TO END STRIKE

Butchers, Grocers and Others Hold Conference.

WILL WAIT ON THE PACKERS

Effort Will Be Made to Settle Struggle by Mediation—Gompers Asked to Come to Chicago.

Chicago, Aug. 12. — Determined efforts are now being made to settle the stockyards' strike by mediation. Negotiations begun today between the retail Butchers' and Grocers' association with representatives of several labor unions, which will undoubtedly be involved in the strike, should it be prolonged much longer, resulted tonight in the appointment of a committee composed of those who attended today's meeting, to negotiate with the packers tomorrow morning in an attempt to bring about a joint meeting between the employers and the striking unions. It was the sentiment of all who attended today's conference that should the meeting be arranged between the two opposing interests, a settlement satisfactory to both sides could be realized.

Meantime, Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, has been summoned from New York to see if he cannot accomplish something through mediation. Mr. Gompers will arrive here Sunday morning.

The packers tonight declined to make any comment on what, if any success might be expected from the meeting.

"We cannot very well discuss this matter now," said one of the packers representatives tonight. "We now have our affairs in a better condition than at any time since the strike was declared, and as for myself, I am unable to see on what grounds we could meet the strikers."

Under the direction of Mayor Harrison, who was urged to take the step by a committee composed of labor leaders and several aldermen, an investigation into the sanitary conditions of the various packing plants where strike breakers are being housed was begun today. Several of the plants were visited, but no flagrant violations of the law were found. The investigations will be continued.

Tonight the packers sent a communication to Mayor Harrison, denying that they are keeping lodging houses not in compliance with the ordinances.

ARMY IS AWAY.

The Russians are Retreating North of Liao Yang.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 12.—Again the chance of a decisive battle between General Kuropatkin and the commander of the Japanese army seems to be disappearing. According to a statement issued by the general staff tonight, rains are again falling over a wide area of Manchuria with the prospect of impeding operations, but even more important is the information reaching the Associated Press tonight from an exceptional source that the Japanese have once more delayed too long. General Kuropatkin has now withdrawn the bulk of his army safely north of Liao Yang.

According to this information, the Japanese have about 300,000 men in the armies operating against Kuropatkin, rendering it too hazardous for him to risk a general engagement. The general staff has no information bearing on the reported presence of a large force of Japanese at Paithuhi, a place that cannot be located on available maps. The report agrees, however, with the general tenor of the information received by the Associated Press and here given, that General Kuropatkin is already retreating north of Liao Yang.

The advantages of the new Japanese base at Niu Chwang in greatly simplifying the problem of provisioning their army is fully realized. The rumor that they are moving up towards Simintin, a short distance west of Mukden, from Niu Cwang is generally believed.

The appearance of the Japanese on the other side of Mukden would almost pocket General Kuropatkin and he resolved to accept battle with his whole army at Liao Yang.

New York Firemen Called Out.

Washington, Aug. 12. — President Timothy Healy, of the International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen, this afternoon ordered a sympathtetic strike of the firemen in the New York packing houses. About 85 men will go out under this order. The strike was ordered by telephone, President Healy being called from the convention of his organization for the purpose. A committee was appointed by the convention to raise a relief fund of $5,000 to aid the firemen in the strike in South Omaha, Sioux City and St. Louis.

Condemns the Thea.

Vladivostok, Aug. 12.—The prize court today condemned the German steamer Thea, which was sunk by the Vladivostok squadron off the coast of Japan, July 24, and declared that the Russian cruisers were justified in sinking the vessel. Evidence was produced that the Thea was chartered by a Japanese company and that since March 25 she had been engaged exclusively in the Japanese trade between Japanese ports.

Bandits Surprise Russia.

London, Aug. 12.—The Tientsin correspondent of the Standard says that 3,000 Chinese bandits attacked the Russian camp in the Tieh Pass August 2. The Russians were taken by surprise and many were killed.

AMERICAN CONSULATE STONED.

Troops Called Out to Protect Charge d'Affaires at Bogota.

Panama, Aug. 10.—No information has been received at the American legation here from Bogota regarding reports circulated in the United States and said to have been sent from Panama that an outbreak occurred at Bogota Friday last when the American consulate was stoned by a mob and troops called out to protect Alben G. Snyder, the charge d'affaires.

The American minister believes that the consulate was stoned and alleged it was the act of irresponsible persons, caused by the feeling against the United States, which obtains in Colombia.

Washington, Aug. 10.—Although the state department has not received any information of the reported stoning of the American legation at Bogota, yet the officials manifest a live interest in everything pertaining to the matter. Very recent advices from Colombia indicated a peaceful condition of affairs, with the exception of possible political complications growing out of General Reyes' presidential candidacy.

Presumably the feeling of dissatisfaction that followed General Reyes' failure to obtain any money from the United States in payment of Panama still exists in Colombia, and this may have given rise to unfriendly demonstrations against the American representatives at Bogota, if this has occurred. Still the confident belief here is that General Reyes will promptly deal with any trouble that might occur and thus avoid complications with this government.

The charge d'affairs is a West Virginia appointee and a newspaper worker by profession.

PLUNGE IN CREEK.

Engine and Five Coaches Wrecked in Colorado.

Pueblo, Colo., Aug. 10.—Train No. 11, the Missouri Pacific flyer, crashed through a brige over an arroya, on Dry creek, near Eden, on the Denver & Rio Grande railroad, about eight miles from Pueblo at 8 o'clock this morning.

The accident was caused by the heavy rains which wrecked the bridge. The extent of the injuries to the passengers has not been received here, but it is rumored that some fatalities resulted.

It is estimated that of the 125 passengers on board the ill-fated train, between 80 and 100 lost their lives, either by the waters of the raging torrent, or beneath the wreckage.

Upon the news reaching Pueblo a special train, bearing all the available surgeons and the Rio Grande and Missouri Pacific officials, left for the scene. About 11 o'clock a second train, carrying stretchers, coffins and a number of officials, was sent out from the union station.

About 1:45 o'clock the relief train returned to the city bringing those who escaped with their lives, numbering 17, all so far as now known who have not fallen victims of the disaster.

FUNDS FOR FIGHT.

Chicago Unions to Be Assessed for Striking Meat Packers.

Chicago, Aug. 10.—All the labor unions in Chicago have indorsed the stockyards strike. After listening to the strikers' side of the controversy, which was presented to them by Michael J. Donnelly, president of the striking Butchers' union, the Chicago Federation of Labor, which is composed of every labor organization in Chicago and has a membership of nearly 300,000, adopted resolutions tonight pledging the moral and financial support of the federated body as long as the strike continues.

Each member of the central body will be assessed a small sum per week, and the whole amount will be turned over to the striking unions to help in the support of the strikers and their families during the struggle with the packers. The exact amount each member is to be assessed was left in the hands of a committee, with orders to report results tomorrow.

While the officials of the Federation of Labor were unable tonight to give an exact estimate of the amount of money they would secure from this source, it was stated that the total sum would be well up in the thousands each week.

Asks for No Views.

Washington, Aug. 10.—The statement was made tonight in high official quarters that contrary to the reports from abroad, the United States has not been sounding the European governments with the object of securing their views as to what should be considered contraband in the struggle between Russia and Japan. This government is determining for itself what classes of merchandise it considers contraband, without suggestions from any other power, and when a decision is reached, its attitude will be made public.

Lose at Port Arthur.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 10.—A telegram from Chefoo, dated August 7, says that, according to Chinese information, a fierce battle was fought on the land side of Port Arthur August 5. The Japanese are reported to have been repulsed with great loss, the killed alone being estimated at 10,000, while the Russians' loss was about 1,000. The telegram says Lieutenant General Stoessel was personally in command of the troops.

Advancing on Mukden.

Liao Yang, Aug. 10.—The Japanese are advancing on Mukden and it is probable that a simultaneous attack will be made on Mukden and Liao Yang, in which case a decisive battle is assured.

RIGHTS IN WAR

Hay Makes Declaration Regarding Neutral Nations.

DOES NOT AGREE WITH RUSSIA

Latter Country Once Took Occasion to Dissent From the Inclusion of Coal As Contraband.

Washington, Aug. 10.—"The recognition in principle, of the treatment of coal and other fuel and raw cotton as absolutely contraband of war, might ultimately lead to a total inhibition of the sale by neutrals to the people of belligerent states, of all articles which could be finally converted to military uses. Such an extension of the principle, by treating coal and other fuel, and raw cotton as absolutely contraband of war, simply because they are shipped by a neutral to a nonblockaded port of a belligerent, would not appear to be in accord with the reasonable and lawful rights of a neutral commerce."

The circular is based on a declaration by the Russian government that coal, naphtha, alcohol and other fuels have been declared contraband.

While cotton could be made into clothing for the military uses of a belligerent, the secretary adds that a military use might possibly be made of foodstuffs of every description which might be shipped from neutral ports to the blockaded ports of a belligerent. The principle under consideration might, therefore, he says, "be extended so as to apply to every article of human use, which might be declared contraband of war simply because it might ultimately become useful to a belligerent for military purposes

The secretary speaks of coal and other fuel and cotton as being employed for a great many innocent purposes, and that many nations are dependent on them for the conduct of inoffensive industries, adding:

"And no sufficient presupmtion of an intended warlike use seems to be afford ed oy the mere fact of their destination to a belligerent port." He declares that the rceognition in principle of the treatment of coal and other fuel and raw cotton as contraband of war might ultimately lead to a total inhibition of the sale by neutrals to the people of belligerent states of all articles which could be finally converted to military uses. This, the secretary contends, would not appear to be in accord with the reasonable and lawful rights of commerce.

Secretary Hay directs attention to the West African conference in 1884, when Russia "took occasion to dissent vigorously from the inclusion of coal among such articles contraband of war, and declared that she would categorically refuse her consent to any articles in any treaty or instrument whatever, which would imply its recognition as such."

TALKS PLAINLY TO TURKEY.

Hay Informs Her American Patience Is Nearly Exhausted.

Washington, Aug. 10.—Secretary Hay today bluntly told Chekib Bey, the Turkish minister here, that the patience of the American government is well nigh exhausted. The minister is expected to communicate this information to his home governmnt speedily. Chekib Bey had no instructions from the porte when he called at the state department today. He had seen the newspaper reports of the state department to Second Minister Leishman's efforts diplomatically at Constantinople by the presence of a fleet of American warships in Turkish waters, and he doubted the reports. Secretary Hay soon satisefid him on that point, and the minister returned to his legation to frame a dispatch for the informaton of the Turkish foreign office.

He did not care to make a statement himself as to the nature of his interview with Secretary Hay. There appeared to be an impression in the mind of the Turkish statesman that because the president of the United States could not make war without the consent of congress, he thereby was estopped from indulging in a demonstration to forward his purpose to secure fair treatment for the Americans in Turkey. When Chekib Bey left the state department he evidently was in a state of concern over what he had heard.

Fired on by Japanese Boat.

Niu Chwang, Aug. 10.—A Japanese gunboat, which has returned here from a trip up the river, reports that she fired a few shots at the sunken Russian gunboat Sivoch, which, it is stated, was scuttled by her crew and not blown up. The Russians destroyed their stores before leaving for Haicheng, either owing to being in a hurry or on account of defective transportation. All is quiet here and trade is fairly brisk, considering the circumstances. Everybody apparently is well contented with the Japanese occupation.

Approve Circular of Hay.

London, Aug. 10.—The Times and other newspapers this morning contain editorials strongly approving the circular issued by Mr. Hay, the American secretary of state, as to what constitutes contraband of war. The Times says: "Mr. Hay lays down a sound and reasonable rule on the subject. We trust that our government will not delay in letting it be known that we fully share the views of the United States, and that we shall uphold them."

Rush for North Dakota Land.

Devil's Lake, N. D., Aug. 10.—From 3,000 to 4,000 strangers were in Devil's Lake today when the government opened the registration booth. Twelve hundred persons registered today.

JUDICIAL DECISIONS.

A dilation of the heart, accompanied by deathly paleness, coldness of the extremities and a cold perspiration, which results in death in a few weeks, and is caused by a heavy lift, is held, in Horsfall vs. Pacific Mut. L. Ins. Co. (Wash.), 63 L. R. A. 425, to be within the terms of a policy insuring against the effect of bodily injury "caused solely by external, violent and accidental means."

A mutual benefit society is held, in Royal Circle vs. Achterrath (Ill.), 63 L. R. A. 452, to be estopped to take advantage of a clause in its certificate relieving it from liability for death by suicide by a clause that, after the lapse of a certain period, the only conditions binding on the member are the arrangements as to full compliance with the laws and rules of the association and full payment of the dues.

A servant who shoots at a trespasser as he is running away after having broken away from the servant, who has arrested him and is taking him to the town calaboose, is held, in Southern Railway Company vs. James (Ga.), 63 L. R. A. 257, to act within the scope of his employment so as to render the master liable for an injury thereby inflicted, where he is employed as night watchman with authority to arrest all persons trespassing upon the premises.

In People vs. McDaniel (Cal.) 69 Pac. 1006 it was held that a prosecution for assault with intent to commit murder is barred by a conviction of a battery. The court said: "It is well settled that a conviction of a lower offense embraced in a higher one for the commission of which a defendant was tried is an acquittal of the higher offense, and an independent trial and conviction of the lower when pleaded must, upon the same principle, be a bar to the prosecution for the higher offense, which included it. People vs. Defoor 100 Cal. 150; 33 Pac. 632 cited by appellant is in point and we think conclusive."

In a recent case that came before Federal Judge Lacombe it was held that a Porto Rican was an alien. It appears that Isabella Gonzales, an unmarried woman of Porto Rico, was excluded from the country by the immigration authorities on the ground that she was liable to become a public charge. She took out a writ of habeas corpus alleging that she was a United States citizen. The writ was dismissed, the judge holding that a native Porto Rican had not become naturalized by the following act of Congress fixing their civil rights: "All the inhabitants continuing to reside thereon who were Spanish subjects on the 11th day of April, 1893, and then resided in Porto Rico, and children born subsequently thereto, shall be deemed and held to be citizens of Porto Rico and as such entitled to the protection of the United States (excepting such as had preserved their allegiance to Spain), and they, together with such citizens of the United States as may reside in Porto Rico, shall continue a body politic under the name of the people of Porto Rico, with governmental powers as hereinafter conferred."

LIFE IN ROME.

It Causes the Temporary Visitor to Think as the Romans Think.

The strangest thing about life in Rome is that one not only does as the Romans do, but ends by thinking as the Romans think, feeling as the Romans feel. The best illustration I know of this is the mental attitude of the foreign residents toward certain superstitions, notably the belief in the evil eye—the malocchio or jettatura, as it is indifferently called. I never knew an Italian who did not hold more or less to this superstition. Americans who have lived long in Rome either reluctantly admit that "there does seem to be something in it," or, if they are Roman born, quietly accept it as one of those things in heaven and earth of which philosophy fails to take account.

In certain respects the Italian is markedly free from superstition as compared with the Celt or the Scot; for instance, the fear of ghosts or spirits is so rare that I have never met with it; on the other hand, the belief in the value of dreams as guides to action is deep-rooted and widespread. The dream book in some families is held hardly second in importance to the book of prayer. The Italian's eminently practical nature makes him utilize his dreams in "playing the lotto," as the buying of lottery tickets is called. To dream of certain things indicates that one will be lucky and should play. The choice of the number is the chief preoccupation of the hardened lottery player. It is decided by the oddest chance—by the number on a bank note that has been lost and found again, or the number of a cab which has brought one home from delightful festivity.—Century.

The Sick Watch.

A farmer entered the village watchmaker's shop, and approaching the proprietor, began, "I say, couldn't one o' your men come out in the country with me and repair a watch?"

"Why can't you bring it here?" returned the watchmaker.

"Well, you see it's this way. It b'longs to a man that's pretty sick, and he can't spare it from beside his bed, so's to tell when to take his doses."

"I should think it must be going all right if it answers that purpose."

"Oh, it's a-runnin'," returned the farmer, "'cause the man makes it. But he says he's gettin' mighty tired o' poking the wheels with a knittin'-needle like that the day through, and he's more'n willin' to send the old mule down for any o' you fellers that'll come out and fix it."

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