

POPE LEO TO TAKE A HAND.

Head of the Catholic Church Said to Favor Removal of the Friars.

Believes that with Settlement of the Question that Peace and Prosperity Will Come.

London, July 21.—The Rome correspondent of the Daily Chronicle says the pope is intensely displeased at the way in which the commission of cardinals has conducted the negotiations with Judge Taft in the matter of the friars in the Philippines.

"I learn from an authoritative source," says the correspondent, "that besides annulling the procedure of the commission of cardinals the pope has summarily dissolved it, expressing his view that the American demands were reasonable and signifying his readiness to treat with Judge Taft personally."

Rome, July 21.—The following note from the vatican was presented to Governor Taft tonight:

"I hasten to acknowledge the receipt of the letter by which you kindly communicated to me the cablegram from Secretary Root, answering my note of July 3, which explained the counter project of the vatican for the regulation of religious affairs in the Philippines. While thanking you for this important communication, I am happy to assure you that the holy see has learned with the liveliest satisfaction the high consideration in which Mr. Root and the government of the United States hold the fitness of the measures which the vatican independently of the solution of any economic question designed taking to ameliorate the religious situation in the archipelago and to cooperate in the pacification of the people under an American sovereignty. The measures are indicated in my memorandum of June 21, and by letter of July 9. These declarations of Mr. Root do honor to the deep political wisdom of the government of the United States, which knows how to appreciate the happy influence of the holy see for the religious and civil elevation of the people, especially Catholics.

"With equal satisfaction the pontiff has taken into account the suggestions of Secretary Root that the American authorities in the Philippines and at Washington will put forth all possible efforts to maintain the good understanding happily established with the authorities of the Catholic church. On his part the pontiff will not fail to give the apostolic delegation precise instructions according to my former notes.

"The lines for future negotiations, indicated in the notes having been accepted by Secretary Root, the representative of the vatican in the archipelago will enter into relations with the authorities in the Philippines on the four points indicated by Mr. Root at the end of his cablegram.

ERA OF PEACE AND PROGRESS.

"The holy see does not doubt that mutual confidence combined with the action of its representative and that of the American government will readily produce a happy solution of the pending questions, arguing for that new country an era of peace and true progress.

"It is my agreeable duty in ending this letter to be able to render homage to the very great courtesy and high capacity with which you have filled the delicate mission which the government and president of the United States delegated to you. Willingly I add that the favorable result of the negotiations must be attributed in very large part to your high personal qualities.

"While flattering myself that this first success will be a guarantee of the happy issue of ulterior negotiations in Manila, I have the honor to be, etc.,

"RAMPOLLA."

The Osservatore Romano, official organ of the vatican today publishes an official note as follows: "The initiative of the government of the United States with the object of arriving at an understanding with the holy see about religious questions in the Philippines, in which is shown frankness and fine political tact, has reached a happy ending after negotiations conducted on both sides in a spirit of conciliation and friendly deference.

"The general lines of a common accord have been drawn up to the mutual satisfaction of the parties concerned and in conformity with the proposals made to the holy see in a memorandum.

"These general lines will serve as a basis for further negotiations as regards details, to be conducted and brought to a conclusion at Manila between an apostolic delegate and the governor of the Philippines."

AFTER A NON-UNION WORKMAN.

Shamokin, Pa.—Surrounded by 1,000 enraged men and boys at the Pennsylvania railroad station, Herman Patonkin of Philadelphia, a nonunion fireman at the Bear Valley shaft, and Jacob Kramer, a deputy policeman of Schuylkill Haven, were rushed on a passenger train and taken to Sunbury jail. The former is accused of shooting at Mrs. William Latsch because she is said to have taunted him for working while others were on a strike. He was near the colliery at the time and the woman was in a garden close by. The bullet grazed her head. Kramer, who appeared at the hearing before a local justice to testify in Patonkin's behalf, was arrested for carrying a revolver. The men were unable to procure bail. A large crowd collected at the justice's office and threatened to hang the prisoners, but strike leaders persuaded the mob to disperse.

To Appoint the King.

London, July 20.—A dispatch from Milan, Italy, to the Daily Dispatch reports the arrest at Besen, near Turin, of a young barber who recently arrived there from Paterson, N. J. The prisoner gives his name as Rosetti, which is believed to be assumed, and contains that he is an anarchist. Police officers were called on the scene and the man was taken to the prison.

THE SITUATION IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Washington, D. C.—A report treating in an interesting way of the commercial situation in South Africa was made public at the state department today. It is from United States Consul General Bingham at Capetown and is dated May 28. He says all enterprises will be started anew, farms repaired and restocked and machinery bought, and that it will not be possible to get goods into the interior fast enough to meet the demand that will arise.

All nations, Mr. Bingham says, are awaiting this coming trade and are preparing for it by establishing direct lines of ocean transportation, except the United States, which, barring an occasional freight steamer, has no direct connection with Cape Colony. The United States, he says, ships to Cape Colony more than twice as much goods as any other country, except Great Britain.

"As British subjects will have a great war debt to pay," says the consul, "they very naturally think that the trade of South Africa belongs to them and will leave nothing undone to retain it. We cannot always depend solely on the superior quality of our goods. Greater effort on our part is necessary."

MAKE WAR ON THE SHEEPMEN.

Cheyenne, Wyo., July 21.—A special from Lander says sheepmen are having a hard time of it in western-central Wyoming. At Atlantic City a party of miners took possession of a band of sheep owned by William Scarlet and drove the animals across the Indian trail to Twin Creek. The miners were armed with pistols and rifles and covered the herders while moving the sheep. No violence was attempted. Scarlet had been warned not to cross the dead line and enter the mining camps, but he ignored the miners. No further trouble is anticipated here. Serious trouble is imminent in the New York country south of Lander. It is alleged that the camp outfits of Jewell & Wipper of Rock Springs were burned a few days ago and the sheep badly scattered. A large gang of cattlemen of the New York country moved down on the sheep camp and after driving the herders away committed the depredation. The sheep were over the dead line and their owners had been repeatedly warned to stay out of the cattle country. The sheepmen have threatened to retaliate and there may be bloodshed.

THE UNITED STATES IS NOT ASKED.

Washington, D. C., July 21.—The government of the United States has not received an invitation to participate in the anti-trust conference proposed by the czar. The government was not concerned officially in the international sugar conference at Brussels, to which the projected conference is a natural supplement. Therefore it is not believed that its participation in this is expected.

However, it would be clearly impossible for the United States government to enter into any undertaking with foreign governments concerning such important matters as trade regulations and especially involving an international regulation of tariffs in some measure.

It is felt that congress would never surrender any part of its constitutional authority to regulate these matters, so that even if the United States should attend the projected conference through a proper representative no action could be taken that would in the slightest sense bind the government.

SAY ENGLAND IS NOT VINDICTIVE.

London.—(Special)—Replying to a question in the house of lords regarding the position of affairs in China, the foreign secretary, Lord Lansdowne, said it was hoped to restore Tien Tsin to the Chinese within a month.

Answering another question, Lord Lansdowne said that the Chinese indemnity debt was a gold debt, but Great Britain was not vindictive and in consequence of the serious depreciation of the value of the tael had suggested to the other powers a mitigation of the terms by which during the first eight years China should not pay more than she would have done had the tael maintained the value at which it stood when the protocol was signed.

The other powers decided to relieve China, but differed as to the means to be employed. Lord Lansdowne thought every effort would be made by Great Britain to act with the other powers.

PREDICTS A MONSTER CROP OF CORN

Chicago, Ill.—Paul Morton, first vice president of the Santa Fe road, predicts a bumper crop of corn for the west, and the entire country this season. He estimates the total crop of the country at 2,500,000,000 bushels, and declares that the railroads of the west will have all they can do to take care of the increased traffic that will result therefrom.

Mr. Morton's estimate was made after a careful survey of the situation supplemented by personal inspection of western states traversed by the lines of the Santa Fe and by reports given him by agents of the company in nearly every corn-bearing state in the union.

War Veterans Will Unite.

Washington, D. C.—The consolidation of the Spanish War Veterans and the Spanish-American War Veterans promises to be soon accomplished after a discussion which has lasted for several years. A committee of five members from each organization has been preparing a constitution and by-laws and these will be submitted to the representatives of the two organizations for approval. The consolidation is expected to be completed by the end of the year.

STRIKERS ARE BACK AT WORK

Striking Freight Handlers Take Their Old Places With Railroads.

Strike Was Expensive To Business Men, Costing in Neighborhood of \$10,000,000.

Chicago, July 18.—(Special)—Renewed activity on the part of Chicago business men followed the settlement of the freight handlers' and the teamsters' strike and at the close of business hours for the day thousands of tons of freight had been sent to and from the various freight depots. Every one of the 24,000 strikers who could obtain employment had returned to work by 2 o'clock in the afternoon. The strike, it is estimated, cost the business men of Chicago \$10,000,000 and in order to guard against a contingency in the future they are preparing to inaugurate an educational campaign in opposition to the sympathetic strike.

The labor unions will be asked to forego the use of this impotent weapon. Business interests which suffered during the strike will join in pledging themselves, it is said, not to sign union agreements which do not guard them against these strikes.

On the other hand the labor unions are fighting to secure the right to arbitrate agreements for the purpose of ordering sympathetic strikes. The freight handlers blame the national officers of the teamsters for the loss of the strike. They declare that the strike shows the necessity for incorporating in all agreements a reservation which will permit strikes.

Credit for the settlement rests with the state board of arbitration. It was the adoption of the suggestion of that board which led to the action of the freight handlers' union in declaring the struggle with the railroads at an end.

At the same time it is probable that even had the state board not made its suggestions, the fight would have been practically over, as the majority of the freight handlers had returned to their work before the mass meeting at which the strike was called off officially had convened. It was a knowledge of this fact that had much to do with the action taken by the union. However, the proposition made by the state board of arbitration enabled the freight handlers to retire gracefully from the field.

After ten days of strike the Chicago freight handlers' strike terminated in an unqualified victory for the railroads. A meeting of the strikers, presided over by President Curran, resulted in an almost unanimous vote to return to work, leaving the wage scale and other questions for settlement between the men and their respective roads.

At the conclusion of the meeting the strikers went by hundreds to the warehouses to apply for their old positions, and the teamsters who have remained out in sympathy again took up their reins. By noon immense quantities of freight which had been held back for days was being rushed to the railroads or taken from warehouses and cars. Where stagnation had ruled commercial activity again regained.

Chicago merchants express unbounded relief at the termination of hostilities, but they are scarcely less happy than the men themselves, although the strike is estimated to have cost them \$10,000,000, to say nothing of the trade that had been permanently lost to them.

RUSSIA'S PLAN TO DEAL WITH TRUSTS

London.—(Special)—Details of an important move by Russia, which have evidently been suppressed hitherto by the censor, have transpired in London. This move is no less than a proposal by the imperial government for an international conference to deal with trusts.

Baron de Staal, Russian ambassador in London, about ten days ago presented to the British government a note from M. de Witte, the Russian minister of finance, which note also was sent to all the powers that signed the Brussels sugar convention, proposing that these powers should consider, in common, means to protect international commerce against the artificial depression of prices, not only by government measures, such as export bounties or the control of production, but also by the much more dangerous processes adopted by trusts, private undertakings or cartels, which tend artificially to influence the international market. This explains the mysterious reference made in the Financial Messenger of St. Petersburg early this week to a recent note of M. de Witte, which the paper said "is an application, in the economic domain, of the principles of The Hague conference."

Lives Lost in Typhoon.

Manila.—A severe typhoon swept over the southern islands July 14 and 15. The United States customs steamer Shearwater was lost off the island of Marikina. Nineteen of its crew, including three Americans, were drowned.

Not Opposed to Friars.

Rome.—Father Santiago Pava, provincial of the Dominicans in the Philippines, who is staying here, when informed by a correspondent of the result of Governor Taft's negotiations with the vatican on the subject of friars and their lands, expressed satisfaction at the acceptance of the first proposal of Cardinal Rampolla, the papal secretary of state, that the matter be discussed at Manila between an apostolic delegate and the governor in person.

GERMANY WILL FACE MEAT FAMINE.

Washington, D. C.—Consul General Mason at Frankfurt reports to the state department the text of the regulations governing the meat inspection laws of Germany, which is of vital interest to meat packers of this country. After a thorough discussion of the various paragraphs of the bill relating to the importation of meats add meat producing animals into Germany, Consul General Mason says:

"Although the principal features of the law have long been made familiar through consular and press reports, a brief resume of some of its more important provisions, especially those which will affect the importation of meats and animals, may be of present interest. Under paragraph 12, fresh meats can only be imported in whole carcasses. Carcasses of cattle and hogs, but not of calves, may be split in half, but the halves are to be left together and accompanied in all cases by the head, lungs, heart and kidneys. Cow beef must have the udder attached and carcasses of pork must include the tongue. Excepting hams, bacon and intestines, no piece of pickled, smoked or otherwise preserved meat weighing less than 8.5 pounds may be imported into Germany. When to all this is added the prohibition of meats preserved with borax or boric acid, or with any of several other antiseptic salts, it will be evident that the net effect of the new system will be to more or less diminish the supply and increase the cost of meats for consumption in this country. Already some premonitory symptoms of such influence are noticed.

MEAT FAMINE IN SIGHT.

The Berliner Tageblatt makes the following comment: "The meat inspection law throws its shadow before—a meat famine is in sight. Old stocks of preserved meats have become exhausted, and the countries which formerly supplied Germany with meats have for the most part found other markets, and our import of cattle and fresh meats is steadily diminishing. Hamburg and Berlin have this week enjoyed a foretaste of what will happen when the meat inspection law shall have entered into full force. It occurred at Hamburg on Saturday, June 14, that many butchers had no beef to sell because Denmark had sent very few cattle and because the rest of Germany and Austria had furnished only a meager supply for part of the week. Berlin had to pay on Saturday at the cattle market, for the few available animals that were to be had, actual famine prices."

GENERAL JACOB SMITH IS RETIRED.

Washington, D. C.—Secretary Root brought from Oyster Bay the case of General Jacob H. Smith, tried by court martial at Manila on account of orders issued to Major Waller.

General Smith was found guilty of the charges by the court and sentenced to be admonished by the reviewing authority. The president has so admonished General Smith and retired him under the law which provides that officers having reached the age of 62 years may be retired at will by the president.

Secretary Root supplements the reprimand of President Roosevelt in a long circular, in which he explains the conditions which resulted in the court-martial of General Smith and shows that, although Smith issued the "kill and burn" order, as a matter of fact very few persons were killed as a result of that order, the casualties being confined almost wholly to the eleven natives killed under Major Waller's direction.

THE DREAM OF CECIL RHODES.

Washington, D. C.—Before many years the world may be astonished to find that the long fostered dream of the late Cecil Rhodes for the opening up of the Dark Continent has become a reality, and that a consecutive line of steel-rails will stretch from Cairo to Cape Town. The state department has made public an interesting report on railroad development in Africa from United States Consul Haveland, at Beirut, bearing date of May 10. The consul says that by an agreement signed at Brussels the previous month by Robert Williams with the king of the Belgians the German route was abandoned and the railway from Cairo to the cape is to be carried through the Congo Free State to the upper waters of the Nile. From Stanley Falls on the upper Congo a railroad is to be built to Mahagi on Lake Albert Nyanza, and this connection will supply the missing link between the cape and Egyptian railroads.

Smelters File an Answer.

Denver, Colo.—Counsel for the American Smelting and Refining company have filed the company's answer to the application of Attorney General Post for leave to file suit in the supreme court for the dissolution of the company on the ground that it is a trust. The answer denies the right of the court to take original jurisdiction, declaring that no emergency exists such as would justify such litigation. It denies that the company is a trust or that public interests are injured by its methods.

Hobson Saves Girl's Life.

St. Louis, Mo.—Captain Richmond Pearson Hobson of Merrimac fame rescued Miss May Cerfa, a young woman well known in St. Louis society, from drowning in the Mississippi river. Miss Cerfa was standing on the deck of a yacht and, losing her balance, fell into the stream. Captain Hobson, who was in swimming nearby, at once went to the young woman's rescue and caught her as she was going down for the second time. He conveyed her to the yacht, where she was resuscitated with some difficulty.

Mold Up Rook Island Train.

Fort Worth, Tex.—Two men attempted to hold up a southbound Rock Island passenger train between Saginaw and Newark, north of this city. They placed a huge pile of telegraph poles across the track. The engine struck the poles and came to a stop. Two masked men attempted to climb up into the engine, but Engineer Knight and Fireman Mosier opened fire on them, driving them back. The robbers escaped into the underbrush and the train came on to Fort Worth.

Court to Try Merger.

St. Paul, Minn.—Both litigants in the case of the State of Minnesota against the Northern Securities company et al, being the so-called anti-merger suit, have agreed to submit to the jurisdiction of the United States circuit court. The state waived and abandoned its motion to have the case remanded to the Ramsey county district court and the defendants abandoned their motion to set aside the service of the summons. The defendants also agreed to enter an appearance on rule day.

MINERS WILL NOT STRIKE.

Miners in Convention Practically Decide Not To Walk Out.

President Mitchell of the Miners' Union Assumes Conservative Attitude in Meeting.

Indianapolis, Ind.—(Special)—If the voice and influence of President Mitchell of the United Mine Workers prevail with the members of his organization there will be no general strike of the organization. In his speech in the convention Mr. Mitchell advised strongly against a strike and urged that the bituminous miners continue at work and that a system of assessment upon the members of the order, which he outlined, be carried into effect as the best means of affording aid and support of the striking anthracite men in the east.

His recommendations would have settled the entire question for which the convention was called and an immediate adjournment would have followed. A motion to adopt the suggestions of President Mitchell provoked a long debate, in which the general sentiment was against the ordering of the strike. The men from the anthracite regions finally made a request that they be allowed to hold a caucus to determine upon an expression of opinion as to what they thought the convention should do, and asked an adjournment of the convention for this purpose. Their request was granted and the adjournment taken. The men who were in favor of a strike were in a decided minority in the convention.

CONVENTION CALLED TO ORDER.

The hour for calling the convention was 10 o'clock. At ten minutes before that time President Mitchell came upon the platform and was greeted with cheers. Secretary Wilson, following close after, shared the applause. Promptly the second, president Mitchell brought down his gavel, saying: "The hour of 10 o'clock having arrived, the convention will be in order." Secretary Wilson then read the call for the convention and President Mitchell called for the report of the committee on credentials. The reading of this by Michael McTaggart of the committee consumed much time, as the report contained the name of every delegate, with a statement of the number of votes possessed by each man.

Delegate Campbell, a colored man from Kentucky, moved the acceptance of the report and the continuation of the committee. This was done and the convention adjourned until 1:30 p. m.

When the convention met in the afternoon a motion was made and carried that the convention go at once into executive session. John P. Reese of Iowa moved a reconsideration of the vote by which this action was taken. He declared secret sessions undesirable.

The speech of Mr. Reese in support of his motion carried the day, the vote was reconsidered and it was decided that the meetings of the convention would be open to the public.

STRIKE OUT OF THE QUESTION.

The action of the caucuses makes a general strike practically out of the question, as the anthracite men cannot carry their point without the aid of Illinois, and with that state and Iowa and Ohio against them there is no apparent manner in which a strike can be ordered.

The meeting of the anthracite miners held after the adjournment of the convention resulted in nothing but the conclusion that there was no way in which a strike could be forced and that those members of the anthracite districts who were anxious for a strike would be disappointed. There was a long conference and a vote was decided upon, but when it was partially taken it was seen that the result would be so strong in upholding the recommendations of President Mitchell that the vote was not considered. While there is an element among the anthracite men that is greatly disappointed it is not likely that any fight will be made upon the floor of the convention.

Take Natives From Slums.

Manila.—The municipal health board of Manila has decided to remove 40,000 natives from the slums to suburban camps in an effort to check the spread of cholera here. The object is to clean and disinfect the disease centers. The camps will be sanitariously conducted. The municipality rents the grounds, builds the camps and feeds the indigent persons.

Alleged Murderers at Baler.

Manila.—The three Gutierrez brothers, who are charged with the murder of an apprentice named Vienville, who was a member of the party commanded by Lieutenant Commander J. C. Gilmore of the United States gunboat Yorktown, captured by the Filipinos in April, 1899, have arrived at Baler, Principe province, after having evaded the military and constabulary for two years.

Nearly every shop in Japan for the sale of foreign goods is furnished with a sign in a foreign language.

No matter whether the language is intelligible, if it is only in foreign characters, that is enough. Many of these signs are a study. "The all countries boot and shoe maker or fine wares." "Old Curious." "Hobson shoe maker instruct by French boot leech." "Cut half shop." "If you want, sell watch, I will buy, if you want, buy watch I will sell. Yes, sir, we will, all will, come at my shop, watchmaker."

UNION PACIFIC HAS A NEW PLAN.

New York.—(Special)—The Union Pacific Railroad company announces a plan for financing the balance of the purchases of Northern and Southern Pacific shares. A year and a half ago the extensive purchases of Northern Pacific stock were made in the interest of the Union Pacific company and the shares acquired were vested in the Oregon Short Line company. They now consist of Northern Securities stock, for which the Northern Pacific shares have been exchanged.

Since that time the Union Pacific company has also increased its holdings of Southern Pacific stock. The Oregon Short Line Railway company has created an issue of 4 per cent and participating twenty-five year gold bonds, which are to be secured by the pledge and deposit with the Equitable Trust company of New York, as trustee, of ten shares of Northern Securities stock for every \$1,000 face value of bonds issued. The bonds carry 4 per cent interest, payable semi-annually, and, beginning with the year 1903, are entitled to any cash dividends and interest which may be paid in cash during each year upon the giving of at least three months' notice, the bonds so redeemed to be drawn by lot.

The present issue of these bonds will be \$31,000 and holders of the preferred and common stock of the Union Pacific Railway company, of record on August 1, have the privilege of subscribing to these bonds at 90 and interest to the extent of 50 per cent of the par value of their stock. Arrangements have been made for the sale of such bonds as are not taken by the stockholders. Subscriptions must be made before the close of business August 15, and accompanied by the payment of \$450 for each bond. The balance due must be paid on or before September 15. Holders who desire to anticipate the second payments will be allowed a discount of \$1.66 per bond.

This transaction completes the purchase of Northern Pacific and Southern Pacific stock without increasing the bonded obligations of the Union Pacific company or its capital account, and leaves the company in a position to retire obligations before maturity at a slight premium. The rights to subscribe to the new bonds are estimated to be worth a little over 1 per cent to Union Pacific stockholders. This calculation is based on about 97 or 98 for the new bonds.

KING WAITS FOR THE CORONATION.

London.—The reports regarding King Edward's health continue to be most satisfactory. He will remain on the royal yacht off Cowes, Isle of Wight, until August 8, and will return to the Roadstead after the coronation.

It has been definitely decided that the British fleet will reassemble off Portsmouth for the coronation review. The Japanese squadron has been instructed to return there and it is understood that other foreign countries will also be represented.

The royal yacht will, it is understood, remain off Cowes for about a fortnight as the weather continues fine, and the king may then take a trip down the channel. The doctors are anxious that their patient shall not be occasioned the slightest discomfort or inconvenience, and instructions have been issued to skippers and pilots navigating vessels through the Solent to slow down when passing the Victoria and Albert in order to prevent unnecessary oscillation. The steamer Konig Wilhelm, crowded with emigrants, passed Wednesday afternoon so slowly that comments were evoked from onlookers on shore.

Water Famine at Denver.

Denver, Colo.—Scarcity of water in the Platte river and the extravagant use of the diminished supply have brought Denver face to face with a water famine. The city officials believe that only vigorous measures will prevent resultant epidemics. The daily consumption now is 55,000,000 gallons and the water company says it must be reduced to 35,000,000 if the present supply is to last until precipitation next fall. Cutting off water for manufacturing and irrigation purposes is contemplated.