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THE SAINT PAUL GLOBE.

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BULLETIN OF THE ST. PAUL GLOBE

FRIDAY, SEPT. 3, 1897.

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TODAY'S EVENTS.

Met—"Selwyn's Night Out," 8.15.
Grand—"Chimmie Fadden," 8.15.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMSHIPS.

NEW YORK—Arrived: Germanic, Liverpool; Saale, Bremen.
QUEENSTOWN—Arrived: Britannic, New York for Liverpool.
LIVERPOOL—Arrived: Servia, New York.
LONDON—Arrived: Mohawk, New York.
GENOA—Sailed: Werra, New York.
BREMEN—Arrived: Lahn, New York.
HAMBURG—Arrived: Palatia, New York.
NAPLES—Arrived: Fulda, New York.
PLYMOUTH—Arrived: Normannia, New York for Hamburg.

It is the football that has a kick coming next.

Farmers in Convention: "Populism doesn't raise the wheat."

Talkers for road improvement can find plenty of listeners on the Skaguay trail.

It takes no weather prophet to predict that St. Paul will have fair weather all next week.

Gov. Pingree is using his picture as a shoe advertisement. This is getting in on the ground floor.

The Klondikes are not all in the far north. Tennessee hens paid the $1,200 mortgage on a farm.

With a dairy farm at Skaguay the Klondike ought to be able to regulate quotations on ice cream.

The little Jap will do well to keep his warships out of the "raging canawl." They may get wrecked.

Report of a warm wave approaching indicates that there will be a hot time in old town during fair week.

The present congress of farmers is quite a gathering, but it isn't up to the one to be held at Hamline next week.

Now that Brown university and Dr. Andrews have kissed and made up, what is to become of the Andrews "Hello" university.

The world is still in suspense regarding the fate of Andree. If Andree is still in suspense also, he may yet float back to civilization.

The Salvationists going to the Klondike can get all the converts they want by telling of the city where the streets are paved with gold.

The raising of wheat is not the biggest thing Minnesota farmers will do this year. Already they are beginning to raise the mortgages.

Alaska is slow after all. A dishwasher at Circle City struck it rich to the extent of $2,000,000, and was allowed to get away without taking a husband.

The Chicago Times-Herald asks: "When the horseless carriage comes how shall it be stopped, by whoa or halt?" By whoa or wheel, probably.

Novak's fate makes old forty-niners sigh for the days of old, the days of gold, when no questions were asked in the diggings regarding a man's career in the states.

The Jersey mosquito is no longer a joke. A woman bitten at West Hoboken narrowly escaped with her life. Jersey mosquitoes hereafter are to be muzzled during dog days.

If one were to believe all the Minneapolis papers say on the subject, there was something not exactly upright about the adoption of vertical writing in the Minneapolis schools.

Chicago newspapers are poking fun at a Minnesota man who has invented an automatic shocker. Chicago should remember that Minnesota has no ocean beaches and few summer hotels.

Wisconsin must be blessed with honest officials. Last year's mayor of Glenwood is in the poorhouse, and the ex-sheriff of Milwaukee has just been sentenced to the county farm for vagrancy.

ON THEIR DIGNITY.

Delegates to the Farmers' Meeting Suppress Efforts of Scheming Politicians.

TO COUNSEL THE NATIONAL CONGRESS

To the Adoption of Resolutions Purely Partisan in Their Tenor—Inroads of Anarchism Not Yet Apparent in the Resolutions of the Congress of 1897—The Delegates Start for a Tour of the Red River Valley Today.

The efforts of a few calamity howlers to convert the National Farmers' congress into a Populist convention failed of success and the would-be dictators were very promptly and properly squelched yesterday.

While the Farmers' congress discusses political measures and makes recommendations of a semi-political nature to the government, it is non-partisan in its work and its members include prominent persons of all political faiths. The aim of the congress is to take an unbiased view of all measures, advocating those which it believes to be of greatest benefit to the agricultural classes.

In the discriminating judgment of the committee on resolutions, a large number of resolutions which had been referred to it were reported on unfavorably or rejected. These resolutions covered every phase of populism from the single tax theory to Bryan's famous "cross of gold and crown of thorns" speech at Chicago, and the frequently expressed wonder concerning them was that in such an assemblage as the congress is, that any one would perpetrate them. The framers of these documents were out in full force yesterday, and a great deal of the valuable time of the session was wasted in hearing their arguments in support of their respective measures.

H. L. Loucks, of South Dakota, wanted the convention to go on record on a number of visionary ideas. He wanted the abolishment of the national banking system, the unlimited coinage of silver and issuance of greenbacks, and the government ownership of railroads, in which last particular he was ably seconded by P. H. Rahilly, of Lake City, and L. H. Weller, familiarly known as "Calamity" Weller, an orator of loud voice and many gestures, hailing from Iowa. On the question of railroad ownership, Mr. Rahilly undertook to show the dark mysterious ways of those soulless corporations, saying:

"It has been my fortune to be a member of the state legislature, in both house and senate, for many years, and my experience as such has convinced me that railroad influence has controlled legislation to a great extent in many years. In my judgment the railroads really not only control legislation, but control both district and supreme courts of this state to a certain extent. To prove my assertion, I undertake to quote a decision rendered by the supreme court of this state within the past six months. It is a notorious fact that we have a law on the statute books of this state prohibiting scalpers to sell railroad tickets. It is equally true that railroads have furnished such scalpers with blocks of mileage books to be sold to the public. The late decision that I refer to has held that, while a citizen may purchase one of these mileage books, when he presents a book of transportation on the railroad the railroad company is not only justified in refusing to accept such mileage book for his transportation, but holds that the company is justified in abusing and insulting said passenger. They also justify turning him off the train and confiscating his mileage book. In my judgment this gigantic court fraud should be designated as the supreme fraud of the state. I was born in a wheat field, have lived in one, and expect to die in one, and as such I am in favor of government ownership of railroads."

Dr. Cahalen, of Iowa, and others, announced that they had always found the railroad companies fair and were liberal in many cases, and when it came to a vote of the congress the great majority of the delegates thought so too.

Mr. Weller also had his pet measure killed yesterday—cruelly slaughtered—despite his earnest arguments in its favor. It was a resolution favoring free coinage of silver, as follows:

Resolved, That the general welfare of the great majority of the people of these United States demands that there be made speedily, by proper legislation, a restoration of the laws of the United States relating to the coinage of silver to exactly what they were for more than half a hundred years prior to the infamies of adverse legislation of 1873.

R. B. F. Candage, of Massachusetts, offered two resolutions which were adopted unanimously. One favors a discriminating duty on imports shipped in American bottoms and designed to foster American shipping, and the other urges the early completion of the harbors of refuge.

Another resolution, looking towards better farm roads, contained some excellent features such as advocating the use of wide tired wagons, but it had one clause which the congress did not look upon with favor, viz.: The assistance by the states with appropriations from the state treasury—and that killed it.

Another important matter came up in a report from the committee on resolutions looking to an amendment of the constitution so as to enlarge the scope of the congress and tie to it all of the various agricultural and educational elements of the country. The report was adopted and the constitution accordingly amended. This change has been, unfortunately for the congress itself, referred to in the press as a reorganization, and there has been connected with the idea in the minds of some the thought that the old plan was seriously wrong, and that the old officers were not doing their duty. No such thing is true. The congress simply wants to enlarge its scope, and to this there was no objection on the part of any of the delegates. As section 2, of the constitution, now stands, the delegates to the congress will be one member from each congressional district in the country, to be named by governors of states, and to be themselves practical farmers; one person representing each agricultural college and experiment station in the country; one person representing each society organized for the fostering of agricultural interests, such as the state agricultural society of this state.

The South having been overlooked in the matter of officers, only one assistant secretary coming from below the Mason and Dixon line, President Clayton nominated for vice president of the congress F. L. Maxwell, of Louisiana, who was elected by acclamation. It was explained that the oversight was wholly accidental. The congress originated in the South, and its most loyal and active supporters in past years have been Southerners. C. A. Wieting, of New York, was made second vice president.

The committee on finance reported that the receipts, $500 from the citizens of St. Paul, were exactly balanced by the expenditures. A recommendation of the committee that $1 be levied upon each delegate, making a fund of about $500, for the publication of the report of the congress, was passed.

FORT WORTH CONFIRMED.

Next Congress Will Be Held in the Other Star.

The principal item of business at the session yesterday forenoon was the final decision upon the next place of meeting. D. O. Lively, of Fort Worth, Tex., the first assistant secretary, extended a hearty invitation to the congress to hold its next convention in that city. He spoke for over half an hour, describing the country, the city and the people, and promised all the delegates a royal reception. He stated that he was authorized to offer a free hall, the payment of all expenses of the convention, and a hospitable entertainment by the citizens. He agreed to personally canvass Mexico and arouse an interest among the people of that country, so they would send a large delegation.

L. F. Whittaker, of Nebraska, put forward the claims of Omaha and guaranteed a free hall. After a prolonged discussion, a vote was taken, and Fort Worth won by an overwhelming vote. As the roll call proceeded it became evident that such would be the result, and, on motion of the Nebraska delegation, the enterprising city in Texas was made the unanimous choice.

Invitations were received to hold the 1899 convention at Niagara Falls, and the 1900 meeting in Boston.

ABOUT RURAL SCHOOLS.

Prof. W. M. Hayes, of This State, Makes Suggestions.

A very interesting paper on "The Rural Schools" was read by Prof. W. M. Hayes, of the Minnesota School of Agriculture, in which he said:

Our rural schools have made wonderful progress in the essential elements of educationtion, but are weak on the industrial side. They do not do enough toward dignifying industrial and agricultural labor and processes of agricultural thought and rural life. They lead to making our cities large in proportion to our country population. But that is a very minor mistake in comparison with their failing to arouse their pupils to greater possibilities in farm life.

The great question is, how shall we change the form of instruction so as to arouse an interest in the farm youth, for farm and domestic science, in higher art in their work, and in developing the home and social life on the farm? How shall we give a better connection between the rural school and the rising agricultural thought and literature promised to future generations of farmers?

New York has inaugurated a new line of state aid to rural schools, by providing outlines for teachers to use in giving nature studies and instruction in rural affairs, and even the city schools are eagerly using these new practical helps to interest children in regard to the things around them. The New York legislature provides a fund of $25,000 annually for this work in rural schools, and the experiments under way are attracting national attention. Massachusetts and other Eastern states are concentrating their schools by disbanding weaker rural districts and using teams to convey distant pupils to centrally located schools, where a better equipment of teachers and apparatus can be main-

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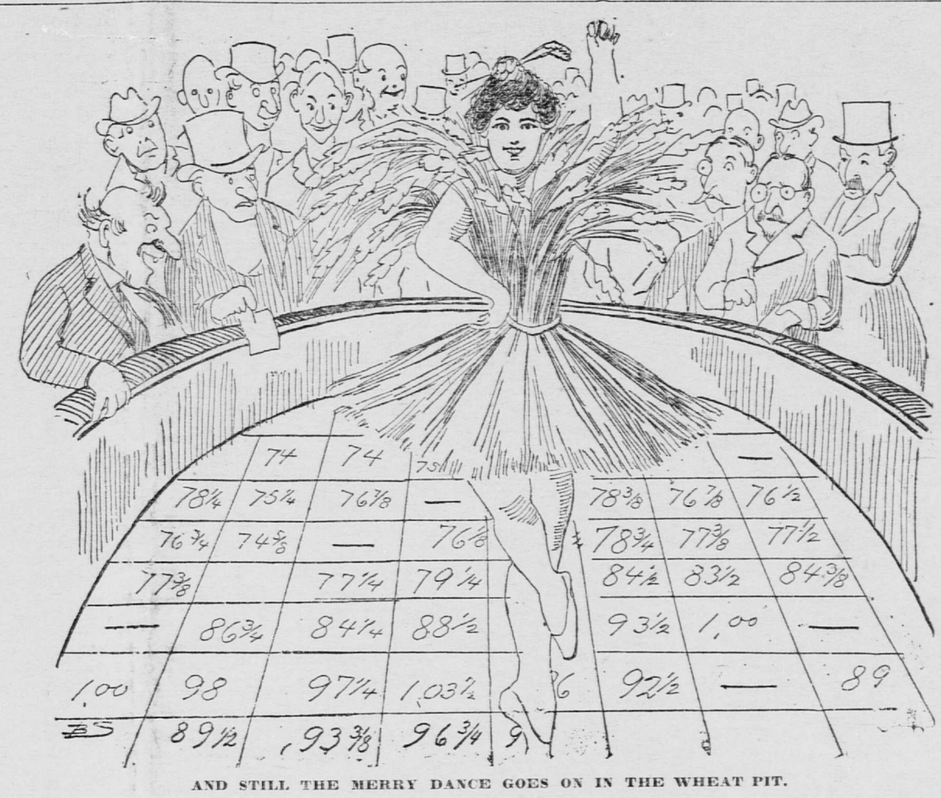

AND STILL THE MERRY DANCE GOES ON IN THE WHEAT PIT.

SECTION 22 DECISION.

Attorney General McKenna Will Give His Views on Monday.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—The attorney general is devoting much of his time this week to the preparation of his decision in the question involved in the interpretation of section 22 of the tariff law relating to discriminating duties. He is exhausting all the authorities and carefully weighing all the arguments. It is not probable that the decision will cover all the questions involved in the section that have been referred to him, and there seems to be a strong probability that he forth-coming decision will not decide the question raised as to whether the omission of the words "act of congress" from the present section repeals section 4228 of the revised statutes, thereby imposing the 10 per cent discriminating duty on goods imported in the vessels of countries not exempt by express treaty stipulation. If not, it will be covered in some future decision.

NEW CUBAN POLICY.

A Radical Change to Be Made by the New Administration.

TAMPA, Fla., Sept. 2.—Brig. Gen. Enrique Collazo, of the Cuban army, has written several letters to his family in this city on the situation of affairs in Cuba. The letters, though delayed, contain some interesting features. Under date of Parras he writes:

"We have just passed the electoral period with tranquility and the exercise of our rights of liberty. There were 15,000 votes cast in the Orienta, the eastern division, which is composed of the provinces of Camaguey, Puerto Principe and Santiago. The official board met at Mala Noch and declared the results. The following are the names of those who were elected by the First division: Enrique Collazo, Aurelo Hevia, Tomas Pardo, Manuel D'Esprague, while from the Second Manuel Rodguez, Jose Fernandez, Jose De Castry and Carlos De Cespedes were elected. We have not learned the result of the election in Carmaguey yet, but expect to march in that direction in about fifteen or twenty days. It is after this march that we will have our preliminary meetings of those elected to the assembly. The final meeting to select the new government will be held some time in September. I think we will make the change of government without any difficulty and in conformity with the law, so that the outside world can see that, in the midst of this terrible struggle, we can live together as a free people, in the exercise of our just rights."

In the next letter Gen. Collazo says: "We have just passed a terrible crisis. After nine months of drought we were without vegetables in the Orient and there were no cattle. There was no water. We have an excessive population, in Holguin alone 55,000, and we were afraid this crisis would have prostrated us. But it was so that we were able to bring from Camaguey and Tunis great herds of cattle, which carried us over to the rainy season. Now we have a great abundance of vegetables and all of the necessities of life. We are assured of the final triumph, which will soon occur if we are helped from the outside, but later if we are left to ourselves, success will be ours ultimately."

By the same courier that brought over these letters came the address of Gen. Collazo, delivered to his constituents upon his election as a delegate. The address shows that at a meeting of the assembly, which elects the new president and cabinet some time this month, a radical change will be made in the policy of the government. In his address he said regarding the change of government: "We have had until now a government of war. We need for the future a government of peace, respectful of the law and energetically enforced. We must then create a government in which the three powers can act in perfect independence, but at the same time helping each other as a guarantee of liberty.

"We will define by means of a most extended constitution the form of republican government we need, securing to each state its individual government. The executive power should be vested in the president, who should be elected by the people, he having the full power to appoint his cabinet or ministry, being vested with a power over the army also. The legislative power should reside in the house of representatives, the members of which should be elected by popular vote, the house to perform its functions in a limited time, taking a recess and being subject to a special call, for all of which the law should provide. It will call on the outgoing government or administration to give an account of its actions or this should be demanded at any time the good of the country demands it. The judicial power should be independent, with tribunals in each state, which will intervene in all cases military as well as civil."

FINED THE MAYOR.

Weyler's Way of Celebrating His Arrival at San Nicholas.

HAVANA, Sept. 2.—It was officially announced today that a force of 200 Spanish infantry, commanded by Capt. Ponton, at Sunrise yesterday surprised an insurgent force, camped on the heights of Joro, province of Pinar Del Rio, killing twenty-five of the enemy and wounding several others. The Spaniards captured several prisoners, among them Col. Jose Palacios, who was wounded. Thirty firearms and a medicine chest fell into the hands of the government troops. Another Spanish column, while reconnoitering on the hills of Rubi, killed twenty-four insurgents. Among the killed were three insurgent officers.

Capt. Gen. Weyler, escorted by a detachment of cavalry from Madruga, passed through San Antonio and San Nicholas yesterday and camped for the night at the plantation of Almstead, near Guines, this province. On his way through San Nicholas the captain general fined the mayor of that place $100 and imprisoned the military contractor at San Nicholas, both of them having been concerned in delivering incomplete rations to the troops.

STILL TALKING SEALS.

More Arguments Before the Bering Sea Commission.

HALIFAX, N. S., Sept. 2.—Mr. Bodwell opened his address before the Bering sea commission this morning. He asked the commission to consider that the claims were not individual claims, but national. Mr. Bodwell termed as absurd the claims of the United States that the money awarded by the commission would be paid to the queen of England as a trustee. He claimed that the queen received such money as a prerogative to be paid over to the individuals that had suffered. Mr. Bodwell contended that the question of compensation to individuals depended on damage done by seizure and the assuming of the rights of England by the United States must alone be taken into consideration. He argued that, unless England can show international wrong that she would not have any case, however great the damage. It was no distinction between one individual and another in the claim. Any person domiciled in British territory and owing England temporary allegiance had a right to the protection of the British crown.

Mr. Dickinson remarked that the British government in all its cases did not neglect to press their claims in regard to individuals.

Mr. Bodwell, answering, stated that the commission had been established by a written agreement, and that the commission would have to consult that document to ascertain its position. The question is one of international law, and the speaker contended as such the claims would have to be decided. He claimed, as a second step, that the domicile of an individual decided his nationality.

SILVER SERVICE.

Plate Presented to the Officers of the Gunboat Wheeling.

VALLEJO, Cal, Sept. 2.—A silver service of 900 pieces was presented this afternoon to the gunboat Wheeling by the citizens of the city of Wheeling. The party of congressmen, ladies and citizens of West Virginia, who had come to California to make the presentation personally, were brought from San Francisco by land and were received at the quay wall by the officers of the Wheeling and escorted on board the vessel. The crew was lined up on the main deck and the presentation speech was made by Hon. D. E. Dovener, of West Virginia. Commander Debree responded on behalf of the officers and men of the Wheeling, accepting the gift and expressing appreciation of the journey of the delegation of donors who had travelled so far on such a generous errand.

At the conclusion of these ceremonies the guests were entertained at luncheon by the officers of the ship and were then shown about the Wheeling and the other ships and places of interest at the navy yard. The party started back for the city by tug late in the afternoon, amid salutes from every whistle about the place on land and water.

Mines Busy.

IRON BELT, Wis., Sept. 2.—The mines at this place are having the busiest season now for some years. The ore of a year's output has all been sold, and there are not men enough available to put to work on the stock pile. The Shores mine, which was closed since last winter, has again opened up, and gives employment to a number of men. The outlook for workingmen for the coming winter is very good, although wages still hover low.

Emperor William's Temper Lost.

France Will Be Called Upon to Make Some Explanations.

BERLIN, Sept. 2.—It is asserted upon reliable authority that the German government will demand from France an explanation of the dispatch sent by M. Meline, the French premier, in reply to the message of congratulation on the Alsace-Lorraine society upon the signing of the Franco-Russian alliance, in which M. Meline expressed the hope of a reunion of Alsace-Lorraine with the French republic. Germany, it is said, also will demand satisfaction for the excesses committed before the German embassy in Paris on the evening of President Faure's return from his visit to Russia.

The anniversary of the battle of Sedan was celebrated here with much less enthusiasm than usual, the evident desire being to divest the anniversary of all elements irritating to France. Flags were flying from the public buildings and the school children were given a holiday.

Still smarting under the completion of the Franco-Russian alliance, most of the leading German papers embrace the opportunity to convey to France a hint that she must abandon any idea of the restoration of Alsace-Lorraine. The Tageblatt says that when France shall have learned to accustom herself to this irrevocable fact the celebration of Sedan day will be superfluous. The Democratic organs urge the abolition of what they term a useless celebration.

The evening papers comment severely upon Premier Meline's want of tact in sending a reply to the message of congratulation of the Alsace-Lorraine society upon the signing of the alliance, thus encouraging the members in an act which, from the German view point, involves high treason. It is believed, however, that the incident will be amicably adjusted by its being declared a misunderstanding.

PARIS, Sept. 2.—The attitude of the French press and public towards Germany is distinctly more resolute than it was before the Franco-Russian alliance was announced. Various rumors concerning the government's intentions are in circulation, among others one to the effect that upon the reassembling of the chamber of deputies M. Hanotaux will make an important speech on the subject of the alliance, which will be in the nature of a manifesto, and will reverberate throughout the country. It is also reported that the government intends to dissolve the chamber and appeal to the country in the assurance that the popularity of the Meline cabinet is so great that the whole radical opposition will be swept away. This effervescence is apparently due to the celebration of the anniversary of Sedan today.

ITS SESSION STORMY.

No Decision by the Mine Workers' Committee on the Arbitration Proposition.

RESULT OF THE CONFERENCE DOUBTFUL

At Pittsburg the Men Are Bitterly Opposed to the So-Called Hanna Terms of Settlement — Mob Law at Hazleton.

COLUMBUS, O., Sept. 2.—The national executive board of the United Mine workers has adjourned until tomorrow morning, without reaching a conclusion on the proposition of the Pittsburg operators and it is impossible to predict what will be done. The board had a stormy session this afternoon, and there appears to be a very decided difference of opinion among the members as to the best course to pursue. The proposition of the Pittsburg operators applies specifically to that district, but in effect all other districts are concerned. The proposition is that the Pittsburg miners shall return to work at a 64-cent rate, pending arbitration, the conditions of the arbitration to be that the rate for mining shall not be fixed at more than 69 cents a ton nor less than 60 cents. Under such conditions, the miners maintain, they would probably not secure through arbitration, more than 65 cents. The Pittsburg miners want 69 cents, and there is some doubt whether they could be induced to accept less without a vigorous protest and a long drawn out controversy. The miners' officials agree that they cannot act for the miners, and that the most they can do is to submit recommendations for acceptance or rejection by the craft.

The operators and the coal miners' executive committee today met at 9:30 a. m with closed doors. All were present for the respective sides. The miners' officials declined to foreshadow any proposed movement in case of a refusal to accept the operators' proposition to open the mines at 64 cents per ton pending arbitration. They were willing to talk of general conditions and nothing else, except that they want the agreement to hold good for a year. On the other hand the operators were very confident that the miners' officials would accept and refer the 64-cent rate to their constituents. The operators are willing to make reasonable concessions, which may cover a period of twelve months.

Separate sessions were held tonight by the national executive board of the miners and the committee of the Pittsburg operators. Both meetings were of an informal nature, but that of the miners' board was important. The members agreed to reject the proposition of the operators. It appears that the price to be paid for machine mining is the principal stumbling block. The operators offer to pay only one-half of the price on pick mining for machine mining and the miners demand two-thirds. Were this objection disposed of, it is doubtful, however, whether the other differences could be settled. The miners will offer no counter proposition, and the operators' committee is not empowered to make a new one. Another joint conference will be held tomorrow morning and both operators and miners will endeavor to arrive at a more perfect understanding of just what each side demands. A member of the miners' board stated tonight he thought some step might yet be taken toward a settlement, but had no definite idea along what line it might be.

STRONGLY OPPOSED.

Pittsburg Miners Are Against the Hanna Proposition.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Sept. 2.—Judging from surface indications, it seems reasonably certain that President Ratchford, of the United Mine Workers, and his colleagues in office will reject the offer of the operators to return to work at the 54-cent rate, pending arbitration. Great influence has been brought to bear upon the strike leaders from this district to induce them to assume such an attitude. The sentiment among the miners here is so intense for "a 69 cents or nothing" settlement, that all the local labor leaders now in the city have advised strongly for a continuation of the fight along the present lines and to the bitter end. Secretary Warner wired this morning to Ratchford that the miners here want 69 cents or defeat, and to submit the Hanna proposition, as it is called, to a vote would only entail needless expenditure of time and money. The result, he said, would not be in doubt for an instant. The miners believe they have victory well within their grasp, and, having a firm belief in the justice of their cause, they will not submit to anything that savors of temporizing or partial retreat from the original stand.

The members of the district executive board are in hearty accord with this view of the case. One of the miners' leaders said today: "There is an important phase of the present status of affairs which seems to have been entirely overlooked, but which will have a most important bearing upon the deliberations of the committees in Columbus, and upon the strike situation in general. At the last meeting of the national executive board of the United Mine Workers of America a resolution was passed to allow the miners to decide by a referendum vote all propositions to settle the strike. Therefore, if the miners' leaders look favorably upon the operators' proposition of 64 cents pending arbitration, the matter will have to go to the miners all over the country for a vote, and such procedure will not only entail a large expenditure of money, but it will consume a great deal of time. It is certain that it would require fully two weeks, perhaps longer, to get such a vote in. This referendum resolution in itself is looked upon as one of the principal obstructions in the way of a speedy compromise."

D. W. Van Eman, of Gastonville, manager of the Pittsburg & Chicago Gas Coal company, went to Washington this morning for the purpose of securing deputies. The company, he says, is determined to start the mines Tuesday next, and the miners now occupying the company's houses there have been notified to vacate on that day, as new men will be put in them unless the old force goes to work by that time. Van Eman fears trouble and wants the deputies for that occa-

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SETH LOW.

Nominated for Mayor of Greater New York by the Citizens' Union.