STRIKE OF PACKING HOUSE EMPLOYES.

Both Sides Agree to Settle Controversy by Referring it to Arbitration.

MEN TO BE TAKEN BACK TO WORK

Settlement Was Brought About by Allied Trades at the Stock-Yards.

Chicago, July 20.—The strike of the packing house employes, begun nine days ago, and which has demoralized the packing industry throughout the country, was settled here tonight at a conference between representatives of the packers, the officials of the Meat Cutters' union and representatives of the allied trades employed at the stock yards. The whole controversy will be submitted to a board of arbitration, both sides agreeing to abide by whatever decision this board may reach. Pending the decision of the arbitration board the men will be taken back to work as rapidly as possible by the packers, and it is agreed by the packers that all the old employes are to be reinstated within 45 days from the date work is resumed. If any of the former employes are still unemployed at the expiration of that time, such persons are to have the privilege of submitting their cases to the arbitration board for settlement.

The strikers will return to work as soon as they can be notified of the peaceable adjustment of the trouble, and it is expected that by Friday, morning everything will be in normal shape at all the plants in the different cities where the employes were on strike. Half an hour after the decision had been reached tonight to arbitrate, M. J. Donnelly, the strike leader, had got into communication by long distance telephone with the leaders of the strikers in outside cities and had notified them that a satisfactory settlement had been reached, and directed the strikers to return to work as soon as possible.

The settlement of the difficulty by arbitration was brought about by the allied crafts at the stock yards, who would have become involved in the controversy had it continued much longer. The representatives of these men got together yesterday and sent a final appeal to the packers, asking for a three-sided conference today between the packers, the strikers and themselves, in a final effort to arrange some sort of agreement which would prevent the strike from spreading to the affiliated unions. This appeal of the allied trades unions received a favorable response from the packers, and today's conference was the result.

The agreement entered into between the representatives of the packers and strikers follows:

"Wages and working conditions of all employes now on strike to be submitted to arbitration, each party to this agreement having the privilege of bringing before the arbitrators for decision any question of wages or conditions or any other grievance they may have, and both to abide by the decision of the arbitrators. The packing companies signing this agreement to retain all employes now out as fast as possible, without discrimination. Employes to return to work at the wages received when going on strike, pending the decision of the arbitrators; arbitrators to consist of three practical packing house men, to be selected as follows:

"One representative of the packing house companies; one representative of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America; these two to select a third member. The two first shall meet within 48 hours after resumption of work, proceed to elect the third member, and shall meet daily for that purposes until this duty has been completed. When the third member has been selected, the three shall meet daily, unless adjournment be had by unanimous consent, until the final conclusion has been reached and the award made. Any former employe not re-employed within 45 days after date work is resumed is to have the privilege of submitting his or her case to arbitrators."

The agreement reached at tonight's conference is practically the same as the proposition made last Saturday to the packers by Mr. Donnelly. The only difference is that in Saturday's communication Mr. Donnelly insisted that the strikers be taken back to work within seven days. This the packers refused, although they accepted every other demand made by Mr. Donnelly. When the men return to work it will be under exactly the same conditions as prevailed before the strike was declared, with the exception that the question of a wage scale will be decided by arbitration.

The old wage scale under which the union worked last year expired May 28. Since that time numerous conferences have been held between the packers and the union in an effort to settle upon a new schedule, but without advance. Nine days ago it was decided to call a strike bringing the employers to terms.

Five hours after the strike had been called Mr. Donelly received a communication from the packers offering to arbitrate the whole difference. Mr. Donelly declared that the offer had come too late to prevent the walkout, although the packers claimed that the communication had been mailed to Donelly 24 hours before the latter received it. Forty-eight hours after the strike had been on Mr. Donelly offered to accept the arbitration proposition, but insisted that all the old employes be put to work with the acceptance of the proposition. The packers refused this demand but offered to re-employ the strikers in the order of their application. A number of conferences were held in an effort to reach some sort of a compromise, but the question of reinstatement proved a stumbling block at all these meetings and finally peace negotiations were broken off altogether last Saturday.

With the probabilities of the strike spreading, the allied trade unions took a hand in the controversy and after a conference lasting three hours tonight the whole trouble was amicably settled.

As many of the old employes as can be reached tonight by the officials of the union will be notified to return to work tomorrow. All the strikers who appear at the plants will be put to work as fast as possible, and by tomorrow night it is believed all the establishments will be run by full forces.

WILL REPORT FOR DUTY.

Kansas City, Mo., July 20.—C. W. Armour of the Armour Packing company tonight received a telegram from Chicago informing him that the strike had been settled and that the strikers had been ordered to report for work Friday morning. Mr. Armour refused to discuss the settlement, stating that he had not received the details of the agreement. The managers of other local packing houses refused to discuss the settlement because they are not familiar with the terms of settlement.

At the headquarters of the strikers the news that the packers and strikers had reached an agreement in Chicago was received with much satisfaction. The fact that the strikers are to be reinstated was especially pleasing to the strikers here. Labor leaders said the strikers would all report for duty tomorrow morning.

ARMOUR MUCH PLEASED.

New York, July 21.—J. Ogden Armour, head of the Chicago packing firm, who is in this city, expressed great pleasure upon receipt of the news that the butchers' strike had been settled.

After a conversation by telephone with General Manager Arthur Meeker in Chicago, Mr. Armour said: "I have not heard all the details yet, but you can say for me that I am glad that it has ended and that I hope matters will run smoothly from now on. I cannot, of course, say that the settlement will be permanent, as the men are likely to strike at any time, but I hope for the best."

The news from Chicago was greeted with general satisfaction on the part of large dealers here. The general opinion was expressed, however, that some time will pass before wholesale and retail prices in packing products return to the level on which they were before the strike.

What the small retail butchers will do is largely a matter of speculation. Under the plea that beef was scarce and wholesale prices exorbitant, they have been busy hoisting prices until the public for the last two or three days shunned the shops. Wholesale dealers and packers are united in declaring that there is an abundance of meat in the city today. Three cents marked the maximum increase in wholesale rates for beef from straight cattle while the strike lasted.

Organizer Eichelberger of the local branches of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butchers' Workmen of America, says meetings of the locals will be called at once.

"Some of the 3,000 men out in New York will go back to work within 24 hours," he said, "but it will be Monday before they all return."

Quick Colds

A draught, a quick cold; Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, a quick cure. Get well before you have to think of weak lungs, bronchitis, pleurisy, pneumonia. Ask your doctor what he thinks of this advice. If he has better, follow it. If not, follow ours.

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—M. Lodeman, M.D., Ithaca, N. Y.

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New York Carpenters' Strike.

New York, July 21.—In order to checkcate the move of the locked out members of the Brotherhood of Carpenters in getting other positions near this city, the buildings Trades Employers association has extended its lockout to a territory of 25 miles surrounding New York. The employers found that almost as rapidly as the men stopped work here they found other positions in the suburbs or in Brooklyn.

Additional carpenters to the number of 900 will be affected by the order.

MINING CONGRESS.

Hon. O. W. Powers of Utah Will Deliver an Address.

Portland, July 21.—From present indications the seventh annual meeting of the American Mining congress which will be held in this city Aug. 22-27, will be the most important in the history of the association.

Col. Irvin Mahon, secretary of the association, is receiving requests by every mail for membership application in unusually large lots, in some cases by the hundred. This is interpreted to mean an extraordinary interest in the approaching session. Several men of national prominence have signified their intention of being present and participating in the proceedings, and those of equal prominence whose presence hinges on a future contingency number as many more. The list of speakers who have accepted invitations includes: William Jennings Bryan, Nebraska; Congressman William A. Sulzer, New York; Chancellor E. Benjamin Andrews, Nebraska; Hon. Harvey W. Scott and Senator John H. Mitchell, Oregon; Hon. T. A. Rickard, New York; Hon. R. W. Richardson, Washington, D. C.; Hon. O. W. Powers, Utah; and Hon. J. F. Callbreath and Hon. H. C. Hamlin, Colorado.

President Roosevelt has appointed James Gayley, John Hays Hammond and A. K. Richard to represent the United States government and the Dominion of Canada will be represented by Eugene Haanel and A. E. Bertow.

Besides these men of note in their respective localities who will bring to the attention of the convention the mineral resources of the different states.

DEATH OF COL. WILSON.

Consul-General Gowdy is Making An Investigation.

Paris, July 20.—The American consul general, Gowdy, is investigating the tragic death yesterday of Col. George Wilson, who fired several shots at Mlle. Charlotte Murmann, a lady's maid, and afterward shot himself through the head. Although Wilson was generally referred to as a retired American colonel, the effects of the deceased show that his only military connection was that of a member of the Thirteenth battery, New York volunteer army, during the war of the rebellion. He received a pension, lived for a time at Milwaukee and has a daughter living near there. Wilson has no other known relotives. The French authorities will bury the body unless the family claims it. Mlle. Murmann is still in the hospital, where she was taken after the shooting, but her wounds are not considered to be serious.

NEVADA ARID LAND.

Thirty Thousand Acres Reclaimed to be Thrown Open.

Reno, Nev., July 20.—L. S. Taylor, chief of the Nevada department of the United States reclamation service, today received the official maps of 30,000 acres of reclaimed land in Churchill county. The land is segregated in 40, 80, 120 and 160 acre tracts. It will be thrown open to settlement within the next two weeks. The instructions were mailed from Washington today and their receipt will be the signal of a rush to the new land. The land, it is thought, will be ready for irrigation by April 1, 1905. Twenty thousand acres belong to the government, while 10,000 acres are the property of private parties or corporations. It is but the beginning of the benefits that will be derived from the vast reclamation work now in progress in this state.

A YOUNG MURDERER.

Boy Kills Man Who Had Abused Him and Confesses.

Marysville, Cal., July 20.—Claude Hankins, an orphan boy, 14 years of age, who was arrested this morning and lodged in the county jail on suspicion of murdering George Mosse, broke down and confessed his crime this afternoono. The boy says that Mosse, with whom he had been employed, had abused him, and, being sick and without money, he decided to kill him, possess himself of funds and go to Alameda, his home. Hankins says he followed Mosse to where he was milking a cow, and approaching him without exciting suspicion fired the fatal shot and robbed him of his purse. Hankins hardly seems to realize the seriousness of his crice. He is still in knee pants. It developed during his examination that his father had been killed two years ago while committing a burglary in a small town in the east.

THE VOLUNTEER FLEET.

Russian View is That it is Within Its Rights.

St. Petersburg, July 21, 7:20 a. m.—The Novoe Vremya this morning has a long editorial on the operations of the volunteer fleet steamers in the Red sea. The editorial makes no referenec to the British official protest, but holds that the volunteer steamers are perfectly within their rights, according to international law, in stopping vessels of neutral powers. It thinks that the confiscation of the Japanese mail bags from the Prinz Heinrich was the easiest and most expeditious method since the examination of the whole huge mail on board the vessel would have involved detention for several days, causing inconvenience to passengers and damage to shippers of the neutral cargo. The Novoe Vremya goes on to say:

"The vehement protest of British shippers was only to be expected. They were ready enough to ship contraband of war to Japan when it could be safely and profitably done. It is a rude awakening to find Russia in a position to stop this lucrative business. It is not to be expected, however that any successful performance on the part of Russia will meet with approval abroad."

Head of Passionist Fathers.

Dunkirk, N. Y., July 21.—Rev. Felix Ward has been appointed to serve out the unexpired term of the late Rev. Stephen Kealy, C. P., head of the Passionist fathers in the United States.

EMPEROR NICHOLAS GREATLY DISPLEASED

Has So Expressed Himself to Count Lamsdorf at the Turn Events Have Taken.

OVER VOLUNTEER FLEET AFFAIR

Russia's Old Resentment Against Great Britain Has Been Aroused.

St. Petersburg, July 20.—The news that Great Britain has delivered to Russia a protest against the capture of the Peninsula and Oriental steamer Malacca in terms which are believed to be almost tantamount to a demand for the immediate release of the vessel as well as a general protest against the action of the Russian volunteer fleet steamers in stopping ships in the Red sea is not generally known here tonight, but this morning's editorial broadside from the London newspapers reprinted here this afternoon was a sufficient warning of the state of the British mind and the public became greatly excited.

In the hotels and restaurants the war was temporarily forgotten and nothing excepting the possibility of complications with Great Britain was talked of. The old resentment against Great Britain which had been much ameliorated of late became revived at the mere suggestion that that country was again seeking to balk Russia, but the Official World, which is charged with the responsibility, is keeping cool and calm.

Provided a blunder had not been made by the captain of the St. Petersburg in mistaking British stores for contraband of war Russia will probably be prepared to maintain the justice of the seizure, but if a mistake has been made the government doubtless will order the Malacca to be set at liberty and pay the bill for her illegal detention.

Both powers, while standing on their rights, will, it is believed, do everything possible to avoid cause for a rupture. Whether Great Britain has followed up the step then taken here by making representations to the sultan of Turkey regarding his responsibility in allowing the volunteer steamers to pass the Dardanelles is not known in St. Petersburg, but there is the best reason for stating that such is not the case. Great Britain has no intention of reopening the Dardanelles except possibly as a last resort.

The unyielding attitude on the part of Great Britain at this time, in view of the deep-seated and long-standing enmity existing in Russia against her, which is now likely to be revived with all intensity, would be exceedingly unfortunate. It would greatly aggravate the situation, and the diplomats with one accord deprecate the talk of serious international complications. All the embassies and legations telegraphed the news to their governments, and tonight the wires between St. Petersburg and Port Said are hot with messages.

The report that the crew of the Malacca left the ship at Port Said was not received until midnight.

The Associated Press is authoritatively informed that no decision has been rendered as to whether the Malacca, should the vessel be held, will be taken before a prize cout at Libau or Sebastopol, though it is more likely that the vessel will be sent to the former place.

Naturally the city is already filled with wild rumors, one of which is to the effect that the British Mediterranean squadron is about to sail for the Bosphorus, but none of these rumors receive serious consideration.

The Associated Press has just been informed that Emperor Nicholas, in an interview with Count Lamsdorff, the foreign minister, expressed his displeasure at the turn events had taken and at the possibility of complications with Great Britain arising out of the detention of British ships by the Russian volunteer fleet steamers in the Red sea. This pacific attitude, if the report be correct, will doubtless lead to an immediate and amicable adjustment of the difficulties.

MALACCA AT PORT SAID.

London, July 21.—Special dispatches from Malta give alarming accounts of the hurried departure from that port of the British cruiser and torpedo squadrons. As these movements were publicly announced before the seizure of the Malacca their significance does not savor of the sensational, though their presence at Suez or thereabouts may eventually have no little bearing on the situation.

According to a Daily Mail dispatch from Port Said, the Malacca is in charge of a Russian midshipman, an announcement which gives rise to much British naval reminiscences, many British admirals having helped to precipitate serious conflicts before they were admitted to the ward-room.

The same dispatch declares that the Union Jack was torn down by the Russian prize crew, although the Russians treated the passengers and crew of the Malacca with every courtesy. The captain of the Malacca asserts that the capture was made within the three-mile limit.

The midshipman commanding this prize, which has set Europe by the ears and almost threatens consequences more serious than actual war in the far east, ordered 400 tons of coal at Port Said but the officials refused to supply the coal, on the ground that the vessel had a supply sufficiently ample to take her to the Black sea.

The Malacca Leaves Port Said.

Port Said, July 21.—The Peninsular and Oriental steamer Malacca, which was arrested by the Russians in the Red sea a week ago on a charge that she had on board contraband of war, and which arrived here on Tuesday, has left this port. Her destination is not declared, but she is probably bound for Cherbourg and Libau.

ALEXANDER'S MURDER.

The Bloodstained Furniture and Wardrobes Have Been Burned.

Belgrade, Servia, July 21.—The bloodstained furniture and the wardrobes of the late King Alexander and Queen Draga have been burned in a bonfire in the palace grounds, King Peter having refused to hand them over to the sisters of the murdered queen, fearing that they might be devoted to political uses.

CHICAGO TERMINAL CO.

Site for General Terminal Secured for $2,500,000.

Chicago, July 21.—A site for a general terminal of the Illinois Tunnel company's system of underground electric railroads has been secured by the company at the costof $2,500,000 through the purchase of property on the west bank of the Chicago river, north of Taylor street, now occupied by the Albert Dickinson company. The Tunnel company will proceed immediately to remodel the property and promises to have its lines in use by November for general transportation under the streets of much traffic now carried on the surface. On all sides of the purchased tract, which measures 404 feet north and south and 700 feet east and west, are with all the railroads, and is adjacent to the tunnel company's large conduit under Taylor street, which connects the tunnels under the business district of the south side with the west side tunnels.

"On the terminal site," said Albert G. Wheeler, president of the Illinois Tunnel company, "we shall have a general distributing system for transportation of freight between stores and warehouses and the steam railroads. We also will have our own power plant. We shall spend $1,500,000 immediately and improve the property gradually. A feature of the terminal will be a storage warehouse where goods can be kept until they are wanted. There are now 32 miles of tunnels under the streets of Chicago."

The most important significance of this practical completion of the Tunnel company's equipment will be the probable ending of street congestion in the down-town districts by heavy teaming. The tunnel extends under nearly all important streets of the loop district, and connections will be made with all the large wholesale and retail houses and business blocks.

It is the intention of the company to paul all kinds of material to and from these big establishments, to carry goods from the stores to outlying distributing centers and to transport all kinds of refuse which collects in the large business blocks.

MAKING MANY ARRESTS.

Military Authorities Are at the Portland Mine.

Victor, Colo., July 21.—The military authorities are making many arrests at the Portland mine. Regarding the reason for the arrests, Judge McGarry, chairman of the military commission, gave out the following statement:

"It has been ascertained that about 100 workmen at the Portland mine are there in the interests of the Western Federation of Miners, and leaders among the men having organized a walkout in a body for the purpose of embarrassing the operations of the mine. The management learned of this in time to secure men to fill their places.

"The names of all the members of this conspiracy were obtained by the military authorities and they are making arrests. The places of the men will be filled promptly as the management has been preparing for this for several days. These men obtained employment on the mine by deceit and false representation, and were old employes. Their names were secured by detectives working in the mine."

A detail is patrolling Cripple Creek in order to pick up the men wanted, who may be missed by the authorities at Victor.

Sailor Runs A-Muck.

Portland, Or., July 20.—Edwin J. Hogwell, a crippled Swedish sailor, ran amuck in a Swedish hotel tonight, and emptied two revolvers at the loiterers about the place. Fortunately but one of the bullets took effect. S. W. Port was hit over the right eye by a flying bullet, but the missile glanced off, inflicting a serious, but not necessarily fatal injury. Hogwell was overpowered and taken to the hospital. It is supposed that the unusual heat which prevailed in this city today caused Hogwell to lose his mental balance. Hogwell was preparing to depart for his home in Sweden.

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July 23rd.

Via Oregon Short Line. Greatly reduced rates and liberal limits will be made to principal northern Utah and Idaho points. An excellent opportunity for a fishing vacation during the hot days. See agents for full particulars.

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BOER AND BRITON

Battles Fought Over Again at World's Fair.

MOST INTENSE REALISM.

As You Will See From Coming Issues Of Our Exposition Views.

So far as genuine realism is concerned, the Boer War exhibit at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition is a grand success. The field covers fifteen acres of land, of which six are devoted to the arena and the remainder to the military and native camps. The arena is backed by a finely painted scene representing the Drakensburg mountains, with the quaint Boer homesteads in the foothills. These form a background for a most realistic reproduction of two of the most decisive battles of the Boer war—the Boer victory of Colenso and the surrender of Cronje at Paardeburg. In these battles 800 British troopers, veterans of the contest they now rehearse, and 350 Boers, led by the commanders whose names are found in history, take part. The Boer leaders, when introduced, are always the recipients of enthusiastic applause. They include Commadant Moll, a portion of whose face was carried away by a ball; Commadant VanDan, to whom the British surrendered at Nicklson's Nek; Commadant Mare, late of the Free Stadt artillery who was wounded ten times during the war; the famous General De Wet; General Viljoen, who was second in command of the entire Boer force during the latter part of the war; and, finally, that great hero, General Cronje.

When the latter appears at each performance there invariably sweeps over the throng a wave of applause and also of sadness, the latter occasioned by the thought of all the plain, pleasant-faced old man who won and lost. The battle scenes themselves are intensely realistic, so much so that the audience watches with bated breath, the troops charging back and forth over the plain, leaving an apparent trail of dead and wounded to mark their path.

The Britain-Boer exhibit simply exemplifies the perfection which is evident in every department of the great Louisiana Purchase Exposition, whether it be in art, architecture, sculpture, waterways, vistas, monuments, natinonal life or ethnology, as exhibited in the unprecedented assemblage of the peoples from all over the world which have been brought together for the first time at this greatest of all World's Fairs.

In a field thus abounding with opportunities for the camera have been chosen the points of view from which to preserve the pictorial momentoes presented in The Forest City World's Fair Art Portfolios.

When the Louisiana Purchase Exposition has passed into history, this series of portfolios will remain as the fittest, most enduring, beautiful and artistic record for individual possession and study.

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