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BULLETIN OF THE ST. PAUL GLOBE

WEDNESDAY, JULY 28, 1897.

Weather for Today—Fair.

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PAGE 2. Three Jurors in Scheffer Case. South Dakota Editors Coming. Rush of American Hosts.

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PAGE 5. St. Paul Defeat in Indianapolis. Minneapolis Beats Grand Rapids. Milwaukee Trounces Columbus. Detroit Too Much for Kansas City.

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PAGE 7. Wants of the People.

PAGE 8. Dr. Capine Sues Senator Cole. Spotting Dead Electric Wires. Brown Not Carlin's Murderer.

EVENTS TODAY.

Met—The Idler, 2:30, 8:15. Lexington Park—Base Ball, 3:45.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMSHIPS.

NEW YORK—Arrived: Friedland, Antwerp. PLYMOUTH—Arrived: Trave, New York, for Bremen. GLASGOW—Arrived: Furnassia, New York. QUEENSTOWN—Arrived: Wasaland, Philadelphia, for Liverpool.

The Dingley tariff act will now proceed to do its worst.

If Japan keeps on looking for trouble, she will probably get it.

The cry at Seattle is "Several kingdoms for a steambot."

Water is scarce in the Klondyke country, but scourge is not.

Klondyke syndicates are getting all most as thick as bicycle clubs.

The republic will probably survive. Mose Handy has got another job.

The Prince of Wales is insured for \$3,250,000. Frankly, he isn't worth it.

The Klondyke gold cure is severe, but the after effect is liable to be distinctly pleasant.

It is much more likely that Andree has crossed the Styx than that he has passed the north pole.

Keep the woods near at hand, Japan. You don't know when you may have to take to them.

A pair of Omaha young people got married on top of Pike's peak. That was a cool proceeding.

The Minnesota editors are going out of the state next week. Look out for improvements in their papers.

Waterbury was under water for three whole days. The watch business of the town was not seriously affected.

Indianapolis is a very pretty and a very nice town. None of the Indianapolis ball players live in Indianapolis.

They worship wooden gods to some extent in Alaska. The man who worships Mammon, however, isn't hard to find.

Not all of the eggs of Pittsburg are of class A. Some of another class were thrown at Empire Sheridan the other day.

There are not many guns in Alaska, but nearly everybody who goes to the Klondyke country shoots the Yukon rapids.

The United States senate ought to have a pleasant summer. The "sugar" business has been good the past three months.

The most that can be said is that the Republicans have driven down another stake from which to reckon prosperity.

Meteors have been falling in Wisconsin again. Wisconsin has been warned by Rev. Sam Jones and others to be prepared for the worst.

One thing seems certain. We are going to sell Europe so much wheat this fall that continental gold must flow toward instead of away from us.

Both silver and wheat are doing their own talking. Silver is 10 cents an ounce lower than it was a year ago, and wheat is about 13 cents higher.

After all the new Eidorado in Alaska is said to be a regular banana belt. It is claimed that one of the miners there was recently prostrated by sunstroke.

It is announced that at Dawson City, Alaska, eggs sell at \$1.50 a dozen. It is also stated "better eggs" go for \$2. Eggs at \$1.50 ought to be pretty good.

An Alabama church has taken the palm for doing something unique. It has levied an annual tax of \$10 on each tobacco chewing member of its congregation.

The most accommodating man in the country has been found. He lives at Albany, N. Y. When he wanted to marry again he found a husband for his discarded wife.

John W. Mackay says only one gold hunter in ten finds what he is looking for. The swearing train—or steamboat—will have a good load in Alaska about next January.

BOTH MEN AND MACHINERY MEET.

The Mine Operators Confer at Pittsburg and the Labor Leaders Gather at Wheeling.

COL. REND WALKS OUT. NO RADICAL ACTION.

His Action the Feature of the True Uniformity Meeting.

LITTLE ACCOMPLISHED. BIG MASS MEETINGS.

People Drawn Up by a Committee to Be Considered Clause by Clause Today.

PITTSBURG, Pa., July 27.—Eighty-nine coal companies, located in the Pittsburgh district, were represented at the coal operators' uniformity meeting here today. The operators who ship by river and those owning mines in the Westmoreland field were not present. The river operators held a meeting in the coal exchange this afternoon and decided to take no part in the uniformity movement. No attention was paid to the call by the Westmoreland people. Very little was accomplished at the two sessions today. The old uniformity agreement, with the new clauses inserted, were reported on by a committee, and the meeting tomorrow will take up the agreement by clauses for discussion.

The only sensational incident of today's sessions occurred when Col. W. P. Rend presented a minority report on the uniformity agreement, denouncing the procedure of the meeting in severe terms and bolting the conference.

W. P. Murray called the meeting to order at 11:30 a. m. by nominating Alex Dempster for chairman. Col. W. P. Rend named George W. Schleidberg, but he declined, and Mr. Dempster was chosen to preside. After Schleidberg, Marshal H. Reno secretary of the meeting, a committee was appointed to take up the proposed uniformity agreement, revise it to suit the changed condition since its first formulation, and report to the conference at 4 o'clock. The committee was composed of W. P. Dempster, George W. Schleidberg, Thomas E. Young, W. P. Rend, D. P. Black, U. A. Andrews, James Armstrong and F. M. Osborne.

At 4 o'clock the committee asked for another hour and the meeting took a second recess until 5 o'clock, when the committee reported the uniformity agreement with the new clauses and preamble prepared by the visiting arbitrators. The report was read and understood, and it was then received and the committee discharged.

Col. Rend demanded recognition for the hearing of a minority report. He presented a report which he termed the "bunco intention" of the meeting. Col. Rend said he had been misled by Mr. Little as to the purpose of the meeting, and that he had been misled by Mr. Little as to the purpose of the meeting, and that he had been misled by Mr. Little as to the purpose of the meeting.

The resolutions, recited the earnest desire of the coal operators of Western Pennsylvania, to devise honorable methods to bring the strike to a termination, and to have composed of three United States judges, or three other gentlemen of national repute, and in whom the entire country can repose confidence.

The resolutions conclude as follows: We are ready and willing to advance the wages of the miners, but find ourselves unable to do so to the extent demanded by them, viz.: 25 per cent advance. The prices that were paid prior to the strike and now being paid by one of the largest coal companies in Western Pennsylvania, and which company presents the chief obstacle to the settlement of the present strike.

After the resolutions had been read, the chairman asked to have some portions eliminated, but Col. Rend refused to do so. He then proposed that the resolutions be dropped and after a short contention withdrew from the conference. The meeting then adjourned until 10 o'clock tomorrow morning.

Tonight Gen. Little and others called on Col. Rend at his hotel and asked that he reconsider his action and enter the meeting to allow the success of the meeting. He replied that he would cordially endorse and co-operate in any plan the conference agreed upon, if 50 per cent of the district operators would give their consent to the same. He believes it possible to secure 50 per cent of the uniformity on Mr. Dearmitt's demands, and is willing to do as 50 per cent of the operators wish.

The new preamble to the old uniformity agreement relates the existing condition of affairs in the Pittsburgh district, and states that uniformity of property and promptly availed, or will settle these differences to a large extent and correct the abuses to a degree not hitherto attainable.

RALEIGH RESPECTED.

Moral Effect of a Cruiser Seen in Morocco.

TANGIER, July 27.—The United States cruiser Raleigh returned here this morning. Consul General Burke reports that he has been received everywhere along the coast with marked respect. He has not yet received an answer from the sultan to the demands made upon him, growing out of the recent irritating attitude of the natives towards American citizens, but the reply is expected daily, and it is understood that the government will make all the concessions asked. The demonstration made by the Raleigh has evidently had the desired effect, and the Moors will hereafter show more consideration for the persons and property of Americans in Morocco.

Executives of the Unions Issue a Manifesto of Sympathy.

They Are to Be Held All Over the Country on August 5 to Make a Protest.

WHEELING, W. Va., July 27.—The conference of labor leaders adjourned just as the capitol clock struck the midnight hour. It was decided that President Gompers should act as a committee of one in arranging for sympathetic mass meetings all over the country on Aug. 5. Officers of American Federation of Labor were requested to communicate with union organizations as to what shall be done to further the plan outlined in tonight's appeal. Officers of the United Mine Workers are to arrange for the systematic work of 100 labor organizers in West Virginia, in which state and Pennsylvania renewed efforts to make the strike general will be made. The railway brotherhoods, except the engineers, are in hearty sympathy with the movement to make the strike effective.

WHEELING, W. Va., July 27.—What is declared to be the most important and largest gathering of the heads of labor organizations of America ever held is now in session in this city. It is the conference of labor leaders called last week by President M. D. Ratchford, of the United Mine Workers of America, and approved by President Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor, of which the miners' organization is a part. The purpose of the conference is to add in a speedy and successful termination of the great coal strike.

Sessions of the conference were held during the day and tonight, but until the night session was held little had been accomplished. Among the leaders present are: Samuel Gompers, of New York, president of the American Federation of Labor; Frank Morrison, of Chicago, secretary of the federation; M. D. Ratchford, of Columbus, president of the United Mine Workers of America, and E. V. DeLoach, of Chicago, former head of the American Railway Union.

The first session of the conference was held at 1 o'clock, on the arrival of Messrs. Ratchford and Pearce, from Columbus. On motion of Mr. Sovereign, Samuel Gompers was chosen to preside and Secretary Morrison, also of the federation, was made secretary. Chairman Gompers then called upon the miners' representatives to detail the situation. They were also asked to suggest in what manner the other industrial organizations could give their aid.

President Ratchford, of the miners, addressed the conference at some length, stating fully the causes that had led to the suspension of work in the bituminous regions and presented the conditions of the miners who are taking part in the strike. He did not propose anything in the way of recommendations for the present and labor of the country could do in aid of the strike, preferring that important subject to be left to the consideration of the conference. An appeal for aid was made in a general way.

W. C. Pearce, Patrick Dolan and T. L. Lewis, also addressed the conference, speaking in the same strain. It was brought out that the miners believe that the hardest fight should be made at the works of the Cleveland & Pittsburg Coal Company (Dearmitt's mine) in the Pittsburgh district. This was considered fully as an important point as the West Virginia district. At this point a recess was taken for dinner.

Upon reassembling at 2:30 o'clock, the conference again took up the strike question. Messrs. Mahon, Rend and Debs, who have been at work in the Fairmont district; Mr. Askew and Mr. Sovereign addressed the meeting, the latter speaking at some length. The conference was held behind closed doors. At its close it was given out that a committee of five had been appointed to devise a plan for aiding the miners which would be reported at the night session.

The night session of the conference opened at 8 o'clock. The special committee to devise ways and means to aid the miners made its report. The following manifesto was issued from the conference room at 11:30:

A wall of anguish, mingled with desperation, arises from the bowels of the earth, and the miners' cry for relief, for some degree of justice, touches a responsive chord in the hearts and consciences of the people. The miners are confronted with a condition by which even their scanty earnings are denied them through the monopoly of the stores, which out-shock the worst features of a nefarious system, and are a stigma on the escutcheon of our country and a blot on our civilization.

We, the representatives of the trades unions and organized labor of the United States, in convention assembled to consider the pending struggle of the miners for wages sufficient to enable them to live and enjoy at least some degree of the necessities of life, are determined to forever put a stop to the state of starvation in which they are now engulfed.

The miners live in hovels, unable to buy sufficient bread to ward off starvation; in many cases not sufficiently clothed to cover their nakedness, and their children unfit to attend school because of lack of food and clothing, making them a danger to the future stability of our republic. We feel assured that men and women who love their own families, or who have an particle of human sympathy for their fellows, cannot fail to give all the aid in their power to enable the miners to win their present battle.

The representatives of the miners have been restrained by injunctions which circumscribing their fundamental right of public assembly and free speech, to present to the world their

grievances. We denounce the issuance of injunctions by the judges of West Virginia, Pennsylvania and other states as wholly unjustified, unwarranted and unprecedented, more especially in the absence of any exhibition or manifestation of force on the part of the outraged miners.

We recommend that indignation mass meetings be held throughout the entire country to give expression to the condemnation of the unwarranted injunction interfering with the free rights of free assemblage and free speech, and to extend sympathy and support to the mine workers to the utmost extent.

We hereby call upon each national and international organization of labor to send representatives to act for and by the direction of the United Mine Workers as organizers in West Virginia, Pennsylvania and such other states as may be necessary. Fully imbued with the heroic struggle which the miners are making for pure womanhood and innocent childhood, for decency, for manhood and for civilization, we call upon the people to give their aid to the miners, and to unite with us in our struggle for the rights of the laboring workers of the mines, and to unite with us in our struggle for the rights of the laboring workers of the mines, and to unite with us in our struggle for the rights of the laboring workers of the mines.

That the revenue of the state is the state is re-established. A democratic society rapidly developing in many and all directions are many and troublesome. They must be met with patience. We must not lose faith nor abate in courage. With malice toward none, with charity for all," each unit in the mighty organization must bring to its solution the best that is in him of virtue and intelligence. Upon the wise and great the duty weighs with corresponding force, but upon the humble and weak also it presses, according to their measure of the responsibility. To you, who are the secretaries of the early struggle for independence risked their fortunes, their liberty and their lives in the cause of self-government, no exhortation is needed to spur you on in the effort to preserve and perpetuate the inheritance your fathers transmitted to us. To purify our path to the future our republic, unimpaired in its rich promise to the children of men, is a work not less inspiring, not less worthy of noble and continuous labor than was the work aimed at and accomplished by the fathers thereof.

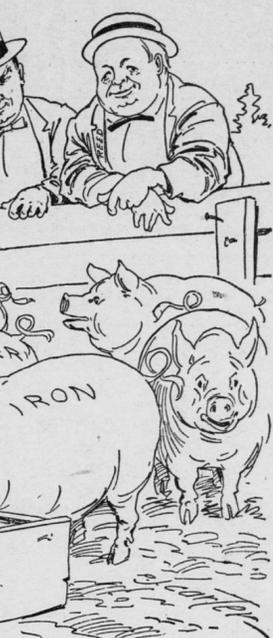
The welcome to the old Bay State was made by Gov. Wolcott, who took occasion to remind the guest of Massachusetts' respect for the secretary of the treasury and of its influence in the past when a financial crisis was threatened. Mayor Josiah Quincy gave the city's self-government, no exhortation is needed to spur you on in the effort to preserve and perpetuate the inheritance your fathers transmitted to us. To purify our path to the future our republic, unimpaired in its rich promise to the children of men, is a work not less inspiring, not less worthy of noble and continuous labor than was the work aimed at and accomplished by the fathers thereof.

The Alaskan Commercial Company's steamer Excelsior, which leaves here today, will not make another trip to Alaska before June of next year. The commercial company not only declines to sell any more tickets, but its representatives do all in their power to dissuade applicants from attempting the trip until next year.

CHICAGO, July 27.—A party of men who wish to try the Klondyke gold cure will leave Chicago on a special train next Saturday night en route for the newly discovered Alaskan gold fields. There will be 150 individuals in the party. The special train on which the party will travel will run directly through to San Francisco. There the gold hunters will remain three days to purchase mining supplies. The party will then ship for St. Michaels on a special steamer. This trip will occupy fourteen days. Three steamers will be used, and the party will depart from Chicago on the special steamer. Of these the larger portion will be from Chicago, but it is said, there will be a scattering number from all parts of the country.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—Legal complications which have presented themselves may intervene to prevent the detail of a company of United States troops to Alaska to assist in maintaining the peace in the Klondyke region. These complications presented themselves as soon as the subject was first broached, and have been the source of some annoyance to the officials, who feel that a law-preserving body of men is essential to the well-being of the people who are flocking to the gold country. No doubt appears to be entertained of the power of the president to send a company of soldiers, but the question raised is just what authority they will have after being located there. Can they be ordered out to quell disturbance without an order from the president? Can the judge of a court or a marshal be clothed with authority to dispatch the soldiers to the scene of trouble? Even if this power rested with the governor of Alaska, he is located at Sitka, a great distance from the gold region, and by the time his authority could be obtained the harm would be done. The question was discussed by the president and Secretary Alger at the White House tonight, but no decision was reached. Secretary Alger thinks the matter will be settled before the president's departure from the city tomorrow. The president and his cabinet hope that a satisfactory conclusion may be arrived at, so that a detachment of soldiers can be sent to the territory.

THROUGH EAGER TO OBTAIN TRANSPORTATION TO THE KLONDYKE. SAN FRANCISCO, July 27.—The Alaskans about every shipping office that has even the remotest Alaskan relations have by no means diminished. It would seem that the only circumstance which prevents the wholesale depopulation of San Francisco is the limit of the transportation facilities. Every day sees some new scheme for overcoming the difficulties in the way of reaching the Klondyke, and the fleet of steamers and schooners pressed into the service is growing steadily. The latest of the Klondyke transportation schemes is being engineered by Capt. Herriman, of the firm of Herriman & Mills. He has been approached by a number of persons anxious to go to Klondyke in response to numerous requests has mapped out a plan of reaching the diggings by the middle of September. He will charter a large



THE AMERICAN FARMER HAVING PLACED THE BASIS OF PROSPERITY WHERE HE CAN GET AT IT. NOTE HOW EAGERLY THE AMERICAN HOG REACHES FOR IT.

"HOLY WAR" ORY RAISED.

Another Wave of Fanaticism Is Sweeping Over Northern India.

SWAT VALLEY IN ARMS.

The Trouble Precipitated Without the Shadow of a Warning.

AN ATTACK AT MALAKAND

Natives Under the Command of "The Mad Mullah" Repulsed After a Hard-Fought Battle.

LONDON, July 28.—The Times this morning prints a dispatch from Simla which says that yet another proof is given of the wave of fanaticism which is sweeping along the Northwest frontier. The story is curious, as showing how quickly the tribesmen can be gathered and how readily they respond to the appeal of fanaticism. Since the Chitral campaign ended the Swat valley has been perfectly peaceful, trade has developed and the Swatis have been contented and have shown no sign of dissatisfaction. On Monday, however, without the least warning, the whole population underwent a sudden change. The first news that reached Malakand was that a disturbance had occurred at Phana near Chakgara bridge. A few hours later news was received that the Mullah, a priest who is well known locally, had gathered a force of armed men, raising the cry of a "holy war." The evening it was reported that he was advancing towards Malakand and preparations were made to send a column and the morning's fighting in arms and the attack was delivered at 10:30 o'clock at night, a very unusual hour. An attempt was made to surprise the camp and fight ensued, which resulted in the tribesmen being repulsed.

At daybreak Col. Meiklejohn sent a column to reconnoiter and to pursue the enemy. This force discovered that the whole valley in the evening had been impossible to open communication with Chakdara. Instead of being disheartened by the failure of their night attack the tribesmen prepared for renewed hostilities, and Col. Meiklejohn accordingly prepared for defense. He fired for reinforcements, which have already reached the camp. Notices were issued now but that the report of the rising spreading rapidly may stimulate the tribesmen to attack the expedition to the valley.

LONDON, July 27.—A special from Simla says that a large body of tribesmen made an attack last night on the whole Malakand. In the Chitral. In the night attack the tribesmen were repulsed, and Col. Meiklejohn, who was killed; Private Taylor dangerously injured, and Maj. Webster and Lieut. Watling, of the engineering corps, were killed. The cavalry, with the guides, is now pursuing the enemy, who retreated this morning.

A later dispatch from Simla says the attacking force comprised 1,000 tribesmen under the leadership of a man known as the Mad Mullah. The fighting was very sharp. The tribesmen are being pushed forward to the scene of the conflict.

LONDON, July 27.—A dispatch has been received from the colonial office dated Fort Salisbury, South Africa, July 26, announcing that a combined movement of the Fort Salisbury police and the Mashonaland Mounted Rifles, a detachment near Hartley on Saturday. The dispatch says the fighting continues. The British losses were one killed and several wounded. It is impossible to estimate the losses of the enemy. In a previous engagement, which took place twenty miles from the Mashonaland, the British lost one killed and another wounded.

Fire Panic in a Hat Factory.

Money Loss of Half a Million, But No Casualties.

NEW YORK, July 27.—Fire at Yonkers this afternoon destroyed two large factory buildings occupied by W. A. Reed & Co., hat manufacturers; Rowland Bros., hat manufacturers; Pass Bros., silk manufacturers, and the Yonkers Silk company. The loss will probably reach half a million dollars, and 800 people are thrown out of employment.

There were no casualties, though the buildings were crowded with employees when the fire was discovered. The fire originated in the blowing room of the hat factory of William Reed & Co. Two large gas meters exploded immediately after the flames burst forth, and the escaping gas helped to feed the flames. Within a few minutes the fire was breaking through the windows of the first and second stories. There were 600 men and girls in the building. Intense excitement prevailed while the employees left the building by fire escapes, the girls being taken out first, and all losing their street clothes, so little time was given.

The wind carried the flames to the building occupied by Rowland Bros.' hat factory, and the interior of this structure was destroyed. Just across the street from the building in which the fire started are the big works of Alexander Smith & Sons, the largest carpet manufacturers in the United States. Two thousand persons were at work in the carpet factory when the fire broke out. The factory escaped damage. The lowest estimate of the losses is \$400,000, and others run as high as \$550,000. Reed & Co. place their loss roughly at \$60,000; Rowland Bros., Pass Bros. and the Yonkers Silk company are set down for \$50,000 each. The loss on the two buildings totally destroyed is estimated at \$240,000. The insurance will probably nearly cover the loss.

HARD LUCK STORY

Told by Two Miners Home from the Klondyke.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 27.—Two more miners from the North have come from the City of Puchak, and registered at the Commercial Hotel. They are Henry Dore and J. E. Boucher, and both tell tales of the hardest kind of experiences. They spent three days on water and \$30 taken from the ground in eight months is but a portion of Dore's experience. Of all those who have reached the city his tale is one that ought to make those without experience think twice before plunging into unknown dangers. Mr. Boucher left his home in Wisconsin three years ago, went in by Juneau and the Chilkooot to Forty Mile and had the usual run of poor luck. He went to work for \$12.50 a day, but soon gave out and he went to prospecting. "I had no better success at this than at work and was pretty well disgusted when I heard of a strike at Klondyke. I struck a good claim and claimed my share about \$10,000. I am going back home to enjoy myself till next spring, when I will go back again if I do not sell out in the meantime." Dore and Boucher brought out nearly \$20,000 but they decline to give the exact figures.