

BULLETIN OF THE ST. PAUL GLOBE.

WEDNESDAY JUNE 10

Weather for Today— Fair and Warmer.

PAGE 1. Congress to Adjourn Today. More Democratic Delegates Named. Bradley Opposed to McKinley. Death in a Southern Cyclone.

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PAGE 8. Augsburg's Friends Expelled. Warren Quits Montana Central.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMSHIPS. BOULOGNE, June 9—Arrived: Veendam, New York. NEW YORK—Arrived: H. H. Melzer, Bremen. Sailed: Nonsuch, Liverpool; Lahm, Bremen; Amalia, Liverpool. ANTWERP—Arrived: Kensington, New York. LIVERPOOL—Arrived: Scotia, Boston. MOBILE—Arrived: State of Nebraska, New York for Glasgow.

Lovely June, month of roses and fizzes! The leading summer resort is Canton, Ohio.

John P. Altgeld remains one of the leading candidates for oblivion.

And Joel Heatwole is coming home without having involved the country in war.

Will Gen. Weyler please issue a bulletin stating whether or not he is himself alive?

Come to think of it, Mr. Cleveland, you have an open date with the St. Paul post office.

Mr. Harrison takes as little interest in the St. Louis convention as any other young bridegroom.

The home of William R. Morrison is Egypt. He may be able to overcome the handicap at Chicago.

The army worm is at work in Iowa. The army worm is about the only thing charged with industry in that state.

It is officially announced that France has annexed Timbuctoo. It is fertile and its woodpeckers are full of Africans.

Venezuela is still on the map, but it hasn't a very firm grip on it since it hasn't been able to get a war with any body.

Mr. Thomas B. Reed, you have come to this pass. If you refuse to be the McKinley "it," you are to be put out of the game.

The Washington baseball team is conducting itself with more energy and decision than anything else in the national capital.

The Fifty-fifth congress is due for a Tongue-lashing after all. Mr. Tongue, of Oregon, is elected by a plurality of 74.

Every business, every institution must advertise in order to be a success.—Chauncey M. Depew. And every man, eh, Chauncey?

Mark Hanna is on a palace car bearing down on St. Louis. He is incubating several more of his celebrated "spontaneous" schemes.

A piece of stone fell thirty feet on a Chicago man and did not kill him. This establishes the Chicago man as the hardest headed in the country.

Bulletins announce that M. J. Dowling has moved forward to St. Louis. It is expected that the sun will now rise a little earlier each morning.

The charter of Greater New York will be a yard wide and a mile long. It will probably not be sufficiently elastic unless printed on rubber.

An Indiana woman has fasted 110 days. She is literally living on Indiana water, which may be considered a good or a bad advertisement for Hoosier aqua pura.

Senator Cullom says his name will not be presented at St. Louis, but that anybody who cares to can vote for him. There are no indications of a rush to the Cullom band wagon.

The troubles of the Milwaukee street railway company multiply. The big strike is followed by the passage by the city council of an ordinance reducing fares to four cents.

Such competition in the telling of big fish stories has developed along the Columbia river in the state of Oregon that the militia has been ordered to be in readiness to quell the disturbance.

A delegate from Ohio, claiming to speak by the card, says the Republican platform will be for the "single gold standard, pure and simple." Is McKinley a safe man to put on such a platform?

Rev. Mr. Starkweather, ex-preacher and ex-mayor of West Superior, is going to start a saloon. He needs to have figured it out that he needs a whole liquor establishment to drown his sorrows.

What bad break will the Republicans of St. Louis make next? Mayor Wallbridge has ordered 5,100 street signs from England to be put up before the national convention meets. Why were these signs not ordered from some American firm?

WILL IT END TODAY

CONGRESS HAS WORK WELL IN HAND FOR AN EARLY ADJOURNMENT.

N. V. L. BILL IS AGREED TO.

BOTH HOUSES ALSO ACT FAVORABLY ON THE INDIAN APPROPRIATION BILL.

THE SUNDRY CIVIL BILL IS NEXT.

If That is Easily Disposed of Adjournment Will Follow Very Soon.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—The house and senate today reached agreement on the naval appropriation bill and the Indian appropriation bill. The sundry civil appropriation bill is the only important measure yet remaining to be acted upon. Chairman Dingley says that the chances are favorable for an adjournment tomorrow.

CHEAP ORIENTAL GOODS.

They Will be Menaced by American Manufacturers. Washington, June 9. Chairman Dingley, of the house ways and means committee, today made a report on the menace to American manufacturers by the threatened invasion of the cheap products of Oriental labor and upon the effect of the difference of exchange between gold standard and silver standard countries upon United States manufacturing and agriculture, these questions having been investigated by the committee. The report says a sudden awakening is being followed by an equally rapid westernizing of the methods of industry; that while the Japanese do not have the inventive faculty of Americans or even Europeans their initiative facilities are wonderful. The standardizing would be regarded as practical starvation by the workman of the United States, and hours of labor average twelve a day.

Such skilled workmen as blacksmiths, carpenters, masons, compositors, tailors and plasterers receive in Japanese cities only from 26 to 33 cents and factory operation is only double those sums in Japanese silver money, while farm hands receive \$1.44 per month. Europeans and Americans, says Mr. Dingley, are recognizing the profitable field afforded for investments and factories.

Japan is now only exporting cheap silk for the purpose of making a market for the low cost of labor, a more serious competitor in our markets than any other country.

The committee recommends the imposition of duties on competing goods equivalent to the difference of cost and distribution in the argument for this policy is that it will accomplish a double purpose, the collection of revenue to support the government and the placing of competition on our markets on the basis of our higher wages.

The Gold and Silver Standards. As to whether the fact that one dollar of this country or the silver purchased by this dollar will exchange for nearly two Japanese Yen dollars gives the manufacturer of cotton for example, in Japan, an advantage in the price of his goods over the conditions already discussed in markets of this country, Mr. Dingley says: "Nearly the manufacturer in Japan is in his respect at a disadvantage for his cotton comes largely from the U. S. and he must pay not only the freight, but additional charges for the risks of production of each and resulting from the fact that Japan does not have the monetary standard or the commercial world. He obtains no advantage by the sale of his goods in terms of a more valuable currency, but on the contrary loses something by this brokerage. The only way in which he can obtain any advantage is through the failure of the wages of labor in Japan to rise as much as the yen has depended in its relative value to gold since 1873 while wages in the United States have risen 25 per cent since 1873 as estimated in gold.

Manufacturing wages in the U. S. are 25 per cent higher than in Japan, and the labor cost of production in Japan has largely diminished, while the labor cost of production in the United States has been increased except as counteracted by a large use of labor saving devices. It is claimed, however, notwithstanding that the wages of the Japanese labor have not risen as much as the yen Japan has been depreciated as compared with gold, yet that his wages will still buy as many Japanese products as they could 23 years ago. Yet it is evident that so far as the Japanese people consume foreign products their own products are sold at a higher price than silver. If they were not on a silver basis a fact which clearly diminishes the purchasing power of Japanese wages one-half, so far as the Japanese consume foreign products.

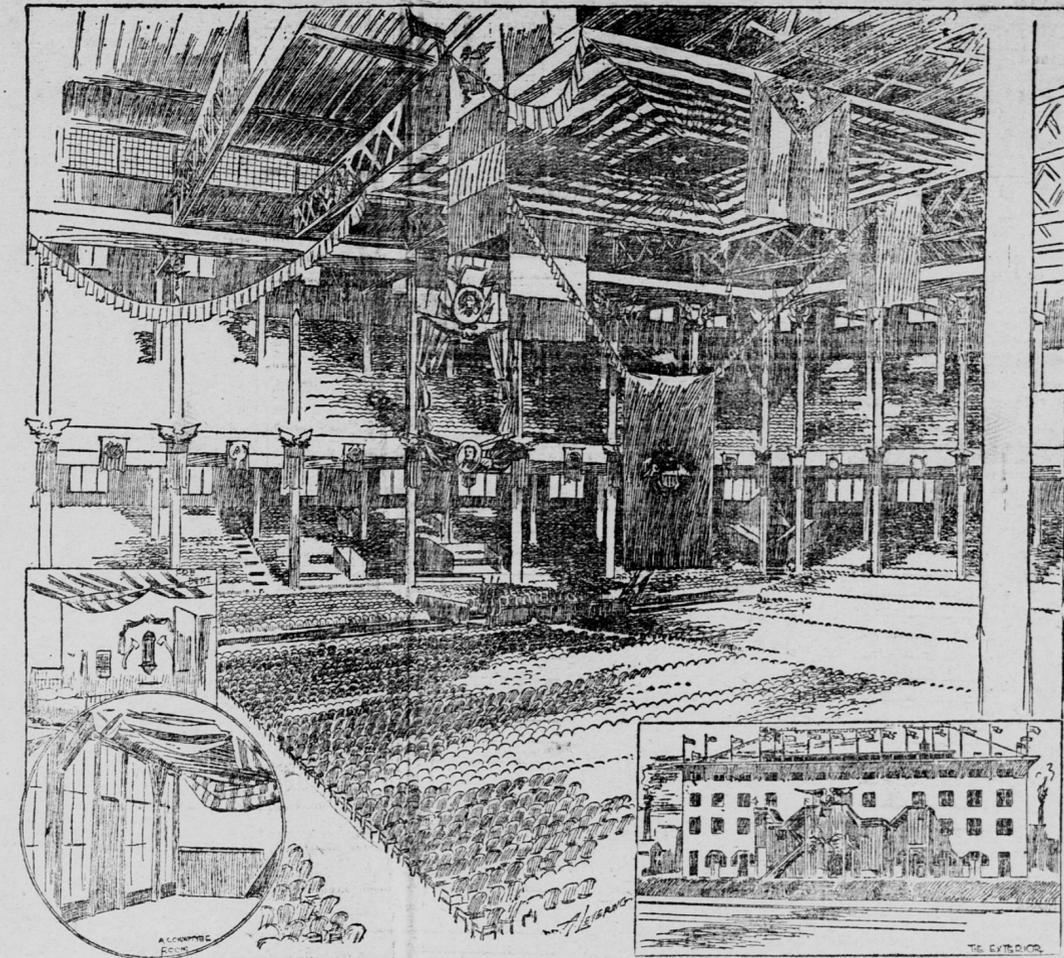
The report continues: Silver standard countries like Japan and Mexico, in which the value of the silver has fallen to the same as in 1873, are put to a disadvantage in their trade with foreign countries on a gold standard. In that the latter countries are able to use silver which costs nearly 50 per cent less than it did in 1873, in payment for the products of silver standard countries, practically paying only half as much for the same goods as they would if the silver standard countries paid in 1873, products estimated in silver remain the while the silver standard countries pay, or at least paid in 1873, eighty-five per cent more in silver and only fifteen per cent less in gold for the products of gold standard countries than they did in 1873.

The advantages in foreign trade of an identical money standard are shown, and in considering the probabilities of enlisting the manufacturing companies of Europe in an international agreement for a fixed exchange ratio between gold and silver, it is said that the leading European countries, especially Great Britain, must be in a position to feel the competition of Japan and other Oriental countries.

STATEHOOD FOR NEW MEXICO.

Delegate Catron's Reason's Why the Territory Should be Admitted. Washington, June 9.—Delegate Catron of New Mexico has reported to the House the territories committee's bill for the admission of the territory to the sisterhood of states. Accompanying the bill is a report submitting reasons why New Mexico should be admitted into the Union. This report reviews the financial condition of the territory, speaks of its resources, based on figures of the last census, assumes that the population is not less than 200,000, and recalls that as far back as the Forty-third congress a bill for admission passed both houses. The senate, however, made amendments to the bill at the time and it reached the house too late in the session to secure action on the amendment.

The report declares that the people desire statehood, and the territory has persistently demanded it; says the passage of the bill is demanded by both political parties; then argues that there appears no reason why congress should longer delay admission. Under the most



BIRD'S EYE VIEW OF THE GREAT CONVENTION HALL, ST. LOUIS.

IN A DEATH FUNNEL

MANY PEOPLE REPORTED TO HAVE PERISHED IN A GREAT STORM.

WYTHE CITY IS DEVASTED.

SIX OF THE INJURED ARE SAID TO BE VERY NEAR TO DEATHS IN DOOR.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., June 9.—At 10 o'clock this morning a tornado of unusual severity struck the town of Wythe City, about 30 miles from Gadsden, in Northern Alabama. The tornado made its appearance in the usual funnel-shaped cloud in the southeast corner of the town, and in a few minutes the houses had been literally blown from the face of the earth, but only two deaths, Ed Long and a negro woman, have been reported. A hundred or more persons are injured. Many of them are being taken care of at Gunter'sville, Gadsden, and other neighboring towns. The basket factory, where the greater portion of the town work, was just out of the storm's path. Had it come an hour later when the operatives would have been at home, the loss of life would have been very heavy. A relief committee is now at work.

Of five of the structures, could be found but small pieces of kindling wood. Trees as large as two feet in diameter were cut like weeds and total devastation followed it. Immediately after the funnel-shaped cyclone passed off the work of rescue was commenced, and at this time it is known that Ed Long and an unknown colored woman were killed. Twenty-five people were seriously injured and six of them are reported dying. A Mrs. Ricketts and a man named Bunday are among those fatally hurt. A ten-year-old lad was found half a mile away in dying condition. The cyclone lasted five minutes and passed toward the northeast. One hundred people are now searching for the dead, wounded, and missing.

INACTIVITY IN WALL STREET. Sugar Stocks Monopolize Much of the Trading. New York, June 9.—The speculative movement today was in most respects a facsimile of that of yesterday except that the aggregate dealings were a few thousand shares greater. Sugar again completely monopolized the other shares in point of activity, figuring one-third of the total. The high priced leaders in this class moved in a wide range with the main tendency toward a lower level. The rubber stocks were more prominent in the trading than for some time past and displayed decided weakness on sales apparently for inside account. The common dropped 2 and the preferred 3 1/4 per cent. No satisfactory explanation of the decline in these stocks was given. The bond market developed liveliness with decided pressure against the speculative issues. Readings were unfavorably prominent in the movement, being influenced by the impending second assessment installment payment.

Of Northwestern Interest. Washington, Special, June 9. W. A. Curo has been appointed postmaster at Jenkins Crow Wing county, Minn. Vice W. J. Hanson, resigned. Minnesota pensions, original, John H. Wing Albert Lee, increase Henry C. Osterhout, Duluth.

Washington, June 9. The president has nominated Alex S. Ellis as postmaster at Sioux Falls, S. D.

ALL BUNCOMBE.

Secretary Cox Says There is No Color Discrimination. St. Louis, June 9.—James Cox, secretary of the Business Men's League, denied emphatically that the negroes were being discriminated against. He said that Committee Hill of Mississippi had no right to complain if he could not find accommodation. A letter had been written to the hotel managers, and unless early application was made, all the rooms at the hotels would be taken. In these letters, the Business Men's League offered to engage rooms for the colored delegates, and as a permanent officer, the permanent chairman will not be selected until after Mark Hanna arrives, which will be Wednesday. The gossip as to temporary presiding officer points to Senator Thurston, of Nebraska. The South and West, it is argued, must be noticed in some way. Thurston is the choice of many of the Southern delegates, and as a Westerner, he will therefore serve as a crumb of comfort to both sections.

UTTER ROLT OF DERVISHES. Capture of Suarda by the Egyptian Troops. Akasha, June 9.—Major Burn Murdoch's cavalry occupied Suarda, on Monday and captured the entire dervish camp and a great quantity of supplies. Many of the negroes were killed, and forty dervishes were made prisoners. Sir Herbert Kitchener has sent a detachment of infantry to hold Suarda as it is a very valuable position. The pursuit of the dervishes toward the north coast of the garrison of Suarda, with the exception of about 200 fugitives, have been killed or captured. The bulk of the dervish force is now in the hands of the Egyptians.

South Dakota's Storm. Alexandria, S. D. Special, June 9. Saturday's rains would be with a deluge of water and a heavy wind, which turned into a small cyclone. The total rainfall was 2.60 inches for the day. After raining and clearing all day the final heavy rain fell about five o'clock, preceded by a violent wind which wrecked many signs and chimneys and upset numerous small buildings in the city. On the west edge of town a granary and shed were destroyed and a barn house wrecked by Hon. A. H. Betts, and a small barn wrecked for D. E. Betts. Just as the rain slackened, the cyclone formed in a field two miles north of where it formed the grain was destroyed. Crossing the track a telegraph pole was twisted out of the ground. The cyclone turned north and the school house was demolished. The Brown school house wrecked. W. W. Hill's barn and granary destroyed and J. W. Schorer, C. C. McDonough, W. Meyer, H. L. Sanders and Ed Morgan deluged and passed off towards the northeast, doing no further damage in this country. The school house was insured in the Phoenix, of Brooklyn.

DEMOCRATIC DELEGATES. Additional Ones Headed for the St. Paul Convention. Wabasha, Minn., Special, June 9.—At the Democratic convention today the following delegates were elected to represent Wabasha county at the state convention: L. D. Colby, A. J. Ficken, James McGinn, J. B. Schorer, C. C. McDonough, W. Meyer, F. H. Lutz, M. A. Odlm, M. E. Drury, J. F. McGovern, J. T. Bowditch, M. Schaffer, William F. Milligan, and H. F. Johns. The delegation was instructed to support J. F. McGovern of this city for district delegate to the national convention.

Madison, Minn., Special, June 9.—The call for a Democratic county convention brought no convention. Not a delegate appeared. The postmaster here will represent the county in the state convention.

Camped at Aberdeen. Aberdeen, S. D. Special, June 9.—(Over) Sheldon is expected here tomorrow for the purpose of reviewing and inspecting the troops of the First battalion, N. G. The Democratic county convention today the men are in good health. Ride practice, battalion drills and dress parades are the order of the day and are witnessed by large numbers.

County Seat Contest Settled. Blount, N. D. Special, June 9.—The Blount county seat case, which has been in the courts in one form or another for a number of years, has at last been settled by the supreme court in favor of Ellendale. The county seat is now at Ellendale and against Oakesdale.

THEY WANT PARLORS.

Why The Colored Delegates Are Making a Roar. ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 9.—Regarding the color line trouble in the Republic, the morning will say: From present indications it may become necessary for the business men's league to hire a small hall in which to lodge the delegates who neglected to engage rooms in advance. All the hotels are full save one, and they are not willing to receive the delegates disposed to kick because there is not hot and cold water in the rooms. Every man with white fan and a music box under the folding bed.

Judge Long of Florida, who offered accommodations for his colored delegates in the Monahan house, a small hotel on Sixth St., was told that he would have to pay for less than five days, and Judge Long wanted to limit the indebtedness for rooms to three days. He is now in the city, and time should the convention last longer. The incident of the proprietor in a McKinley walk-over hotel in which to lodge the delegates to recede from his rule to let no room out for less than five days, and the judge was forced to seek other accommodations.

Major Rainwater and Mr. Kennard made strenuous efforts to secure quarters for colored men in first-class hotels. The latter met with indifferent success. The proprietors say their rooms are already engaged by white men and say they have no more to spare. They foresight to engage them in advance, and they absolutely refuse to alter their arrangements.

Boies for a Democrat. Doesn't Believe in Going Outside the Party. WASHINGTON, June 9.—The following letter from Ex-Gov. Boies of Iowa has been received in this city: "I have just received your letter of the 7th inst. regarding the WATERLOO, IA. case. Dear Sir: If the silver delegates control the convention at Chicago, a Democrat will certainly be nominated to write an honorable resolution. I am a Democrat and as to who he shall be, if he is a thoroughly tried and true friend of the silver cause of silver and is capable and honest. It would, in my judgment, be absolutely impossible to write an honorable resolution. I am, Yours, Horace Boies."

For Her Husband's Life. Grand Forks, N. D. Special, June 9.—The case of Mrs. Pitt Cameron, of St. Paul, against the Great Northern, is still in the district court on Wednesday. Mrs. Cameron is the widow of Conductor Edward Cameron who was killed near this city a year ago last fall. She was coming in on the coast train in the same manner he fell off a short distance out. He was not missed until the train arrived in this city and a crew was sent back to look for him. He was found lying on the tracks, his head dead. On the last coach in the long train there was a broken step in the side. The suit for damages in the sum of \$20,000 is said to depend largely on the railroad company's claim. It is said that the conductor's attention had been called to this fact, and as a consequence claims that no liability exists as the part of the company. At the time of the accident Mr. and Mrs. Cameron resided at Crookston having been married but a few months.

South Dakota National Gazette. Washington, Special, June 9.—The condition of the national banks of South Dakota at the close of business on May 7 as reported to the comptroller of the currency, shows a strong reserve to have been 38.58 per cent, against 31.12 per cent on Feb. 28. Loans and discounts increased from \$3,218,844 to \$3,277,811; stocks and securities decreased from \$724,721 to \$694,009; gold coin increased from \$275,250 to \$250,954; total specie from \$587,082 to \$546,722; lawful money reserves from \$48,000 to \$52,047; liabilities and deposits decreased from \$4,180,601 to \$3,788,553.