

# A GREAT TIE-UP.

## Twenty Street Car Lines in New York Stop Running.

### Scenes of Disorder Followed by Many Broken Heads.

A desperate industrial struggle was inaugurated in New York a few days since, with something like 7000 men on one side and a dozen powerful corporations on the other. The announcement that this contest was about to begin came like a thunderbolt on the latter, who were ill prepared for it. With few exceptions all the men employed on twenty leading street-car lines ceased work and declared their determination not to resume until their employers meet their representatives in an agreement to remedy their grievances, which they said were too glaring to be born.

The railroad corporations at once put on a bold front, declaring that they would never submit to the dictation of the strikers. The struggle began before daylight. The strikers were sent to every depot and they took a stand near by. As each car came along the drivers and conductors were notified that the tie-up was being made. They remained around until daylight to tell the early men who had finished work the night before. According to reports they accepted the situation cheerfully. The day was a stirring one and was marked by scenes of violence and wild disorders. Fifty thousand men were on the streets at one time, and they were apparently against the companies, for they joined with zest and even desperation in the attacks upon the cars, the non-unionists and the police. These onslaughts, fortunately, did not result seriously except in one case.

There were frequent collisions with the police. Only a few thousand men were on the streets at one time, and they were apparently against the companies, for they joined with zest and even desperation in the attacks upon the cars, the non-unionists and the police. These onslaughts, fortunately, did not result seriously except in one case.

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# FOURTH DAY.

One hundred and eighty-five horse cars were run by the tie-up lines in New York city on the fourth day of the strike against 130 the day before.

No attempt was made to run cars on the Second Avenue, Eighth Avenue, Ninth Avenue and Tenth Avenue. With the exception of these four, all the surface railroads are in operation. Few strikers returned to work. The places of the disaffected employees, however, were being filled by new men, and the tie-up companies were beginning to resume their regular schedules. The police remained on duty.

Collisions of a trivial nature occurred in Second and Madison avenues. Policeman Lily, who was attacked with bricks, fired his revolver and wounded a striker at Fifty-seventh street and Madison Avenue. A starter of the Broadway line was beaten and stabbed on Seventh Avenue. Other affairs occurred in different parts of the city. Violence had almost ceased, and the absurdity of making barricades on the streets had been abandoned by those who followed it so vigorously for some days.

It was estimated that the railroad companies had been losing money at the rate of \$30,000 a day, and that the strikers lost about \$12,000 each.

The men sent over to Chairman Magee and the Board of Arbitration to instruct the Board of Arbitration to really arbitrate the strike.

A review was made in the retail dry goods districts. Merchants felt the worst.

Four cars were run on Mr. Lines, all strongly guarded by police.

There was no disorder. The Board of Knights of Labor decided to order a general tie-up.

That the lawless spirit of the striking employees of the street railroad companies in New York city had been awed into submission at least, was plainly indicated by the running of a Belt line car over the entire route without serious hindrance or attack in spite of the prophecy that it couldn't be done.

Forty-five trips in all were made. Of these forty-five trips forty-four passed off without the slightest trouble.

The sixth day of the railroad war in New York city was marked by an outbreak on the First Avenue which necessitated the presence of a large force of policemen, who used their clubs vigorously. No cars were running on First, Second, Seventh, Eighth or Ninth Avenues, nor on Avenues B, C and D, nor on Broadway or the Belt Lines, Madison, Houston or the Blue Cross Street and Grand Street and Forty-second Street.

Twenty street cars were still tied up and the 7000 men who usually operate them were devoting their efforts to stop them from running. More cars, however, were placed on the tracks than there were on Tuesday. Violent mobs did damage to the rolling stock and rails on Third Avenue, the Broadway and other lines. The police wounded many of the rioters. A few pistol shots were fired. There was no hope of an immediate settlement of the strike.

# EDITOR O'BRIEN IMPRISONED.

A Desperate Fight Against Assuming the Convict's Garb.

Mr. William O'Brien has been taken to Clonmel Jail, Dublin, Ireland, to serve the sentence imposed upon him for offences under the Crimes Act. The prisoner refused to undress and don the prison costume, and the wardens stripped him and shaved off his beard by force.

Mr. O'Brien made a desperate resistance to the wardens, but he soon became exhausted and was prostrated by weakness. His condition grew so bad that a priest was sent for.

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# THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Eastern and Middle States.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND has commuted to a term of five years the sentence of James D. Fish, formerly President of the Marine National Bank of New York, who is serving a ten-year term at Auburn, N. Y., under a conviction in April, 1885, of misappropriating the funds of that bank. He will be released May 11.

In joint convention the Maine Legislature elected George L. Bond, of Norway, State Treasurer. He received 112 of the 115 votes cast.

GOVERNOR GREEN, of New Jersey, has signed the bill repealing the law which required ballot-boxes to be closed at sunset.

THE Knights of Labor have instituted a general tie-up of all street car lines in New York city except two. Twenty-one surface systems are at a standstill. About 10,000 men are idle. The strike is because of an alleged violation of the ten-hour day law. The fourth day of the Brooklyn strike passed without a car being run. The directors consented to hold a conference with the men. One of the seven tied-up lines has yielded to the strikers' terms.

NEAR Ashburnham Junction, Mass., Noah Trombley and Robert Gowen, Western Union linemen, were killed by an engine.

FIVE men were upset in New York Bay by a ferryboat. Two were drowned.

THE second trial of ex-Alderman Thomas Cleary for alleged bribery in connection with the Brooklyn railway franchise has been removed from New York City to Livingston, Broome County. It was impossible to get a jury in the metropolis.

THE Pennsylvania Senate has passed finally the prohibitory amendment by a vote of 32 to 2.

THE cholera and diphtheria are decimated in the little village of Lakewood, Mercer County, Penn.

THE Duluth (Minn.) Opera House building has been destroyed by fire. The total loss is \$250,000.

AT Omaha, Neb., David Kimball, sixty-three years old and wealthy, was run over and killed by a train of cars.

# MALLETTOA'S PROTEST.

Samoa's Deposed King Complains of Germany's Action.

A copy of the Samoa Times and South Sea Advertiser, published at Apia, Samoa, December 22, has reached Washington. It contains the farewell letter of King Mallettoa, who has been exiled by the Germans. The deposed Samoan monarch says:

"I was repeatedly told by the representatives of the British and American Governments that they would offer me and my Government assistance and protection if I abstained from doing anything that might cause war among the Samoan people. Relying on their promises I did not put down the rebellion.

"Now I find that war has been made upon me by the Emperor of Germany and Tamasese has been proclaimed King of Samoa. The German forces and the adherents of Tamasese threaten to make war on all Samoans who do not acknowledge Tamasese as King.

"I am innocent of any wrongful act, and hereby protest against the action of Germany. But, as the German nation is strong and I am weak, I yield to their power to prevent my people from being slaughtered. I shall deliver myself up to the German forces to prevent bloodshed. I desire to remind you of the promise repeatedly made to your Governments and trust that you will see in me men as to cause the lives and liberties of my chiefs and people to be respected.

"I wish to inform you that I fear that the Germans will compel me—as they are now forcing my people—to sign papers acknowledging Tamasese as King, and if I sign such papers it will be under compulsion, and to avoid war made upon my people.

(Signed) "MALLETTOA, King of Samoa."

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