

## LOS ANGELES NEXT YEAR

### Presbyterians Decide to Go There Despite "R. R. Lobby" Accusation.

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**Los Angeles Chosen.**

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The Rev. William S. Young, D. D., pastor of the Emanuel Presbyterian church, Los Angeles, advised that the assembly act favorably on the overture. In the west, he said, there were many ministers who had come from the southern Presbyterians and claim the same privileges as the ministers who had served the general assembly all their lives.

The Rev. A. B. Smith, D. D., of Philadelphia, corresponding secretary of the board of ministerial relief, spoke in the same vein.

"When the civil war was closed," he said, "I would have been willing to vote for the union of the two churches. But I am utterly opposed to holding out any money consideration to win them over. When they come over to us on principle they will have the same privileges as our members."

The Rev. Dr. James D. McIlvain of Baltimore said it would be unfortunate if the overture did not receive favorable action. "There is no difference with us between the church—north or south," he said.

When the question of selecting a meeting place was taken up, the Rev. Henry C. Minion, former moderator, made a ten-minute address in favor of Los Angeles. He said Los Angeles had worked two years to get the assembly and should have it next year.

The Rev. Richard G. Holmes of Pittsburgh pointed out that there was a great difference between the mileage for Cleveland and Los Angeles. "If you want to burden the membership for such a big sum as this difference would be, let the money go to home missions, or to pay off the debt on the Presbyterian building. We have no right to do a thing to favor any big corporation or railroad."

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## The Assembly Adjourns Sine Die—Case of Southern Ministers.

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## 5,000 MEN OUT IN DENVER

### A Total Stoppage of Building Operations in That City To-day.

Denver, May 26.—Five thousand union men employed in the building trades went on strike to-day, causing practically a total stoppage of building operations in this city. The strike was inaugurated by order of the building trades council for the purpose of aiding the woodworkers in their efforts to secure an eight-hour day. The woodworkers have been on strike for the past two weeks. Their demand for an eight-hour day was granted at the smaller mills, but the owners of the large mills insist upon nine hours' work a day.

## Exodus of Coal Strikers in Parts of Pennsylvania—A Chicago Strike.

Some towns in the Schuylkill District Nearly Deserted.

Pottsville, Pa., May 26.—Since the inauguration of the strike in the anthracite coal region there has been a continuous exodus of mine workers from the Schuylkill district. Many of the miners have taken their families with them to locate permanently in other fields. Most of the departing mine workers are foreigners, but many English-speaking strikers are among the number. Since the suspension two dozen English-speaking families have left Frackville. Buck Mountain has been practically deserted and New Philadelphia is being rapidly depopulated. It is estimated that over 2,000 mine workers have left Shenandoah and vicinity.

The engineers, pumpmen and firemen in this section will meet here Wednesday to take action upon the order affecting them, issued by National President Mitchell. The order is strongly in favor of the strikers' demand for eight hours at present wages. Two independent operators have granted it.

The Darky Diamond colliery at Beaver Brook is still in operation, despite the notification from the mine workers that all mining operations should be suspended during the strike. Clerks at several of the collieries herabouts have been discharged because of their refusal to man the fires and engines next week, in case of a strike of the engineers and firemen.

## BEEF TEAMSTERS OUT

### Packers Have Trouble in Delivering Chicago's Meat.

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The men claim to control the situation and say it will be impossible for the packers to find drivers to take their places. As the men are both on strike and the butcher shops are likely to face a meat famine.

For some time the teamsters have been demanding a wage increase, without an increase in wages. Efforts to have the packers concede the demands without a strike have been futile and now the men declare they will fight it out with the trust.

The wages paid the men at present run from 16 to 25 cents an hour. The men want 30 cents an hour, and the packers refuse to concede the demands without a strike.

Some of the packers think the strike will do more harm to the city and to the business than it will do to the men. Arthur Meeker of Armour & Co. was one of these. He said that the packers are likely to be able to deliver meat to their customers.

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The drivers are not the only class of workmen who are having trouble with the beef trust. About 150 hog butchers, employed by Nelson Morris & Co., are on strike for an increase in wages for some of their number. Two butchers in a certain department were being paid 42½ cents an hour, while it is said the other packers pay 45 cents for the same class of work. The men demanded the increase, and when they were refused they walked out.

The other men went on strike in sympathy. The strike was not authorized by the officers of the union, but the men are out and refuse to work until their demands are granted.

One of the largest hotels was shy ham, bacon and eggs at breakfast and several others are said to have felt the absence of particular cuts of meat. The hotels were warned by the butchers to look out for trouble in securing supplies and representatives of the teamsters union claim that unless their demands for better wages are met they will be exceedingly difficult to get any meat in Chicago. One retail house which supplies several of the larger hotels had to use its own wagons in getting supplies from the packers at the yards.

Amour & Co. sent their 7 o'clock loads out with new drivers, but were short five loads. Swift & Co. took men from the superintendent's office to handle the team. Nelson Morris & Co. adopted a similar measure. The packers have asked for police protection. The larger firms are generally supplied with a five day stock but the small butchers are in a bad way.

Two women girls employed by one packing concern to-day refused to ride in a bus driven by a non-union man. They climbed into a vehicle but when they learned that the regular driver had joined the strikers they refused to ride and walked the distance.

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The leaders of the Western Federation of Miners and the Western Labor Union have declared for socialism and propose to form political parties in all the western states, composed of members of organized labor. This matter is the most important to be considered by the two conventions.

## HE WAS DRUNK 'SET THEM FREE'

### Reason Why Secretary Root Wants Capt. Smith Dismissed.

Washington, May 26.—Secretary Root is not lenient with army officers guilty of chronic alcoholism or of being drunk on duty.

Captain H. E. Smith, on duty at Fort

## A HOT RACE

### A Santa Fe Train Chased Twelve Miles by a Vicious Twister.

Chicago, May 26.—"The opinion seems to prevail in this country that the Philippine islands are in a state of warfare and chaos, but four-fifths of the surface of those islands is as peaceful as Kentucky," said Rev. Homer C. Stuntz, head of the Methodist missions of Manila, last

## FIRST CASE

### ON TO-MORROW

Irwin Gardner's Trial Will Be First of Bribery Cases.

## BLAZING GAS

### AT ST. PIERRE

N. Y. Scientist Says Sulphurated Hydrogen Destroyed the City.



## LEARNING TO RIDE.

McHenry, Md., will be tried by court-martial under the special instructions of Secretary Root because he is alleged to be guilty of the offenses mentioned.

Captain Smith was ordered before a retiring board, and that board, although having evidence showing that Smith was drunk on duty, recommended that he should be put on the retired list. Secretary Root was much incensed and in ordering a court-martial said:

"These are not the grounds for placing an officer on the retired list and supporting him the rest of his life in idleness at the expense of his country. But they are grounds for dismissing him from the service which he has disgraced, and for his removal and treatment for six months, or for any period. Immediate and severe discipline is called for and nothing else."

Captain H. E. Smith was born in Maine and appointed from Minnesota in 1891. He was graduated from West Point in 1895 and assigned to the artillery branch of the service. His home is Waseca.

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## DR. BARROWS ILL

### The President of Oberlin is in a Bad Way.

Oberlin, Ohio, May 26.—President John Henry Barrows, D. D., of Oberlin college, is dangerously ill with pleuro-pneumonia at his home here. Dr. Cushing of Cleveland is here in consultation with Doctors Jamison and Browning of Oberlin, and the gravest fears are expressed as to the outcome.

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The representative of the dairy interests says that the approval of such a construction by the department would nullify the plain intent of congress and would enable oleomargarin makers to continue to turn out their colored products at a greater profit than before and they would be required to pay only a nominal tax. As drawn in the preliminary draft of the regulations the word "artificial" is construed in a way favorable to the dairy men. No decision was announced to-day.

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## LYNCHINGS

### Senator Gallinger Asks to Have Them Investigated by Congress.

Washington, May 26.—In the senate to-day Mr. Gallinger (N. H.) offered a resolution providing that the judiciary committee should make an investigation of lynchings with a view of ascertaining whether there was any remedy.

Mr. Gallinger said he introduced the resolution in full view of the fact that he might be charged with precipitating a sectional controversy, but nothing was further from his thought.

Lynchings, he said, were not confined to the south. Horrible cases had occurred in the north and white men as well as black had been the victims. He thought it imperative that the judiciary committee should take some action. In the past ten years 2,655 lynchings had occurred in the United States. If the strong arm law could prevent such occurrences he deemed it desirable that it do so. He had read the regular order had joined the burning of a negro in Texas a few days ago. History did not furnish a more heinous instance of mob wrath and Fox's Book of Martyrs was tame in comparison. The whole watched business, he said, was a disgrace to American manhood in the light of which the alleged atrocities in the Philippines paled into insignificance.

The Spanish Inquisition did not furnish a case exceeding that one in inhumanity. He apprehended that it would be said that the federal government was helpless and that the states had exclusive jurisdiction. If so, the American people desired to know it. Public sentiment should be aroused to prevent such inhuman atrocities.

Mr. Culberson (Texas) had read an account of a lynching in Kansas, saying that he wanted it shown that the crime of lynching was confined to no state or section. He said he hoped the New Hampshire senator would not single out his state when he wanted to bring such cases before the senate. The resolution went over.

## MCCORMICK

### The Illinois Man To-day Reaps the Austrian Mission.

Washington, May 26.—The president to-day nominated Robert S. McCormick of Illinois to be ambassador to Austria-Hungary.

The president also sent the following nominations to the senate:

Chandler Hale, Maine, secretary of the embassy at Vienna; George B. River, New Jersey, second secretary embassy at Vienna; Charles Richardson, Massachusetts, third secretary embassy at Berlin; William M. Morsey, marshal for the eastern district of Missouri; George A. McKenzie, receiver of public moneys, Stockton, Cal.; Army-Artillery, second lieutenants, Frank Geere, Wyoming; Richard I. McKinney, Minnesota; Guy G. B. Hanna, Iowa.

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## HANDING OVER THE MANTLE

### Bryan and Tom Johnson Talk Over the Succession.

Chicago, May 26.—A meeting between William J. Bryan and Mayor Tom Johnson of Cleveland took place yesterday at the Auditorium, and it is expected by politicians all over the country that Mayor Johnson will shortly announce his candidacy for the presidential nomination in 1904.

It is thought that as a result of the conference Mr. Bryan will support Johnson.

Mr. Bryan arrived at 8 o'clock from New York. The next train from the east brought Mayor Johnson.

The two met in the lobby of the hotel and repaired at once to the cafe, where they conversed for an hour.

Mayor Johnson and Bryan left an hour later on the Burlington limited for the west, and it is thought they went to the Nebraska home in Lincoln, where plans may be made for Mayor Johnson's campaign.

## REMAINS OF LORD PAUNCEFOTE

### Are to Be Taken to England.

Washington, May 26.—It is evident from the preparations so far made that the funeral of the late Lord Pauncefote will be conducted with great dignity and will be made a memorable occasion. All of the available military and naval forces in Washington and vicinity will take part in the procession. The services at St. John's church will be conducted by Coadjutor Bishop Mackay-Smith, though Bishop Satterlee will attend.

Due to the small size of the church it will be necessary to restrict the admissions, which will be by card alone. Officially, the attendance will be confined to the president and his cabinet, the diplomatic body, the supreme court, the members of the senate committee on foreign relations and the house committee on foreign affairs. Admiral Dewey and General Miles and their staffs, the bureau chiefs of the state department and the assistant secretaries of the other departments will be present.

It is pretty well settled that the remains will be carried to England on an American warship, and either the Olympia, flagship of the North Atlantic squadron and Dewey's flagship at Manila, or the Brooklyn, Admiral Schley's flagship at Santiago bay, which is just returning from Cuba, will be selected for the duty. The date of departure will depend upon the convenience of the Pauncefote family, but it is certain that the casket cannot be landed on English soil before the conclusion of the coronation ceremonies.

## M'HENRY'S NEW PLACE

### He Becomes Chief Engineer of the Canadian Pacific.

E. W. McHenry, late of the Northern Pacific, just returned from a six-months' trip through the orient, has accepted the office of chief engineer of the Canadian Pacific. He will enter upon his new duties June 1. His headquarters will be Montreal.

## PUBLICATION WORK

### How the "Mormon Delusion" is Being Met in the West.

New York, May 26.—The sixty-fourth annual report of the board of publication and Sabbath schools of the American Baptist denomination and encouraging year. One missionary was at work during the year in Cuba, and thirteen synodical and eighty-three presbyterial reports for such a big sum as this difference would be, let the money go to home missions, or to pay off the debt on the Presbyterian building. We have no right to do a thing to favor any big corporation or railroad."

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The assembly finally chose Los Angeles as the place of next meeting.

The moderator called the assembly to order at 9:35 o'clock. The assembly met adversely on an overture from the Presbytery of Los Angeles requesting that ministers coming from the southern Presbyterians be honorably received, with the same privileges as if they had served with the church, under the general assembly. The matter came before the assembly in a report from a committee on ministerial relief, which recommended adverse action.

The Rev. William S. Young, D. D., pastor of the Emanuel Presbyterian church, Los Angeles, advised that the assembly act favorably on the overture. In the west, he said, there were many ministers who had come from the southern Presbyterians and claim the same privileges as the ministers who had served the general assembly all their lives.

The Rev. A. B. Smith, D. D., of Philadelphia, corresponding secretary of the board of ministerial relief, spoke in the same vein.

"When the civil war was closed," he said, "I would have been willing to vote for the union of the two churches. But I am utterly opposed to holding out any money consideration to win them over. When they come over to us on principle they will have the same privileges as our members."

The Rev. Dr. James D. McIlvain of Baltimore said it would be unfortunate if the overture did not receive favorable action. "There is no difference with us between the church—north or south," he said.

When the question of selecting a meeting place was taken up, the Rev. Henry C. Minion, former moderator, made a ten-minute address in favor of Los Angeles. He said Los Angeles had worked two years to get the assembly and should have it next year.

The Rev. Richard G. Holmes of Pittsburgh pointed out that there was a great difference between the mileage for Cleveland and Los Angeles. "If you want to burden the membership for such a big sum as this difference would be, let the money go to home missions, or to pay off the debt on the Presbyterian building. We have no right to do a thing to favor any big corporation or railroad."

A commissioner who refused to give his name, made the accusation that a railroad corporation was conducting a lobby in favor of the California city. He was silenced by the moderator.

## 5,000 MEN OUT IN DENVER

Denver, May 26.—Five thousand union men employed in the building trades went on strike to-day, causing practically a total stoppage of building operations in this city. The strike was inaugurated by order of the building trades council for the purpose of aiding the woodworkers in their efforts to secure an eight-hour day. The woodworkers have been on strike for the past two weeks. Their demand for an eight-hour day was granted at the smaller mills, but the owners of the large mills insist upon nine hours' work a day.

## BEEF TEAMSTERS OUT

Chicago, May 26.—Beef, which has been soaring in price for some time through the manipulations of the alleged trust, may be even more scarce for the teamsters who deliver it here on strike. The action was taken at a meeting of the packing house teamsters last night at Forty-seventh street and Princeton avenue, and went into effect at midnight. It will affect every packing house in the stock yards and involve 256 men.

The men claim to control the situation and say it will be impossible for the packers to find drivers to take their places. As the men are both on strike and the butcher shops are likely to face a meat famine.

For some time the teamsters have been demanding a wage increase, without an increase in wages. Efforts to have the packers concede the demands without a strike have been futile and now the men declare they will fight it out with the trust.

The wages paid the men at present run from 16 to 25 cents an hour. The men want 30 cents an hour, and the packers refuse to concede the demands without a strike.

Some of the packers think the strike will do more harm to the city and to the business than it will do to the men. Arthur Meeker of Armour & Co. was one of these. He said that the packers are likely to be able to deliver meat to their customers.

There are about 1,200 butcher shops and meat markets in the city, and all of them were without a meat delivery this morning.

The drivers are not the only class of workmen who are having trouble with the beef trust. About 150 hog butchers, employed by Nelson Morris & Co., are on strike for an increase in wages for some of their number. Two butchers in a certain department were being paid 42½ cents an hour, while it is said the other packers pay 45 cents for the same class of work. The men demanded the increase, and when they were refused they walked out.

The other men went on strike in sympathy. The strike was not authorized by the officers of the union, but the men are out and refuse to work until their demands are granted.

One of the largest hotels was shy ham, bacon and eggs at breakfast and several others are said to have felt the absence of particular cuts of meat. The hotels were warned by the butchers to look out for trouble in securing supplies and representatives of the teamsters union claim that unless their demands for better wages are met they will be exceedingly difficult to get any meat in Chicago. One retail house which supplies several of the larger hotels had to use its own wagons in getting supplies from the packers at the yards.

Amour & Co. sent their 7 o'clock loads out with new drivers, but were short five loads. Swift & Co. took men from the superintendent's office to handle the team. Nelson Morris & Co. adopted a similar measure. The packers have asked for police protection. The larger firms are generally supplied with a five day stock but the small butchers are in a bad way.

Two women girls employed by one packing concern to-day refused to ride in a bus driven by a non-union man. They climbed into a vehicle but when they learned that the regular driver had joined the strikers they refused to ride and walked the distance.

## THEY DECLARE FOR SOCIALISM

Denver, May 26.—The annual convention of the Western Federation of Miners and the Western Labor Union assembled in this city to-day. There are 300 delegates in attendance, representing over 100,000 workers in the western states and British Columbia.

The leaders of the Western Federation of Miners and the Western Labor Union have declared for socialism and propose to form political parties in all the western states, composed of members of organized labor. This matter is the most important to be considered by the two conventions.

## DR. BARROWS ILL

Oberlin, Ohio, May 26