

NO MOVE TO SETTLE IT

PROGRESS OF THE STRIKE OF THE STEELWORKERS.

Combine Failed to Open the Wellsville Plant With Nonunion Men - Offers of Assistance.

PITTSBURG, July 17.—"We have not heard from the other side in any way or on any subject since we parted at the Lincoln Hotel last Saturday." This positive statement made by President Shaffer, of the Amalgamated Association, this afternoon, is the latest in a series of statements from New York today that the strike had been settled. Mr. Shaffer stated further that no actual negotiations were being held between the strikers and the Ohio State Arbitration Board, and himself, tending toward arbitration. A letter received by Mr. Shaffer from Mr. Bishop asking if he would consent to the reopening of the conference has not been answered yet.

The principal events in the day's history was the failure of the steel people to reopen the Wellsville plant with nonunion men; the offer of financial assistance made to the Amalgamated Association by the 2,000,000 members of the American Federation of Labor and by the American Window Glass Workers' Association; the determination of the association to organize the immense steel plant at Vandergrift and the fact that the closed plant is being guarded and patrolled by armed watchmen and guards.

The Amalgamated officials tonight pressed great satisfaction over the results accomplished since the strike, and the officials of the companies, as heretofore, will say nothing. The only man upon the companies' side who had said anything up to date is President Shaffer, district manager of the Sheet Steel Company. The fight that he has on at Wellsville is followed closely by the workers, and tomorrow an open meeting will be held at Wellsville, and President Shaffer in person will present the strikers' side of the case and endeavor to overcome the effects of alleged misstatements concerning the late conference.

While Wellsville is the present strike center, the Wellsville plant is not to be closed next week, if the report be true that the Dewees-Wood plant of the American Sheet Steel Company will resume operations. This would afford some consolation to the strikers, but the district manager of the Sheet Steel Company, the bitter feeling engendered by a move toward settlement.

The report from Wellsville, O., tonight says: "The attempt to start the Wellsville plant of the American Sheet Steel Company this morning resulted in a partial success. As a result, one mill was in operation today with an incomplete force. Boys are doing men's work in the receiving department, and the taking of the places of skilled workers and confusion reigns. Although steam is issuing from every smokestack and the management says three mills are working, mill men are not in the plant, and say that there are not men enough inside the plant to operate one mill properly."

At Monaca, Pa., about 500 men of the Hoop Mills are on strike. Much pressure is being brought to bear on the men of the tinplate workers and it is now considered more than probable that they will refuse to quit. Notices were today posted in the mill, and 500 men returned to work today.

**NATIONAL STEEL STRIKE SETTLED.** WARREN, O., July 17.—The strike in the National Steel Company's furnace at Warren, O., has been settled, and 500 men returned to work today.

**BREWERY FIREMEN.** General Strike May Be Ordered at Chicago and Milwaukee. CHICAGO, July 17.—No settlement has been reached between the Chicago & Milwaukee Brewers' Association and the Stationary Firemen's Union, and the trouble threatens to spread to other labor organizations within a few days.

**Mexican International Again Open.** HOUSTON, Tex., July 17.—The Southern Pacific today issued a circular stating that the Mexican International has again been opened for business.

**EXTENT OF THE RAINFALL.** Weather Bureau Statement of Condition in Drought-Stricken District. WASHINGTON, July 17.—At the request of the Associated Press Professor Willis Moore, Chief of the Weather Bureau, today prepared a statement of the rainfall throughout the drought-stricken region. The statement follows:

"During the 48 hours ending 8 o'clock this morning, the 15th inst., scattered local showers, mostly very light in limited areas, have fallen in southeastern Texas, western Arkansas, southeastern Kansas, southeastern Nebraska, and the greater portion of the Dakotas and Minnesota, in Northwestern Iowa, Central and Northern Missouri, Central and Southern Illinois, Central Indiana, Southern Michigan and Central and Southeastern Ohio. The temperatures continue excessively high over the lower Missouri, Mississippi and Ohio valleys, and from Central Texas northward over Oklahoma, Kansas and Nebraska. The maximum thermometer readings of the 16th were, however, somewhat lower than those of the 15th. In Texas, Oklahoma, Kansas, Southern Nebraska and Southern Missouri, while they were higher in the Central Mississippi and lower Ohio valleys."

**Clark Invested in Russian Mines.** ST. PETERSBURG, July 17.—It is rumored in Moscow that W. A. Clark, of Montana, during his recent trip to Europe, came to St. Petersburg and Moscow, and invested in Russian mines. It is stated that he invested 10,000,000 rubles in Ural copper mines.

**ONE CARLIST KILLED AND 50 OTHER PERSONS WOUNDED.** SARAGOSSA, Spain, July 17.—Senor Canero, a Carlist, was killed and nearly 50 other persons wounded in encounters today between the Catholics and Free Thinkers in Saragozza. The office of the Notario, a Catholic newspaper, were

OFF FOR THE NORTH POLE

BALDWIN - ZEIGLER EXPEDITION SAILED FROM TROMSOE.

Head of the Party Has Little Doubt of Reaching the Goal—Other Foreign News.

TROMSOE, Norway, July 17.—Shortly before midnight last night the ships of the Baldwin-Zeigler Arctic expedition weighed anchor, and with the Stars and Stripes and Norwegian flags at their masts, steamed off to the North. As they left the harbor the crews of the other vessels there, the expedition parting cheer, Evelyn B. Baldwin, chief of the expedition, was in excellent spirits. His last words to a representative of the Associated Press were that he had little doubt of reaching the north pole. The America will proceed first to Archangel in Russia and then return to the Island of Vardoo, off the coast of Norway, whence the final departure for Franz Josef Land will be made. Touch-

wrecked. The fighting began outside the Church of St. Philip, where a jubilee celebration was being held. Shots were fired by anti-Catholics. Subsequently the Catholics marched through the streets armed with revolvers and knives, further violence resulting. The authorities confined themselves to exhorting the people to remain calm and to protect threatened persons and property.

**British Naval Maneuver.** NEW YORK, July 17.—A dispatch to the Tribune from London says: The mobilization of two fleets at Portsmouth and Devonport for naval maneuvers of exceptional interest serves to divert public attention to the inglorious and protracted war in South Africa. The channel fleet and the reserve squadron will be pitted against each other in an ingenious scheme of paper warfare devised by the Admiralty, and two Admirals will try to outmaneuver each other. Both fleets were rapidly mobilized and the cruises will be followed by the nation from day to day with pride and interest whether one Admiral or the other succeeds in breaking through the other's scheme, based almost too obviously upon the strategy of Gibraltar and the possibility of a French fleet getting ahead of an English fleet in reaching the goal.

The two squadrons are not evenly matched. One is much faster and stronger than the other. These naval maneuvers are more elaborate and costly than those conducted in recent years. It is Lord Selborne's first attempt to exploit the resources of the British Navy, and he is not counting the cost. Possibly the government considers it expedient to make a big naval demonstration at a time when the British prestige has suffered from the tedious conflict with the Boers.

**Little Sympathy for Olszewsky.** PARIS, July 17.—The firing of a pistol shot at Pierre Baudin, Minister of Public Works, while he was driving to a Cabinet meeting yesterday, by Mme. Olszewsky has proved a "one day sensation." Explanation made today by the Foreign Office tend to diminish the sympathy for Mme. Olszewsky. It appears that the Olszewskys exaggerated the injury from their means of livelihood resulting from the Italian war, and for which they were refused compensation upon the ground that the arrest took place under normal conditions. The Foreign Office treated M. Olszewsky well, giving him a position worth 5000 francs a year. Instead of attending to his work, he farmed it out to others and reduced his income from it to 1500 francs.

**Olive Schreiner Not a Prisoner.** LONDON, July 17.—Theophilus Schreiner, brother of Olive Schreiner, has sent a telegram to the representative of the Ouda Mile, Louise de la Ramel, to the effect that Olive Schreiner was held prisoner at the military camp in Africa. Theophilus Schreiner says his wife, Olive Schreiner is living in Hanover, Cape Colony, for the sake of her health and that her husband, Mr. Cronwright-Schreiner, is in Hanover, Germany, under martial law. Says Theophilus Schreiner, but Olive Schreiner is allowed the freedom of the military camp.

**Does Not Apply to Railroads.** WASHINGTON, July 17.—Commissioner of Internal Revenue Yerkes has held that the exemption of express companies from giving stamped receipts for goods received by them for transportation, made by the act of March 2, 1901, amending schedule A of the act of June 13, 1898, does not apply to railroad companies. This act, it is held, applies only to persons, companies or corporations engaged in carrying on an express business exclusively. In the case in point, the railroad company will be required to give stamped receipts to milk-shippers.

**American Footwear in Austria.** VIENNA, July 17.—Deputy Bakman has been commissioned by the representative of the boot and shoe trade to question the Statthalter, in the lower Austrian division, as to what that body intends to do with regard to the threatened invasion of the Vienna market by an American syndicate. Local boot and shoe men consider that American competition threatens the very existence of the whole local industry.

**Bears in a Tight Place.** LONDON, July 17.—The withdrawal of the Indian loan Tuesday by the Bank of England, has put the bears in a tight place, as they had been heavily selling the 3 per cent loan expecting to cover themselves when the new loan came out. The Daily Mail's financial editor says he understands "there is likely to be some fun during the next few days."

**Indicates Sharp Fighting.** LONDON, July 17.—The African casualty list has been issued today, and sharp fighting occurred July 14 near Zuurkats, 24 miles from Allwal North. The British lost seven killed and two officers and 17 men wounded.

**Killed by Balloon Explosion.** ST. PETERSBURG, July 17.—During operations with a military balloon near Schlusselburg, on an island in the Neva, 21 miles east of this city, the balloon exploded. One person was killed and 20 were injured, several fatally.

**Danish Cabinet Resigns.** COPENHAGEN, July 17.—The Desehad Ministry, formed April 27, 1900, has resigned. King Christian has requested the Ministers to retain their portfolios pending the appointment of new Cabinet.

**London Broker Failed.** LONDON, July 17.—P. B. Marshall, a well-known broker in the American market, has declared bankruptcy on the Stock Exchange this afternoon.

ORDERS RADICAL REFORM

SWEEPING CHANGES IN SECOND-CLASS MAIL REGULATIONS.

Books and Fake Publications to Be Excluded—One-Cent Letter Postage in Sight.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—Postmaster-General Smith today signed three orders amending in important particulars postal regulations affecting second-class matter. The changes will effect sweeping and radical reforms in department practice and methods of treating this class of matter.

The first order amends section 278, which is the general definition, so as to exclude from the second class publications which have the characteristics of books. The second order amends section 231 in several particulars, the principal one being that publications which are not found in the usual news or literary journals, and which, by the general use of premiums or other considerations in the form of chances to win prizes, etc., to induce subscriptions, in effect create at apparently a nominal rate, will be excluded from the second class.

The third order amends section 303 so that unsold copies of second-class publications may not be returned at the pound rate to news agents or to publishers. An explanatory statement given out at the department regarding the order says: "The action of Postmaster-General Smith is regarded as highly important. It is believed that when the effect of these changes is thoroughly established the public will be glad to follow and 1-cent letter postage will be made possible."

TORPEDO-BOAT BOARD REPORTS.

Recommends That Five Stations Be Established.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—The report of the naval torpedo-boat board was given today. It recommends five main stations for the torpedo-boat squadrons, R. I., Cedar Grove, near Norfolk, Va.; Chocoma Park, Charleston, S. C.; Pensacola, Fla., and Mare Island, Cal. The board recommends that the stations be maintained by being kept at all times in commission. When impossible to maintain them so, they should be placed in reserve with reduced crews, and should be used at least once a month. Only absolute necessity should they be hauled from the water or laid up for storage. The crews should be especially selected men, and the boats should be kept in the best possible condition. The board estimates the cost of wet basins at \$100,000 each.

Root Party in Kansas.

KANSAS CITY, July 17.—Secretary of War Root and party arrived here this morning from Fort Riley, Kan., where the fort was inspected, and proceeded to Fort Leavenworth, Kan.

**LEAVENWORTH, Kan., July 17.**—After the informal reception and review, the party was served with lunch at the residence of Lieutenant-Colonel Lee, after which inspection was made of the Infantry and Cavalry School, with a view to its enlargement for the War College. Secretary Root is feeling indisposed, and referred all question to Colonel Carter, stating that he had formed no definite plans as yet. Colonel Carter stated that he had already been decided to enlarge the school, as well as make other improvements, which would be determined only after a thorough inspection of the school, which will be completed in the fall, as it will be impossible to make the necessary changes and to detail instructors. The Secretary and party will remain until tomorrow night, in the meantime inspecting the possibilities of the post. Tonight a reception was held at the residence of Colonel Lee, attended by the officers of the post and their ladies.

Successful Test of Krupp's Armor.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—The first successful test of the new Krupp armor which has been adopted by the Navy was made at the Indian Head proving grounds today. The plate was six inches thick, and represented 412 tons of armor for the battle-ship Missouri.

Will Make More Armor.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—The Carnegie and Midvale armor concerns have made known their willingness to enlarge their plants so that the Government will receive 100 tons of armor a month from each concern, or an aggregate of 1000 tons a month instead of 600 tons.

Oklahoma Land Registration.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—The official registration of land in Oklahoma received at the Interior Department today shows that the registration at El Reno was 5665 and at Fort Sill 3300. This makes the total registration so far 55,162.

General Wood Will Come North.

HAVANA, July 17.—Governor-General Wood, who has recuperated wonderfully, is preparing to go to the United States, possibly to the United States, arrangements are being made for special quarters for him on a Ward line steamer.

ECONOMY IN NICARAGUA.

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, June 17.—Nicaragua has recently closed three of the four national colleges supported by the state. Defending this action, it is said there are not enough advanced scholars among the youth of the country to fill more than one college. President Zelaya has ordered that English be taught in the national high schools instead of music as heretofore. The closing of these colleges is also supposed to follow the government's efforts at economical administration. While economy is called for in all civil branches of the government, expenses connected with feeding and drilling a large number of soldiers are not curtailed.

A military parade ground is being prepared, under compulsion, by all Nicaraguans subject to military service. It is reported that France, through her consular agent at Managua, is endeavoring to effect a commercial treaty with the government of President Zelaya.

French Celebration at Lima.

NEW YORK, July 17.—A dispatch to the Herald from Lima, Peru, says: The French colony in Peru has never celebrated the great French holiday, July 14, in such an enthusiastic manner as last Sunday. The French cruiser Poter, which is at Callao, participated in the celebration. At the legation and consulates, as well as at many other buildings, the flag of France was seen. The French Minister, M. Laitroux, gave a brilliant reception

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Funeral of Errazuriz.

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Difficult Digestion

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DISPOSITION OF MANCHURIA

Question Yet to Be Determined by the Powers. WASHINGTON, July 17.—It is understood to be the desire of some of the great powers that the disposition of Manchuria should go before the Ministers at Pekin, and be finally determined by a joint agreement among the powers. Although no definite step has been taken in that direction, it is being discussed by foreign representatives stationed here, and it is expected that the plan will be adopted. Russia, it is believed, will be reluctant to agree to it.

Attention has been directed to the latter report by Russian agents, and direct negotiations with China concerning Manchuria, and also by a cablegram stating that a Russian proclamation was issued at the Interior Department today, in which it is stated that Niu Chwang as a Russian agent. As to this report, it is pointed out in diplomatic quarters that Niu Chwang is a treaty port, and as such is open to the commerce of all nations. The Chinese tariff regulations with China. These rights of trade could not be diverted, in the opinion of diplomatic officials, by a joint agreement among the powers. Orders had previously given assent. Thus far, however, there has been no request from Russia or China for any change in the status of Niu Chwang as one of the treaty ports.

Mr. Rockhill, our Special Commissioner at Pekin, has been instructed to give the subject of the increase of duties a discussion of the proposition to increase the Chinese custom duties in order to provide means for the payment of the international indemnity. This project, and the instruction is sent only in deference to the universal wish for a speedy conclusion of the negotiations at Pekin. The project is not in the least the keenest admiration of the State Department, the Japanese Government has met the difficulty growing out of the preference of the United States for the Chinese, and the demerit from China by withdrawing that request. The result is a substantial loss to Japan. She asked originally for \$20,000,000. The figure has now been reduced to \$10,000,000. The Chinese, who are so many of the powers which played any prominent part in the Chinese campaign, and represented the barest expense of the undertaking. It was fixed upon by the United States Government to pay the indemnity to the United States Government. The United States Government takes the position that this country is completely justified in its original judgment that a great error was being made by the Ministers in forcing China to pay the heavy indemnity demanded. It was strongly contended that the indemnity was far beyond the ability of the Chinese Government to pay under ordinary conditions. The United States was overruled and now the very powers that took issue with us have come around to the belief that the figure has become so small that it is not sufficient; hence the proposition to double the customs duties. Great Britain maintains that as she and the United States send into China the greater part of the commerce, which would thus double in tax, the proposition amounts to make these two countries assume the burden of the Chinese indemnity.

**Lawlessness in Pekin.** PEKIN, July 17.—Disorder and lawlessness have greatly increased in Pekin since the policing of the city was restored to the authorities. There are nightly burglaries by large bands of depredators, while Chinamen in the employ of Europeans are frequently beaten and robbed. The German military authorities here have arranged for the withdrawal of all German troops in Pekin, except the permanent establishment, early in August.

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SANTA FE, N. M., July 17.—Captain John J. Lamborn, for many years a prominent Republican of Nebraska, who served several years in the Senate of that state, and who was a Captain in Colonel W. J. Bryan's regiment during the Spanish-American War, died here last night of consumption.

Difficult Digestion

That is dyspepsia. It makes life miserable. Its sufferers eat not because they want to, but because they must. They know they are irritable and fretful; but they cannot be otherwise. They complain of a bad taste in the mouth, a tenderness at the pit of the stomach, an uneasy feeling of puffiness, headache, heartburn and what not. The effectual remedy, proved by permanent cures of thousands of severe cases, is Hood's Sarsaparilla. Hood's Pills are the best cathartics.

DISPOSITION OF MANCHURIA

Question Yet to Be Determined by the Powers. WASHINGTON, July 17.—It is understood to be the desire of some of the great powers that the disposition of Manchuria should go before the Ministers at Pekin, and be