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VOL. IX. SAINT PAUL, MINN., WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 8, 1887.---TWELVE PAGES. NO. 159.

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

MINNESOTA BUSINESS MEN

They Meet in Convention at Mankato to Discuss the Exactions of Railway Corporations,

And to Exchange Views Regarding the State and National Laws For Their Regulations.

The St. Paul and Minneapolis Men Allowed to Come in Only After a Lively Debate.

Some Hostility Shown the Twin Cities by Representatives of the Country Interests.

Special to the Globe.

MANKATO, Minn., June 7.—The Businessmen's convention was called to order by President Pope at 4 o'clock this afternoon. Mayor Pfau made a speech of welcome, telling those present that while he was not hostile to any place or persons, yet they were assembled to devise some way of restraining the power of the vast corporations which were continually, by their discriminations between persons and places, building up one place to the detriment of another. O. F. Perkins, of Northfield, responded, complimenting the mayor on so truly divining and outlining the work of the convention. This convention recognizes the universal brotherhood of men and it includes corporations. Equal rights should be granted to all man and all places. The people have borne these grievances because they thought they had no redress, but now the interstate commerce law comes as a revelation. John C. Noe, president of the Mankato board of trade, spoke for the board, and expressed the hope that they might deliberate harmoniously on the great transportation question. W. B. Dean, of St. Paul, then made a neat speech, complimenting the city on its growth during the last few years, and hoped that the deliberations of the convention would be harmonious and of great benefit to the entire community. President Pope, in a short speech, then outlined the organization and work of the business men's association, claiming that it had been largely instrumental in preventing the suspension of the long and short haul clause asked for by the Minnesota & Northwestern railroad. He rapidly sketched the wonderful growth of the railroad system of the United States, and showed that during the whole time the consolidation of roads into vast systems had been going on.

THE GRANGER DECISIONS

of the supreme court showed that the railroads were under state control. He urged them to insist on the rigid enforcement of the railroad laws, both state and national. Gen. Pope then compared the state railroad laws with the interstate commerce law, severely criticizing a letter sent him by the state railway commissioners, saying they had been of little use in the past, and that they could be of great service in explaining and enforcing the laws. Special tariffs, he claimed, were made by every railroad. He also criticized severely the tariff sheet published by the Milwaukee road. When Gen. Pope had finished, W. B. Dean, of St. Paul, set the ball rolling by rising and asking to know just what part was to be taken by a representative from St. Paul or Minneapolis. He

QUOTED FROM A SPEECH

made at the Faribault meeting by Mr. Keyes, which said among other things that it was "a convention of the business interests of the state outside of St. Paul and Minneapolis." "The gentleman from Minneapolis and myself desire to be informed whether we are welcome to this meeting or not, as from the speech quoted and remarks made on this floor we feel that perhaps we do not belong here." Secretary Burlingame spoke explaining that it was the intention of the executive committee to have every city in the state represented. Gen. Pope expressed the hope that the interests of both sections would be furthered by the convention. Perkins, of Owatonna, said that while he was very glad to have Minneapolis and St. Paul represented, he would like the president to tell him just how he thought it was to be done, and whether any one believed that Minneapolis and St. Paul really would co-operate with the rest of the state. The real milk in the cocoanut was whether or not the long and short haul clause

SHOULD BE SUSPENDED,

and were not the "Twin Cities" working with the railroads to secure the suspension of that clause. Dean replied to Burlingame by citing other portions of Keyes' speech and to Perkins by showing that Minneapolis and St. Paul organizations had absolutely refused to sign a petition for the repeal of the interstate commerce law. He claimed that for two years those cities had been working for lower rates, which they had just obtained. This reduction, he claimed, was a benefit to the whole state, the interests of which were identical with those of St. Paul and Minneapolis. Congressman Nelson here interrupted the speaker, asking whether this reduction in rates was not the effect of the interstate commerce law rather than their exertions. He replied that he had no reference to the Manitoba, and claimed that St. Paul and Minneapolis were the friends of every interior town in the state, and the real enemies were the cities along Lakes Michigan and Superior. Nelson now stepped forward on the platform, and to get at the question fairly, as he said, asked whether or not they were in favor of repealing the interstate commerce law? Dean said that

ST. PAUL AND MINNEAPOLIS

wished to try the law fairly and honestly, and that they had refused to take any part in working for its repeal. Perkins asked the speaker whether he was willing for a carload of freight to come to Faribault for the same price as to St. Paul, to which Dean replied that St. Paul jobbers had no objection to any such thing, and that it was being done every day. A resolution was then passed declaring that St. Paul and Minneapolis were entirely welcome. Gilmore, of Minneapolis, made a short speech, claiming that St. Paul and Minneapolis would be benefited or harmed, just as any other part of the state, by a law or laws. John T. Ames then made a plea for the farmers, saying they were the most oppressed class, and citing the rates from terminal points to Chicago and the rates from interior places to the same place. The meeting was then adjourned to 7:30 The Business Men's association began

THEIR EVENING SESSION

at 7:30 by calling the roll of delegates and appointing several committees. Hon. Knute Nelson was then introduced as the defender of the interstate commerce law. He said: "The boycott of the interior towns by the railroads and the conduct of the metropolitan press brought me, a conservative man in regard to railroad legislation, before you to-night." He quoted from the Pioneer Press, as he said, because he loved to quote from it, owing to its having from the beginning been decidedly hostile to the bill, to prove that it had been a success so far. Figures were quoted proving that the net earnings of the railroads had increased wonderfully under its operation, because, while local rates remained as usual, through rates had been very much increased. The sympathies of the convention and audience were with the congressman, who was loudly applauded a number of times. Mr. Nelson was followed by

MR. DEAN, OF ST. PAUL,

in an eloquent and pointed speech. He said that according to his idea of the duties of a representative, a man ought to represent the whole country rather than his particular locality, and to Mr. Nelson St. Paul should be as sacred as Alexandria. He cited the fact that every large city in the country excepting Indianapolis is located on a water course and that large cities are bound to exist and no one can prevent it. The eloquence of the speaker was several times applauded, although the audience was almost unanimously opposed to him. St. Paul's interests could not have been more earnestly or neatly defended than by Mr. Dean. The sentiment against the Twin Cities was voiced by Charles Silverson, E. W. Fish and others. So far no business has been accomplished beyond the discussion of the relations of St. Paul and Minneapolis to the rest of the state. Following is the

LIST OF DELEGATES

so far registered: O. F. Perkins, Northfield; William Bredenbagen, Carver; E. Z. Needham, Farmington; D. F. Aikin, Farmers' alliance, Farmington; Everett W. Fish, Glenwood; Richard Wigly, Judson; C. G. Hall, Lanesboro; William Walsh, Le Sueur Farmers' alliance; John Diamond, Maplebush; alliance; M. G. Wallard, Mankato board of trade; C. G. Spaulding, Mapleton; John T. Ames, Northfield; Charles Siverson, New Ulm; J. M. Burlingame, Owatonna; M. J. Daniels, Rochester; A. Hazzard, Rushford; W. E. Barber, Redwood Falls; W. J. Dean, St. Paul Jobbers' union; T. H. Barrett, president State alliance; Senator T. E. Bowen, Sleepy Eye; L. G. Rogers, Waterville; C. Bailey, Waseca; M. N. Leland, Wells; James E. Child, Waseca county farmers' alliance; D. N. Gilmore, Minneapolis jobbers' union; Congressmen Knute Nelson and John Lind, also Eric Olson, secretary of the state alliance, J. Chapman, of Minneapolis, Messrs. Austin and Gibbs, of the railroad commission, and Eli Warner are among those in attendance.

Why Richard Is Hot.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—Col. Richard Wintersmith, of Kentucky, who was recently appointed special timber agent by Secretary Lamar, has surprised his friends by declining the position. The place does not pay over $1,500 a year, but in the eyes of many applicants for office, is better than nothing. The appointment was agreeable to Col. Wintersmith at first. Mr. Lamar assured him, he says, that he should be detailed to inspect timber frauds in California. The prospect of free excursions to the Pacific coast just suited the colonel's fancy. When he reported for duty a few days ago, however, he met with disappointment. Mr. Lamar was absent and Land Commissioner Sparks assigned Wintersmith to go to Nebraska. The colonel refused to go, and expressed his opinion of Mr. Sparks in rather forcible language. "There is not a stick of timber to inspect in Nebraska," he said. "The country is full of rattlesnakes, and it would be as much as my life is worth to go out there." Col. Wintersmith has tendered his resignation, but it will not be acted on until Secretary Lamar returns.

Statehood Movement.

Special to the Globe.

HURON, Dak., June 7.—There was a statehood meeting here this afternoon. Of the prominent persons present there are Gov. Mellette and Frank Crane of Watertown, Judge Campbell of Yankton, Carey of Redfield, Owen of De Smet, Judge Edgerton of Mitchell, Payne of Miller, Haines of Parker and Drake and Plummer of Aberdeen. Resolutions were passed urging co-operative work in both North and South Dakota and for a vigorous effort to secure a full vote on the division question in November, also to formulate a call and name a place for a convention. A committee of seven was appointed, which met and recommended Huron as the place for such convention, and July 14 as the date. Three of the committee were Democrats.

His Parents Stricken.

Special to the Globe.

LAKE CITY, June 7.—The news of Richard Scott, who was drowned in the river at St. Paul last night, reached here this morning. His aged father and mother, who reside near this city, are stricken with grief, this being their oldest son. If found, his body will be brought here for burial. He was well known all through the country.

Horse Stealing.

Special to the Globe.

BLACK RIVER FALLS, Wis., June 7.—Sheriff Williams arrested two men named Harris to-day, charged with stealing a span of Indian ponies belonging to one John Mike. After taking the ponies the thieves attempted to color them to prevent their identification, but made a poor job of it. The Harrises are now in jail awaiting examination.

Iowa Firemen.

Special to the Globe.

SIOUX CITY, Io., June 7.—The tenth annual convention and tournament of the Iowa firemen began here to-day, a large number of visitors from all parts of the state being welcomed. More will come to-morrow, which is the first day of the regular tournament. A heavy rain is falling now and fears are entertained that it will interfere with the programme.

Knights in Conclave.

Special to the Globe

HURON, Dak., June 7.—The fourth annual conclave of the Grand Commandery, Dakota Knights Templars, was called to order by Grand Commander Glidden, of Sioux Falls, at 2 o'clock this afternoon, and after appointment of some committees, adjourned until 8 o'clock this evening.

A Welcome Rain.

Special to the Globe.

PIERRE, Dak., June 7.—A much needed rain fell here to-day and there are good prospects for more. The crops are in fine condition and all that is needed is for the present weather to continue to make the most bountiful crops ever raised in Hughes county.

A New Iron Find.

Special to the Globe.

DULUTH, Minn., June 7.—A messenger arrived from Spalding this evening with reliable news of an exceedingly rich find of clean iron ore on the lands worked by Pence & Snyder, of Minneapolis. This find is in 26, 63, 12, about twenty-six miles northeast from Tower.

Bishop Ireland at Rochester.

Special to the Globe.

ROCHESTER, Minn., June 7.—Bishop Ireland addressed a crowded house last evening on temperance. He delivered a stirring address, which was well received.

ANYTHING BUT LOVELY.

The Iowa Republican State Committee Not as Harmonious as the Party Might Wish.

A Division of Opinion Relative to Various Crank Ideas Now Prevalent Among Hawkeyes.

Five Funerals Near Huron, Dak., Wind Up the Awful Tragedy of the Shaw Farm Claim.

Gov. Church Buys a House at Bismarck ---Minnesota Odd Fellows---Northwestern Notes.

Special to the Globe.

DES MOINES, Io., June 7.—The members of the Republican state central committee and a number of leading politicians from all sections of the state held a conference here to-day to discuss several matters of importance now agitating the state, including prohibition and the transportation question. A wide difference of opinion was found to exist. Some favored sticking to prohibition and making it a test of party fealty. Others wanted to dodge, while another and strong faction wanted to throw the whole thing over as a failure and unfortunate experiment and squat on the Democratic ground of high license and local option. Ex-Gov. Gear is the conspicuous advocate of the latter theory. There was a still livelier time on the railway question. Some remarks were made commending Gov. Larrabee for raising the assessments of certain trunk lines and for taking strong ground favoring the reduction of certain freight rates. Several railway attorneys present participated in the discussion and were decidedly entertaining in their remarks. Peace was finally restored by shifting the talk to the date of the state convention, Aug. 12 at Des Moines being finally decided upon as the time and place.

FIVE FUNERALS.

Neilson and His Four Victims Placed in Their Graves.

Special to the Globe.

HURON, Dak., June 7.—The funeral services of the four victims of the Neilson tragedy of yesterday morning were held to-day. Those of Mrs. Shaw and son and her sister, Miss Lyman, occurred from the residence of C. Y. Durand, a mile from this city, in the presence of a large gathering of people, Rev. Mr. Opil, Rev. McCaslin and Rev. Adkinson making brief remarks. The remains of the three named were sent to Willoughby, O., accompanied by E. C. Diman, a brother of the two ladies. The Huron Odd Fellows took charge of Mr. Kelsey's obsequies. Rev. E. English, of the Baptist church, to which Mr. Kelsey belonged, officiated, the interment being in the Odd Fellow cemetery south of Huron. Neilson was probably buried at Cavour this afternoon, as parties from there had gone to care for the remains. No new developments of material importance have come to light.

Gov. Church's Purchase.

Special to the Globe.

BISMARCK, Dak., June 7.—Gov. Church to-day purchased a beautiful residence known as the Falconer mansion for the extremely low figure of $5,000. This property is one of the most desirable and valuable in the city. The governor and his family will take possession the 1st of next month. The Hunt residence, originally purchased by the governor for an executive mansion, which is next door to the Falconer property, has been sold by the governor to Auditor Ward, who will take immediate possession.

Minnesota Odd Fellows.

Special to the Globe.

WABASHA, Minn., June 7.—The annual meeting of the Grand Lodge of I. O. O. F. of Minnesota began here to-day. There are already 250 delegates present, and others are expected. The day was occupied mostly in preliminary work, such as organizing and appointing committees. It was decided to hold the next annual meeting at Fergus Falls on the first Tuesday in June, 1888. This evening was employed by the initiation of candidates, and the work was done by a special team which came from Minneapolis for that purpose. The streets are beautifully decorated with flags and bunting.

Found Dead.

Special to the Globe.

MADISON, Wis., June 7.—Robert L. Garnhart, a young man aged twenty-four years, son of J. H. Garnhart, deceased, was found dead in his room this evening. His father was formerly proprietor of the Garnhart Reaper works, now the Fuller & Johnson Manufacturing company, and a prominent citizen. Subsequently his mother married Chief Justice Orsamus Cole, of the supreme court of this state. A few years ago his mother died, leaving several children. Two causes for the young man's death are assigned, heart disease and suicide. The father was a victim of heart disease, which would indicate the same trouble on the part of the son, but no examination has been held yet, so the real cause is not known.

The Insane Asylum.

Special to the Globe.

FERGUS FALLS, Minn., June 7.—The trustees of the insane asylum met here to-day. Those present are Senator Daniels, Hon. J. T. Meagher, Hon. A. L. Sackett, Burr Deuel, William Schimmel, Judge Tyler, and C. D. Wright. Accompanying the trustees are Superintendents Bartlett and Bowers, Secretary Hart and W. B. Dunnell, the architect. The site for the building was located and Mr. Dunnell instructed to prepare plans.

A Very Dry Time.

Special to the Globe.

MASON CITY, Io., June 7.—The drought still continues. The month of May and thus far in June has been the dryest time ever known in Northern Iowa since 1876. Scarcely a drop of rain has fallen. Oats, wheat and grass are almost a failure. The streams are drying up and the herders find it quite difficult to find water for their cattle. This section must have copious showers before long.

Ashland Mishaps.

ASHLAND, Wis., June 7.—Ben Fluke, a Canadian, while insane, jumped into the bay and was drowned. A stable and five horses were burned to-day. The thermometer stands at 92.

Norwegian Lutherans.

Special to the Globe.

STOUGHTON, Wis., June 7.—Rev. O. A. Mellby, of New Richland, Minn., opened the forenoon session of the Norwegian Lutheran synod to-day. Rev. Isberg, Profs. L. Reque and H. G. Stub were elected a committee on violations of the discipline and constitution of the synod. The question of removing the theological seminary of the synod from Madison, Wis., to Minneapolis, St. Paul or La Crosse was discussed during the remainder of the forenoon session. No definite offer was made except from La Crosse, which offers tracts of land and $3,000. Prominent men in Minneapolis and the board of trade have considered the matter, however, and taken an interest in it. The afternoon session was opened by Rev. J. A. Thorsell, of Rockdells, Minn. The discussion of removing the theological seminary was continued. An informal vote was taken, when the vote stood as follows: Madison, Wis., 12; Minneapolis or St. Paul, 175; La Crosse, 86. Finally the church council was instructed to sell the property at Madison, Wis., now occupied by the theological seminary, and remove the institution as soon as a favorable opportunity offered and adequate inducements were offered by some convenient location, the preference expressed by the vote to be considered.

OVER THE BORDER.

Chief Justice Wallbridge---Winnipeg News Notes.

Special to the Globe.

WINNIPEG, Man., June 7.—It is rumored that Chief Justice Wallbridge will be superannuated. He says he is good for many years active service on the bench yet. The Presbyterian general assembly meets here Thursday. Already about 100 clergymen from the Eastern provinces have arrived, and 200 more are expected. A special from Ottawa says the loan companies and banks have decided to curtail their business here on account of the unsettled state of affairs regarding the disallowance of railroad charters and the agitation for provincial rights. A report is just received of more Indian troubles near Broadview. There is a general feeling here that serious maranderings by Indians and half-breeds will occur during the summer, and that the mounted police force should be increased and vigorous measures taken to insure the safety of settlers in the West.

Dakota Dentists.

Special to the Globe.

WATERTOWN, Dak., June 7.—The Dakota Dental association convened tonight in the city to hold their fourth annual convention. The following dentists from various portions of the territory are in attendance: S. J. Hill, Fargo; R. F. Merrick, Sioux Falls; L. Millron, Kimball; J. W. Ross, Milbank; A. P. Robinson, Mitchell; C. E. Brooks, Webster; G. W. Estes, E. M. Whinney, C. W. Stuenroth, James E. Matsin, A. McKinney, William E. Martin, Watertown; F. Smith, Sioux Falls; L. P. Leonard, Madison; W. J. S. Martin, Red Wing; O. Huestis, Aberdeen; T. O. Sale, Huron; W. H. Brown, Yankton; William Bockman, Watertown; W. H. Barker, Miller; S. J. Moor, Mitchell.

Wisconsin W. C. T. U.

Special to the Globe.

EAU CLAIRE, Wis., June 7.—The state convention of the Wisconsin Woman's Christian Temperance union met to-night, the spacious Congregational church being crowded. Rev. Dr. Drudley opened the convention with prayer. Hon. George B. Shaw, president of the council, in an eloquent and happy address, welcomed the ladies to the city in the absence of the mayor. Dr. Annette Shaw, of Eau Claire, spoke in behalf of the local union. Mrs. Dr. Gott, of Viroqua, and State President Miss Amy Kellogg, of Fort Atkinson, responded to the addresses of welcome. Two hundred delegates will be present Wednesday and Thursday.

Burglars Captured.

Special to the Globe.

EAU CLAIRE, Wis June 7.—Recently the store of Hotchkiss & Newell at Osseo, Trempealeau county, was robbed of $500 worth of jewelry and watches, the burglars escaping. This morning about 1 o'clock a constable and posse of citizens which were hurriedly raised had an exciting chase after two men, who were found trying to get into the same store. The burglars, who are believed to be the same who robbed the store before, were finally caught, after a chase of several miles, in a vacant house in which they had taken refuge, thoroughly winded. Their names are not known to the authorities.

Conclave of Masons.

Special to the Globe.

LAKE CITY, June 7.—The annual conclave of the Masonic order, Sir Knights, for Minnesota will occur in this city on 23d and 24th of this month. The commandery at Red Wing is to be present in force, and several large representations from other places will attend. In all the number of guests will reach well up into the hundreds, if everything turns out as expected. Sir C. A. Hubbard is eminent commander in charge. A social hop will follow the business meetings.

Two Weddings.

Special to the Globe.

RED WING, June 7.—Miss Charlotte Malm and Andrew Lindgren were married at the Swedish Lutheran church last evening, Rev. Y. Post officiating. Following the ceremony at the church, a reception was held at the residence of the bride's parents, on Seventh street. The marriage of Henry E. Hindman to Miss Bertha M. Drew took place at the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Drew, on West Third street, this evening, Rev. R. J. Service officiating. An informal reception followed.

Going to Durand.

Special to the Globe.

LAKE CITY, June 7.—Maj. Doughtey post will attend the annual interstate encampment held at Durand, Wis., on the 27th to the 29th of this month. Capt. W. H. McMillian, of this city, has been appointed as lieutenant colonel in command. He will march his company of McGill guards, over land to give the men a taste of real soldiering. The company numbers 32.

Tarred and Feathered.

Special to the Globe.

CHATFIELD, Minn., June 7.—It is reported here that Bert Wodley, a citizen of Elmira, was treated to a coat of tar and feathers last Thursday night. He married a young lady of that locality some six months ago and is said to have treated her in such a shameful and abusive manner that she left him. He is said to have slandered her so shamefully that the citizens of the place gave him a coat of tar.

Postal Changes.

Special to the Globe.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—Wisconsin postoffices—Lawrence, Marquette county, G. A. Scott, vice Amasa Aldrich, removed; Reeve, Langlade county, E. A. Scott, vice John Carlson, resigned. Minnesota—Triumph, Martin county, change site one and one-quarter miles northeast, John Tillman retained. Red Wing is entitled to free delivery, but has not made application. Faribault is likely to be entitled July 1, but no application has yet been made.

WOULD HAVE TEN HOURS.

Contractors Pass Resolutions not to Yield to the Carpenters' Demand for a Nine-Hour Day.

Strikers Hold Out for Their Point, and Are Working for Converts on All Sides.

The Situation Serious, for Building All Over the City is Practically at a Standstill.

What Both Sides Have to Say on the Issue, and Its Effects---To-Night's Meeting.

No indications of weakening are apparent among the striking carpenters. They seem determined to hold out as long as there is a dollar left in the treasuries of the three unions of this city, or in the pockets of the union men. At the meeting of the German union last night, Mr. McGuire, president of the American union, gave the assurance that there was $700 in the treasury of his union, all of which could be used, except $100, according to the language of their charter. He encouraged all the strikers to hold out, and informed both union and non-union men that when any striking carpenters became in need of assistance, the pockets of all who possessed funds were at their disposal. Quite a number of men packed up their tools yesterday and left the city, some going out on the Northern Pacific and others to Duluth. A few carpenters, however, have arrived from Milwaukee, and some others from Eastern cities. So far there has been no trouble, and no manifestations of violence, and no details of police have been sent to any job. The contractors say that what men are working do not want to strike, and the strikers predict that hardly a carpenter will be left working by to-morrow if the contractors continue to be stubborn, and every other building trade will have to come out.

TEN HOURS.

The Contractors Resolve That a Day's Work Should be Ten Hours.

It was a crowded room that President E. E. Scribner stood up in yesterday at 4 p. m. while he addressed the assembled contractors and builders of the city in a public meeting in the room of the Contractors and Builders' Board of Trade at the Ryan. The contractors had come in with their coats off and shirts soiled, looking as if they had tackled the saw and hammer themselves during the day. A good many were present who were not members of the board. President Scribner read a set of resolutions which evidently had been some time in preparation, for he held a typewriter copy. On Frank Le Barge's motion the resolutions, which are intended to state the position of the contractors before the public, and which declare in favor of the tenhour system, and call upon the authorities and the public for protection, while they justify the contractors for their determined holding out against the strike, were unanimously adopted by a rising vote. Here they are:

THE RESOLUTIONS.

Whereas, On May 25 last many of our contracting carpenters received a printed notice, issued by the secretary of the St. Paul Carpenters' union, reading as follows:

"You are hereby notified that on and after June 1 the carpenters in this city will demand nine hours as a day's work."

Which notice was, and is still, understood by them to constitute a demand that the pay heretofore obtained for ten hours' labor should thenceforward be given for nine hours' work, and we insist that no other construction could fairly be placed upon said notice, although we are informed that the Carpenters' union at a mass meeting held at Market hall last Saturday evening wrongfully claimed, with, as we believe, a view of gaining the co-operation of non-union men and the sympathy of the public at large, that the demand first made was for nine (9) hours' pay for nine hours' work, and then stated that as their first request had not been complied with it had been amended to require ten hours' pay for nine hours' work. On the receipt of these notices, from the secretary of an organization, of which our contracting carpenters had no knowledge except by hearsay, and therefore not recognizing its authority, but being desirous of learning, and, if reasonable, of meeting the views of their own employes, whose wages had already been very generally advanced this spring 25 cents per day and upwards, they consulted the latter and finding that a very large majority of their men expressed themselves as preferring to continue working ten hours per day, while a very few, in some cases only three or four out of a total of fifty to 125 men employed by each firm, stated that being members of the union they must be bound by its mandates—these we therefore informed that they were at liberty to go—and their places were very quickly filled by new men, ready and anxious to obtain employment for ten hours per day, and

Whereas, Bodies of men, from three to twenty-five in number, claiming to act as committees appointed by and under orders from the Carpenters' union, are going about from one building to another, seeking by derision and threats to intimidate the workmen thereon and compel them against their own desires, wishes and financial interests to join in the strike; therefore be it

Resolved, That the strike, inaugurated, as we believe, by a few malcontents unknown to the principal contracting carpenters of the city, and in direct opposition to the wishes and desires of a very large proportion of the journeymen carpenters of this city, to the great damage and serious financial loss if continued, of not the employes and contractors only, but of the public at large, is without reasonable excuse, is entirely uncalled for, is wrong and pernicious from any and all standpoints, and should receive the hearty condemnation of every right-minded, thinking business man, and of all citizens having the welfare and prosperity of this great city at heart. Be it further

Resolved, That we call upon the city authorities and all good citizens to aid us in every way possible to maintain good order, and to secure to every man the right to work when and where he will, as many hours and for such wages as he may elect, without dictation or molestation from any man or body of men whatever; and be it

Resolved, That we, contractors and builders of St. Paul, adopt ten hours as the basis of a day's labor; that we request all right-minded mechanics to view this subject in a liberal broad-guaged manner, and as becomes good citizens of this rapidly-growing metropolis, seek to aid in its development instead of retarding it; that they resist the fatal sophistry of irresponsible and designing men, and by faith in the friendship of their employers avert the disaster to themselves, their families and their city, which must result from self-imposed idleness.

NINE HOURS SATURDAY.

The board also decided that nine hours should constitute a day's work on Saturday, at a full day's pay, for all classes of work. Mr. Taylor, of Taylor & Craig, wanted the question to read "that a week's time should be 59 hours." A little tilt then occurred between Mr. LeBarge and Tim Reardon, the latter being backed up by Mr. Taylor, President Scribner and John Donahue. Mr. LeBarge wanted the carpenters' union officially notified of the action taken. Tim Reardon said the board didn't recognize any union, especially after the "walking delegates" had gone around and torn men off buildings. Mr. LeBarge thought the union was as much entitled to recognition as any other organization. Mr. Taylor made the point that the constitution of the board didn't recognize any union, which brought out a little speech from President Scriber, to the effect that "we have already recognized that no union has a right to dictate when, or for what, any man should work, or how long they should work. Individual liberty is the right of man. We will live up to it, and fight for it if necessary." Mr. Bohn said his men didn't want to quit work, but they were frightened into striking by the statement that they would be mobbed by 1,500 men in less than two hours if they persisted in working, and he was opposed, therefore, to recognizing any union. Mr. Le Barge said his motion was seconded by Mr. Donahue, and he wanted it put. Johnny Donahue at once jumped up with "I beg your pardon, I did not second it; it's against my principles," at which there was great applause, and the motion was withdrawn, for the contractors were determined not to do anything which would look like yielding an inch.

The president then read the platform of the Chicago master-masons, and said it was generally indorsed by the business public. He described the arbitrary acts of the Chicago Bricklayers' union which prompted the adoption of the platform.

Tim Reardon wanted the papers corrected in regard to the statement that some contractors had yielded. He knew of none who had conceded nine hours. He said he was in favor of nine hours himself, upon general principles, but not this summer, and he suggested that every man present sign the resolutions. Mark Costello said it was not necessary as the resolutions had been adopted unanimously. Gebhard Bohn said his brother had told him in conversation that he was in favor of nine hours, but the rule should be established in winter, and after sufficient notice had been given. He characterized the action of the strikers as blackmailing. The following then signed their names to the document, and the meeting adjourned indefinitely:

George J. Grant, E. F. Osborne & Co., Hoban & Swger, E. Jackinson, E. E. Scribner, D. D. Brack, Tim Reardon, St. Paul Foundry company, Taylor & Craig, Nippelt Bros., J. D. Moran, W. J. Gronewold, St. Paul Furniture company, William Johnson, C. Schmidt, M. Roche, Matt Breen, H. Onken, Bohn Manufacturing company, F. J. Romer, Corlies, Chapman & Drake, Romaine St. Pierre, M. Costello, Bazelle & Partridge, William Lettau, John M. Carlson, Lefebre & Delaunie, P. Blaupt, J. P. Gribben & Co., P. White, J. M. Cooley, D. Feeley, G. Dressel, H. E. Warner, Kingsley & Spencer, J. L. Rood, M. P. Ryan, J. W. Makinson, J. H. Donahue, Dowling & Ruse, F. Le Barge, W. F. Bailey, William Rogers, Wilkin & Windem, G. M. Brack, Garlach & Son, D. W. Merrill, W. H. Hodgins, Nickel & Dodge, John Martin Lumber company, P. Schollat, Warren & Hough Manufacturing company, Bjornstadt & Omdahl, Harry Brack.

Converts Coming In.

The visiting committees which have been sent out by the carpenters, and which the contractors call "walking delegates," fired their reports at Secretary Blakeley's desk, while Messrs. Bolter, Funington, Johnson and others of the striking committee held down their seats in the union headquarters yesterday forenoon. These reports led one to believe that the "walking delegates" were getting in their work with considerable success. It was stated that George Grant didn't have a man left at North St. Paul, and that his foreman, Louis Lavalle, employed on De Coster & Clark's building, on Jackson street, had quit, with another man. Contractor Brand was said to have complied with the demand of the union. He has some jobs of the North St. Paul Land company, and the building of the Harris Manufacturing company. His men were reported to be all working nine hours at ten hours' pay. All the carvers at Bjornstad's sash, door and blind factory, on Rice street, were said to have gone out, and it was reported that the turners would be out to-day. Twelve men of Costello, on a St. Anthony hill job, packed tools. Later the report came in that Costello was left with only two men. At the St. Paul Furniture company's the committee fared differently, for no sooner had they tried to get at the men than the police patrol arrived on the scene, and the committee disappeared simultaneously, making for the sidewalk outside of the premises. Another visit was made afterward, but to the members of the firm instead of the men. A report said all the carpenters in the employ of the Bohn Manufacturing company had gone out, and the carvers and turners would quit to-day. Four men left a St. Anthony hill job of Contractor Schmidt, and two men stopped work at Bram & Grabe's, on University avenue, and the foreman and others of the crew promised to go out to-day, according to the committee's statement. Seven more men, it was said, had quit Corlies, Chapman & Drake, and all the bricklayers quit on Baumeister's Seventh street fill job, because they wouldn't work along with "scabs." The St. Croix Lumber company shops are working on the nine-hour principle, and Hill Bros., on Burr street, were working their men on ten hours' pay. The five men working for Nicolson Bros., on Dayton avenue, were working nine hours and getting ten hours' pay. Thirty-one men left one of Smith's jobs at the fish hatchery, and five men quit Anderson, on Reaney street, at noon. Twenty-five men came in from Merriam Park. In West St. Paul most of the jobs are small, but the "bosses" were said to be in sympathy with the nine-hour rule. The number which left Bohn is put down as thirty. All the men were working ten hours at William Maderfield's, on Fairfield avenue. Two men came in from Bostrum's repairing job on Fourteenth street in the afternoon. Five men laid off on Carlson's job on the Dayton Avenue Presbyterian church, eight left Johnson Bros. in the morning, while all of Kingsley & Spence's men were said to have quit at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon. A report said all of Hennessey & Cox's men had quit at South St. Paul, and that the contractors were picking up men off the streets, whether they were carpenters or not. At Deering's building the committee couldn't get at the men.

Want No Middlemen.

The strikers are making a bold stand. When Mr. Gaefke, a small contractor, who is in sympathy with the nine-hour movement, appeared at the meeting last night, he was accosted by Messrs. Maguire and Blakeley, of the American union, and informed of the action of the Contractors & Builder's Board of Trade. Mr. Gaefke laughed and said it was a "blind shot and wouldn't kill." Secretary Blakeley then suggested that a direct appeal be made to all residents and property owners of the city who are intending to build or having any building in hand. The appeal will inform them that if they are in sympathy with the movement, and desire any work to be done, they may apply direct to the Carpenters' union and get all the men they want. Afterwards Mr. Maguire mentioned this openly in the meeting, adding: "The people who want to build and the carpenters can get along very well without the contractors, but the contractors can't get along without us."

Effect of the Strike.

Practically, building is suspended. The bricklayers can't work if there are no carpenters to put in joists and casings, and the plasterers must wait until the carpenters finish the interior work. What makes the bricklayers idle will also lay off the stone masons, roofers and cornice workers, and what puts back the plasterers makes idle, also, the painters, plumbers and finishers. If the carpenters hold out much longer, the strike will most seriously affect all the material interests of the city. The lumber trade must suffer through the demand for lumber being lessened, and other interests accordingly as they are in demand for building, including the brick yards and lime manufacturers. The strike is also retarding the development of North St. Paul, where hardly a carpenter is left at work and 200 men are expected to quit at the stock yards, in South St. Paul, this morning. Some men were present from the stock yards last night, and they said they hadn't heard of any strike until yesterday, but now that they had heard of it they were going out, too. It seems the visiting committee had not reached them before. Great buildings like the Hotel Ryan annex, the Central Methodist church, the buildings on the Seventh street fill, and other big jobs are suffering greatly.

Contractors Talk.

E. E. Scribner—It hasn't hurt the roofing trade or cornicing yet. Of course if the strike keeps on the buildings wont be finished, and we can't put up the cornice.

E. F. Osborne—The steam heating business is all right. Our men go right along with their work.

Matt Breen—We don't have any trouble. I have sixteen or seventeen men that nobody could get to strike.

M. J. Costello—I've got plenty of men working. They would be all right if let alone. I have told the mayor that I didn't want my men molested.

Mr. Craig, of Taylor & Craig—We have all the men we want. We had fourteen men yesterday; to-day we have twenty-one.

Mr. Hennesy, of Hennesy Bros., Agnew & Cox—My work is going on all right in South St. Paul.

Tim Reardon—I am in favor of nine hours, and I was a year or two ago, but our work is all figured on the calculation of ten hours a day. This is not the right time for them to strike.

A. Nippolt—The statement that we had conceded is wrong. The facts are our pay day comes on Monday, and myself and brother hired every man over again per hour. We pay from 20 to 25 cents per hour, and they may work as many hours as they like.

Another Mass Meeting.

The stand of the contractors has made the movers and organizers of the strike all the more determined, and Secretary Blakeley was endeavoring most of yesterday evening to find a hall in which to hold a big mass meeting. It was the intention to hold the mass meeting to-night, but as no hall was found available, the meeting will probably be held to-morrow or Saturday night. The regular meeting of the council of amalgamated building trades will be held at Third and Exchange streets to-night. At this council delegates from the carpenters, bricklayers, stone masons, plasterers, stone cutters, painters and plumbers are to be present. Just what action will be taken is hard to anticipate, but Mr. Blakeley says the other building trades will back up the carpenters.

How They Are Paid.

Secretary Blakeley is anxious to correct the editorial in a morning paper, which he says is false and misleading. The other building trades, he says, all work nine hours, except the stonecutters, who work only eight, and all get better pay, as follows: Stonecutters, 45 cents per hour; plasterers, 40 cents; bricklayers, 45 cents; painters, 30 cents; plumbers, 40 cents, and stone-masons $3 to $3.50 per day, these figures being standard wages, while the average carpenter's pay is $2.25 per day, some only getting $1.75.

Last Night's Meeting.

An open meeting was held by the German union last night. A sympathizing contractor named Goefke had the floor for some time, and belittled the action of the Contractors and Builders' board of trade. The meeting closed with some remarks from Mr. Maguire, president of the American union. About fifty non-union men were initiated. About the same number had been taken into the American union yesterday. A German committee will visit South St. Paul to-day.

THE PRESIDENT.

His Fishing Trip is Very Nearly Over.

PROSPECT HOUSE, N. Y., June 7.—The president will get his last full day of fishing to-morrow. His arrangements for leaving the woods are completed and will be carried out Thursday. He went off this morning to make an effort to catch a fish big enough to match the twenty-three-pounder presented to him yesterday. He used only the largest bait and trolled with 250 feet of line in deep water. He caught nothing, however, but came back at nightfall as enthusiastic as ever about the beauty of the lake and the charms of fishing, even without success. Thursday forenoon the party will be driven to Port Smith station and will find waiting the special train that brought them to the woods. The run to Albany will be by way of the Vermont Central railroad. Arriving in that city at an early hour Friday morning, the president will accept the invitation of Gov. Hill and he and his party will breakfast at the executive mansion. After a stay of three hours the journey to Washington will be resumed, and it is expected that the party will reach the executive mansion there during Friday evening. There will be no public reception to the president at Albany.

The Medicine Men.

CHICAGO, June 7.—The Thirty-eighth annual convention of the American Medical association assembled in this city to-day. The attendance of