

BULLETIN OF THE ST. PAUL GLOBE

FRIDAY, JULY 9, 1897.

Weather for Today—Showers; Cooler.

Triple Fatality From Lightning. Brave Women Drown. Senator Harris Dead. Miners Elated With Strike Outlook. Heat Fatalities in the East. Tariff Bill Sent to Conference.

Younger Brothers' Petition Filed. Heat Casualties in St. Paul.

Minneapolis Matters. Elks' Parade and Drill. No Currency Message Coming.

Editorial. National Educators Get to Work. Endeavorers Swam Frisco.

Salts Nearly Knocked From First. Hoosiers Win From Bobolinks. Buckeyes Drop to Third. Millers Slaughtered by Blues. Results in the National. Granite Favored for the Capitol.

Realizing Sales in Stocks. Bar Silver, 60 1/2-c. Cash Wheat in Chicago, 71c. World's Markets Reviewed.

Jobbers Get Reduced Rates. Railway Gossip. Wants of the People.

Peddler's License Law Knocked Out. Court Routine. Mabon on the B. of P. W. Bogus Check Operators Abroad.

Met—Jane Eyre, 8.15. Lexington Park—Base Ball, 3.45. Tariff Conference Get Together.

LONDON—Arrived: Massachusetts, New York. NEW YORK—Arrived: Saale, Bremen; Pennsylvania, Hamburg.

While Abdul Hamid hesitates Greece doesn't have to run away.

Senator Quay is still a reformer, but he isn't quaking at it much.

At the same time people on Lake Superior steamers are wearing overcoats.

One can nearly always burnish up a scandal a little and call it a romance.

There is not much objection to the schooners that pass in the night these days.

Abdul Hamid smiles, but he doesn't enjoy being kicked around by the powers.

The mercury is the hardest rider of the year. It makes almost a century every day.

The enemies of the bicycle have shot another arrow. They say it affects the vocal cords.

Tom Platt has gone into New York politics with a knife. There are other knives, Thomas.

The weather man says it is going to be cooler, and the weather man sometimes tells the truth.

The Dingley tariff is such a wall that it is likely to result in a deficit for several months to come.

Great Britain talks about boycotting standard oil. Is John Bull going to return to the tallow dip?

Suppose we hold a meeting to discuss ice palace plans. The discussion of ice might make us feel cooler.

A New York young woman stole three cases of champagne. She didn't do a thing to the Fourth of July.

A whole lot of sweltering Minnesotans will no doubt be glad to know that it has snowed in Colorado during the past three days.

One would have thought Nansen's book on the Arctic would have an icy reception, but it has been so warmly received that he has cleared \$150,000 on it.

The house may be said to be fast enough to please the most exacting rasher. Only twenty minutes for debate on each side is to be given on the tariff bill.

It made Mayor Doran perspire every time he thought about the promises he had made regarding the board of public works, so he appointed Mabon and got the matter off his mind.

The management of the Paris exposition talks of erecting a gigantic device combining the Ferris wheel with a toboggan slide and scenic railway. Go ahead with it. With such a device we may avoid the dangers of over-population.

A conscienceless fakir at Duluth imposed upon many newspapers of the country on Wednesday night with the announcement, embellished with horrible details, of the killing of fourteen people by cyclones in Northern Minnesota, closing with the fabrication that the wires were down for seventy-five miles around Glenwood. There was a cyclone at Lowry, near Glenwood, at 2 o'clock Tuesday afternoon, in which two people were killed and one fatally injured. The wires to Glenwood were never down for a minute, the only fatalities were those mentioned above, and a full account of the cyclone, wired from Glenwood, appeared in the Globe of Wednesday morning. The newspapers of the country are warned that there is a band of fakirs at Duluth who do not wait for news to happen, but manufacture it.

MINERS ARE ELATED. STRIKE SO FAR A SUCCESS.

In the Pivotal Pittsburg District the Shut-Down Is Now Almost Complete.

OPERATORS DO NOT ADMIT ALL THAT THE MEN CLAIM.

No Lawlessness Yet Reported, but Trouble Is Feared at Dillonville, on the Wheeling & Lake Erie—Roads Confiscating Coal.

PITTSBURG, July 8.—The close of the third day of the miners' strike finds the diggers gaining strength rapidly in the Pittsburg district, clating the officers and men correspondingly. The net result of the struggle up to date, as gleaned from unbiased, as well as from partisan sources, is about as follows: 19,000 men idle, an almost total suspension of work in the mines along the Monongahela river; suspension practically total on the Wheeling division of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, only about fifty men working there; all of the railroad mines closed down with the exception of the M. A. Hanna & Co. mines along the Panhandle, the New York & Cleveland Gas Coal company and a few individual mines which can have but little effect on the situation.

The Hanna mines have about one-third of their usual number of men at work and this slight increase over yesterday appears to be the only advantage the operators have gained. The situation as to the supply cannot be called serious as yet because there are from twelve to fifteen millions of bushels of the black diamonds in stock at the various pools along the river which can be placed in this city at short notice and, if need be, a portion of it could be shipped to the lakes.

Up to the present time no sign of unlawfulness has developed among the strikers, and no evidence whatever that there will be. It is reported that a number of the operators, among them President Ratchford, of the Mine Workers' association, and President Gompers, of the Federation of Labor, have been opposed to striking and the miners' officials announce that a systematic movement will be started to bring out the diggers now at work for the New York & Cleveland Gas Coal company. The miners' officials are likely to meet with a serious stumbling block in their efforts to induce the miners of the New York & Cleveland Gas Coal company to join in the movement. A visit to the mines today disclosed the fact that a large number of the men are opposed to striking at this time because of their contract agreement. The officials of the company say the men have given positive assurances that they will remain loyal and are in no wise alarmed over the claim of the miners' leaders that they will have the men out before the week closes.

It is safe to say that the amount of coal dug today on the Wheeling division of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad would not fill one flat car. Such a complete shut-down as exists in this district, so soon after the inauguration of the strike, is admittedly a surprise to the people living in that section. A number of miners were at work yesterday, the majority of them in the pits of the Pittsburg & Chicago Gas Coal company at Snowden and Gastonville, but today it is doubtful if the diggers at work along the line would number fifty, all of these at the Gastonville pit of the Pittsburg & Chicago company. A careful review of the situation in the district today, by the miners' officials that the Wheeling division is solidly advocating the strike.

Miners along the line have been anxiously watching the diggers of the New York & Cleveland Gas Coal company at Snowden and Gastonville and today it is a matter of doubt whether or not they will be working under a contract agreement, and, as this meant a forfeiture of 10 per cent of their wages, held back since the first of the year by the firm, if they were to start work the strikers would stand it without suffering from want. One and all were firm in the belief that they could "scratch along" for several weeks all right.

About one-third of the full quota of diggers was at work at the Panhandle mines of M. A. Hanna & Co., today. This is an increase over yesterday and is due to the fact that the firm posted a notice to the effect that

if the men did not return to work today the money due them on their breached contracts would be retained. The amount, it is said, aggregates \$4,000. In the first pool the men, who are under contract also, came out. There is no basis on which to estimate the amounts sacrificed by the first pool miners.

The local miners' officials, flushed with victory, are now preparing to make a move against the mines of the New York & Cleveland Gas Coal company. They express confidence in their ability to bring these men out before the end of the week and then the suspension in this district will be complete. Then the strike extension work will proceed eastward. The mines shipping to the seaboard will be attacked. First will come a movement against the mines of the Westmoreland Coal company, and the Pennsylvania Gas Coal company, and thence the officials will direct their attention to the central Pennsylvania fields.

From hints dropped by the miners' officials, it is improbable that a successful culmination of the strike agitation in the anthracite region, in the assignment of strike emissaries to the anthracite region. The output of that district is restricted to a stated amount by agreement entered into between members of the operators' organization. The miners' officials think this agreement was broken, and an effort will be made among the anthracite producers to supply, in part, the need of coal among the bituminous consumers. They are watching those phases of the struggle with great care. Any intention of striking among anthracite mines will result in an immediate strike agitation in those fields.

Coal operators dispute the claims of the miners' officials as to the situation on the Monongahela river. "There are probably six or seven thousand idle river miners," said one, "but they cannot be called strikers as the majority of them have not had work for several weeks. There are now at least fifteen million bushels of coal loaded in the harbor and in the pools, and it is not likely that any of it can be sent to the Southern markets before fall. Most of this coal is loaded in cars if the strike is prolonged and used for the lake trade."

TROUBLE THREATENED.

An Effort to Be Made to Open Mines Today.

WHEELING, W. Va., July 8.—United States Marshal Penney, of Cincinnati, accompanied by a large force of deputies, passed through Wheeling early this morning on a special train for Dillonville, up the river, on the Wheeling & Lake Erie. The purpose of the trip was to make an effort to start the mines tomorrow morning. Twenty-five additional deputies were sworn in today at Dillonville. Some of the miners at Dillonville were forced out by Long Run men on Wednesday morning, say they will not work if it is necessary for them to be protected, but General Manager Bickensdorfer, of the Wheeling & Lake Erie, is confident that he will have all the men he wants tomorrow morning when Dillon No. 2 mine will be started up. The notice that the mines would resume tomorrow was given tonight by the blowing of the whistles at the works. Nansen's book on the Arctic was arrested at Dillonville at the instigation of the United States authorities on the charge of bringing in a carload of beer for the purpose, they claim, of meeting the strikers in violence through drink. Receiver Bickensdorfer says the report that the Wheeling & Lake Erie road would not receive the coal from West Virginia mines in transit to the lakes is untrue. "We will haul anything offered to us," is the language attributed to him. The situation on the Wheeling & Lake Erie is undoubtedly serious. More trouble is apprehended from the passing through of West Virginia coal than from the partial operations of two mines through protection given by the United States marshals. As was seen three years ago, the small force of marshals is inadequate to prevent the stopping of coal trains. Half of Ohio's national guards was unable to cover the storm center in Eastern Ohio counties of Belmont, Guernsey and Stark three years ago.

Tariff Conference Get Together.

The First Session Largely Formal.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—The first meeting of the conferees of the senate and house on the tariff bill began at 2:40 p. m. today in the room of the senate committee on finance. The meeting was attended by both the Republicans and the Democrats constituting the committee from each of the houses. The clerks of the senate committee on finance and the house committee on ways and means were also present. The meeting was a formal one. The Democratic members of the conference remained less than ten minutes. They withdrew upon the intimation of the Republicans that they desired an opportunity to reconcile their differences before consulting with the Democrats. It was recalled that this privilege had been conceded to the party in power in 1890 and in 1894 and the Democrats did not demur to the proposition.

With the departure of the Democrats the Republicans representing the senate and the house entered upon a general exchange of views regarding the bill. The Republican members of the conference remained together until after 6 o'clock, devoting themselves assiduously to an adjustment of the differences between the two houses. The representatives of the house were found to be excellently informed upon all the changes made and also to be familiar with the reasons for making them, and were also found to be in the main willing to concede much on account of the peculiar conditions existing in the senate, but while generally apparently willing to accept increases made to insure the passage of the bill through the senate they were not so willing to concede the reductions. The members of the conference refused absolutely to give out the details of the proceedings, having entered into a general pledge to this effect. This understanding was reached because of the conviction that any revelation of the rates agreed upon would add immeasurably to the work of the conferees by bringing down upon them the reprobations of those whose wishes were not met in the adjust-



IF THIS HEAT KEEPS UP, WE MAY HAVE TO PUT ON SALE ELONGATED THERMOMETERS.

Senator Harris Passes Away.

Conspicuous Figure in Public Life.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—Senator I. G. Harris, of Tennessee, died at his residence here a few minutes before 5 o'clock this afternoon. The senator had been growing constantly weaker for several days past, the intense heat which prevailed greatly hastening his end. There were times when he would rally slightly which gave his family hopes that he would be able to regain strength sufficient to be removed from the city, but his vitality had become too much exhausted to withstand the strain. This morning the senator received somewhat, but only temporarily. During the afternoon he sank rapidly

taken home in a carriage. Probably no man in public life had been identified with more of the history of this country than had Senator Harris. He had almost completed his seventy-ninth year, having been born in February, 1818, and had become a member of congress in 1854. His congressional career thus began earlier than that of any member of either house, ante-dating Senators Morrill and Sherman by seven years, and Hon. G. A. Grow, now a member of the house from Pennsylvania by one year. Senator Harris when he was elected to the national house of representatives, already became a man of state reputation in Tennessee, having the year previously served as a presidential elector on the Democratic ticket, and two years before been elected a member of the legislature of the state.



SENATOR HARRIS.

He was three times in succession before he was beginning in 1861 elected governor of his state, and was serving in that capacity when the war broke out. He took a pronounced stand for the Southern Confederacy, and was known as one of the Southern war governors. The vicissitudes of conflict rendered a frequent change of residence necessary, and he was often with the army in the field. He attached himself at different times to the military commands of Sidney Johnston, Joseph E. Johnston, Beauregard and Bragg. Albert Sidney Johnston fell from his horse into Senator Harris' arms when he received his death wound.

After the surrender Mr. Harris was one of a small party of political refugees who escaped to Mexico, going across the country on horseback. Farnum Brownlow, who had become the military governor of Tennessee, offered a large reward in a characteristically unscrupulous manner for the capture of his predecessor, but the latter remained absent from the country until his return was safe. He remained in Mexico for several months, his residence in England, where he resided until 1867, when he returned to Memphis and resumed the practice of law.

Mr. Harris was allowed to follow the pursuit of a private citizen until 1871, when he was elected to the United States senate, defeating Hon. L. L. Hawkins, Republican. He has remained a member of the senate ever since, and would have completed his twentieth consecutive year in that body on the 4th of next March, if he had lived to that date. He had been four times elected to the senate, the last time in 1885, and his term would not have expired until 1901.

Mr. Harris had received almost all the honors that the senate could bestow. He was the president pro tempore during the session of 1885, and had been elected to the committees of finance and rules, and also of the Democratic advisory or steering committee. He has long been regarded as a common consent front piece on both sides of the chamber in parliamentary questions, and frequently heard in expounding these questions in the discharge of other subjects.

Senator Harris had not been especially active in the senate since the passage of the bill through the senate. Although then a member of the senate, his energies never seemed to flag. He was at his post day and night, and no man in the opposition would have dared to say a word against the bill ever caught him napping but he intended to adjourn one day earlier than he intended to adjourn when the incident so disagreeable to friend and foe that the experiment was not made. Senator Harris was a native of Tennessee. His father was a planter who had emigrated to the state from North Carolina. He was admitted to the bar in 1841.

Smiles of Old Sol Are Fatal.

Heat Still Intense in the Central West.

CHICAGO, July 8.—The intense heat continued today, the mercury reaching 95 and 97 on the streets, although the weather office showed a high mark of only 85. At midnight it was 87 on the down town streets. There were four deaths and twenty-three prostrations, four of the latter being probably fatal. The dead: Martin Varley, prostrated Monday and died today; Henry Holzknecht, unidentified man, Fred Kayser, committed suicide, excessive heat given as the cause. Six male prisoners from the Bridewell were today brought into the insane court and sent to the asylum. The physician in charge at the Bridewell said the great and long continued heat was the principal cause of the insanity in all of the men.

The intense heat continues throughout Illinois and Iowa. The maximum temperature was at Marshalltown, Io., where the mercury touched 107 degrees in the shade. One fatality resulted. Dubuque reports two serious prostrations. Business, especially farm crops, is practically suspended, and crops are beginning to wither. At Bloomington, Ill., many prostrations, including one fatality, occurred. The mercury reached 104. Decatur, Ill., reports one fatality with a dozen prostrations. Minnesota and Wisconsin are also receiving a scorching.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 8.—This was the eleventh day of 100 degree street heat in St. Louis. By 3 o'clock in the afternoon seven people had died from the heat, one man attempted suicide, and at least four of the many prostrations will prove fatal. There is no relief in sight. Following is a list of the dead: up to 3 p. m. Henry Floors, Henry Bampman, Jacob Her-

THREE STRONG BY ONE BOLT OF LIGHTNING.

Family Near Larimore, N. D., Almost Annihilated in an Instant.

FATHER, MOTHER AND CHILD KILLED.

Brave Women Drowned at North Branch in a Noble and Successful Effort to Save Two Children.

Special to the Globe. GRAND FORKS, N. D., July 8.—During a heavy storm at noon today, S. E. North, living four miles east of Larimore, was with his wife and three-year-old child, killed by lightning. Mrs. North had been preparing dinner, and from appearance would seem that the three had gone to the door to look at the storm, when the lightning struck the house, running down the kitchen stovepipe to the floor, thence to the door, striking all three. The only member of the family who escaped was a fifteen-months-old child at its grandparents', fifty feet away. North was well known throughout the county.

Special to the Globe. NORTH BRANCH, Minn., July 8.—Mrs. Mary Robinson and Miss Mattie Plummer, aged eighteen, were drowned today at sunrise, eight miles east of this place. They were bathing together with the children of Mrs. Robinson. Two of the children got beyond their depth. The women rescued the children, but could not get out themselves. Five children are left motherless.

Special to the Globe. PIERRE, S. D., July 8.—The hot weather has been slightly modified this afternoon by a northwest wind. Yesterday the mercury was up to 98 and remained above 80 through the night. This forenoon was hot and sultry, but indications now are for a cooler period.

Special to the Globe. WINONA, Minn., July 8.—This has been the hottest day of the season at Winona, the mercury running up to 101 in the shade. The excessive heat has prevented the usual amount of street traffic. Thermometers placed in the sun ran up to 147 degrees.

Special to the Globe. RETAILERS OF SOUTH DAKOTA FORM AN ORGANIZATION.

REDFIELD, S. D., July 8.—The South Dakota Retail Merchants' convention completed its labors here today. The association is now permanent and organized. Among the numerous merchants' associations, which have been formed in this country, this one is the most comprehensive and ambitious. It is a model for other states to pattern after. Instead of organizing grocers or hardware men, etc., separately, as has been done in other states, this association takes in all classes of retail dealers.

Special emphasis was laid by the convention on the declaration that nothing favoring of raising prices or increasing the cost of the necessities of life will be tolerated by the association. Many plans for bettering facilities for marketing the agricultural and dairy products of the state were suggested. Farmers will be enabled to suffer tremendous loss from present methods of handling products. It was proposed to have in each town a cold storage warehouse for the purpose of buying all butter and eggs marketed to be paid for at market value in checks good for cash or merchandise at any store in town. This plan has proven a success in Nebraska.

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INDIANS OVERPAID. WASHINGTON, July 8.—W. F. Campbell, attorney at Chicago, Indiana, is in Washington on business before the Indian bureau. Under the law one-fourth of the interest payable to the Indians is to be deducted and applied to the building of schools and for school purposes generally. The law has not been complied with in a recent action made by the Indian office officials to apply all interest due the Indians to this fund until arrears had been made up. Campbell represented that this would deprive the Indians of the money for about two years, and also that there was now about \$100,000 in the school fund, and the increase is not absolutely necessary. He has had several conferences with acting commissioner Smith and is confident that the payments already made will be confirmed and that the one-fourth deducted will be made only from future payments. The amount of the school funds in arrears is about \$350,000.

MILITARY TACTICS FOR FARMER BOYS. GRAND FORKS, N. D., July 8.—The board of regents of the University of North Dakota have been studying the military details in Washington that the military detail which has heretofore been allowed the university will be withdrawn from this point to the agricultural college at Fargo. As a result of this decision, the military instruction will be discontinued at this university, which will soon leave it to Fargo. This has been a bone of contention for years, and as just what Fargo has been struggling for.

STRIKERS HELD THE TRAIN. BISMARCK, N. D., July 8.—Fifty laborers employed on the Northern Pacific road at Dawson struck last night, and seized a freight train and held it for several hours. The train was finally permitted to leave, but further trouble is expected.

NO MONEY FOR FIRE PROTECTION. BISMARCK, N. D., July 8.—The city council has voted to rescind the contract with the waterworks company, by which the city has not been compensated for water supply for fire protection, and the authorities have been ordered to receive no more water under contract.