

PRICE TWO CENTS.

IT IS UP TO THE COUNCIL

Another Fruitless Conference With Omaha Officials.

ROAD'S REPLY IS READ

It Contains Nothing Tangible for Shippers to Consider.

A NEW SITE FOR SHOPS OFFERED

The Railroad Men Decline to Consider It and Make Several Other Refusals.

During the Minneapolis shippers' conference with the officials of the Omaha road this morning, S. H. Hall, in behalf of the Minneapolis Land and Investment company, offered to donate to the road forty acres of land at St. Louis Park adjacent to the Minneapolis & St. Louis line which the Omaha has leased, on which to erect its shops and other buildings in case the road would agree to move its shops and headquarters to this city. As another proposition it agreed to set apart forty acres of land and erect thereon shops and buildings similar to those owned in St. Paul by the Omaha, and deed the same to the road in return for the property owned by the road in St. Paul. As a part of the agreement was included the erection of houses to be occupied by the employees. The offer was refused by the Omaha officials, Vice President Clarke asking who would build the railroad. It was explained that the Omaha could use the St. Louis line, which it already had leased, but the Omaha official maintained that the change was impossible.

At the conclusion of the conference and in response to the eloquent statements of General Counsel Thomas Wilson of the Omaha explaining what the road had done and was doing for Minneapolis, Alderman Lars Rand sagely remarked: "About all we appear to be getting out of this is a lot of jolly." That told the whole story.

Up to the Council.

It appears to be the opinion of all concerned that the Omaha negotiations are all done and the question is up to the council for action. From the sentiment gleaned at this morning's meeting it does not appear that the council will make the concessions asked by the Omaha.

Vice President James T. Clark, General Counsel Thomas Wilson and General Freight Agent H. M. Pierce represented the road. George H. Partridge, E. C. Best, Ernest F. Smith, S. H. Hall and F. P. Lindsay were the members of the committee present. Aldermen Merrill, Jones and Rand represented the council.

Mr. Clarke produced the written reply to the charges of the business men read at the last conference. General Counsel Wilson read it eloquently. It dealt in generalities, explaining why the road could not grant the demands of the business men. It contended that to make St. Paul the terminus for the eastern lines and Minneapolis for the western lines would cost double what the present arrangement cost. The company had spent much money in improving its St. Paul property and to abandon it now would mean a great loss in addition to the other expenses of moving its shops and headquarters to Minneapolis. The interests of its employees must be considered, and moving the headquarters and shops would mean pecuniary loss to them as well as the breaking of social ties.

Service and Rates.
The document disputed the claim that goods from Chicago were distributed as quickly to some points on the Omaha as goods from Minneapolis, and asserted that Minneapolis freight reached its destination twenty-one to forty-eight hours quicker than Chicago freight to the same points.

On the question of rate adjustment the company pleads inability to do anything alone, as the situation is in control of the trunk lines east of Chicago and St. Louis. To make any progress would require full co-operation on their part. It contents itself with the general statement that the Omaha will always do all in its power to aid the twin cities.

As to distributing rates, the road asserts that the rate into the territory served by the Omaha enables full and free competition by the twin cities with Chicago and Lake Michigan points; that any reduction in rates which the Omaha would make would be followed by reductions from other points and the general relation of the rates would remain unchanged. It states that the rates from Minneapolis compare favorably with those from Chicago and other points with which it comes into competition. A large proportion of the tonnage consists of grain and the products of grain and the forest and the road is not aware of any complaints as to the adjustment of rates on that class of traffic.

The road's reply concludes by stating that it is willing to rest its case on the judgment of fair-minded business men, believing that they will not lose sight of the mutual value the road and the city are to each other.

Nothing Tangible in It.
Following the reading of the reply came two hours of discussion. It could easily be seen that the reply was so lacking

in specific statements as to be unsatisfactory to the aldermen present. The officials maintained, as in the former conference, that the Omaha and the North-Western were really two competing systems. General Counsel Wilson reproachfully said that it was not fair to raise that point, as the representatives of the road had spoken the truth. The officials wanted to limit the discussion for that reason entirely to the Omaha system. Mr. Partridge endeavored to pin Mr. Clarke down to a specific declaration as to what he was willing to do for Minneapolis in the way of rates in and out. Mr. Clarke would go no farther than to say that the Omaha would do everything in its power to promote the interests of the twin cities in that particular.

Alderman Rand asked Judge Wilson if this was the final reply of the road. Judge Wilson knew of no other that the road could make. The alderman asked Mr. Clarke if the Omaha was willing to grant the demand of Minneapolis as to train service. Mr. Clarke answered that the road could not.

Mr. Smith asked Mr. Clarke what would be the expense of moving the shops and general offices to this city. Mr. Clarke said that it could not be estimated in dollars.

Mr. Hall summed up the demands of the business men and what Minneapolis was willing to do, stating that the committee did not like to think that the Omaha took the position that it intended to maintain only enough facilities here to take freight out of the town.

Alderman Jones thought the Omaha's position was that of asking much and giving little in return. He did not think the people would stand for it. He had talked with many business men and they were a unit in demanding that the Omaha should make some concessions to Minneapolis. They wanted concessions that would help the city, and expected the council to handle this matter accordingly. Alderman Rand said he was in accord with his colleagues' remarks.

Judge Wilson again became reproachful. He maintained that the vacating of those streets would injure no one and would really be a benefit to the city.

More "Fair" Rates Cited.

Mr. Partridge asked what the Omaha had done to build up Minneapolis. Judge Wilson said it had furnished shipping facilities. Mr. Clarke said it had done as much as any of the other roads. Mr. Partridge believed that St. Paul was really given the preference in many things. He produced an advertisement of rates east printed in the Sioux Falls, S. D. Press, July 19. Rates to Minneapolis from Sioux Falls were quoted at "\$12.50 any day." In the same list a rate of \$9 was quoted to St. Paul from Sioux Falls, good from July 10 to Aug. 31, without any mention of Minneapolis. Another rate of \$8 was quoted to St. Paul, good from Sept. 1 to 10, without any mention to Minneapolis. Mr. Partridge maintained that St. Paul being the home of the Omaha, their agents naturally gave preference to that city. Mr. Clarke strove to explain this on the ground that a person buying a ticket from Sioux Falls to St. Paul would know that Minneapolis would receive the same rate. He said it was a small item and not a question of policy of the road.

The conference finally closed with a remark by Mr. Partridge that it was up to the council.

MONEY MINUS

Astounding Disclosures Regarding the Finances of a London Mining Concern.

London, July 30.—At the first meeting of the creditors to-day, and at a subsequent meeting of the shareholders of the Standard Exploration company, one of the mining concerns known as the Whittaker Wright group, the official receiver made such astounding revelations that he drew from the excited shareholders demands for the lynching of the persons implicated. The receiver said that the estimated assets were farcical. The fourteen mines, valued at £276,000, had earned nothing. The company started with a cash capital of £500,000, but the directors took little interest in the company's mines and devoted themselves to stock exchange speculation.

"And that's where your money is gone," said the receiver; £223,000 was lost, in differences, in Lake Erie speculations and £255,000 was lost, in differences, in Caledonian Copper. The total profits from speculations are £35,000 and the losses are £536,000.

After a few more such statements, which a shareholder said, would "stagger humanity," another shareholder asked the receiver to prevent the directors from making away with their property, as it was reported they were doing. "Are these men still at large?" shouted another shareholder. "Yes, they are," came the answer, and immediately those present at the meeting rose to their feet, somebody shouting "lynch them!" It was an exciting moment for Lord Pelham-Clinton, General Gordon-Calthorpe and others who were attending the meeting. A storm of angry cries and hisses broke out, but the receiver finally succeeded in calming the shareholders by promising them every protection possible.

Washington Small Talk.

Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Spaulding says that Special Agent Crain has ample authority to deal with the Chinese loot discovered in Minneapolis last week. If he finds it advisable to make a seizure of the goods he will do so and report the facts to the department.

Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Taylor has returned to Washington from a vacation and business trip to the northwest and Buffalo. He was in Minneapolis and St. Paul and talked over immigration affairs with officials there. At Buffalo he also went into the question of immigration from Canada. He will take up the new regulations. Commissioner Powderly in a few days and will probably issue them in the next ten days.

The Chicago physician that is going to bury a man alive manifests little regard for the traditions of his profession.

Clark of Montana After a Palace

London, July 20.—Osborne House, on the Isle of Wight, a favorite summer residence of Queen Victoria and the palace where she died, may come into the possession of an American. King Edward wants to get rid of it because of its inaccessibility and because it costs \$60,000 a year to keep it up.

William Waldorf Astor is said to have offered to pay any price the king might fix, desiring to present the famous royal residence to his daughter when she marries; but it was found that, under Queen Victoria's will, the king is only given a life title to the palace. It is now reported that Mr. Astor wishes to lease the property.

Senator William A. Clark of Montana is reported to have written to the king about the matter.

Charles T. Yerkes also is reported to be a bidder.

GOVERNMENT OF MANILA

Proposition That It Be Like That of Washington.

LATTER WELL RULED

Good Points About the Commissioner Form of Government.

WHAT EXPERIMENT MAY DO

Possibility of Other Cities Minimizing Abuses by Means of Autocratic Government.

From The Journal Bureau, Room 45, Post Building, Washington, D. C.

Washington, July 30.—The Associated Press announces, under a Manila date, that it is the intention of the powers that

which are insisted upon in the office of the city engineer, these are merely sample departments, illustrative of the general policy is reminded of the figure which is cut by a magnificent railroad engine as it tries to go up grade on slippery rails with no sand in its box. There is considerable progress; the engine is going forward, perhaps, at the rate of ten miles an hour, but its wheels are revolving at the rate of sixty. It is so in Washington. These are not legitimate matters of serious criticism, however, and are offered only to indicate to what lengths in the multiplication of "regulations" people will go who are in office for an indeterminate period and are unrestrained by aldermanic threats and the fear of a political upheaval.

How such a form of government would operate in Manila nobody can tell. It is favored for that city because of the heterogeneous and uneven character of its population. The suffrage could hardly be sufficiently restricted, it is said, to insure satisfactory results in the polls, while any form of restriction would provoke unending criticism. It would be an interesting problem for the student of municipal government to have the Washington experiment tried at Manila. If it were to work well there, under the numerous and obvious disadvantages it would encounter, it would probably work well anywhere in the world. A successful trial in the Philippines might lead the intelligent thought of this country in the direction of governing all the larger cities autocratically, as a remedy for the ever increasing corruption and extravagance which have seemingly come to stay wherever the municipal budgets are large enough to amount to a strong temptation to the evil disposed.

CHANGE IN SOUTH AFRICA

British Will Try a New Policy There.

MINING TO RESUME

Speediest Way to Bring About Peace With the Boers.

POLICE TO HANDLE GUERRILLAS

Dubious Report That Dr. Leyds Is in London to Help Put an End to Hostilities.

New York Sun Special Service
London, July 30.—The war news remains meager under the senseless application of the censorship, but there is a general

STRIKE SEEMS ON ITS LAST LEGS

Executive Board of the Amalgamated Association in Secret Session Discussing the Terms of Settlement.

Not a Shadow of Doubt Is Expressed That the Proposition of the Combine Will Be Accepted.

Pittsburg, July 30.—The members of the executive board of the Amalgamated association are in conference. Everybody is looking for the acceptance of the Steel corporation's terms for settlement. A member of the executive board stated that if the terms of the combine are accepted, President Shaffer will be given discretionary powers to settle the strike at the final conference between the representatives of the combine and the Amalgamated association.

Just before the noon adjournment there was loud laughter. When the members came out they apparently were in good humor, but everyone was silent when approached.

President Shaffer could say nothing further than that he thought the entire afternoon would be taken up in discussing the combine's proposition and it probably would be late when a decision would be reached.

2:45 p. m.—The conference has just resumed. While the delay in reaching a decision indicates that there may be some difference in opinion among the members as to the settlement, a definite conclusion is expected before adjournment.

THE MINUTIAE

Round-up of Fact and Speculation on the Great Strike.

Pittsburg, July 30.—That the great steel strike will be declared off before the close of the day was the general impression here this morning, and the feeling of exultation manifested among the manufacturers as well as the strikers was the best indication that both sides were glad that an amicable agreement of the differences was in sight.

The hour fixed for the meeting of the general executive board of the Amalgamated association was 10 o'clock, but an hour earlier President Shaffer was conferring with the western members of the board and at 9:40 o'clock the entire committee was called together. Those present were:

Executive Board Members.
President Shaffer, Secretary John Williams, Assistant Secretary M. F. Tighe, David Reese, vice president district No. 1; Walter Leukins, vice president district No. 2 of Wheeling; Charles H. Davis, vice president of district No. 3 of Newport, Ky.; W. C. Davis, vice president district No. 7 of Birmingham; Clem Jarvis, vice president district No. 5 of Anderson, Ind.; John F. Ward, vice president district No. 6 of Youngstown; F. J. Williams, vice president district No. 7 of Birmingham; A. J. John Chappell, vice president district No. 8 of Newcastle; John W. Quinn, vice president of district No. 9 of Granite City, Ill.; Elias Jenkins of Youngstown, John H. Morgan of Cambridge, Ohio, and John Fieba of Pittsburg, national trustees.

Immediately after the committee had filed into the room the doors were locked and a sentinel was placed outside.

When the committee assembled President Shaffer placed before it the terms upon which the United States Steel corporation will settle the strike and the concessions the Amalgamated officials agreed to make when in conference with J. P. Morgan last Saturday. A long discussion then ensued.

If the deal shall be approved there will be a conference with the combine officials later. Little doubt is entertained, however, that the action of President Shaffer and Secretary Williams will be ratified. The representatives of the steel interests are within reach by telephone and a conference will be held at once.

The combine conferees probably will be the same as at the previous conference and will include the Veryl Preston, former president of the American Steel Hoop company; Vice President W. M. Leeds of the American Tin Plate company; John Warner, general superintendent of the American Sheet Steel company; I. W. Jenks, manager of the American Steel Hoop company.

DECISIVE

Action of Amalgamated Board Will End Everything.

New York, July 30.—It was learned here to-day upon high authority that the action of the executive board of the Amalgamated association at Pittsburg to-day, when it shall have passed upon the peace proposals agreed upon by the New York conferees on Saturday, will be decisive. There exists no arrangement for further negotiations, and peace or a continuance of the strike hinges upon the vote. The statement that Warner Arms and a group of officials of the companies forming the United States Steel corporation were to go to Pittsburg for a further discussion with the labor leaders was erroneous. The agreement of Saturday was complete and the fate of the corporation, ratification by the Amalgamated association and the subsidiary companies of the United States Steel corporation. The latter action is, however, mere formality. If the Amalgamated executive board approves of the basis of the settlement the strike will be over. If it disapproves it will continue to-day.

It is stated that existed before Messrs. Shaffer and Williams met Messrs. Morgan and Schwab.

CAMP RAIDED

Rendezvous of Strikers Invaded and Arrests and Fighting Follow.

New York Sun Special Service
McKeesport, Pa., July 30.—Deputy sheriffs from Greensburg, coal and iron police from the National Tinplate works in Monessen and Monessen police raided the Amalgamated headquarters at a fishing camp at Lock No. 4 yesterday, and arrested David Henderson, president of the Monessen lodge, George Cooley and August Berg. They are charged with selling

Ship Canal Contribution

New York, July 30.—Lieutenant C. W. Raymond of the United States board of engineers on deep waterways has written to the superintendent of the Maritime Association, A. R. Smith, in connection with transportation from the lakes to foreign ports. He says:

If a twenty-one-foot ship canal is constructed from the lakes to the sea in accordance with the plans and estimates of the board of engineers on deep waterways, it undoubtedly will be necessary for the state of New York to transfer the Erie canal to the federal government. A ship canal cannot be constructed along the route proposed by our board without interfering with the existing Erie canal. The views of the board were required by congress as to the comparative advantages of two channels having a depth of 21 and 30 feet, respectively. The question whether it is desirable for the United States to construct any deep waterway from the lakes to the Atlantic tidewater was not submitted to the board for consideration and the board has not expressed a direct opinion thereon.

Kimberly Would Be Excused

Washington, July 30.—A letter has been received at the navy department from Admiral Kimberly asking to be excused from the Schley court of inquiry on account of the state of his health. The admiral is understood to be suffering from heart trouble. The application was placed in the hands of Secretary Long, who will dispose of the matter from his home in Higham, Mass.

Admiral Schley has already begun the preparation of his case. At his request James Parker, his assistant counsel, to-day secured permission to examine the logs and official records in connection with the movements of the ships on the south side of Cuba. Both Admiral Dewey, the president of the court, and Admiral Benham were at the department to-day. The latter has formally acknowledged the receipt of the order of Secretary Long, detailing him on the court. There is no question of acceptance of such a detail where an officer is physically able to serve and Admiral Benham expects to be present when the court convenes Sept. 12.

Huge Corn Swindle Attempted

Chicago, July 30.—George H. Phillips, of the board of trade, reported to the postal authorities his discovery of an alleged attempt at a gigantic swindle. He told Inspector Stuart that the country had been flooded with circulars emanating from New York asking for subscriptions to a \$2,000,000 fictitious pool for a deal in September corn.



The Bear—There ain't goin' to be no Kor-e-a.

BREAK FROM JAIL

Desperate Safe Crackers Overpower the Sheriff at Devils Lake.

FIVE IN ALL STRIKE FOR LIBERTY

Three Soon Recaptured, But the Remaining Two Are Armed and Will Fight.

Special to The Journal.
Devils Lake, N. D., July 30.—As Sheriff Herman Ratlen entered the cell containing P. H. Pickett and George Kelley, the Churches Ferry safe blowers this morning, they overpowered, bound and gagged him, taking the keys and locking him in the cell. They then released three other prisoners, and the five made their escape.

Passing through the sheriff's office the two safe blowers helped themselves to revolvers from the desk.

As soon as the sheriff could give the alarm the fire bell was rung, and citizens turned out in pursuit of the escaping prisoners. One was caught in front of the courthouse, and two in a wheat-field near town, but the safe blowers, both desperate characters and armed, are still at large.

Poses are scouring the surrounding country and if the criminals are overtaken it is expected they will put up a desperate fight before surrendering.

DRAWING PRIZES

Iowa Man Gets One of the Prizes in Oklahoma.

El Reno, O. T., July 30.—Scenes about the lottery platform to-day where the drawing for land on the Kiowa-Comanche reservations is being conducted were a repetition of those of yesterday. During the night and early morning the crowds had been swelled by several thousand eager people who had arrived in prairie schooners or on trains. Many slept again upon the blades around the wheels of the wheels-to-day, 1,000 each from the break of day and secured positions as close to the platform as possible. When the second day's drawing commenced it was estimated that over 30,000 people were on hand.

The intense excitement of the crowd had told on many, and to this was added the individual feeling that each person's chance had materially diminished. Yesterday's drawing had given to 1,060 homesteaders the privilege of selecting the best claims in the reservations. This left 12,000 claims and 165,000 applicants. It was decided to draw 2,000 names from the wheels-to-day, 1,000 each from the El Reno and the Lawton land districts.

The drawing was started promptly and the envelopes were taken from the wheels at a rapid rate. Among the first numbers drawn was Frank R. Anderson, Kinross, Iowa.

agreement among those who have come recently from South Africa that there will be a change in policy as soon as Milner returns and confers with Kitchener.

This change will be effected by the resumption of work on a large scale at Johannesburg. Dr. Jameson, for example, considers that a mistake has been made in keeping the miners out of Johannesburg and that this will be rectified as soon as Milner reaches South Africa. He asserts that the true policy is to concentrate the garrison there and facilitate in every possible way the return of the mining population and the transportation of supplies needed for it.

When a way has been opened for the resumption of ordinary mining operations in that quarter, the Boers will begin to settle down and carry their pumpkins and farm produce into market. If shooting goes on for a while in the eastern or western Transvaal or in the Orange River colony, it will not affect the moral effect of the resumption of business in the chief mining center. Johannesburg will again be fully populated and employed and this will be practical evidence that the war has ended and peace has been restored. The guerrilla operations will gradually disappear with adequate police work.

Peace Close at Hand.

Dr. Jameson believes that peace in this sense is close at hand and that Milner fully understands the situation. This view is shared by the best informed South Africans, and their hopefulness contrasts strongly with the pessimism of the press and the depression prevailing generally respecting the war. For this discouragement the war office is largely responsible, as the public needs information and the newspapers are not allowed to publish it.

Leyds Reported in London.

Apparently the stock exchange has not yet had a sufficient number of peace rumors. It was reported yesterday that Dr. Leyds had arrived at the Dutch embassy in London as a messenger from Kruger to the government in order to ascertain if any arrangement for the termination of hostilities in South Africa could be effected. The rumor was naturally taken up by the press and generally and the order of their resources, but it did not create much credence in official circles.

Rudyard Kipling's poem has caused much irritation among the English readers and will not increase either his popularity or his literary reputation. He is reported to have written another poem in which he attempts to mete out rough and ready justice to various British generals, but those who have seen it in manuscript do not look for its premature publication. Kipling is a strong military partisan and is thoroughly going in his contempt for Aldershot business and red tape, and he has expressed a colonial and impartial rather than a British opinion on the military failures during the war.

Get away from me on Friday, on the Journal's glorious excursion up the Minnesota River. See ad page 10.