

A policeman was also severely hurt. Bayonets were used by the soldiers.

Paris, July 16.—The Foreign Office as yet has no official details of the reported clash between French and Japanese soldiers at Shan-Hai-Kwan, but the officials do not regard the affair seriously. They say it doubtless was a brawl between disorderly soldiers, and was without international significance. The French detachment at Shan-Hai-Kwan is part of the French force sent there at the time of its occupation by the allies in the Boxer uprising.

KUROPATKIN'S STRATEGY.

Optimistic Russian View of the Manchurian Campaign.

St. Petersburg, July 17.—Experts who until recently were inclined to criticize General Kuropatkin's management of affairs in the Far East now say that his strategy has proved, so far, beyond reproach. He has successfully tied over a pressing danger—how pressing only those in close touch with the Far East realize. His apparent mistakes, like the prolonged resistance offered by General Zassalitch on the Yalu, turn out to be acts of the highest military judgment. General Kuropatkin then had so few and such poor troops at Liao-Yang that the Japanese would have had an easy task to crush the main force of the Russians had they been permitted to cross the Yalu without severe punishment; and the thousands lost by Zassalitch practically saved Liao-Yang. Zassalitch, until disgraced, occupied an important staff position.

General Baron Stackelberg's march, which also was criticized, is now admitted to have been necessary. The rudiments of warfare demand that an army should be in constant touch with the enemy. General Stackelberg's march was a reconnaissance on a grand scale, and not only enabled General Kuropatkin to ascertain the enemy's strength and disposition, but materially disturbed the Japanese plans relative to the siege of Port Arthur, gradually drawing the bulk of the Japanese army to follow the retreating column and distracting attention from the vulnerable spot between Liao-Yang and Moulden.

TOKIO DENIES LOSSES.

Not a Shot Fired on July 10 or 11, Says Headquarters Staff.

Tokio, July 16.—The Imperial headquarters staff officially denies the reports from St. Petersburg that the Japanese lost 30,000 men in a battle near Port Arthur on July 10 or 11. Not a shot was fired on either date.

JUNCTION AT TANG-CHI.

Oku and Nodzu Still Moving on Tashi-Chiao.

St. Petersburg, July 16.—The Japanese are continuing to advance on Tashi-Chiao, intrenching their positions as they move forward. They appear to be taking extra precautions on account of their knowledge that General Kuropatkin is at Tashi-Chiao.

According to a dispatch from General Sakharoff, dated July 15, and given out this morning, the wings of Oku's and Nodzu's armies have joined at Tang-Chi, ten miles southeast of Tashi-Chiao.

The Japanese are also reported to have occupied the fortifications at Pintzau, about seven miles north of K'ai-Ping, and were still proceeding toward New-Chwang, which had not been occupied on July 15.

General Kuroki is at the village of Tzshakoe, forty miles east of Liao-Yang, on the Feng-Wang-Cheng highway.

Tashi-Chiao, July 16.—The main body of General Oku's force seems to be swinging around the Russian left, after having combined with General Nodzu's army. The Japanese are also moving up the coast on the Russian right. An artillery reconnaissance has shown the country directly south to be clear of the enemy.

The Chinese report this morning that they saw many Japanese transports, conveyed by torpedo boats, going in the direction of Sing-Kow.

Near Harbin one hundred Chinese bandits recently attacked a Russian military train. The soldiers left the cars and drove off the Chinese without sustaining any loss.

The Japanese are suffering from hunger. Six of them came in and surrendered to General Mitschenko, begging for food. They said disease and famine were rife in the Japanese armies.

According to reports from the vicinity of the Liao River, a disguised Japanese officer and a detachment of Japanese have gone toward Hai-Cheng with ten chests full of silver to pay Chinese bandits.

GERMAN MAILS SEIZED.

Lloyd Steamer Searched in Red Sea—P. and O. Vessel Taken.

Aden, July 16.—The North German Lloyd steamer Prinz Heinrich, which has arrived here, from Hamburg on June 23 and Southampton on June 28, for Yokohama, reports that she was stopped yesterday afternoon by the Russian volunteer fleet steamer Smolensk and compelled to give up thirty-one sacks of letters and twenty-four sacks and boxes of parcels, all intended for Japan.

It is reported that the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamer Malacca, from Antwerp for Japan, has been seized in the Red Sea by the Russian volunteer fleet steamer St. Petersburg.

Berlin, July 16.—The Foreign Office here confirms the report of the seizure of the mails of the North German Lloyd steamer Prinz Heinrich by the Smolensk, but declines to discuss the political features of the case at this stage, and does not indicate what steps it intends to take. The news reached here too late for most of the evening papers to comment on it. The "Tagblatt" says:

A speedy explanation of this Russian action against the empire's postal flag is imperatively demanded. Steps must be taken that a disavowal is made and that such Russian arbitrary acts are avoided in the future.

The "Lokal-Anzeiger" thinks the seizure will be hard to justify, and says that if it is found that the Russian action is contrary to the law of nations the German government will not hesitate to apply a remedy in its widest sense.

Odessa, July 16.—The Russian steamer Trouvour, which has arrived here from the Persian Gulf, says the English are persistently spreading rumors to the effect that six armed Japanese merchantmen are lying in wait for Russian ships in the Red Sea and the Persian Gulf.

A PIGEON BAY LANDING.

Thirty Thousand Japanese Reported West of Fortress.

Berlin, July 17.—The "Lokal Anzeiger" this morning prints a dispatch forwarded from a junk off Port Arthur, under date of July 13, by way of Tientsin, July 16, stating that the Japanese, since July 11, have landed about 30,000 men near Pigeon Bay under the protection of the entire fleet. The Russians, the dispatch says, offered little resistance, only a few shots being fired by the shore batteries. A general assault is expected soon. A calm sea has facilitated the landing.

RUSSIA'S HANDS TIED.

Unable Now to Settle Questions with England—Good Will Shown.

London, July 16.—The Associated Press learns that there will be no attempt at present to settle all the questions pending between Russia and Great Britain. The Foreign Office has received from Sir Charles Hardinge, the British Ambassador to Russia, the Russian answer to its representations, in which the St. Petersburg government regrets its inability while the war with Japan is in progress to undertake such important negotiations, but when peace is restored she will be willing to do so, provided circumstances permit.

SUICIDE'S BODY FOUND.

Family on Outing Discovers It—Wife Becomes Hysterical.

The body of Frederick T. Kuehn, who committed suicide last Monday in Jamaica Bay, was found floating in Broad Channel, off the Jamaica Bay Yacht Club's pier, yesterday by Charles E. Easton, of No. 19 West Thirty-sixth-st., Bayonne. Until the body had been identified by Kuehn's brother-in-law, William A. Garrison, of No. 29 Boreum Place, Brooklyn, it was supposed the man had been murdered.

Kuehn had tied his hands across his breast after bringing the rope's end over the right knee, which was drawn against the chin. On the top of the head was a long wound, and in the groin and right thigh other wounds. Kuehn lived with his parents and two sisters, No. 1155 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, and was employed by a Manhattan millinery supply concern.

He went to Sheepshead Bay last Monday and hired a rowboat from Martin Brothers. He told them he wanted a heavy boat, as he wanted to try his muscle. He insisted that a heavy anchor be put in the boat. He carried with him what he thought was a fifteen or twenty pound mushroom anchor, which is carried in all the small boats in Jamaica Bay. He did not return at night and the next day the boat was found adrift with all of Kuehn's outer clothing in it. In one pocket was found a note addressed to Garrison. It read:

Goodby, dear Bill. I am tired of living. I can't see any future before me. Make no attempt to recover my body. I have rowed miles out to sea and will have my body thrown away by an anchor. Console mother and the rest of them. I wish you all the luck in the world. Goodby, all my friends.

Garrison said Kuehn had been ill-health for some time. Recently Kuehn told him that he wished to get married, and when he left home the next morning, ostensibly to go fishing, he seemed to be in fine spirits. As far as can be learned, he went directly to Sheepshead Bay, where he drowned himself.

If Kuehn did tie an anchor around his neck, it had slipped off before he was found. The body was found in the middle of the channel. Easton and his three children had left "Canvas City" on Rockaway Point, where they are spending the summer, for a day's fishing near Broad Channel. He was rowing up the pier of the Jamaica Bay Yacht Club. He passed a fishing boat, the body of which was seen to tow it ashore. When near a float belonging to the Bay View Yacht Club the line parted, and Easton towed the body to the way from his anchor rope, with which he secured it to the float, thus giving rise to the report that the body had been weighted and thrown overboard.

Easton's wife became hysterical over the finding of the body, and the children were also seriously affected by the sight.

WEST VIRGINIA'S TAX SCHEME. To Do Away with Land Tax and Tax Instead Natural Products and Railroad Receipts.

Wheeling, W. Va., July 16.—Governor A. B. White to-day issued a call for a special session of the legislature to meet on July 26 to take up the question of special taxation for railroad and coal companies. The nominal title of the tax reform ticket here seems to have brought the new tax bills to a head. The bills recommended by the Tax Commission will be passed. The ultimate object will be the removal of the land tax and the imposition of special taxes covering oil, gas and coal and the gross receipts of the railroad companies.

The State expects to raise \$800,000 annually from capital invested in this manner.

LIVES TEN DAYS WITH BROKEN BACK. Turn in Bed May Kill Laborer, but Hope Is Still Felt.

Nicolas Piola, the Italian laborer of Elmont, Long Island, who broke his back on Thursday, July 7, and whose case has attracted the interest of the entire medical staff of St. Mary's Hospital at Jamaica since the removal, last Sunday, of the fifth dorsal vertebra, nearly ended his life yesterday by turning over in bed.

Dr. George K. Meyner, assisted by eight other surgeons, removed the broken vertebra last Sunday, making an incision five inches long in the back to get at the bone. After the removal of the vertebra the spinal cord was left exposed between the fourth and sixth vertebrae. The patient, after the wound had been fitted with a drain and closed, was laid on his back on an air bed, with two twelve pound weights attached to his feet to prevent the body from twisting and so compressing the spinal cord and causing death. The patient was kept in bed for several days, and is now recovering.

It is reported that the patient is now recovering, and is able to sit up in bed. The patient is now recovering, and is able to sit up in bed.

Several Come to Pursue Their Studies Here Along Various Lines.

San Francisco, July 16.—Several Japanese have just arrived here from the Orient on government missions. Kingo Ishii, who is a councillor of Nara, Japan, comes as a delegate to the World's Curfew Congress at St. Louis, and is also a commissioner of the Interior, Agricultural and Commercial departments. He will leave here for St. Louis within a few days.

T. Hashimoto has been commissioned to come to America to make a thorough study of the cattle and meat packing industry, which the Japanese government wishes to engage in. He will go to Chicago. The other member of the party is K. Takeuchi, a mining engineer and commissioner of the Department of Mines of Japan. He comes here with a governmental commission to inspect mines and to make a study of American mining methods and mining processes.

RUSSIANS ACTIVE IN COREA. Washington, July 16.—Mr. Allen, United States Minister to Corea, has again reported to the State Department from Seoul that the Russian forces are becoming active in Northeastern Corea.

BOLTS STRIKE THREE BUILDINGS. Total Damage at Freeport About \$9,000—Four Horses Burned.

Freeport, Long Island, July 16.—Considerable damage was done by a storm last night at Amityville. The barn of John Loudon was struck by lightning and set on fire. The building was destroyed, and four horses were burned to death. The loss is \$7,000. A. W. Hart's barn was also set on fire by the lightning and consumed, entailing a loss of \$1,500. A bolt also struck the house of Townsend Wright. The building caught fire and \$500 damage was done.

COLOR LINE AT THE FAIR. Lieutenant Haight Asked Negro Regiment to Camp Apart from Whites.

St. Louis, July 16.—Lieutenant Haight, of the ceremonies committee of the World's Fair, has resigned because of a telegram from ex-Senator Carter, of the World's Fair Commission, to President Roosevelt, saying that Haight was not the man for the place. Mr. Carter took this position when he heard that Lieutenant Haight was in favor of quartering white and colored troops separately on the grounds. Learning that the 8th Illinois Regiment was colored, Haight wrote to its colonel, asking if the regiment would object to going into camp apart from the white soldiers, and bringing their own equipment.

The colonel replied that the regiment would not come, construing the inquiry as an insult and snub.

ALL NEGOTIATIONS OFF.

Continued from first page.

East Side, causing some of the shops there to close. All winter the dealers have been charging the kosher butchers prices higher than those of previous years, and these cannot buy at the still higher rates demanded now. Their customers have protested all winter; now they refuse to buy. The retail butchers have called a meeting for to-day at No. 206 East Broadway to protest against the high prices and to try to devise means to get their meat at marketable rates.

There is meat in town, and there is more on its way to the large "trust houses." The independent dealers, who do their own killing here, have some meat, but it is all held at advanced prices, and the buyer has to move it at his own expense. The retailers shake their heads and talk darkly when asked to venture a prediction on the possibility of a meat famine. In the beginning of the strike they joked about it. Meantime, as each man's supply runs out, he pays his wholesale dealer a cent or so more a pound on a straight carcass, and either loses on his business or advances his prices and offends his customers. They are not willing to say now that a genuine meat famine may not come in a week, when the supply the wholesalers and the Western packers have in their refrigerators is exhausted.

The restaurants are feeling the shortage of meat, not because of difficulty in buying their supplies, but because of the advanced prices. In one or two instances the prices of steaks have been raised. In most of the well known restaurants of all grades, however, the normal prices prevail "temporarily," say the managers, with much stress on the "temporarily."

Herman E. Naething, of the firm which manages two downtown eating houses, has to pay three cents a pound more than heretofore for his beef. He has little trouble in getting it, for he is served by his regular butcher. So far, he has not increased the prices at his eating houses, because, as he says, he does not want to recognize what he considers only a temporary disarrangement of the conditions.

"But if this lasts for any time—say a week or two—I should have to increase my prices," he adds.

At DeMouco's the prices are the same, although the restaurant is paying more for its meat than usual. No higher charge is contemplated, unless the butchers advance their prices again.

Shanley's restaurants there has been no advance. They have a good supply of meat on hand and no raise of the price schedule is contemplated.

The meat bought for Recto's costs more than before the strike, but the cost of steaks is the same as ever. The restaurant is able to purchase what it needs, but an increase in its charges is likely if it has to pay more for its next purchases.

M. Francis, the manager of the Café Martin, has a contract for his meat supply, and so far has not been forced to increase his prices.

"If this trouble lasts only one week, two weeks, three weeks," said he, "we will not make an increase. But if it lasts two or three months, and we have to pay more money, we may be forced to do so."

The Beaux Art restaurant has no difficulty in buying meat, and has not raised its prices.

There was no wholesale market yesterday, so the prices of Friday held over. The retailers in the markets, as a rule, advanced their prices a cent or two a pound on the various meats, and wondered what they'd have to pay the next time they bought stock. Sirloin steak sold for 22 cents a pound yesterday; porterhouse for 28 to 30 cents; prime ribs for roasting, 20 to 22 cents; lamb chops brought whatever the butcher asked, usually from 25 to 30 cents; fowls sold for 16 to 18 cents a pound, roasting chicken for 20 to 22 cents; broilers cost \$1.25 a pair. Butter and cheese have not been affected. Eggs are 25 cents a dozen still. Veal, lamb and mutton are scarce, despite the fact that 85 per cent of those meats used here is killed in this city.

Schwarzchild & Sulzberger have taken a different stand from some of the other firms, and are trying to keep up some business. A few non-union men have been hired, but they are working under adverse conditions. Superintendent Kirschheimer said:

We are getting all the beef we need from the West. We have more men to work here than we could use. We have had hundreds of applications. The same number of men are working to-day as yesterday. We are supplying our regular customers as usual on an time, or nearly so. The price has not been increased.

The striking butcher workmen held a meeting in Mannerhall, Fifty-sixth-st., near Third-ave., where they were addressed by H. L. Elcheberg, general organizer; William B. Fitzgerald, of the Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employees; Herman Robinson, general organizer of the American Federation of Labor, and others. All cautioned the strikers to refrain from violence, and said that the strikers would ultimately win.

Robinson said that the American Federation of Labor, which has a membership of 2,000,000 through the United States, was in sympathy with the strike. If it became necessary it was willing to assist financially and otherwise.

A letter was received by H. L. Elcheberg, the strike leader, from Mr. Donnelly, national president of the Meat Cutters' and Butcher Workmen, in which he said he was going to make a tour of the country addressing meetings. This is taken to mean that he does not expect the strike to end soon. His letter continued:

Everything here is O. K. The boys here are behaving splendidly, and I hope you are able to say the same. It must be remembered that the fight is not for common labor only, but is for recognition of our union. If packers were allowed to hire non-union men, they would be able to get the same time before they would attempt to do the same thing in every branch of the packing business.

John T. Joyce, secretary of the information bureau of the union in Chicago, wrote to say that the New-York butcher workmen, by standing out, had inspired the others with hope. There was little or nothing done at the headquarters of the strike committee on Friday night. No. 869 Third-ave. No violence was attempted by the strikers, but crowds of strike sympathizers, principally boys, hung around the main storage plant of Schwarzchild, Sulzberger & Co., opposite the executive committee's headquarters.

Elcheberg deprecated the disturbance as the non-union men were leaving Schwarzchild, Sulzberger & Co.'s storage plant on Friday night. He said the disturbance was caused by a lot of hoodlums, and that the union was not responsible for it. As to the strike, he said:

We will win, and when the packers have exhausted their money, we will be glad to get the men back. It is money in their pockets to delay the settlement at present. They can dictate to us, but when the settlement comes we shall have a few things to say.

About five hundred of the strikers obtained employment with the independent concerns yesterday. This had the effect of greatly increasing their output and aiding in meeting the demand for meat.

There was a rumor around Washington Market that the butchers and meat cutters in Jersey City were to go out to-morrow on Friday orders from their unions. It was not known whether this order would effect the men on this side of the river.

Arlington, N. J., July 16.—The beef strike has been extended to the three-acre plant of Swift & Co., on the Kearny meadows and the last of the one hundred slaughterers went out this morning, thereby practically closing the slaughter department. However, the other 150 employees of the various other departments still remain at their posts. The packing house supplies Newark and the neighboring cities with meat, veal and mutton.

At Brinlens, Van Wagcan & Co.'s abattoirs the conditions are satisfactory, for the men who struck on Tuesday, to the number of thirty, have returned to work, and the balance who were out reported this morning.

IT'S BAD TO READ TOO FAST. As you may overlook the little advertisements in the narrow columns.

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Children's Summer Shoes.

Made upon our own lasts, in conformity with our own ideas; Neat—Stylish—Serviceable.

Light or heavy, for in or out of doors, for play or dress. We offer altogether the largest variety of widths and sizes.

Making practically certain, the important element of exact fit. Our usual guarantee for satisfactory wear.

60-62 West 23d Street.

There's half of July, all of August and most of September left of summer.

Our Semi-Annual Remnant Sale

is timely with its offer of any short length of woolens in the house made up into a suit for \$15. If it isn't treble value we'll keep our suit.

ARNHEIM

Broadway and 9th St.

FIGHT WITH STRIKERS. More Trouble Expected at Swift Plant in St. Paul.

St. Paul, July 16.—The first clash between the sheriff's force and the striking butchers of Swift & Co.'s plant at South St. Paul occurred to-day, when a spirited and partly successful effort was made by the company, assisted by Sheriff Grism and his deputies, to force about twenty-five men through a big crowd of strikers congregated about the entrance to the packing house yards. A severe hand-to-hand encounter ensued, and several on both sides were badly bruised. J. K. Banks, marshal of the striking pickets, was arrested later and fined \$25.

The clash occurred after Sheriff Grism had held a conference with Governor Van Sant on the strike situation, and the Governor had instructed the sheriff to do everything possible to disperse the strikers, who, since the strike began, have congregated about the entrance to the packing house yards and have prevented all persons from going inside. When the sheriff returned to South St. Paul he held a conference with Superintendent Burns, of the Swift Packing Company. Mr. Burns expressed a desire to take a number of men into the yards and the attempt was made.

The invaders, when they marched up to the entrance, were surrounded by strikers and a fight began. In a moment all was confusion. Manager Tuffe, of the Minneapolis branch of the Swift Company, was badly pummeled. Sheriff Grism rescued him from the strike leader, Banks, who had thrown Tuffe on the ground and was pounding him. Banks was arrested.

The fighting line stretched over a hundred yards. While the fighting was going on several ran the blockade of the pickets and several others managed to slip through by themselves. It is said that in this manner twenty-five men were taken into the yards.

After the fight was over, Sheriff Grism called the strike leaders and the pickets together and said:

A state of riot exists. My orders are direct from the Governor, and are conclusive. I must preserve order. If you persist in refusing to recognize my authority, I shall be forced to notify the Governor that I am powerless to control the situation and he will send militia here to take charge. I counsel moderation. You have no right to keep men from the plant. You have no right to block a public thoroughfare. You have no right to use force or to assume authority which no law confers upon you.

The Sheriff's statements were met with arguments and protestations that the law is being observed. Sheriff Grism ordered the abandonment of the cordons of pickets. The men assented, but as soon as he went away the cordons were again formed on orders from the business agents of the union.

Nothing will be done at the plant to-morrow. The men will be kept within its walls. On Monday an effort will be made, backed by the full resources of Swift & Co., to open the plant, to put a large force at work and to keep the plant in operation. Serious trouble is expected as soon as efforts are made to increase the present working force of approximately 450 men.

TEAMSTERS TALK OF STRIKING. All the Packing Companies in Kansas City Will.

Kansas City, July 16.—Union teamsters are beginning to agitate the question of a sympathetic strike, and there is some talk of the packing house engineers going out. In the packing house district several retail butchers have refused to handle meat killed by the plants being operated by non-union men and are buying of independent slaughterers.

All the five leading packing companies killed to-day, each exceeding the output of the previous days of the strike, and each putting additional men to work. Four cattle butchers who were out at Armour's have returned to work. At Fowler's, also, according to T. O. Cunningham, the manager, a few of the strikers have asked for and got their old places. Two carloads of men from Chicago and other places were brought in to-day and taken into the plant. A few strikers at the gates made a slight demonstration, but there was no show of violence.

The arrangement of beef, mutton and pork on the hoof is due here by rail to-night. Even this plan has its drawbacks, as the number of butchers in Boston at present is small. Efforts are being made to bring in butchers, so that local abattoirs may be operated by a regular corps.

CUDAHY MEN TAKEN TO CHICAGO. Peoria, Ill., July 16.—All the employees of the local branch of the Cudahy Packing Company were to-day called to Chicago, except the bookkeeper and one driver. They were not informed of the purpose of the call, but the presumption is that they are to be used in the packing house there. At the Armour plant it was stated that their men were being

McHUGH. 42 of Forty-second Street. SELLS COOL THINGS FOR THE COUNTRY HOUSE at small cost, with quick shipment. COUCH CUSHIONS at 1.00. (Silk Floss in Cluny Canvas). WILLOW CHAIRS at 4.00. (And with Seat Cushions at 5.00). NORTH CAMP CHAIRS at 8.00. (McHugh-Mission, Rush Seat). RAGSTYLE RUGS at 1.00. (Colonial Dames and Mount Vernon). DECORATIVE THINGS. Nursery Friezes at 50c. Hunting Posters at 1.00. Cochineal Pictures at 2.00. GOOD LOOKING WALL PAPERS, LIBERTY UPHOLSTERY STUFFS. Visitors Welcome—Correspondence Invited. Joseph P. McHugh & Co. (At the Sign of the "Poplar Shop.") Trade Mark Registered. 42D ST. W.—AT 5TH AVE.

The Charm of a Simple Dining Room. is beautifully suggested in our reproductions of early Sheraton and Chippendale Furniture. The low Sideboards with gentle tapering legs—the Closets with quaint mullioned windows—with Tables and Chairs conforming in simple harmony. Woodcraft in its perfect form is apparent in every detail. Grand Rapids Furniture Company (Incorporated) 34th Street, West, Nos. 155-157. "Miaute from Broadway."

TO OVER-FAT PEOPLE. YOU CAN POSITIVELY CONTROL YOUR OWN PROPORTIONS. EXTERNAL APPLICATION OF RENAISSANCE BATH TONIC. Will infallibly, speedily banish surplus fat. Send for Booklet. RENAISSANCE CO., 41 West 24th St.

STATE FARMS STOCKED WITH CATTLE. Glens Falls, N. Y., July 16.—While the stocks in the cold storage houses of Swift Brothers and Armour & Co. here are nearly exhausted, there is little danger of a meat famine in this section, as the farms can supply enough cattle till the crisis is past. The big farms of the Hudson River Valley Power Company are stocked with hundreds of steers, sheep and hogs, which have been offered to the local market if needed.

PROTECTION ASKED IN SIOUX CITY. Sioux City, Iowa, July 16.—The Cudahy Packing Company has asked for extra police protection at its plant here. The police say that it is the sheriff's duty to furnish protection. The sheriff holds that it is the duty of the police. Mayor Sears is out of the city. A special meeting of the City Council has been called to take action on the matter. There were no disturbances at the stockyards to-day. A small force was at work in the Cudahy plant.

TWENTY-FOUR CARS OF BEEF HELD. Nashua, N. H., July 16.—Twenty-four cars of beef which are consigned to Armour & Co., of Boston, are being held in this city as a result of orders from the consignee. The purpose of detaining the beef here has not appeared.

A STRIKE DICTATORSHIP. District Executive Committee of Mine Workers May Stop Work at Will. Wilkes-Barre, Penn., July 15.—The convention of United Mine Workers of the First District, which has been in session at Pittston all this week, adjourned sine die at 1:30 p. m. The most important business transaction to-day was the adoption of a resolution giving the executive board authority to declare a strike at all collieries when the companies fail to deduct from the wages of the employees when a majority so decided, an amount sufficient to pay the check weighman and docking boss.

STRIKERS BEAT CLOTHING CUTTER. Joseph Rosenthal, of No. 21 East Eighty-seventh-st., a clothing cutter employed at No. 25 Washington Place, was beaten yesterday morning by two blacks of his home yesterday morning by three men he says are strikers and have sent threatening letters to him. The three men jumped on Rosenthal and punched and kicked him until he could not stand. Other men interfered when the brutality became apparent to them, and the attacking party escaped. Rosenthal's family physician dressed his wounds and reported the case at the East Eighty-eighth-st. police station. Rosenthal said he refused to go on strike and the men threatened to kill him.