

SETTLEMENT OF LABOR TROUBLES

If a Plan of Arbitration Can Be Agreed Upon as Now Seems Probable, Sympathetic Strikes May Be Abolished.

CHICAGO, June 15.—Sympathetic strikes are to be a thing of the past if a plan of arbitration can be agreed upon by the Building Trades Unions and the associations affiliated with the Building Contractors' Council.

It was agreed practically by the delegates that the demand of the contractors for abolition of the sympathetic strike was one which could be granted without detriment to the cause of labor, and the committee was appointed to prepare a resolution which would give formal expression to this sentiment.

The subcommittee will send to the Building Contractors' Council today a general statement of the position of the delegates on the sympathetic strike question.

Boxers Defeated. CHICAGO, June 15.—A special to the Tribune from Victoria, B. C., says: News is brought by steamer of the battle which occurred on May 26 south Paa Ting Fu.

It seems that a mob of 2000 Boxers attacked the Roman Catholic villages, nearly all converts of the Roman Catholic missions, who had anticipated the attack and were all armed, whereas the attacking Boxers were armed only with iron show poles, hatchets, clubs, stones and knives.

San Francisco Chinamen Win. SAN FRANCISCO, June 15.—In the United States circuit court, Judge Morrow rendered a decision in the case of Jew Ho against the board of health of the city, dissolving the general quarantine of Chinatown, enforced by the board of health, owing to the alleged existence of plague in the city.

Rain Will Save Wheat. PRESIDENTON, Or., June 16.—Rain fell here and throughout quite a scope of country yesterday. The weather had been so warm as to cause great solicitude for the crops, which were beginning to show the effect of the heat and a brief prevalence of the north-wind one day, the wind that always burns wheat and sometimes completely shrivels it beyond redemption.

Mrs. Gladstone an Ideal Wife. LONDON, June 23.—On all sides the death of Mrs. Gladstone has called forth genuine expressions of sympathy and admiration, such as would scarcely have been written about any other woman in the kingdom.

admiration, such as would scarcely have been written about any other woman in the kingdom. The trend of them is that she was the ideal wife. Her coffin is exactly similar to Mr. Gladstone's. Both the private services at Hawarden and the public ceremony at Westminster will be as simple as possible, in accordance with her own ideas and those of the great commoner.

DEWEY'S BOOM AT AN END

Admiral's Friends Hope He Will Retire From Politics.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—Universal hope is expressed here that Admiral Dewey will hereafter remain out of politics, even though his withdrawal was accomplished in a very bungling manner. Had he boldly faced the situation and assumed the responsibility for his announced candidacy, and openly accepted the rebuff, he would have partially re-established himself with the American people, but in blaming it on certain "leaders" whom we know not, "thanking God the people don't want him for president," and, in the next breath, saying "the people do not select the president," shows lack of grasp on matters political and stamps him even more deeply than before as a political failure.

In speaking of the China situation, Admiral Dewey says the outcome will be the adoption of the American policy of open ports for American commerce on equal grounds with all other commercial nations. He says the results of the Spanish war make this possible, and declares most emphatically that he is a thorough expansionist and that the acquisition of the Philippines alone gives us our present stand in the Orient.

FROM BAD TO WORSE

Situation in China Becomes Alarming—Rumored Massacres in Peking.

LONDON, June 16.—A special dispatch from Hong Kong says all the Peking legations have been destroyed, and the German Minister, Baron von Ketteler, killed. There is no confirmation of the report, nor the later report of fighting between the British and the Chinese.

Dispatches from Shanghai, dated last evening, state that Admiral Seymour's force is in a tight place between Lang Fang and Yung Sun, with enormous masses of soldiers in front, while the Boxers are cutting the railway in the rear. The Kiang Nan arsenal, outside of Shanghai, is sending vast quantities of ammunition north. All is quiet at Shanghai, but trade has been disrupted. It is stated that 7000 Americans are coming from Manila, and that large forces of Japanese are also en route. The wires south of Tien Tsin have been cut, and the city telegraphically isolated.

According to a special from Vienna, it is stated in diplomatic circles there that the question of intervention is under discussion by the powers. It is proposed that Japan shall act as mandataire of the powers re-establish order in Peking and elsewhere. This, it is said, emanates from England, and it is supported by Germany and Austria, but it is doubtful if Russia and France will agree to the proposition.

No Reply From the Sultan of Turkey. CONSTANTINOPLE, June 14.—The United States legation has not yet received a reply to the note regarding the indemnity question in the note on May 21, and Mr. Griscom, Charge d'Affaires, is making verbal representations to the government, and pressing for a solution of the matter.

Neglect is the short step so many take from a cough or cold to consumption. The early use of One Minute Cough Cure prevents consumption. It is the only harmless remedy that gives immediate results. It cures all throat and lung troubles. Children all like it and mothers endorse it.

WE MAY GET ROOSEVELT

Move to Put Him on the Ticket With McKinley—It is Said He Would Not Decline.

PHILADELPHIA, June 17.—The long-advertised stampede for Roosevelt four days before the nomination can be made is such as to indicate it probably cannot be checked. Nothing but a positive declaration from Governor Roosevelt that he would not accept the nomination after it was made would stop it, and he will not make that declaration. Some of the governor's personal friends have been to him today and urged him to make every effort to prevent the nomination, but he realized that he is in no position to declare in advance that he would refuse a nomination after it was tendered.

It is accepted by the leaders that Roosevelt was sincere in his emphatic declarations that he would not accept, and was not a candidate, but he now realizes that the popular and political movement to force the nomination upon him has reached a point beyond his control.

The attitude of the administration, and especially that of Senator Hanna, who has been looked to by the delegates to give the cue to the wishes of the president, forms an interesting feature of the situation as developed today. It has been the general impression that it only remained for Hanna to give the word for some person with authority to indicate the wishes of the president, and that the convention will line up for the man selected.

While the situation is not beyond the control of the administration forces to prevent the nomination of Roosevelt, it is realized that such action, in view of the general stampede, would be unwise. From the first, Senator Hanna has declared that the convention should make the nomination, and now that it is about to do so, even under the manipulation and with the assistance of such experienced politicians as Platt and Quay, it would be impolitic for Senator Hanna to make a fight to defeat it, even if the man selected is not the selection of the administration. The only man in the race who seemed satisfactory to the friends of the administration was Secretary Long, and his candidacy did not flourish because a Massachusetts candidate did not impress the delegates as giving additional strength to the ticket.

With doubt as to the choice of the administration, and with the desire to make New York safe, with a belief among many delegates that Roosevelt was the one man who would add strength to the ticket East and West, it was not difficult to start the stampede, and tonight it is generally accepted that the national republican ticket will be McKinley and Roosevelt.

An Important Position.

LONDON, June 15.—By the peaceful occupation of Klerkedorp, announced by Lord Roberts, the British have gained a strategic position of some importance, as the town is not only the terminus of another railroad to Johannesburg, but it is within easy reach of the Kroonstad-Virfontein railroad.

The Crouge who surrendered the place is a son of the famous general. The son was prominent during the siege of Mafeking. Apart from the fact that Lord Roberts' dispatch came direct from Pretoria, showing the telegraph is reopened, the only other point of interest is the fact that the Boers whose General Methuen was reported to have so utterly routed have recuperated sufficiently to attack a reconstruction train.

Canada and Oriental Immigration. OTTAWA, Ont., June 15.—In the house of commons, Thursday, a bill was introduced by the Premier, raising the poll tax on Chinese from \$50 per head to \$100 per head. Sir Wilfred Laurier also promised to appoint a royal commission to investigate the whole question of Chinese and Japanese immigration and report its findings to the imperial authorities.

Strikers Anxious for Settlement.

St. Louis, June 14.—Cars on all the Transit company's lines are apparently running with as much regularity and as free from interferences as before the strike. The officers of the company state that during the past two weeks they have received applications for employment from several hundred strikers. The only trouble of a serious nature experienced

last night was an attempt to blow up a mail car on Broadway and North Market street.

Up to the date the strike has cost the taxpayers of the city over a million dollars for protection alone, not taking into account the heavy loss sustained by merchants and citizens generally, as well as that of the Transit company and its striking employes. The strikers assembled at the Coliseum today and approved new propositions for presentation to the Transit Company looking to a termination of the strike.

EXTRA SESSION OF CONGRESS

Congress May Be Convened Owing to the Chinese War.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—The administration and department officials generally, while not saying much in public, are deeply aroused tonight over the Chinese situation, not so much because of the present horrible conditions, but over the possible outcome. Much apprehension is felt also that the relief expedition may be overpowered and annihilated, but the greatest fear is of international complications that may arise if the great powers do not act unitedly in suppressing the uprising. Should Russia go in and take the lead or act independently, there is danger that they will contend thereafter for supremacy in China. Or, if the European powers act in concert without giving the Americans a fair show, it is feared they may later combine to suppress American advancement in China. This fear is, of course, premature, but some people here think if the worst rumors are confirmed, it may be necessary to call an extra session of congress definitely to outline a course to be pursued.

Chinese Minister Wu discredits the reports of massacres from Peking. He says: "The fact that the story comes from Hong Kong is an evidence that it may be untrue. Eighty per cent of the news from Shanghai and Hong Kong, so far, has proved groundless, and I have strong hopes that this belongs to the same class." "The news is supposed to come by the way of Tien Tsin, and Tien Tsin is cut off from Peking. As the railway is destroyed, I do not see how the news could have gotten through."

FEDERATION OF CATHOLICS

Plan to Organize All Societies in the United States.

New York, June 18.—With a view to present action, a project that has for its object the federation of all the societies in the United States composed of Roman Catholic laymen is being discussed in Catholic circles throughout the country. Some influential clergymen and laymen are interested. By the plan all Catholic societies are to become affiliated, although each separate organization is to retain its individuality. The idea is to have all the members of the societies subject to a central direction so that all may work together whenever necessary for any special purpose.

It is argued that Roman Catholics in this country are unfairly treated in some respects. The projectors of this union hold that Catholic voters would be able to right whatever wrongs are now declared to exist.

Bishop McFall, of Trenton, N. J., is a warm supporter of the project. He has prepared an address, which is being circulated extensively in support of the federation idea, in which he says:

"We are American citizens. Eligibility should not be allowed to deprive us of the exercise and enjoyment of any of our rights. We are 12,000,000 in America, yet how small is our influence? What representation have we in state and national affairs when we measure it in the proportions we bear to the whole population of the country? If a Catholic presumes to stand for any political office, that same individual who has enjoyed the benefit of our suffrages may be the first to cry out 'Don't vote for him; he is a Catholic.'"

"All honor to the Protestants for the courage with which they stand in defense of their rights."

The Chinese ask "How is your liver?" instead of "How do you do?" for when the liver is active the health is good. DeWitt's Little Early Risers are famous little pills for the liver and bowels.

MAY GET THE SILVER STATES

Result in Oregon Makes Republicans Very Hopeful.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—The republicans, in considering the returns from Oregon, are wondering whether the expansion issue is not going to be strong enough to overturn silver in the mining states which have heretofore been so strong for the white metal. Of course, they realize that Oregon voted for McKinley in 1896, and was carried by the republicans by a good majority in 1898, and an increased majority in 1900. They are also aware that Oregon was carried by the republicans in years previous, but it is well to understand that previous to 1896 the republicans had been successful in all of the silver states. The states of Colorado, Idaho, Montana and Utah have continued in the republican column from the time of their admission until the gold declaration of the St. Louis platform. That carried them over to the silver party. Of the western states, Oregon is the only one that has remained true to the republican cause in subsequent campaigns. The republicans, in discussing this phase of the question, say that this has been largely due to the persistent efforts of the Oregonian, which would not allow the republican party or the state to be Bryanized, and which has made it plain to the people that the silver issue was of no advantage to them. Now that the democrats are getting ready to pass on to other issues, and that silver is to be one of the several issues in the coming campaign, the republicans begin to believe that there is a possibility of carrying the silver states.

The democratic position on the question of expansion is one of the reasons which gives the republicans a great deal of hope in the coming campaign. It is believed that the expansion issue is as strong in Colorado, Idaho, Wyoming and Montana as it is in Oregon and Washington. The democrats, who carried Washington by 15,000 in 1896, have abandoned all hope of that state. The only hope they have of carrying either Montana, Idaho, Colorado or Utah is because those states are large producers of silver, and they believe that the mining interests are still uppermost.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, June 18.—Wheat was very excited and at one time four cents over Saturday's close. Bad reports are all confirmed from the northwest. One message from Winona, Minn., says we are to have a repetition of 1888. With abundant rains and most favorable conditions. We can not get half a crop. Do not look for more than bread and seed in South Dakota and thousands of acres will never be cut. Another from the Red River valley: Crops gone, still dry, no rain. Looks like a calamity for the northwest. The foreign situation grows worse. A cable from Odessa says: The Black sea district in Russia was threatened with blight on account of drought. France confirms a shortage of upward of one hundred million bushels. Liverpool closed 6-5-8 against 5-11-8 Saturday. Chicago a half cent up, 75 1/2-5-8 and advanced steady to 79 1-8, closing at 78-7-8. Stocks lower on war news, money 2 per cent. Close Saturday, 75 1-8-1/4. Open today, 75 1/2-5-8. Range, today 75 1/2-79 1-8. Close today, 78 3/4-7-8.

Bishop Cranston's Advice.

CHICAGO, June 18.—A special to the Tribune from Denver, Colo., says: Bishop Earl Cranston, who recently returned from China, declared from the pulpit today that civilized nations must rule China.

"It is worth any cost in money," he said. "It is worth any cost in bloodshed if we can make the millions of Chinese true and intelligent Christians. I would cut all of the red tape in the world and break all the treaties ever made to place the armies of the United States in the fore next to Great Britain. The open door must be maintained for Christianity as well as commerce."

Two Warships Sunk.

BRUSSELS, June 18.—The German consul at Che Foo telegraphs that a Japanese torpedo boat from Taku has brought the following: "The Chinese laid torpedoes in the Taku river and collected troops from Shan Hei Kwan. The foreign commanders assembled on the Russian flagship and addressed an ultimatum to the commanders of the Taku forts, summoning them to withdraw their troops before 2 o'clock, June 17. At 1 a. m., June 17,

the guns of the forts opened fire, to which the Russian, British, French and Japanese warships replied. The bombardment lasted several hours. Two British ships in the river between the forts are reported to have been sunk. "The telegraph line and railroad between Tien Tsin and Taku was destroyed. Communication by water is also threatened."

TO PROTECT THE AMERICANS

Ninth Regiment Ordered From Manila—Some Possible Complications.

NEW YORK, June 18.—American troops have been ordered from the Philippines to China, says a Washington special to the Herald. Whether the men will be landed or not will depend upon the situation when they arrive. The administration has decided to insure protection to American life and property throughout China, order must be re-established in Peking, and the Empress Dowager and the Tzungli Yunan impressed with the necessity of acting as the powers wish in the matter of guard-foreigners and their interests.

Japan's course in dispatching 1000 men to Taku will be followed, said a well-informed diplomat last night, by Russia, which might deem it desirable to send a large force, especially since Great Britain and Japan combined will have an overwhelming force in that section of China unless she draws on her forces at Port Arthur and along the Siberian frontier. The action of this government in sending troops to Taku with the probability that they will be landed, will also have influence upon Russia's moves, as there is always danger that as British and Japanese interests are nearly identical with those of this country, it may undertake a policy on similar lines, inimical to Russia's supposed interests.

If the foreign legations in Peking have been burned, as reported, the success of the Boxers has probably been a fearful cost. Reports to the state department show that on June 1, there were in Peking about 400 sailors and men from Great Britain, Russia and France. The largest number, 75 each, the United States 47, Japan 42, Italy 22 and Germany the remainder.

In diplomatic circles it is held that if the murder of Germany's official representative has been permitted, practically as the result of a movement approved by the government, China committed an act of war against Germany. This is also the view of the Berlin government, a member of whose official staff was killed. It is hoped, however, that neither Germany nor Japan will take any radical action, but will cooperate with the powers to restore order.

CONFERENCE IN ROOSEVELT'S ROOM

A Conference That Found It Hard to Settle on a Man.

PHILADELPHIA, June 18.—It transpired that during a conference in Roosevelt's room, Senator Hanna, combating the popular impression that Roosevelt is the only man who can be nominated, said:

"I think we can nominate some one else besides Roosevelt."

"For God's sake go ahead and do it," responded the governor.

"That's right," said Senator Lodge. "Let's go ahead and nominate some other man."

"What is the matter with Long?" asked Hanna.

"Nothing," replied Lodge. "Go ahead and nominate him."

Gathering from the tone of Senator Lodge's remarks, although the senator was supporting Long, he had very little hope that Long would be nominated. Senator Hanna continued:

"Well, what is the matter with Fairbanks?"

"Nothing in the world," responded Lodge. "Go ahead and nominate him. Nominate anybody. We are all standing ready to help you."

By invitation, General Ashton, of Washington, had a conference today with Governor Roosevelt. He told the governor that the Northwest wanted to know exactly what his position is in the vice-presidential matter. Naturally, his section is favorable to Barrett Tripp, but if Mr. Roosevelt is to be candidate, they see the futility of their efforts. The governor replied that he did not want the office, but that he feared, from the shape the matter had taken, he would have to take it.