

BULLETIN OF THE ST. PAUL GLOBE

SATURDAY, SEPT. 4, 1897.

Weather for Today—Thunderstorms, Cooler.

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TODAY'S EVENTS. Met-Selwyn's Night Out, 2.30, 8.15. Grand-Chimie Fadden, 2.30, 8.15.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMSHIPS. NEW YORK—Arrived: Karlsruhe, Bremen. Sailed: La Campana, Antwerp; Scotia, Marietta.

There ought to be good ice mining in Alaska, with the article 50 cents per pound at Dawson City.

It is money that talks, and it has pretty thoroughly silenced the calamity howlers with its arguments.

Is this a quarrel between Col. Rend and President Hatchford, or really and truly a strike of coal miners.

When the manufacturers have done away with the bicycle chain, will they please suppress the bicycle crank.

It is stated that Weyler can show \$7,000,000 as positive proof that his campaign in Cuba has not been a failure.

As a star pointer the Yerkes telescope has been breaking records on long distance work in discovery of new planets.

The Kansas girl is nothing if not independent. One seventy-four years old has just applied for a teacher's certificate.

Great Britain should invoke the aid of the Interstate commerce commission to compel those Afridis to give up that pass.

Here is news that will be a sure cure for the Klondike fever. Mrs. Lease has the craze and may go to Alaska in the spring.

If Luetgert is convicted, an additional element of uncertainty will be chucked into the composition of the universal sausage.

Another party has returned from the Klondike worth millions, but as it happens to be the Vanderbilt party—that is another story.

Ex-Secretary Herbert continues his pleas for the navy. And he is not retained by the Carnegie and the Bethlehem armor plate companies, either.

Some "business man" who borrowed \$1,500 from a Crow Wing farmer has demonstrated that a man's face may be good for a loan, even if it be masked.

Prince Luitel saw the "silent city" while on the summit of Mount St. Elias. That must be where these "Arabian Night" stories about Alaska come from.

If the Jap is so anxious for a little canal of his own across the Isthmus of Panama, France has one slightly gnat-worm, which he can secure at job lot prices.

The revival of business is indicated by the fact that Chicago has started a match factory in Jackson park. A "matrimonial picnic" is being held there today.

Tam Reed says that a statesman is a politician who is dead. It would follow that a politician is a statesman who is alive. This conclusion will console Messrs. Quay, German, Platt and their kind immensely.

DOES AUGUST EVER KNOW

Expansion of Trade Under the Influence of Abundant Crops Goes on Unchecked.

The Prices of Staples Show Advances. Falling off in Failures. Northwest Booming.

Rates of Defaulted Liabilities the Smallest in Years, Says Dun's.

NEW YORK, Sept. 3.—Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade tomorrow will say: Failures in August were, in number, not 17 per cent less than in August, 1896, but in amount of liabilities, 70.8 per cent smaller. July and August show a lower average of liabilities per failure than has ever been known in any year or even in a quarter of the twenty-three years Dun & Co. have kept quarterly records. The improvement is also well distributed, extending to nearly every important branch of business. In clothing, jewelry and unclassified trading, only two months of the past four years have shown smaller failures; in general stores and furniture only 3; in groceries, hats and iron manufacture only 4; in chemical manufactures only 5, and in clothing manufacturers only six months of the forty-eight.

The ratio of defaulted liabilities to payments at clearing houses, has been smaller in July and August than in any other month since early in 1893. August was the first month in which the daily average of settlements, through clearing houses, exceeded materially that of the corresponding month of 1892, the excess at the principal cities being 12.3 per cent. Nor is this due, as might be supposed to activity in stock speculation, for the stock exchange clearings have not disposed of a very large share of transactions, so that they effect bank exchanges far less than five years ago.

The volume of business has been distinctly larger in speculative lines than it was then, and in textile goods, phenomena of the month, though slackening this week, buyers having nearly completed their initial purchases. With an extraordinary movement in grain, heavy real estate and building transactions, and increased business in iron products, the month was clearly the busiest August has ever known.

Wheat continued its reaction until it had fallen four cents, but then rose three cents with the first revival of foreign buying. Western receipts are very large, though not quite as large as a year ago. The estimates which command confidence still indicate a yield of 550,000,000 to 580,000,000 bushels of winter wheat, turning out so much beyond expectations as to balance with the crop in spring wheat.

Cotton speculation made August deliveries costly. Conflicting news doubtless reflects conflicting facts, but the opinion gains that the crop will be large if not expressed by lateness of serious injury. The mills are now running and turning out great quantities of goods in response to heavy purchases recently made.

FARMERS WELL PLEASED

Special to the Globe. FARGO, N. D., Sept. 3.—The Farmers' National Congress excursion reached this city at 5 o'clock this morning. The excursionists were met at the depot by forty or fifty carriages, and many were taken about the city or went to hotels to rest and be ready for the journey through the wheat fields of the Red river valley in the morning. There were about 400 in the party, and great appreciation is expressed for the kindness shown by Mr. Hill's employees. The city was aglow this evening, the fire department being out in the streets, the bands marching on the streets and the delegates being royally entertained. A meeting was held this evening in Masonic Temple, presided over by President B. F. Clayton. Speeches were made by Mayor Johnson, of Fargo, and many prominent congress delegates. Mr. Hatchford was the moulder-organizer, whose home is in this city at present. After the meeting all repaired to the banquet hall and were royally fed on the good things of the valley. They leave tomorrow morning at 7 o'clock for Grand Forks, Larimore and other points in the valley, returning tomorrow evening to St. Paul by way of Crookston. At the meeting this evening the following resolutions were adopted: Resolved, That it is the earnest and honest opinion, expressed with appreciation of the Farmers' National Congress of America that for general good fellowship, warm hospitality and a knowledge of enterprises of the citizens of the great Northwest are not surpassed on the whole earth, and that we cannot find adequate appreciation for the uniform kindness that has characterized the citizens of the United States one that will live in our hearts forever. And be it further resolved, that we desire especially to express a slight token of our gratitude to the citizens of St. Paul, the Commercial club, the daily press of that and adjacent cities, to the mayor and people of Fargo for the hearty reception tendered during the afternoon and evening of the day, and resolved, that we are all under everlasting obligations to the Great Northern Railroad company and the president, Mr. James Hill, for the many courtesies shown the congress and to General Passenger Agent Whitney for the thorough and most complete management, bringing this large excursion to this city.

Gompers' Name Forged.

He Did Not Sign the Call for the St. Louis Conference.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, when asked today did not attend the convention held in St. Louis last Monday and Tuesday, said: "In regard to the convention held last Monday at St. Louis I have been placed in a most peculiar position. The call for the convention contained my name as officially indorsing it. This was certainly a mistake in the first instance. It was placed there by Mr. Hatchford under the impression, knowing my intense sympathy with the miners in their just struggle, that I would go to any length in order to help them to success, but my name was placed there and the official indorsement given to it without my knowledge or consent. As you will see the call was issued to organized labor, in its various divisions and subdivisions and to all reform, social, educational and scientific bodies who condemn governments by injunction." Under this call, anybody of men opposed to government by injunction would be entitled to

THE JAP IN NICARAGUAN CANAL AFFAIRS.



Uncle Sam—Hi, you kid, come out of there.

BETTER NOT BOIL OVER.

LONDON, Sept. 3.—The Berlin correspondent of the Times says the Zunkunft publishes what is undoubtedly an authentic interview with Prince Bismarck, who expressed himself as very skeptical regarding alleged Franco-Russian alliance, and declared that the czar's toast really committed Russia to a very little.

The improvement in the iron and steel industry gains momentum. The demand increases for sheets and plates, especially for bridge and ship building, including 10,000 tons at Philadelphia. Southern and Western dealers have united to advance prices of pig and Bessemer at Pittsburgh has risen. The demand for cars is pressing and work on railways increases. The first shipment of steel rails from this country to Australia was of 2,000 tons by the Lackawanna company. Boat and shipbuilding in Ohio is five per cent smaller than last year in August, nor four per cent smaller than in 1895, but 7 1/2 per cent smaller than in 1894, but were little larger than in 1892. There are 20 business failures reported from the Canadian Dominion this week. Last week the total was 33, and a year ago it was 39.

Precautions at Columbus.

COLUMBUS, O., Sept. 3.—It has developed that extraordinary precautions taken today to take care of the president were the result of the mayor having received a note, unsigned, telling him to be on guard against a proposed assassination of McKinley because of the appointment of Mr. Powderly. The letter, however, it is said, was regarded by the mayor and director of public safety as a hoax. They both state that it was never considered seriously. Gen. Alger tonight declared the publication of the letter an outrage. President McKinley and his party arrived in Columbus this morning as the guests of the state board of agriculture. The morning was quietly spent, and in the afternoon, the president visited the fair grounds. Between five and one hundred thousand people were present. There were many children present and Mr. McKinley directed his brief remarks largely to them. In part he said: The presence of 40,000 school children commands our affection and inspires our hope; and I congratulate you all for that they enjoy exceptional opportunities for education at the hands of the government of the state. No other state has higher common school advantages than the state of Ohio. And it is gratifying to know that a half a million children every day in our state crowd the doorsteps of our public schools in thirst for knowledge to fit them for the grave and useful life. There is one thing which the United States can proudly boast, and that is our great public school system where the boys and girls every day walk of life assemble in full equality and enjoy equally with all their fellows of the advantages of instruction. I congratulate you all for that. I am glad to meet these school children here today. Children's day it is to you now, but in a country where every citizen has a duty to do, and every citizen has a responsibility to bear, it is the duty of every citizen to be established by your fathers and bearing the glorious old banner they have so proudly borne. God bless the school children of Ohio. God bless the school children of America, and guide them to intelligence, to virtue, and morality and patriotism and with these elements dominating our citizenship, our institutions are safe and our republic may be glorious forever. I thank you and bid you all good afternoon. (Great applause.) At the conclusion of the president's speech he was the recipient of an ovation from the school children and assembled multitude. Brief speeches were also made by Secretary Alger and Senator Hanna. After driving over the grounds the presidential party returned to the hotel. In the evening a complimentary dinner was given by the state board of agriculture to President McKinley and a brief informal reception followed. The president leaves for Canton tomorrow morning.

RECIPROCITY TREATY.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—The French ambassador, M. Pateux, called on Secretary Sherman today relative to the proposed reciprocity treaty between the United States and France. The subject was discussed in a general way, but owing to the importance of the question involved, it is not expected that final results will be reached until the return of the president, who takes a personal interest in these reciprocity negotiations. Under the new law it appears that two forms of reciprocity are provided, both of which France is desirous of securing. The first form contemplates commercial agreements in which reciprocal relations may be secured. This leaves it to the judgment of the president to reduce the duties on certain specified articles. The president is empowered to grant these reductions without the formalities of a treaty which ordinarily must be submitted to and ratified by the senate. Aside from the agreements authorized by section 22, the controversy which has arisen over reciprocity treaties covering the whole range of articles included in the tariff law, did not intend it to effect the duties on such articles, which may be agreed upon, or to transfer of dutiable goods to the free list for a period not exceeding five years. These treaties, however, must be ratified by the senate "and approved by congress" before they go into effect. It is probable that France will open negotiations for this latter form of reciprocity, although it offers no immediate benefits, owing to the delays incident to securing ratification by the senate and approval by congress.

IOWA POPS ENJOINED.

Middle Road Ticket May Not Go on the Ballot. DES MOINES, Mo., Sept. 3.—The Democratic state central committee secured today a temporary injunction restraining the secretary of state from putting the ticket of the bolting Populists on the official ballot. The bolting Populists ticket was filed with the secretary ten minutes before. Charles Walsh, secretary of the Democratic committee, was already in the office of the secretary of state to file the Populist and Democratic ticket, when C. W. Weeks, of the middle-of-the-roads entered with Deputy Secretary Smith, Weeks had given the papers for the entering the office, and Smith placed his file mark on them immediately. Walsh protested and the outcome being the injunction to restrain the secretary of state from placing the middle-of-the-road ticket on the official ballot.

NEW TURKISH MINISTER.

Rifaat Bey Ordered From London to Washington. CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 3.—Rifaat Bey, until recently Counselor of the Turkish embassy in London, has been appointed Turkish minister at Washington in succession to Moustapha Tachsin Bey. WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—The appointment of a new Turkish minister was not unexpected to officials here, as reports of Moustapha Bey's recall have been current for some time. Following the close of the Greece-Turkish war, the Turkish legation here was

INDEPENDENT OF ENGLAND.

Uncle Sam the Master Now of the Gold Supply of the World.

Specie Movement Must Be This Way—Shipments Cannot Be Long Delayed.

If London's Threat to Sell American Securities Is Carried Out This Country Is Abundantly Able to Buy and Pay.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 3.—"With the condition of the national banks as at present the United States can be largely independent of Great Britain. There is no present necessity for obtaining English gold. George M. Coffin, acting controller of the currency, made the foregoing statement. Continuing, he said: "The threat that no more English gold will be sent to this country is superfluous. Our prosperity as now exhibited illustrates our financial supremacy as a nation, and we will be compelled to ask more from England than we have read with great interest the interview given by Hugh Smith, governor of the Bank of England, and think our bank statistics an opportune reply to his remarks as to lack of confidence. "If the British do not want American securities and have no confidence in them, our people are in a position to buy them and pay for them. With \$413,000,000 of actual cash in the national banks, and perhaps \$200,000,000 more in other banking institutions, many of our citizens can afford to take up large amounts of these securities, but Mr. Smith says are not wanted by the English. He admits that there has recently been a substantial improvement in such securities, but attributes it to American buying. This will increase as returns from the crops come in, and when prices advance the English will join us in a rush to obtain possession of these now despised securities. "If gold does not come from England it must reach us from other countries, for exportations of grain to all parts of Europe will be heavy, and the excess of these over our imports will be paid for in gold. It may require a little time to start a perceptible flow in our direction, but it can be deferred. We will get an abundance of gold and be able to let England have some in exchange for American securities if necessary. "There is every evidence that the United States is accumulating a vast amount of capital of its own, and this capital, that sooner or later, if it is not already so, this country will be financially independent of Great

Britain or any other nation. The current rate for demand loans in New York today is 1 1/4 per cent against a slightly higher rate in London, and it is not at all improbable that under these circumstances New York bankers are loaning money in London. In fact, the enormous loss depreciation in value sustained by the United States during the past four years, the latest bank statistics show that there has been a very large accumulation of capital in this country, much of which is lying idle in bank awaiting the favorable opportunity of investment. "The feature that present conditions bring forward most conspicuously is the effect to be reasonably expected upon the silver question. The free silver disease sprang from the suffering and privations of the farming classes, and will be cured in the measure of the farmers' return to better conditions. Beneficial nature is now applying this cure, at least to the great wheat-growing sections, where population is densest. From the Atlantic to the Pacific coast the envying accounts of abundant wheat and corn crops. This 'dollar wheat,' too, shatters to fragments the stultily maintained contention that the silver is now applying a bushel of wheat in a dollar has always been able to buy a bushel of wheat. Today it takes about two and a half times as much as a dollar contains at its gold value to purchase a bushel of wheat, which foreign money and demand has furnished the object lesson which destroys this pet argument of the silver men."

ENGLISH WHEAT SHY.

John Bull Must Depend on the United States. LONDON, Sept. 4.—The Daily Graphic publishes a table comparing the available and prospective English wheat supply at the present time with that of September, 1896, showing a deficiency of nearly two million quarters. It is inevitable, the Graphic says, that the rise in bread stuffs will be maintained.

SIoux TROUBLE SETTLED.

Suits to Be Dismissed by Order of Secretary Bliss. WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—The controversy that has been going on for a long period between the Sioux Indians on the Pine Ridge reservation in South Dakota and the grazers on adjacent tracts, which has caused much excitement in that section, was taken up by Secretary Bliss today, and the outcome was a request to the attorney general to dismiss the pending suits. The Indians have long complained that the cattlemen allow their stock to cross the White river into their reservation from the grazing ground of the north side of the river. Last spring Agent Clapp had several hundred of the cattle rounded up and turned over to the United States marshal, subsequently releasing them under bond. The Indians demanded \$1 a head for them; the cattlemen dissented and the affair has resulted in several suits. Together with the decision to dismiss these suits, it was decided today to have fifteen or twenty Indian police patrol the boundary line between the grazing ground and the reservation, and if that does not prove effective then to fence it. The latter measure was recently recommended by Indian Inspector McLaughlin, but as about 150 miles would have to be covered, the department does not want to incur the expense unless necessary.

INDIA'S SILVER POSITION

Will Be Brought Out by Official Action Just Taken. NEW YORK, Sept. 3.—The Evening Post's correspondent cables today as follows: I have just learned that, following the recent decision of the India government to suspend the sale of bills of exchange on Calcutta, Bombay and Madras. All the morning papers echo the expression of the Times regarding the intention of the government.

DINGLEY EXPLAINS IT.

Nothing Much Was Intended by Section 22. LEWISTON, Me., Sept. 3.—According to the Lewiston Evening Journal, Hon. Nelson Dingley's paper, the originators of section 22, of the tariff law, did not intend it to effect the bonding privilege, under which foreign merchandise can be shipped and forwarded through Canada. The Journal editorially says of section 22: "The controversy which has arisen over section 22 has come entirely over two amendments, one having been made by the senate and the other by the conference. The section as framed by the ways and means committee and passed by the house was the same as in all previous tariffs, and, if it had not been amended after it left the house, no question would have arisen respecting it. The senate amendment to section 22 amended the house section by striking out the words 'or any act of congress' in the additional clause which is the modification of importance that is causing the most controversy. "Many papers in commenting on the section assume that the conference inserted this amendment and proceeded to comment on what they call a

ONE HUNDRED IN THE SHADE.

Warmer Weather West Which is Coming This Way. Special to the Globe. ABERDEEN, Sept. 3.—Government thermometer recorded 102 degrees in the shade this afternoon, the hottest by 6 degrees of the season. The heat and wind combined to make the day vile almost beyond precedent. Had such weather been experienced a week ago the crop losses would have been great.

Twelve Bodies Recovered.

Disaster in the Sunshine Mine at Glenwood Springs. GLENWOOD SPRINGS, Col., Sept. 3.—At 6 o'clock this evening a terrific explosion of coal dust occurred in the old Sunshine mine, owned by the Colorado Fuel & Iron Co., seventeen miles from Glenwood. At this writing, twelve bodies have been recovered, and so great is the excitement that it cannot be learned whether there are any more in the mine or not. The names of those killed are: Antonie Marteatone, George Dannon, Loufa Raki, Joe Martini, Joe Casagrandi, John Jenueni, Antonione Eppie, Theodore Polosi, John Andrian, Emil Andriani, Francis McCloud. Rescuing parties are still exploring the mine and great crowds surround the entrance. The bodies taken out are in a most horribly mutilated condition. Physicians have gone from Glenwood to care for those who may be recovered would be