

## RUSSIANS PROMISE

### Red Sea Fleet Ordered to Cease Molesting Neutrals.

### WAIVES RIGHT OF SEARCH

In the Meantime Other Vessels Were Seized, But Were Later Released on Order of the Government at St. Petersburg.

A St. Petersburg special says: Grand Duke Alexis presided at Sunday's council, which Count Lamsdorff, the foreign secretary, and Vice Admiral Aveilian, chief of the admiralty department, and other high naval officers attended.

The result of the conference removes all doubts concerning the present attitude of Russia with regard to the volunteer fleet. The validity of the view expressed in the British note regarding the irregularity of the position of the vessels was so far admitted that the council agreed to waive the right to search.

After a long discussion in which Count Lamsdorff took a leading part, it was decided that the present status of the volunteer fleet was not sufficiently defined according to international law to render further searches and seizures advisable and that therefore Russia in the interests of friendly relations with the powers, should withdraw the authority given the volunteer fleet in this respect.

Orders have been sent to the volunteer fleet steamers, St. Petersburg and Smolensk, to refrain from interference with foreign shipping.

It is expected these steamers will eventually join the Baltic sea fleet and be replaced by ordinary warships.

The Associated Press is able to state on the highest authority that the Russian and British governments have agreed on a mutually satisfactory basis for a settlement of the question of the status of Russian volunteer fleet steamers in the Red sea and the seizure by them of British ships.

A few minor points still remain unsettled, but these will probably be cleared up immediately, and it is not expected that further complications will arise.

On Saturday, and before the above agreement was reached, Count Benckendorff, the Russian ambassador at London, received official notification from St. Petersburg reporting the capture of two more British ships in the Red sea and instructions from his government to notify Great Britain that the same procedure will be followed as in the case of the Malacca, namely, the vessels will be taken to a neutral port for examination by the consuls of the two nations concerned.

The steamer Scandia, of the Hamburg-American line, in charge of a Russian prize crew, entered the Suez canal Saturday.

A dispatch from Hamburg says: The officials of the Hamburg-American line declare that the seizure of their steamer Scandia by the Russians is inexplicable, as her manifests show she did not carry any kind of war material for Japan. The company has asked the foreign office to take up the matter and secure an explanation.

#### Steamer Scandia Released.

A special of Sunday from Port Said states that the Hamburg-American line steamer Scandia has been released. The Russian crew which manned her has landed and will proceed to Odessa by the next boat. The Scandia is awaiting orders from her owners.

Advices received at Port Said state that the Russian volunteer fleet steamer Smolensk fired three blank shots across the bows of the British steamer Ardova, the cargo of which consists of coal and explosives and the vessel not stopping the Smolensk sent two loaded shots at her, one of them passing over her amidships and the other over her stern. The Ardova was then seized and her crew transferred to the Smolensk.

#### KILLED TWO; WOUNDED ONE.

Negro Has Quarrel With Four White Men and Uses Gun.

At Alexanders, 10 miles from Waynesboro, Ga., Saturday afternoon, Sampson Flournoy, a negro, using a double-barreled shotgun, fired upon a party of four fishermen, all white, killing James Minor, aged 26, married, and Evans Tomlins, aged 24, and mortally wounded Edward Minor, aged 23, married. The negro escaped. He had a quarrel over a trivial matter with one of the party, went away, procured the gun, returning, fired without warning. At a nearby farm house he stole a mule, on which he escaped.

#### RIOTING FOLLOWS STRIKE.

Man Fatally Beaten in Chicago by the Friends of Meat Cutters.

The first rioting of the day at Chicago Friday in the renewed meat cutters' strike came when a man, Frank Miller, was set upon by a crowd of strike sympathizers. They beat him so badly that at the Englewood Union hospital, where he was taken, it was said he had little chance of recovery.

## REPLY OF RUSSIANS

In Defense of Action of Volunteer Fleet in Red Sea—British Protest is Presented.

A St. Petersburg special says: Sir Charles Herdingle, the British ambassador to Russia Wednesday afternoon in behalf of his government, presented a strong protest to Russia against the seizure on the Red sea and detention of the Peninsular and Oriental steamer Malacca, which was carrying 300 tons of British government stores for naval establishment at Hong Kong, each case of which was marked with the broad arrow, which is the government stamp.

The ambassador also presented a general petition against the action of the Russian volunteer fleet in the Red sea.

#### Russian Acts Defended.

An Associated Press dispatch says: The Russ, official organ of the Czar, publishes an editorial statement of Russia's position relative to the stopping of neutral ships in the Red sea by vessels of the volunteer fleet. There is great interest in the statement because it is believed to reflect directly the views of the foreign office. It follows:

"The operations of the converted cruisers Smolensk and St. Petersburg are causing tremendous excitement in England. Questions are being asked in parliament, the newspapers are appealing to the public and there is a panic among ship owners. There also is a good deal of talk in Germany because of the seizure of mails on the steamer Prinz Heinrich, but the most noise there is being made by extremist organs, the others treating the matter coolly. It is a pity the English do not display the same Teutonic calmness.

"It is easy to understand that the British merchant marine feels these restrictions severely. As a result of the stopping and searching of vessels, English ships either must give up transporting contraband or continue at their own risk and peril in time of war between two powers. Others are bound to suffer more or less, as it is impossible to check contraband traffic without a search.

"The English, in their excitement, even raised the question as to whether we were justified in converting the volunteer fleet steamers into warships after they had passed the Dardanelles under the commercial flag. This is strange. Every government has a right either to build warships in its own yards, order them abroad; buy them already built, and finally to convert merchant vessels into warships. The volunteer fleet, at its very inception, was intended to be converted into a military fleet upon the declaration of war.

"The English should not feel incensed over the passage of the St. Petersburg and Smolensk through the Dardanelles. The British embassy at Constantinople hands in a protest to the Turkish government every time a volunteer fleet vessel passes the straits. For many years these protests have been entirely disregarded, and therefore long ago lost their importance. Before the war the Dardanelles were repeatedly passed by volunteer ships on the way to the far east, even with troops, arms and munitions of war aboard. If this were possible before the war, it is possible now, as there has been no change in our relations with Turkey as a result of the war with Japan.

"When the St. Petersburg and Smolensk passed through the straits under the merchant flag, their destination was correctly given as being the far east. In fact, the vessels, upon entering the Red sea armed, hoisted the military flag.

"A fundamental principle of international law that a neutral flag covers neutral goods will not, of course, be violated by our cruisers. Consequently, cargoes aboard the ships of neutral powers containing no contraband of war will remain as free as ever."

#### FANCY PRICE FOR FISH.

Three Men Fined \$1,660 for Petty Violation of a Pennsylvania Statute.

Justice David Gilmer, at Johnstown, Pa., has just imposed what is probably the heaviest fines ever made under the present fish laws of the state upon three men who were convicted of catching 166 carp and cat fish by building a fence across Buffalo creek, driving the fish into wire pens and killing them. The fine was \$10 for each fish, or a total of \$1,660, in lieu of which they must serve 166 days in jail.

#### THREE LOSE LIFE IN WRECK.

Car Door Derails Swift Moving Train on Southern Railway.

Train No. 9 on the Southern Railway Friday afternoon, near Franklin, Va., struck a car door, which was lying on the track across both rails, derailing the engine and tender.

C. E. Hall, engineer, and W. A. Milloy, fireman, and Ed McClarnahan, a flagman riding on the engine, were killed.

## FREEDOM AT LAST

For Long Persecuted and Imprisoned Mrs. Maybrick.

### RELEASED IN ENGLAND

Was Held Fifteen Years for Alleged Murder of Her Husband, Though Strongest Evidence of Innocence Was Produced.

A special of Wednesday from Truro, Cornwall; England, says: "Mrs. Florence Maybrick is free. She left here at 11:43 a. m. today on her way to France."

Mrs. Maybrick, who was Miss Florence Elizabeth Chandler, a member of a well known and prosperous southern family, was married July 27, 1881, in St. James church, Piccadilly, to James Maybrick, of Liverpool. She was 18 years old. Her husband was over forty years of age. In the spring of 1889 Mr. Maybrick became ill and in a few days he died. His brothers investigated his death and charged Mrs. Maybrick with the murder of her husband. A long trial followed, and a number of doctors swore that the deceased died of arsenical poisoning. The defense proved that for twenty years Mr. Maybrick had been a confirmed user of arsenic and that he daily took doses large enough to have killed a dozen ordinary men. Mrs. Maybrick was eventually sentenced to death by the judge, Sir Fitzjames Stephen, who spoke for two days in charging the jury. He said it was impossible to find her not guilty in the face of the medical evidence. The judge died some time later in a mad house.

From the time of Mrs. Maybrick's conviction her mother, the baroness de Rogues, was unremitting in her efforts in behalf of the prisoner. She succeeded in having the death sentence commuted to penal servitude for life, and finally has obtained the freedom of her daughter, to whose release from prison she had devoted her life. The baroness was aided by influential friends on both sides of the Atlantic. In 1900, after the death of Lord Russell, of Killowen, chief justice of England, a letter which had been written to Mrs. Maybrick in 1895 was discovered. It showed he was convinced that she ought never to have been convicted, and it has been generally understood that all the recent American ambassadors to the court of St. James have done everything possible to obtain Mrs. Maybrick's pardon.

The fact of her probable release was used as a reason for securing the postponement of a trial last year of law suits bearing on Mrs. Maybrick's interest in land in Kentucky, Virginia and West Virginia until she was able personally to testify. If she was not able to testify in these suits, Mrs. Maybrick and her mother would have lost all title and interest in the many thousands of acres of land involved in the case.

On February 4 last, Home Secretary Akers-Douglas, replying to a question in the house of commons, confirmed the reports which had been in circulation that Mrs. Maybrick had been removed from Aylesbury prison to a convalescent home, where she would remain until the summer, when she would be allowed her freedom. The home secretary said a license had been granted to Mrs. Maybrick under the penal servitude act.

The transfer of the prisoner from a penal prison to a quiet country home constituted an almost unprecedented action on the part of the British authorities. It was due to the mediation of the Duchess of Bedford, who, as a visitor to Aylesbury prison for many years, had taken a keen personal interest in Mrs. Maybrick, and finally succeeded in obtaining the mitigation of her punishment to the extent of her being allowed to spend the last six months of her confinement outside the prison walls.

Mrs. Maybrick is not freed unconditionally; she is out on ticket of leave, but to all intents she is as free as any other person.

#### SHIP CREW ARE PRISONERS.

Captured British Steamer, Malacca, Arrives at Port Said.

The captured peninsular and Oriental steamer Malacca arrived at Port Said Wednesday, manned by a Russian crew. Members of the Malacca's crew were declared prisoners and no communication with the shore was permitted.

The British captain and passengers complain of Russian treatment. The former carried his protests to such length that he was threatened with arrest unless he desisted. The Malacca is declared to have on board contraband articles for Japan.

#### THREE NEW STEAMSHIPS

Announced for Savannah—Two of Them Trans-Atlantic Liners.

Three new steamship lines are announced for Savannah. All are to have vessels put on about September 1, and it is believed that the regular sailings and the advantages in rates they will offer will prove of great benefit to the port and to shippers and importers of the interior.

## "STEADY" SAYS GROVER.

Ex-President Volunteers Some Advice to Democrats Urging Carefulness. Parker Telegram Lauded.

"Steady, Democrats, Steady," is the title of an article by Grover Cleveland, printed in Colliers for July 23. In it Mr. Cleveland lauds the action of Judge Parker in sending his "gold telegram" to the St. Louis convention, and expresses his satisfaction with the platform and the outlook in part as follows:

"No action of democracy's representatives assembled in the late convention can be construed in any other way than as an acknowledgment of the establishment of the gold standard, and a willing pledge to its maintenance."

"This condition should of itself be sufficient to so fill our measure of satisfaction as to cause us to forget any fears or trepidation that may have vexed us during the days just passed. 'I do not overlook the fact that two clear and unimpeached verdicts of the people stand recorded in favor of the gold standard, and that its perpetuity has been secured by federal enactment; but I insist that, in refusing to indulge in any further free silver or double standard vagaries, the convention did not, on account of existing conditions, make a virtue of necessity, but that it voiced instead an actual and wholesome change in sentiment among the file of democracy."

"Herein is found abundantly sufficient cause for gratitude and congratulation on the part of all those who love true democracy. I want to go further than this, and to express a reverent belief that certain convention utterances apparently untoward have worked together for democracy's good, and that a happy outlook has been reached through a leader, wiser and more certain than the wit of man could have devised."

"Senator Tillman and I have occasionally differed, but I hope he will take no offense if I applaud and give hearty concurrence to his expression of belief that 'providence has taken kindly hold on our affairs.'"

After quoting Judge Parker's message to the St. Louis convention, Mr. Cleveland says:

"Those democrats who have been impatient of the silence of their party's candidate ought to be satisfied with the effectiveness of his utterance. It filled the blank in a disabled platform; it gave leadership to the democratic cause and rallied supporters by thousands and tens of thousands to the democratic standard."

"I believe that no man ever did so much for the cause and in so many directions and in so short a time and in so compact a form as was done by our candidate when he sent his message to the St. Louis convention. He has reminded all who profess democratic principles that they also have work to do if they, like him, would do the political duty the time demands."

#### OFFICIALS DETAIN CHINESE GIRL

Would-Be Student of Wesleyan College Barred at San Francisco.

More than a month ago Miss Eling Alice Soon, a young Chinese girl, left Shanghai under the charge of Rev. W. B. Burke, a Christian missionary to China, and his wife, Mrs. Burke, to attend Wesleyan Female college, Macon, Ga., this fall, Miss Soon being the daughter of a local Christian minister at Shanghai. Owing to some alleged defect in her immigration papers she is being held aboard ship at San Francisco.

#### WHAT BRYAN WOULD DO.

Nebraska's Views as to How Democratic Party Should Be Run.

W. J. Bryan's plan for the reformation of the democracy was given publicity at Lincoln Thursday. In it Mr. Bryan favors radical changes, but advocates the election of Judge Parker for president as a good beginning. He declares for state ownership of railroads, government control of telegraphs, abolishment of the private monopoly, favors the income tax and the election of federal judges by the people.

#### MINERS WAR ON POSTMASTER.

Official at Victor Accused of Helping to Deport Men from Colorado.

Secretary Haywood, of the Western Federation of Miners, at Denver, has forwarded a telegram to President Roosevelt stating that Postmaster Reardon, of Victor, is one of the members of the committee which he says is responsible for deporting miners from the Cripple Creek district, and asking that steps be taken to prevent federal office holders from taking part in such demonstrations.

#### AMERICAN SHIPS ENDANGERED

Russians May Next Move on Craft Sailing Under Stars and Stripes.

The Temps (Paris), discussing the passage of the Vladivostok squadron through the straits of Toulon, says its purpose is either to attack the unprotected cities on the east coast of Japan or to intercept American merchant steamers which are supplying Japan with all sorts of provisions through the port of Yokohama.

## STRIKE IS RENEWED

Meat Cutters Claim Breach of Contract by Packers.

### DOORS CLOSED TO MANY

All Old Employees Report for Work, But Are Told That Only a Small Number Could Be Taken Back.

The stock yards strike was renewed Friday morning in Chicago and all the other points where the big packing companies have branches, because the strikers were dissatisfied with the manner in which the employers proposed to reinstate their former employees.

Friday morning three thousand butchers reported at the stock yards in Chicago for work. Only half of them were given places. Thereupon all refused to work. They reported in a body at their union headquarters. The general order for a renewal of the strike was soon forthcoming.

While the immediate provocation for renewal of the strike was apparently the failure of the packers to take back a larger proportion of the strikers who applied for work, the real cause of the rupture was inferred to be a circular issued Thursday by the packers.

The circular purported to explain to the public the agreement entered into with the labor leaders. Seemingly the circular could be taken as implying that agreement did not bind the packers to re-employ all of the men who walked out. The construction the labor leaders had placed upon the agreement was that all should be re-employed within forty-five days.

When the butchers and their helpers went into the yards to take their old places, the general greeting received was:

"We cannot take back more than half the regular force."

Immediately there was a woeful display of chagrin and disappointment. The men held a conference of an impromptu nature and reached an agreement to act as a unit or not at all.

#### "Take All Back or None."

"You must take us all back or none," came the reply of the union men. The packers refused to accede to this, and a committee was sent to see President Donnelly. The latter was quickly in communication with his advisers.

Within an hour and a half the decision was reached to re-open the strike—President Donnelly sending a telegram to that effect.

The breaking of the agreement, as alleged by President Donnelly, on the part of the packers and the ending of all peace plans on the part of the unions, came as a violent surprise to the public, despite the widespread knowledge that the men were far from satisfied with conditions consequent upon the signing of the terms of peace.

The summary action of the strikers in ordering a renewal of hostilities was followed by equally vigorous efforts at a restoration of peace. As a result, the news of the strike order was followed within an hour by an announcement that a joint conference was called to take place Friday afternoon between the packing houses and the labor leaders. The purpose of the conference was stated to be to discuss the alleged unjust discrimination on the part of the packers.

The portion of the packers' circular objectionable to the unionists follows:

"In the agreement reached the packers reserve the privilege of retaining in their employ all employees that have been hired while the strike has lasted, thus guaranteeing to these men the fair treatment they deserve and gaining for the packers one of stood out. The privilege of arbitration within the time limit of 45 days covers the question of 'discrimination' only, and is in no way intended to guarantee to the striking employees that they will be taken back and given the places now filled by non-union help."

#### DAVIS CALLS ON PARKER.

Democratic Candidates Meet for First Time and Exchange Greetings.

Senator Davis, the democratic vice presidential candidate, arrived at Esopus Wednesday, accompanied by National Committeeman Norman E. Mack, of New York, and D. J. Campau, of Michigan. They were driven at once to Rosemount. Judge Parker and Senator Davis had never met before. Mr. Mack introduced the candidates and they warmly greeted each other, after which they held an extended conference.

#### WATSON ON THE FENCE.

Undecided Whether to Accept Populist Nomination or Decline Honor.

A friend of Thomas E. Watson is in receipt of a communication from him with regard to his acceptance of the populist nomination for president; in which Watson states that he has not yet decided. The friend, who has known Watson from boyhood, gives it as his opinion that he will not head the populist ticket.

## ANOTHER JAP VICTORY.

Russians Are Driven from Strongly Inrenched Heights with Loss of a Thousand Men—Japs Lose 300.

A special dispatch from Tokio, under date of July 22, says: General Kuroki, in a severe fight, occupied Kiao-Yang on July 19. The place had been fortified by the Russians, who defended it stoutly.

In the fighting General Kuroki's troops drove the Russians from their strongly fortified position on the Chi river, which is northwest of Motien pass and east of Appling, inflicting upon the enemy more serious losses than they sustained themselves. The fight began on the 18th, and ended on the 19th.

The Japanese lost 424 men in killed and wounded. The Russian losses are estimated at 1,000.

General Kuroki began his advance early in the morning on the 18th. He uncovered and followed the enemy along the Chi river. The two battalions, with eight guns, turned and attacked the Japanese advance guard vigorously.

At this point the Japanese suffered before relief came, one company losing all its officers. At a late hour in the afternoon the Russian position was developed. They occupied an eminence on the banks of the Chi. This river guarded their left flank, and high precipices protected the Russians on the right.

The only approach to their position was through a narrow defile. The fighting continued until dark, when the Japanese force bivouacked. The Russians made two counter attacks, but were repulsed in each case.

The Japanese renewed the attack at midnight, posting their artillery in the valley below, and on the high ground to the south of the Russian position. The main Japanese body was assigned to attack the Russian center; a small detachment was sent towards the right flank and another to watch the enemy's left flank. After these positions had been taken, the fighting ceased for a time, but it was resumed at dawn. The Russians had thirty-two guns in action, and they vigorously shelled the Japanese. To this fire the Japanese replied, the bombardment lasting for four hours.

During this time the Japanese army moved forward, the flankers had succeeded in scaling the heights on the Russian right by 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at which hour the main force was ordered to storm the Russian center. The Japanese artillery prompted this movement splendidly, but the infantry met with a severe fire and lost heavily in gaining the heights.

The final successful charge was delivered about 5 in the afternoon. The Japanese succeeded in partially cutting off the Russian retreat and this soon became a rout. The enemy went in two directions, to the northward and to the eastward. The Russian forces engaged included in addition to the artillery seven battalions of infantry and a regiment of Cossacks. The enemy left one hundred and thirty-one dead and 300 rifles on the field. Prisoners taken estimated the Russian losses at one thousand. The Japanese lost one officer and 54 men killed and 18 officers and 351 men wounded.

#### BELLIGERENT LEGISLATORS

Have Row in Georgia House—Lie Given an Ink Bottle Thrown.

The Georgia house of representatives was the scene of a decided sensation Friday when two members of the body tried hard to engage in a fist encounter on the floor.

The would-be combatants were Steed, of Carroll, and Buchanan, of Early. Bad blood has existed between the two for some time, and during a personal privilege speech in reference thereto, Mr. Steed made a remark which Buchanan resented by calling him a knave and a liar.

Before the members could realize what was happening, Mr. Steed had seized an ink well and driven it in the direction of Mr. Buchanan. The latter ducked and the well flew out the window, splattering ink in its flight.

The flight of the ink through the air was swift, and drops of it fell upon several representatives, over whose heads the ink well winged its flight. Representative Shannon, however, came in for most of the ink, though not in the track of its passage. He had walked behind Mr. Steed just as the latter drew back to throw, and most of the contents were spilled on him.

Mr. Buchanan escaped without injury, either from contact with the ink well or its contents.

The scene which followed the throwing of the ink well was one of indescribable confusion, and it took the speaker five minutes to restore order.

#### APPEAL GRANTED HOWARD.

Case of Convicted Murderer of Goebel Goes to the Supreme Court.

A special from Frankfort, Ky., says: The court of appeals Saturday granted a writ of error in the case of James Howard, under a life sentence for the murder of William Goebel. The case will go to the supreme court of the United States.