

pose—namely, to commit acts of violence, to override the law and to take human life, and that, in fact, the men so armed and deputized constituted an unlawful assembly or mob. That among those who aided, abetted and incited the commission of said crimes are Charles H. Moyer, William D. Haywood and other members of the Western Federation of Miners.

The Chicago Federation of Labor on the 3d, on motion of Margaret A. Haley, rescinded a previous resolution calling upon President Roosevelt to send troops to Colorado (p. 169), on the ground that this would be a dangerous invasion. In its place the Federation adopted a resolution directing its officers to call a delegate conference of all the central labor bodies of the country to meet at Victor to consider "this new capitalistic method of dealing with organized labor."

News from the seat of war in the far East is meager again. Dispatches from London on the 1st indicated that Kouropatkin was making a stand at Haicheng and Liaoyang, and that the Japanese had captured Ta pass, opening the way to reaching the railroad north of Liaoyang and cutting it off from Mukden. It was reported on the 30th from Shanghai that after a desperate battle about 10 miles north of Port Arthur the Japanese had occupied Wolf mountain and driven the Russians to their next line of defense, close to Port Arthur. There were uncertain reports on the 1st and 2d of the discovery of the Russian fleet from Vladivostok (p. 185) by the Japanese vice admiral, Kamimura; but on the 3d it was conceded in reports from Tokyo that the fleet had eluded him. There were reports also on the 3d from Russian sources that the Japanese force to the east of Liaoyang had been repulsed by Gen. Keller and drawn out of Talin pass. They were said to be retreating, pursued by Keller. On the 4th, according to dispatches from Tokyo, the Japanese in the Motien pass, which lies nearer to Liaoyang than the Ta pass, and like the Ta pass threatens the railway communication between Liaoyang and Mukden, were attacked by two Russian battalions which, after fierce hand to hand fighting, were repulsed with losses double those of the Japanese. The

Russian Gen. Sakharoff claims, according to a dispatch from St. Petersburg, that the Russians "dislodged the Japanese from their intrenchments and occupied the pass," and then, as the enemy "was preparing to deliver a frontal and flank attack, our column retired, as previously instructed." A dispatch from the London Daily Telegraph's correspondent with the Russian army at Liaoyang, dated the 7th, reports continued desperate fighting in the mountains twenty-five miles from Liaoyang. The Japanese seem to be making progress in their attempt to cut the line between Liaoyang and Mukden. The Daily Telegraph says that if the intelligence from Liaoyang can be accepted as true, the most important movement of the war has been reached.

The British invasion of Thibet (p. 135) seems to have met greater obstacles at Gyantse than was at first reported. A dispatch from that place under date of the 6th announces the capture, after a fierce hand-to-hand struggle, of the Gyantse jong (or fort), which they claim is the Gibraltar of the Himalayas. The British lost one officer, and had otherwise only a few wounded, owing to the "open order" they adopted. The fort was defended by 7,000 Thibetans, who were killed, wounded, or taken prisoners. It is reported from London that—

An exchange of views is taking place between the United States and Great Britain with respect to Thibet. Being a dependency of China, the fate of Thibet is of considerable importance, because its acquisition by any power would mean a violation of the principle of the integrity of China, which is the keynote of Secretary Hay's Far Eastern policy, to which Great Britain has given adherence.

NEWS NOTES.

—Nearly 1,500 employes of the Pullman company were "laid off" at the Pullman car shops in Chicago on the 1st.

—Senor Dupuy de Lome, who was Spanish minister at Washington prior to the outbreak of the war between the United States and Spain, died in Paris on the 1st from cerebral hemorrhage.

—Gen. Piet Cronje, the Boer war hero, married at St. Louis on the 4th the widow of one of his comrades at arms, Mrs. Johanna Stertzel. The war had left Gen.

Cronje a widower, as well as made Mrs. Stertzel a widow.

—The supply of silver bullion purchased under the Sherman act is exhausted, and George E. Roberts, the Director of the Mint, asserted in an interview on the 1st that "there will never be another silver dollar coined in this country."

—George Frederick Watts, the great English painter, died of bronchitis on the 1st. Mr. Watts was born in 1829. Among his many important works "Love and Death" is perhaps the best known. Most of the great Englishmen of the last century were sitters to Watts, and this series of wonderful portraits is his bequest to the National Gallery of London.

—Great increases in the Negro population of the United States are shown in the final bulletin of the census bureau issued July 1. The Negroes of the United States, Alaska, Hawaii and Porto Rico, number 9,204,531. Negroes form one-third of the population of the South, while in the North they are about one-fortieth of the population of the cities and one-nineteenth of the country.

—A dispatch from Vienna under date of the 3d announces the death of Dr. Theodore Herzl, founder of the Zionist movement, and since 1890 the President of the Zionist Congress. Dr. Herzl's purpose, as outlined in his book, "The Jewish State," was to secure from the sultan the privilege of slowly acquiring the Holy Land by purchase, and then to parcel out the country into farms on long-time payments. He did not expect prosperous Jews to go to Zion, but his plan contemplated solving the question of the Jewish poor and of restoring Judea to some of its ancient glories.

—More than 2,300 Illinois inmates of prisons and reformatories were forced into idleness on the beginning of this month, through the placing of an injunction on a new State law which should have gone into operation on the 1st. The law prohibits contract labor in the prisons and provides a system of employment whereby the convicts may labor for the State. The injunction, secured two weeks ago from Judge Humphrey in the federal court in Springfield, restrains the expenditure of State money under the new law till it shall have been tested. Thus the State is prevented by the State law from working the convicts by contract, and by the injunction from employing them under the new State law.

—The Scandinavian-American steamship Norge, which left Copenhagen, June 22, for New York, with 694 passengers, mostly Norwegians and Danes, and a crew of 71 foundered in a fog early in the morning of June 29, on or near Rockall reef, about 290 miles off the west coast of Scotland. The ship went down about 20 minutes after striking on the rocks. The water was rough and only four boats got away. Capt. Gundel went