

CAMPBELL PAVING WAY.

Giving Hill a Chance to Fall Into Line—Tammany's Power.

Word reached here yesterday that Senator Gorman, in Washington, had emphatically announced that he would not accept the chairmanship of the Democratic National Committee.

Frank Campbell and John N. Carlisle passed through the city yesterday on their way to Esopus. They talked about the Governorship situation, and some persons who heard what they said gleaned the idea that they were in revolt against ex-Senator Hill.

"My people will not be factionalists any longer. They will be Democrats, and they will be open convention, and our delegates will positively not be instructed. We believe in trying new methods.

"We're not against anybody. We're not trying to get up a fight. Harmony is what we want above all things. But harmony can't be secured by foreclosing on nominations at this early day.

"If Tammany presents the best candidate we will support him. I tell you we are looking for the best candidate, the man who will get the most votes and lend the most assistance to the national ticket.

"Would an up-State candidate or a city candidate help the national ticket most?" "I don't know. It's too early to talk about it.

Probably my people won't make up their minds on that score until they get to the convention in September and hear all sides. But no candidate will be disqualified, in my opinion, because this or that leader is back of him."

It is generally understood now that Tammany will have a strong voice in naming the candidate for Governor. This is against the wishes of Hill, but Hill has been overruled.

Sheehan is running things for the Parker leaders, and he wants to get Tammany in line. To this end Tammany will be asked to suggest a candidate for Governor. Tammany cannot, it is said, dictate the nomination, but Tammany will have a potent voice in the selection of a candidate.

Hill, knowing this decision, so it is said, had Campbell and Carlisle give out the interview printed herewith, to pave the way for him gracefully to fall in line for whomsoever Tammany and Sheehan agree on for Governor.

The national committee will meet here next Tuesday. If Gorman persists in his refusal to become chairman, politicians here think that William F. Sheehan will be elected. In that case Thomas Taggart, of Indiana, who is a strong candidate for the chairmanship, it is said, will be made vice-chairman in charge of the headquarters in Chicago.

Taggart was at the Hoffman House last night, in conference with John W. Kern, but he declined to discuss the situation. August Belmont will be treasurer of the national committee when organized, so it is said, in Belmont's own interest.

"The World" yesterday, in which he said among other things: "I am not a candidate for the chairmanship of the Democratic National Committee, and I could not accept of it for any other reason than responsibility in my party. I seek nothing in politics except that which other business men are seeking—an administration of the national peace and stability.

For myself, as an individual, I ask nothing and expect nothing. What I have done for my party I have done as a private person, representing only myself. I have not sought to interest or to speak for Wall Street."

BRYAN WILL NOT ARGUE. Says He Wants No Personal Controversies with Democrats.

McAllister W. J. Bryan sent the following: [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Jackson, Miss., July 22.—In a letter to W. S. McAllister W. J. Bryan sent the following:

I am in receipt of your telegrams from Memphis. I thank you for the same. I do not want to enter into personal controversies with Democrats. It is immaterial to me whether the good faith of my declaration is questioned or not. I am not responsible to any other party, and I do not intend to quarrel with any Democrat about our ticket.

I have given the reasons which justify me in supporting the ticket. I do not intend to give reasons for my conduct, and I do not intend to be a party to any decision that may be attempted upon the voters. There are enough good reasons why Democrats should support the ticket without resorting to arguments that are questionable and without holding out promises that will not be fulfilled.

MEAT STRIKE ON AGAIN.

Continued from first page.

proportion to-day the smiles changed to frowns. A committee was quickly appointed and was sent to interview the packing house superintendents.

The committee returned with long faces and reported the situation. Howls of rage went up, and the packers were cursed roundly. The great army of strikers turned and fled out of the yards.

The meat strike apparently places the packers in worse plight than before, for a great number of the non-union men have quit. Many of these non-union workers left last night, fearing to remain and face the returned strikers.

Whether the difficulty can be satisfactorily settled at to-morrow's meeting is problematic, as both the packers and the strikers maintain that they are living up to Wednesday's agreement for a settlement by arbitration, and that it is the other side that is responsible for the renewal of hostilities.

MAYOR HARRISON AWAY. Off on a Vacation—National Exchange Takes a Hand in Fight.

Chicago, July 22.—Immediately upon hearing that the strike had been renewed, dispatches were sent by City Controller McGann to recall Mayor Harrison to the city. The Mayor had gone to Marquette, Mich., on a vacation, after the strike had been apparently settled.

In the afternoon news was received that the messages to overtake Mayor Harrison had heated the wires to no avail. Before the first message was received the Mayor had started on a tug trip of eighty miles for Huron Mountain.

The tug, which leaves three times a week, is the only connection, ordinarily, between the Mayor's destination and the outside world. Arrangements were at once made to send a tug after the Mayor, making it possible for him to return to Chicago to-morrow evening.

Notwithstanding orders from union leaders to "clean up" strikers to-day in numerous instances went out, leaving cattle "almost half killed," as one stockyard man expressed it.

There were half skinned beaves all over the respective departments of the plants. According to another authority, it was like a carpenter quitting with a nail half driven in.

A new element that entered into the situation to-day was the National Livestock Exchange. This organization, like the Union Stockyards and Transit Company, has hitherto kept severely aloof, feeling that as an independent body it was not fitting that it should interfere.

But to-day the directors met, at the instance of President M. P. Buel, and discussed the feasibility of requesting all railroad companies to refuse further shipments of cattle, hogs and sheep to the yards until the strike is ended.

The directors went over the entire area of the strike. It was decided not to take hurried action, but to put the matter over till to-morrow morning. "It is the wisest thing to do," said President Buel after the meeting. "I have no doubt that we will follow up the line of advising the railroads to refuse all shipments, for the time, at least. Such a decision may not be arrived at to-day, but if this keeps up it is bound to follow."

SURPRISE IN KANSAS CITY. C. W. Armour Says Union Men Have Broken Faith.

Kansas City, Mo., July 22.—President Donnelly's order to the packing house employees to renew the strike came as a surprise to both the packers and the men. Although practically all of the several thousand men who struck appeared at the different plants here ready to work, only a limited number were taken back.

Each company employed only a sufficient number of the strikers to make up a complete force. No special promises were made by the packers to those not taken in, and a strong feeling of resentment developed. All the plants were soon supplied in all departments, and apparently running in full blast.

Practically all of the strike breakers were retained at Fowler's plant, where perhaps the greatest crowd gathered at the gates. Here the management let in only a few at a time, and selected those who had been least demonstrative during the strike or who apparently stood in better favor with the management than the others.

Much disappointment was shown among those not chosen. At the other plants practically the same situation existed. C. W. Armour said: "I cannot understand the cause of Mr. Donnelly's new order. I consider that these men have broken faith with the packers. It would be impossible for the packers here or anywhere in the country to take all of the strikers back at once. There is not sufficient work for them to do. All the plants are more or less disorganized, and it will be some time before they will be in shape to operate full forces in all the departments. How long it would be before we could put all the men to work I cannot say. One reason why all could not be taken back immediately is because there is not sufficient livestock on the market. We have taken back to-day perhaps a hundred and fifty of the strikers, thirty or forty of whom are skilled men.

When the men learned that they were not to be taken back, the strikers became angry. Strike breakers entering one of the plants were attacked by strikers. A general riot followed, and a number of the non-union men were beaten. No one was seriously hurt, however, and police soon dispersed the strikers.

RUMORS OF BITTER FIGHT.

Packers Said to Have Decided to Shut Down Killing Departments.

Chicago, July 22.—Reports were current this afternoon that the packers had decided to yield no whit to the strikers, and to meet continued warfare with a complete shutdown of the killing departments until such time as sufficient expert non-union forces could be obtained to operate on the large normal scale.

The ground for this action was said to be that the packers had found it is too expensive and too wasteful to attempt to keep the plants running, and it was determined, if the strikers insisted on holding out, to suspend killing operations in all the plants affected by the strike.

Work in the smoking and canning departments would also be continued, but no killing would be done under the unfavorable conditions under which operations have been attempted since the beginning of the strike.

STATEMENT BY PACKERS. Say They Are Ready to Live Up to Their Agreement.

Chicago, July 22.—As soon as the strike was renewed the packers called a conference at the offices of Swift & Co. to consider the situation. Those present were Thomas Wilson and Edward Morris, representing Morris & Co.; Arthur Meeker and Thomas J. Connors, representing Armour & Co.; J. E. Maurer, representing Schwarzschild & Sulzberger; J. P. Lyman and Samuel McLean, representing the National Packing Company, and Louis L. Swift, in behalf of Swift & Co.

As a result of the meeting the packers issued this statement: Much to our surprise the men, after reporting for work this morning, and after getting started in nearly all the houses, were ordered out again. We thought the officers of the organization had clearly understood that the business had been more or less disrupted during the strike and that some delay would be required to get started up again.

It is up to the packers to carry out the agreement in every particular, and if any house has given cause for grievance the same can be, and any future grievance will be, readily adjusted.

NOT A SUCCESS IN ST. PAUL. Many Men Remain at Work in the Swift & Co. Plant.

St. Paul, Minn., July 22.—The butchers in Swift & Co.'s plant in South St. Paul, were called out to-day. The plant started with all the men, according to Manager Hanes, whom the company could take, and everything was going along smoothly from his point of view. The men, however, were not so pleased with the situation, and murmurings were heard.

Business Agent Steep of the union stated that the packers had violated their agreement from the start. He said that only about 30 per cent of the strikers had been taken back, and that there were other unsatisfactory features.

The order for a renewal of the strike was practically ineffective, as the company has at present about 65 men at work. This morning there were 50 at work, and the order for the men to go out again was embraced the entire "hog gang" went out, accompanied by a few of the men.

President Buel says there was discrimination when the men were put at work to-day, and that only 125 were taken back by the company.

DON'T WANT TO QUIT HERE. Strikers Satisfied with Way They Are Being Taken Back.

The announcement that the beef strike had been ordered on again in Chicago was a disagreeable surprise to the meat cutters and butcher workmen here yesterday. They gathered at the headquarters of the executive committee, No. 32 First-ave., for confirmation of the news, and their principal fear was that the sympathetic strike would never be ordered on again here.

H. L. Eichelberger, the strike leader, took a hopeful view. He said he did not think there would be any more trouble here. "Both the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company and the Cold Dressed Beef Company," he said, "are living up to the terms of settlement. They are taking on the strikers as fast as they can. I have not a doubt that all the employers here will live up to the terms of settlement. There are so few union men here that they will be no bar in the way."

The members of the advisory board generally took the same view, and had several conferences with the representatives of both firms, returning each time to let the few strikers who were still around that everything was all right. Some of them said that the men were perfectly satisfied with the settlement, but that they were ordered out again they would have to quit work.

Some time after this a committee of the advisory board called on Isaac Eumenthal, president of the Cold Dressed Beef Company, and a representative of the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company. They said when they returned to their headquarters that the two firms had paid off their non-union men and further that the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company had telegraphed to its branch concerns in Chicago and Kansas City to take the same action as soon as practicable.

A national President Donnelly, informing him that the men were nearly all at work again in this city and that the terms of settlement had been lived up to.

When the committee adjourned for the night no instructions had been received from Chicago, and the returned strikers will continue at work in the meat line.

CONFERENCE A FAILURE.

No Agreement Reached by Committees of Employers and Workers.

Chicago, July 22.—A joint conference between representatives of both sides to the controversy and representatives of the allied trades, in an attempt to bring about a peaceable adjustment of this second strike, was unsuccessful, and the meeting was adjourned to-night at 8:30 o'clock with the understanding that another conference would be held to-morrow morning at 8 o'clock.

At to-day's conference, which lasted five hours, a committee of ten, consisting of five representatives of the packers and five representatives of the meat butchers' union, was appointed to go over the whole situation, but the committee was unable to reach a working basis with which both sides would be satisfied.

Whether the difficulty can be satisfactorily settled at to-morrow's meeting is problematic, as both the packers and the strikers maintain that they are living up to Wednesday's agreement for a settlement by arbitration, and that it is the other side that is responsible for the renewal of hostilities.

After to-night's adjournment a committee appointed for the purpose merely announced that the peace negotiations had failed, but that there was still hope for an agreement could be reached in the near future.

ALTHOUGH TWO THOUSAND STRIKE BREAKERS QUIT THE STOCKYARDS LAST NIGHT, AFTER PEACE HAD BEEN AGREED UPON, IT IS ESTIMATED THAT THREE THOUSAND REMAINED AT THE VARIOUS PLANTS TO-DAY, TOGETHER WITH ABOUT THREE HUNDRED OF THE STRIKERS WHO WERE NOT AWARE FOR SOME HOURS THAT THE WALKOUT HAD RECEIVED OFFICIAL INDORSEMENT BY THE UNION.

In anticipation of favorable conditions at the stockyards to-day, commission men kept the wires busy yesterday ordering patrons to ship stock. Receipts to-day were 8,000 cattle, 23,000 hogs and 8,000 sheep. Pursuant to the commission men's instructions, heavy shipments are supposed to be on the road. Buying was active early in the day, but ceased when it became known that the struggle was renewed. Brokers then began a wire to telegraph offices with warnings to stop the expected influx of stock.

QUICK ANSWER IN SIOUX CITY. Sioux City, Iowa, July 22.—All the strikers at the Cudahy plant reported for work to-day, but only seventy-five men were hired. The seventy-five quickly responded to the order to renew the strike.

"HANG HIM" CRIES MOB. Man Beat Young Son with Strap Having a Hook, It Is Charged.

After narrowly escaping summary treatment at the hands of a mob for brutally beating his twelve-year-old son, Herman, it is alleged, Max Marcus, thirty-four years old, a dealer in second-hand furniture at No. 1128 Second-ave., was arraigned yesterday in Yorkville Court and held in \$300 bail on a charge of mobbing Marcus seriously.

The boy was carried into court with his back raw from at least forty whips, made by a heavy machine strap, in one end of which was an iron hook that tore the flesh. He was taken by agents of the children's society to its rooms to have the wounds photographed.

Herman, who was his father yesterday by delivering a package for a grocer whose store is near the Marcus store, his brother, Julius, eight years old, was with him, and also incurred the father's displeasure. Herman said his father upbraided both boys, and took them to a room in the rear of the store and started to beat Herman.

The boy's cries soon attracted a large crowd to the front of the store. Women and children started men to go inside and learn the cause of the outcries. Several men went in, while a woman ran up the street, and meeting Patrolman Nelson J. Merritt, arrested the young man and brother. "For God's sake, hurry. A man is killing a boy, and I think a crowd will hang the man."

Merritt took the man and brother to the station, where he was held. The policeman climbed a fence and had escaped. The policeman had a difficult task in preventing the crowd of men from entering Marcus seriously.

A crowd followed the policeman and his prisoner to the station house, shouting: "Hang him!" The boy's wounds were dressed, and he and his father were taken shortly afterward to court.

REFUSES CLIENT'S NAME. Marconi Company Wants to Know Who Gardner Is.

The attempt of the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company of America to discover who Henry Gardner is, who is suing the corporation and its directors for an alleged conspiracy for the appointment of a receiver, was renewed in the Supreme Court yesterday, when C. A. Cotton, of Guthrie, Cravath & Henderson, attorneys for the Marconi company, asked Justice Fitzgerald to make an order directing Franklin Bien, Gardner's counsel, to disclose the full name and address of his client.

Mr. Cotton said that on July 6 an application was made to Mr. Bien to divulge Gardner's full name and his address, but without success. A second application met the same fate.

Mr. Bien, opposing the motion, said the court had no jurisdiction to compel him to give up the name of his client. It was not necessary, he said, that the plaintiff should be a stockholder of record, as stocks were always negotiable. He said his office had been visited by detectives employed by the defendant, who wished to retain him as counsel. He added: "I don't intend to give up the name of my client now, although I may probably see my way to do so at some future time, should I think it to do so."

Justice Fitzgerald reserved decision.

ASSASSINATED BY MEXICANS.

State Department Investigating the Killing of Ways and Latimer.

Washington, July 22.—In answer to Acting Secretary Loomis's demand for full information respecting the killing of two Americans in Aguas Calientes, Mexico, Consul Kaiser, at Mazatlan, telegraphed, under last night's date, as follows:

Americans telegraphed that Alcaides Terres, nephew of General Terres, who had been appointed on business to Ways's office, who requested him to return when sober. Terres left and sent his subordinate to arrest Clarence Ways and "Ed" Latimer, but instead of arresting, they assassinated them. Governor promises me aid in thorough investigation. Information verified by second dispatch. Investigation in progress. Dispatch in transit.

Acting Secretary Loomis promptly directed the consuls to dispatch some responsible person immediately to Aguas Calientes to make a full inquiry and report upon the assassination. The place is remote, and there is no consul nearer than Mazatlan.

Boston, July 22.—William T. Way, a lawyer of this city, said this afternoon that the "Clarence Ways" reported by Consul Kaiser of Mazatlan, Mexico, as having been assassinated, was probably his brother, who formerly lived in Boston. Mr. Way has received no information about the affair. The last he heard from his brother was that he was engaged in the coffee business in Mexico. Clarence Way was fifty years old, and formerly an active member of the bar.

INSPECTING PUGET SOUND DEFENCES. Port Townsend, Wash., July 22.—Lieutenant General Chaffee, chief of staff and commanding the United States Army, accompanied by General Humphrey, quartermaster general, and their regular

State Department Investigating the Killing of Ways and Latimer.

Washington, July 22.—Heirs of Louis Etzel, killed by Chinese soldiers near New-Chuang, are dissatisfied with the amount of indemnity (\$200,000 Mexican) paid by the Chinese government on account of the affair, and have complained to the State Department. The department has replied that in view of the unpremeditated character of the killing, and the general practice of the American and other governments in fixing indemnities on account of such deaths, the amount of indemnity is regarded as sufficient. The promptness of the Chinese government in settling the case without any pressure is officially commended.

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An Excellent Practice IS TO SCAN THE Real Estate Advs. that appear in The Tribune every day. Many a bargain appears there to-day, but gone to-morrow.

SAY BROKER TOOK \$12,000. Former Member of Consolidated Exchange Arrested. Charles W. Stansell, a stock broker, living at No. 17 Rugby-st., Brooklyn, was arrested at the Grand Central Building yesterday as he was leaving a courtroom. A warrant had been issued on June 1, on the complaint of Walter Perry, of No. 142 Jerome-st., Brooklyn, charging Stansell with the larceny of \$12,000.

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TARTAR IS A TARTAR. Soft, spongy, sensitive gums result from tartar accumulation. It should be removed at once by your dentist and thereafter prevented by the use of SOZODONT TOOTH POWDER and its complement, SOZODONT Liquid. The Powder is slightly abrasive, is absolutely free from grit and acid, and is just the thing for those who have an inclination for the nicotias of every-day life.