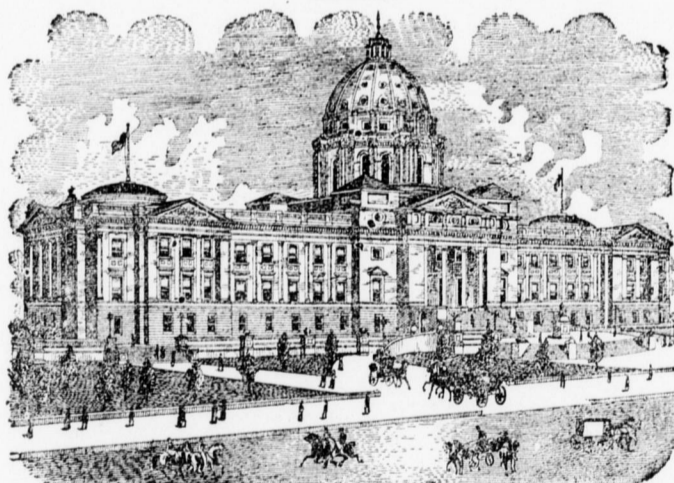
A citizen of Salt Lake, Charles Mostyn, Owen by name, has laid information against President Angus M. Cannon, of the Salt Lake Church of Latter Day Saints, charging him with polygamy. Mrs. Hughes-Cannon, the alleged fourth plural wife of the church dignitary, and herself a member of the Utah state senate, recently gave birth to a child, and President Cannon is alleged to be the father. Mrs. Cannon was a physician before she married Cannon, and has always taken an active interest in Utah politics. It is claimed that the high-caste Mormons practice polygamy openly, and the present suit was brought to suppress the practice.

a boundless prairie feller. Why, sir, I had a good job an' as nice a little home as you ever see down east an' I wuz fixed for life right there. But it was down in Jersey. An' the skeeters bit me till I didn't know my own name; would have answered to the name of Smith or Jones just as well. Well, sir, I throwed up my job an' sold my home and I started for New York. But, Lord love you, sir, I got into trouble quick. They stopped me fore I could get into New York. They said I had the small-pox, I wuz bit up so frightful. But I finally got west an' here I am. An' whenever I see trees I thinks skeeters. Why, sir, down in Jersey, many's the time, I've seen them skeeters fly'n' about smokin' clay pipes; yes, sir, smokin' clay pipes—to keep the other skeeters off 'em. Once I—"

But here the passenger jumped off between blocks.

British Vital Statistics.
The British Medical Journal, which should be an excellent authority, re-

ported that between 1873 and 1886 the annual marriage rate in Great Britain fell from 17.5 to 14.2 per 1,000 of the population. Last year it rose to 16.2. The birth rate has been less fortunate. It reached its maximum in 1876, but since that year there has been a steady decline, last year the births being 19 per cent. below the number in 1876. The marriage rate in the agricultural districts is lower than in the manufacturing districts, and the decline in the rural population is still further increased by the enlarged number of removals into the towns. Is the mother country going the way of France?

ARKANSAS' PROPOSED NEW STATE CAPITOL.

The breaking of ground upon the site of the proposed million-dollar state capitol constituted the principal feature of the big Fourth of July celebration at Little Rock, Ark. This handsome structure was designed by Architect Mann, of St. Joseph, Mo., and when completed will be one of the most magnificent executive buildings in the entire south. Appropriate and eloquent addresses were delivered by Senator J. D. Kimbell, of Hot Springs, author of the capitol bill, and Hon. George W. Murphy, of Little Rock, member of the capitol commission. National airs were discoursed by the best musical talent of the state. Following the close of these exercises came the gorgeous trades' display, ball games, races, etc., concluding with a grand pyrotechnical exhibition at night. Hundreds of visitors from all sections of the state were in attendance.

passengers daily crossing Brooklyn bridge believe that the metal of the bridge is deteriorating—"crystallizing"—and that the wire cables, unless they are renewed, will in the course of time give way and precipitate the whole bridge into the river. Tests in the laboratory and half a century's tests in the field, supplemented by the recent careful tests made by Prof. Carpenter, of Cornell, prove that this view is no longer tenable. There is no reason why, with careful inspection to prevent oxidation by the weather, the metal of such structures as the Brooklyn and Forth bridges should not last as indefinitely as if it lay imbedded in the ore from which it was extracted.

Sold Again.

Mrs. Crimmonbeak—The fellow who sold you this porous plaster cheated you, John.

Mr. Crimmonbeak—What's the matter with it?
"Why it's full of holes!"—Yonkers Statesman

Charcoal in Italy.
Charcoal is the great Italian fuel Naples alone consuming 40,000 tons of wood charcoal, at a cost of from \$16 to \$20 per ton. The national consumption is 700,000 tons.

A SUDDEN CALL.

Death Stills the Heart of Robert G. Ingersoll.

WITHOUT A SIGH OR PAIN

The Famous Agnostic Quit Earth Life as He Had Wished.

A SKETCH OF HIS CAREER.

He was Almost 66 Years of Age and in that Time Had Acquired World-Fame as an Orator and Opponent of Religious Dogmas.

New York, July 22.—Robert G. Ingersoll died at his home near Dobbs' Ferry, Friday. His death was sudden and unexpected and resulted from the heart disease from which he suffered since 1896. In that year, during the republican national convention, he was taken ill and had to return home. He never fully recovered from the attack and was constantly under the care of physicians. For three days Mr. Ingersoll had not been feeling well, Thursday night he was in better health and spent a portion of the evening playing billiards with Walston H. Brown, his son-in-law, and C. P. Farrell, his brother-in-law and private secretary. He seemed to be in better health and spirits when he retired than he had been for several days. Friday morning he rose at the usual hour and joined the family at breakfast. He then said he had spent a bad night, but felt better.

Col. Ingersoll spent the morning swinging in a hammock and sitting on the veranda with the members of his family. He said he was better and had no pain. At 12:30 he started to go up stairs. On reaching the head of the stairs Col. Ingersoll turned into his wife's room. Mrs. Ingersoll was



ROBERT G. INGERSOLL.

there. Together they discussed what they would have for luncheon, and Col. Ingersoll said he had better not eat much. He seemed in good spirits then. After talking for a few minutes Mr. Ingersoll crossed the room and sat down in a rocking chair. He leaned his head upon his hand, which rested on the back of the chair. Mrs. Ingersoll asked him how he was feeling and he replied "Oh, better."

These were his last words. A second after they were uttered he was dead. The only sign noticed by Mrs. Ingersoll was that the whites of his eyes suddenly showed. There was not even a sigh or a groan as death came. Doctors were hastily called, but their verdict was that death had come instantly.

Death came to him as he had recently expressed a desire it should. He often in old times said he wished to die slowly, with a full consciousness, so he might tell those about him how it felt. Recently he experienced a change and desired to die painlessly and without warning.

Robert G. Ingersoll was born in Dresden, N. Y., August 11, 1833. His father was a Congregational clergyman of such liberal views that he was persecuted for them, and in his earlier life Robert G. Ingersoll imbibed an intense hatred of Calvinism which finally made him an aggressive opponent of all generally received views of religion.

By the removal of his family to the west, Mr. Ingersoll's boyhood was spent partly in Wisconsin and partly in Illinois; he studied law, and in partnership with his brother began his practice in Shawneetown. In 1857 he went to live at Peoria, Ill., and there laid the foundation of a lucrative law practice. In 1862 he became captain of the Eleventh Illinois cavalry and after the war was over he began to be heard of as an orator and campaign speaker.

In 1876 Mr. Ingersoll proposed the name of James G. Blaine in the national republican convention in a speech so eloquent that his fame extended to all parts of the country.

As a lawyer, Mr. Ingersoll had been connected with many famous cases. He defended the "star route" case and was associated with others of national importance.

To Meet in Frisco in 1901.

Indianapolis, July 22.—The Epworth engine convention has selected San Francisco as the place for holding the 1901 convention.

Schooner and Three Lives Lost.

Port Huron, Mich., July 22.—The schooner John Breden foundered off Lexington, on Lake Huron, Friday in a heavy gale. Three of her crew were drowned. The name of only one, Jane Somers, the cook, is known. The Breden was coal laden from Ohio ports. The wreck lies in 45 feet of water, directly in the course of vessels going up and down.

Carter's Sweeping Challenge.

Chicago, July 22.—Eugene Carter, the billiardist, has issued a challenge to play any man in the world at cushion billiards on three cushion tables.

IT IS A LOST CAUSE.

Strike of Trolley-men in Greater New York Is a Fizzle.

New York, July 22.—In the boroughs of Manhattan and Brooklyn the strike situation remained unchanged yesterday. On Manhattan island cars on all the lines of the Metropolitan system were run on practically the usual headway, and at night the cars on Second, Sixth and Eighth avenues were under police protection, although the claim is made by the company that there is no longer any necessity even for this. Policemen still guard the depots of the lines. It is expected that they will be sent back to the stations Saturday or Sunday.

The events of the greatest interest during the day were the arrest of President Rossiter, of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Co., on a warrant issued by Magistrate Brenner, charging him with criminal libel, Albert L. Johnson, former president of the Nassau railroad being the complainant, and the notification of the different district attorneys within the limits of Greater New York that the ten-hour law was enforceable and asking them to communicate with Secretary Donnelly, of the building trade section of the Central Trade union, and submit complaints to a grand jury or magistrate.

The arrest of President Rossiter will not, it is thought, have any marked effect on the strike. Ex-President Johnson objects to statements made by President Rossiter to Brooklyn reporters in a recent interview. In the interview Mr. Rossiter is quoted as saying, after referring to the strikers charged with blowing up the Fifth avenue elevated structure with dynamite: "Those are not my men. Mr. Albert L. Johnson is welcome to them. Albert L. Johnson is the leader of them. I am told that there is evidence against some of the men to send them to prison for 20 years."

PINGREE'S CUDGEL.

It Is Wielded in Behalf of Mr. Alger and Against President McKinley.

Detroit, Mich., July 22.—Gov. Pingree issues an authorized interview on Gen. Alger's retirement. He utters a terrific roast on President McKinley, whose actions he calls cowardly, and says: "If it is any evidence of statesmanship and diplomacy, I never want to be called statesman."

Pingree states that McKinley alone was largely responsible for many of the errors of the war charged up to Alger. The governor instanced one case where he was present with Alger and a number of other war department officials and saw the president curtly overrule one of Alger's recommendations for the sale of army horses and issue new orders of his own.

In closing Pingree said: "There is a decided odor of trusts around the present administration, with Mark Hanna as the acknowledged king-maker, and I, as one, can not stand by and see a Michigan man abused simply because he has had the manliness to correctly represent the true sentiment of the republican party by expressing his hostility to trusts."

A QUINTUPLE LYNCHING.

Five Sicilians are Swung Into Eternity by a Louisiana Mob.

New Orleans, July 22.—Five Sicilians were hanged yesterday by a mob at Tallula, a town in Madison parish, 17 miles from the river. The dead were: Joe Defatta, Frank Defatta, Cy Deferrachio, Joe Cherenno.

The five victims were strung up to trees for supposed connection with a plot to murder Dr. J. Ford Hodges, a prominent physician of the place, who on Thursday was shot and fatally wounded by one of the Sicilians. In addition to this several acts of lawlessness which have occurred in the neighborhood were attributed to the gang. Several of the men are believed to have families in Europe. Quiet was restored immediately after the lynching and the grand jury began an investigation of the affair, but, because of the feeling against the men, it is doubtful if action will be taken against any member of the mob.

Cavalrymen for the Philippines.

Chicago, July 22.—A Washington dispatch to the Tribune says: Capt. James Lockett was yesterday commissioned as colonel of what will be known as the Eleventh volunteer cavalry, part of which will be recruited in the Philippines. It has been determined to place a large force of cavalry at the command of Gen. Otis, as troops of this character can be used with great effect upon the Filipinos. Beside the eight troops of the Third cavalry ordered to Manila a considerable force will be sent to enforce Otis. He will have about 6,000 cavalry in all.

Miners Strike.

Nelsonville, July 22.—Nearly 1,000 coal miners in the three mines of the New Pittsburg Coal Co. went on a strike Friday. Trouble arose over the scales at mine No. 7, which, the miners claim, do not register correctly. The men at No. 8 and 9 struck in sympathy. The miners of all three mines belong to the same local union, which is one of the largest locals in the country.

A Victory for Strikers.

New York, July 22.—The striking freight handlers on the New York, New Haven & Hartford road gained a victory Friday, the company conceding the demands for 20 cents an hour for a ten-hour day on week days and 25 cents an hour for night and Sunday work. The men were getting 17½ cents an hour.

Will Demand More Wages.

Muncie, Ind., July 22.—The International Flint Glass Workers' association will conclude a two weeks' meeting here to-day. The chimney trade committee made its report Friday, recommending the 10 per cent. advance in wages decided on at a previous meeting and regulated the new patent blowing machine to eight instead of nine hours per day's work. The action is a direct blow at the Owens blowing machines and indications are that trouble to the 2,000 members of the chimney trade will be encountered with the manufacturers.

OTIS ANSWERS.

Replies to Correspondents' "Round Robin."

SAYS CHARGES ARE FALSE

Asserts that the Scribes Would Have Imperiled Operations.

TRIED TO POSE AS MARTYRS.

He Denies that in His Reports He Minimized the Work of the Navy and States that the Utmost Harmony Exists Between the Army and Navy.

Washington, July 22.—The war department has issued a statement quoting dispatches from Gen. Otis in answer to the press correspondents' "round robin." The text of the statement follows:

"Gen. Otis in a dispatch under date of July 20 says that the press correspondents demanded permission to cable that official reports sent misrepresented conditions. This was denied. They then demanded the privilege to send without reservation facts found by them and their opinion. This was granted if public interests were not imperiled. The answer was not satisfactory, and they therefore sent by mail to Hong Kong. Otis says he is not conscious of sending misrepresentations, but thinks that his dispatches at times have been too conservative. The press affair appeared to be a threat. When the correspondents were asked to be informed wherein Gen. Otis' dispatches were misleading they offered nothing tangible except that his conclusions were unwarranted. When told that they were disregarding military authority, it was apparent that they courted martyrdom, which it was unwise to give them.

"In a later dispatch Gen. Otis says that the charges made by the press correspondents are untrue. He adds that the most harmonious relations exist between the army and the navy. He gives the following extract from a letter just received from a leading Episcopalian at Tarlac, which is the center of the main insurgent army:

"For some days have been trying to leave this band of thieves. Watched so closely that it is impossible to leave. A great many of the people here long for American troops to advance, for every one is desperate with so much savagery committed by Aguinaldo's army."

"Capt. Barker, of the navy, who succeeded Admiral Dewey in command of the fleet, in sending the report of the commander of the Yorktown to the navy department, makes this endorsement: 'I am pleased to note the cordial co-operation of army and navy.'"

"As bearing upon the statement that the operations of the navy had been minimized, it may be stated that Gen. Otis has repeatedly recognized the work of the navy."

MILITIA CALLED OUT.

The Mayor of Cleveland Summons the Naval Reserves to Protect Property—Mob Violence Continues.

Cleveland, July 22.—A dynamite bomb was thrown upon the roof of the car barn at Lake View Friday morning. No one was injured, but a large hole two feet square was torn in the roof. A Wade park car, which stood under the roof where the bomb entered, was completely wrecked. Its entire roof was torn off and the car otherwise demolished. Several hundred men were in the barn asleep at the time. The explosion came without a moment's warning. A scene of pandemonium reigned. The force of the explosion was such as to cause the ground to tremble. Many windows were broken and for a few moments it seemed as though the barn would give in. The identity of the perpetrators of the outrage is not known.

The two divisions of the Naval Reserves were officially called out for strike duty last night by an order from Mayor Farley, which was issued in the afternoon. Nearly 100 men responded to the call. It is reported that the Reserves will be assigned to the protection of car barns and the power houses. This would take the police away from the property of the company and allow them to be of service in places where they are more needed.

Early last evening an attempt was made to blow up an Euclid avenue car near Lake View with dynamite. No damage was done. On the South Side three non-union men were pursued by a mob. The police came to the rescue, and by the free use of their clubs dispersed the crowd. Large crowds assembled last night on Willson avenue and attacked the cross-town cars with stones. The police had several conflicts with them.

A riot occurred at the foot of Willson avenue. A car passing beneath the Lake Shore railway bridge was stoned and the trolley wires were torn down. A Scranton avenue car was stopped by obstructions on the river flats and the police and non-union crew were stoned by a mob. A mob threw eggs and stones at passengers on an open car on Cedar avenue, near Bolton avenue.

Made a New Record.

Ottumwa, Ia., July 22.—In a race on a ten-lap track last night Harry Gibson, of Cleveland, lowered the world's record for a two-mile triple paced race, on a ten-lap track, to 2:25 seconds. The record was formerly held by Harry Elks, of Glen Falls, N. Y., at 3:59.

Skipped the Klondike.

Vancouver, B. C., July 22.—The alleged defaulter, Moore, who is wanted on the charge of embezzlement of \$50,000 from the Bank of Commerce at Boston, slipped away on a boat to the Klondike just as Detective McMurrie was preparing to arrest him.