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HISTORICAL SOCIETY

SUGAR IN SORGHUM

How to Get It Out Is Accidentally Discovered

A MINNESOTAN'S LUCK

Great Possibilities in the Manufacture of the Article.

DEATH TO THE SUGAR TRUST

Every Farmer May Supply His Own Needs—The Commercial Side.

Many of the greatest discoveries which have been of value to mankind have been accidental; and it now seems that a Minnesota man has unexpectedly run upon a process which will be of a thoroughly revolutionary character in one of the world's greatest industries. This is no less than a simple process of producing sugar from the syrup of sorghum.

For nearly fifty years, or ever since sorghum was introduced into the United States from China, chemists have been studying the problem of making sugar from its juice. It was easy enough to do—but it cost too much. It could not be done on a commercial basis in competition with cane sugar.

One of the most patient and persistent friends of the sorghum plant has been Seth M. Kenney, of Morristown, Minn. Mr. Kenney has raised sorghum for years, has been one of the foremost advocates of the cane, has been instrumental in improving the syrup until it has reached as fine a quality and flavor as any of the commercial syrups, and has been a persistent believer in the ultimate solution of the problem of producing a satisfactory granulation of the sugar. At last by a curious accident, Mr. Kenney has stumbled upon something which produces perfect granulation.

The story is quite as interesting as that told of the discovery of the clay process of refining sugar. Everyone will remember the tale of the hen with the muddy feet which walked across the pile of wet brown sugar depositing a supply of mud, and how the owner was astonished to find that the sugar beneath the clay turned perfectly white.

The Accident.

Last summer a barrel of sorghum syrup in Mr. Kenney's works at Morristown happened to ferment. It had been made slightly too thin. Upon the discovery of its condition the syrup was reboiled and was sold, presumably in perfect condition. After drawing out two gallons from the barrel, the merchant to whom the syrup was sold reported that he could get no more syrup and sent it back disgusted. Mr. Kenney did not know what to make of this phenomenal state of affairs, so he unheaded the barrel and found instead of syrup a mass of sugar. "I had never before seen such remarkable granulation," says Mr. Kenney, "and in order to get an explanation I wrote to Dr. Wiley, chemist of the department of agriculture, Washington." Dr. Wiley's explanation was that the fermentation had acted upon the gums and other chemical substances in the sorghum syrup which have prevented granulation, so changing their form that the subsequent boiling removed them, leaving nothing to prevent the free granulation of the saccharine matter. Dr. Wiley expressed the opinion that a surprising possibility for sorghum had been discovered.

When Mr. Kenney found that he had accidentally discovered a process of granulating the sorghum product he made no attempt to secure a patent, or even to herald his great discovery. He simply sat down and wrote a letter to S. M. Owen of Minneapolis, editor of Farm, Stock & Home. This letter begins simply with: "It looks as if I had made a very important discovery." And after telling what had hapened he asks all interested to experiment in order to learn the most simple and practical way of developing the discovered process.

Astonishing Possibilities.

There seems absolutely no doubt of the commercial value of Mr. Kenney's discovery. The sugar is there. It was produced by boiling, fermentation and subsequent boiling. The exact length of boiling both in the first and second instances, the right period of fermentation, and the possible substitution of chemical treatment in place of fermentation, remain to be established by experiment. What is certain is that sugar can be produced in this way and can be produced very cheaply. No expensive plant is needed, no elaborate arrangements for treatment.

That much having been determined, the horizon widens. For sorghum can be raised anywhere where Indian corn will grow. The difficulty with the sugar question has always been that the sugar producing plants would grow only under certain conditions, which were found to exist only in limited sections of the earth's surface. Cane sugar could only be produced in tropical or subtropical regions in a particular quality of soil and with a certain degree of moisture. It is well known that the limits of sugar cane production are very closely defined. It is the same with sugar beets. They can be raised to advantage only in particular soils and under certain climatic conditions. Their range is wider than cane, but still has limits.

But with a sugar-producing plant which will grow through the whole corn belt of America as well as in all central Europe, which is as easily raised as corn, and which will yield as much sugar to the acre as sugar cane or sugar beets, it is plain that the sugar question would be solved. Such a solution means:

The death of the sugar trust.

The removal of the sugar subject from politics.

The complete abolition of foreign competition in the supply of the American sugar market

A decrease in the value of cane sugar properties.

The probable extinction of the beet sugar industry.

The opening of a new field for capital in the manufacture of sorghum sugar.

Every Farmer a Sugar Raiser.

The most interesting feature of the discovery is its simplicity. Many farmers are now raising sorghum, crushing the cane and producing syrup in competiton with the syrup manufacturers. A crushing plant can be put in for a few hundred dollars and is within the reach of many a farmer or group of farmers. If nothing further is required except boiling, fermenting and boiling again, it is quite easy to foresee the western farmer supplying himself with sugar as cheaply as his Vermont brother lays in his annual crop of maple sugar. Mr. Owen prints Mr. Kennedy's statement in to-day's "Farm, Stock and Home" and says editorially of the possibilities to the farmer:

If sorghum, an easily and cheaply grown plant that is rich in sugar and that can be grown wherever corn can be, can be made into sugar without a costly mill or other appliances, then sugar making becomes as simple and easy as corn meal making, and each farm home or community can produce its own sugar, and be free from the exactions of sugar trusts and the profits of middle men. Sorghum sugar is as sweet, as finely flavored and as capable of being refined as the best or southern sugar cane product. A method of cheaply granulating it is all that is required to make it the cheapest and most easily secured sugar in the world, and it now looks as if that method had been discovered.

The possible effects upon the beet sugar industry are interesting to speculate upon. It is claimed that an acre of sorghum will produce quite as much sugar as an acre of sugar beets. But it costs from $25 to $30 an acre to raise the beets, while $6 or $7 will cover the cost of the sorghum. A beet sugar factory canot be erected on an economical plan for less than $250,000. Sorghum mills, suitable to handle the product of a large neighborhood can be put in for a few hundred dollars.

It is, of course, too soon to make accurate predictions regarding the effects of this discovery. The possibilities are boundless. This country consumes over 2,000,000 tons of sugar annually, of which perhaps three-fourth is imported. The importation and distribution is controlled by a trust. Home production would mean not only freedom from the trust but the retention of millions of money in the country.

CUBAN INDEPENDENCE

It May Come on the Anniversary of the Last Revolution.

Havana, June 15.—President Capote has delivered to Governor General Wood the official notification of the acceptance of the Platt amendment by the constitutional convention. The electoral committee held its first session and the work of drafting an electoral law began. The committee hopes to have the law ready for the public about the middle of July. The law will be based on the ballot system. It embodies universal manhood suffrage without woman's rights, and provides for general representation. Elections for officers created by the constitution are expected to be held ninety days after the publication of the electoral law.

CLARK AS A DEFENDANT

U. S. Government Is After the Senator.

MONTANA LAND DEALS

Entrymen Hired to File on Government Domain.

CERTIFICATES THEN GIVEN CLARK

Affidavits Made by Entrymen May Be the Basis of Perjury Suits.

Special to The Journal.

Helena, Mont., June 15.—A month ago W. J. Zevely, a special agent of the interior department, appeared in Helena and made some inquiries about certain public lands in Montana. Shortly after that a modest, unassuming gentleman appeared on the scene and registered as M. C. Burch of Grand Rapids, Mich. He did not remain very long, and while not mysterious, did not court the attention of newspaper men. It developed later that he was a special United States assistant attorney general. Early this week F. A. Maynard, also of Grand Rapids, came here. A special dispatch from Washington about ten days ago announced the latter's appointment as a special attorney of the department of justice for the conduct on behalf of the government of certain important cases in Montana. His early arrival has renewed the gossip which has been current here that the government was after big game. Mr. Maynard and other government officials will not discuss the proposed litigation, but the rumor is to the effect that no less a person than United States Senator W. A. Clark is soon to be made defendant in a suit in equity to be brought by the government to set aside patents illegally issued to him for valuable timber lands in this state.

With the persons most concerned so reticent, particulars as to the circumstances of the case are hard to obtain, but from what has already occurred many persons who have heard the current gossip have arrived at what seems to be a fairly accurate conclusion of why the government is after Senator Clark.

Purchased Entrymen.

The case will, so it is said, turn upon the possession of 12,000 to 14,000 acres of land which was disposed of under the timber and stone act at $2.50 an acre. The assumption is that Senator Clark paid a large advance on this price in the shape of commissions to his agents. It is said that his principal assistant was one R. M. Cobban of Missoula, who was employed to secure persons to make entries for the land, each entry embracing 160 acres. Cobban hired an assistant for himself, C. L. Griswold of Missoula. Cobban and Griswold are said to have induced nearly a hundred persons to make these entries, who were paid a bonus of $100 each for their share in the transactions, in addition to having all the expenses incident to making the entries paid with money furnished by the supposed Clark agents. Not only were men hired to make the entries, but many women were not averse to making an "honest" dollar in this way.

In making these entries the entrymen were obliged to make oath that they were purchasing the land for the timber thereon; that they were acting in good faith, and not as agents for any other person or corporation.

Immediately upon the filing of the application and the necessary publication under the timber and stone act, the local land offices issued certificates showing the facts as a preliminary to the issue of patents by the land office at Washington. It is said that these certificates were transferred to Cobban, who, in turn, transferred them to Senator Clark.

Not an Innocent Purchaser.

Land lawyers here say that this last transaction is the one that will probably be attacked by the government. Under the timber and stone act title to land entered in accordance with it cannot pass until the patent has been issued by the government. The United States supreme court has sustained this provision, and it is probable that the government will allege that, by accepting a transfer of the final certificate, Senator Clark was not an innocent purchaser within the meaning of the land laws.

Gossip about the intention of the government to bring this suit started some weeks ago when Griswold sued Cobban in the state court at Missoula for the commission alleged to be due him for having obtained entrymen. It was reported then that Cobban had been acting in the senator's interest, and this report apparently is what started the government officers to make their investigation.

It is also reported here that Mr. Maynard will present the facts connected with the affidavits of the entrymen to the United States grand jury, which met here last Monday, with a view to having some of them indicted for perjury.

Folks here are looking for a long battle if the suit is entered against Clark, as neither he nor the government will be willing to accept defeat until the case has been decided by the United States supreme court.

INDIAN SUPPLY DEPOT.

New York, June 15.—The efforts of western interests to have the Indian supply bids, which, under present arrangements, are opened in New York, transferred to Chicago in addition to the bids which are already opened there, may result in Washington being selected as the headquarters where all proposals for furnishing Indian supplies would be opened.

HARRISON IS OUT OF IT

Carter Not a Candidate for the Presidency.

"NOT A DARN FOOL"

Chicago's Democratic Mayor Makes Positive Statements.

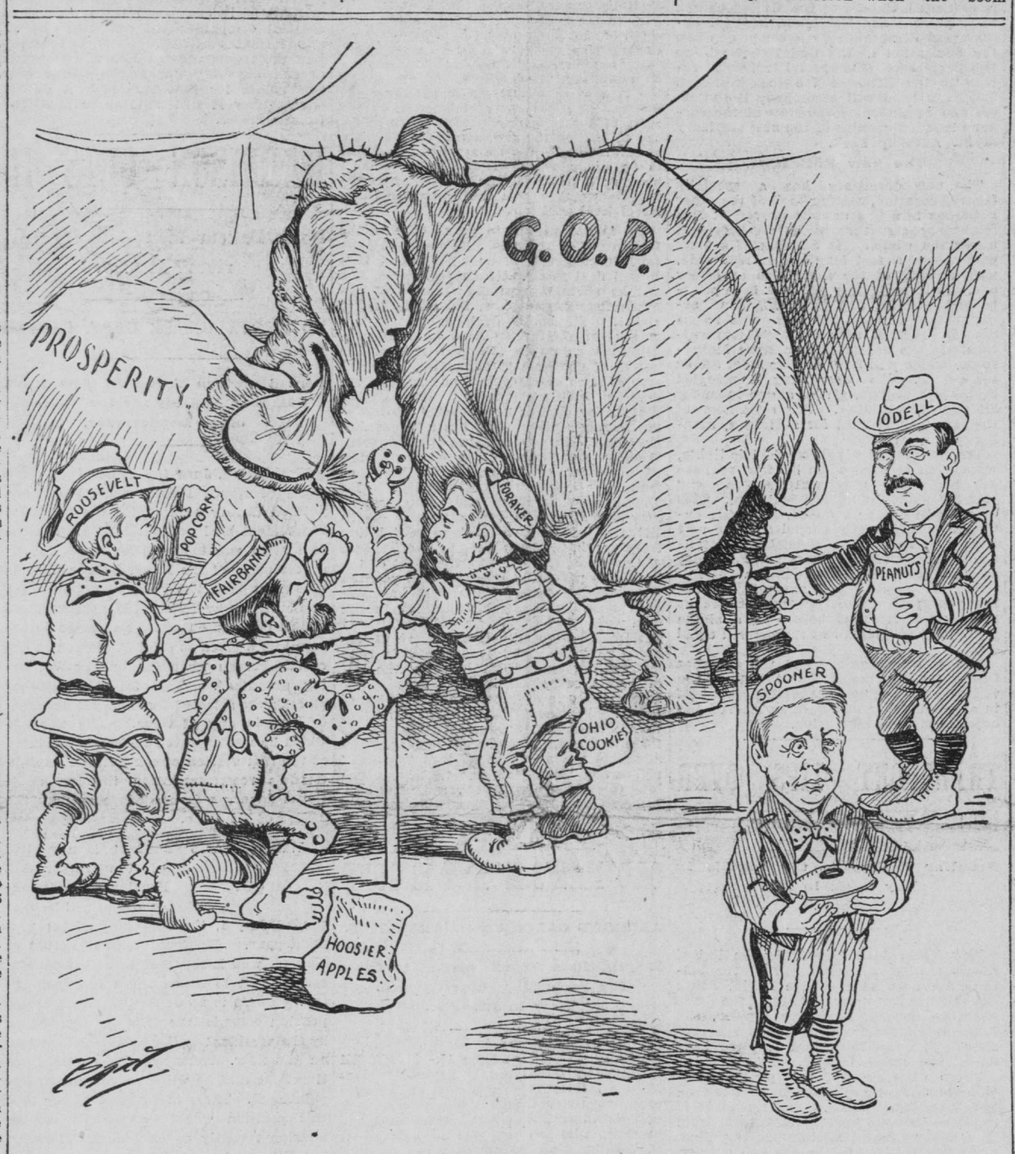
THINKS PEOPLE DON'T WANT HIM

Yet He Does Not Deny That It Would Be Awful Sweet to Succeed McKinley.

New York Sun Special Service

Chicago, June 15.—"I am not a candidate, nor do I purpose to be a candidate for the presidency of the United States," said Mayor Harrison when the boom started in the Harrison league, Thursday evening, was mentioned. He continued:

I am not a darn fool—atleast, I don't think I am. I have never encouraged the use of my name as a candidate for the presidency. It is the natural ambition of every citizen of the United States to wish to hold the highest office in the gift of the nation. But I have never flattered myself that the people would ever want me. I am content to be mayor of Chicago. To be mayor of the greatest city in the country is honor enough for any man. I am not the sort to start out with a boom years ahead. I consider that is foolish. The people of the United States select the men they want and they usually turn down those who wish to become the chief executive in advance. I am not looking for the office. It would be untrue if I were to say that I would not like to be president. But I don't expect to become a candidate, and therefore may be considered to be out of the race.



THE ELEPHANT IS BUSY.

IN CHINA

British-American Plan to Settle the Indemnity Matter Will Probably Be Adopted.

Washington, June 15.—The news dispatches from Peking convey to the official mind here the belief that what is known as the British-American plan of settling the indemnity question is making headway and that it will in the end be adopted as the only feasible scheme. The firm attitude of the United States in declining to enter into a joint guarantee of the enormous bond issue is believed to have had its effect in inclining the ministers to accept the British-American proposal.

IMMIGRANT HOME ROW

THE AUGUSTANA SYNOD INQUIRING

Numerous Miscellaneous Matters Disposed Of at the Jamestown Meeting.

Special to The Journal.

Jamestown, N. Y., June 15.—Augustana synod spent most of the forenoon considering the immigrant home in New York. Disensions in the board of management and the accumulation of $8,000 are to be investigated. The synod committee, composed of L. G. Abramson of the Chicago Y. M. C. A., Ranseen of Chicago, G. A. Brocdelle of Denver, and C. W. Foss of Rock Island, P. H. Stolberg of Harris, Minn., will go to New York to investigate.

Revs. L. A. Johnston, M. C. Ranseen, Messrs. G. L. Peterson and C. J. Olson were elected directors of Augustana college. Reports from the treasurers of the synod were read; also on church extension and the Lutheran Augustana book concern. The latter has $10,000 unpaid accounts. The directors for ministerial aid are G. M. Swan and P. W. Wadham; for church extension, C. B. Bengalson, A. Norrbom, and N. F. Peterson.

The ordination of nineteen candidates to the ministry will take place to-morrow, with holy communion in the morning and sermons by Drs. L. G. Abramson and L. Holmes of Burlington, Iowa, and at the ordination by Drs. C. E. Lindberg of Rock Island and C. A. Swenson of Lindsberg, Kan.; evening, Rev. J. F. Sedoff of Rockford, Ill., and Dr. C. A. Evald of Chicago. Monday will be devoted to missions. Tuesday the secret society question is to come up.

Rev. Dr. G. A. Andreen of New Haven was yesterday elected president of Augustana college.

CONVICTED

Mrs. Kennedy, Who Killed Her Husband, Goes to Prison for Murder in Second Degree.

Kansas City, June 15.—The jury in the Kennedy murder case this morning brought in a verdict of guilty of murder in the second degree and fixing Mrs. Kennedy's punishment at ten years' imprisonment in the penitentiary. Mrs. Kennedy calmly heard the verdict. A moment later she sank into a chair and covered her eyes with her arms and cried aloud. The jury took six ballots. The first stood 10 to 2 for conviction. They remained that way until the last ballot. The defense gave notice of appeal.

Kennedy and Miss Prince were married in the circuit court February 4. Two days before he was killed Kennedy brought suit to have the marriage set aside, alleging duress and charging W. C. Prince, the girl's father, and Will Prince, with forcing him to marry her at the point of a revolver. The father, Will and Bert Prince, are awaiting trial on a charge of conspiring to kill Kennedy. Mrs. Kennedy is 26 years old and Kennedy was 28.

KILLED IN HIS FIELD

James Seawright Struck by Lightning Near Garden City.

Special to The Journal.

Mankato, Minn., June 15.—James Seawright, a farmer living three miles west of Garden City, was almost instantly killed by lightning yesterday afternoon. He was hoeing corn in his field when struck on the head and his shirt ignited. He extinguished the fire and fell over dead.

WORKHOUSE TERM FOR FRED BRIGGS

Judge McGee Gives the Machine Gambler the Limit Sentence---One Year and a Fine of $400.

Many Criminals Have Justice Meted Out to Them---Mrs. Schilling Goes to Stillwater.

It was a sorry day for the offenders brought before Judge McGee for sentence at 10 o'clock this morning. Justice was in its sternest and most unbending mood, and while clemency was exercised in one or two cases, the general rule was the imposition of the maximum penalty provided by the statutes.

The crowd which jammed the courtroom was apparently more interested in the case against Fred Briggs than in anything else which occurred during the morning, and a murmur of surprise ran round when the court imposed the maximum penalty in each of the two cases, six months in the workhouse and a fine of $200, with the proviso that in case the fine in each case was not paid before the expiration of the workhouse sentence, an additional imprisonment of ninety days should be imposed for such failure. Thus Briggs, for the offense of keeping gambling devices, receives a total sentence upon two convictions amounting to one year's imprisonment in the workhouse and a fine of $400, with the possibility of six months' additional imprisonment if the fine is not paid.

Nothing to Say.

Briggs had nothing to say when the judge asked him the customary question. In pronouncing sentence the court said that it had the right, in reaching judgment, to take into consideration all facts in its possession and then recited some of the testimony given by the saloonkepers when they pleaded guilty to having the machines in their places and referred to the fact that many of them had then stated unequivocally that Briggs had induced them to install the machines after extending assurance that the city administration would protect them. Judge McGee said that a man who was able to thus corrupt the city authorities was a dangerous character and should not be tolerated.

No Bond Granted.

After sentence had been pronounced, Judge Steele, for Briggs, asked the court to fix a reasonable bond pending the making of an appeal to the supreme court and asked for a stay of proceedings. The court refused to fix such a bond, but granted a stay of execution for fifteen days, in which time the defendant will be required to perfect his appeal.

Mrs. Schilling's Case.

The court evidently had some little sympathy with Mrs. Bertha Schilling, the Columbia theater actress who was convicted for the murder of Hazel Murphy. Mrs. Schilling was almost hysterical throughout the ordeal, and cried almost continuously while standing before the bar of judgment. She gave her age as 23, and said that she had been an actress for the past six years. She had never before been convicted of crime, and was not addicted to the use of intoxicating liquors. She declared that she was not deserving of punishment, as she had not committed the crime for which she had been convicted. Attorney Donahue pleaded for mercy, alleging in extenuation the surroundings in which the woman had been compelled to live. He asked the imposition of a jail sentence, and referred to the Flagler case at Washington as a parallel, when a sentence of one hour in jail and a fine of $500 was imposed.

The court said that in a homicide case it had no right to impose a jail sentence.

Shot for Sodini.

"If the court could impose the maximum for this offense upon the person or persons responsible for the existence of the dive in which this occurred," said Judge McGee, "it would do so most gladly and willingly."

Two years and a half at hard labor in the penitentiary at Stillwater was then pronounced as the sentence, fully as light as could have been expected.

A Touching Scene.

The scene was touching when Belle Hoban was called to receive sentence for larceny in the second degree, having pleaded guilty after being caught in the act of shoplifting. The woman sobbed continuously almost from the time she entered the court until led away by the matron. She gave her age as 26 and said that she was born at Yankton, S. D. Three years ago she had married "Billy" Hoban, whose occupation she gave as a "gambler and general grafter." In a choking voice and with downcast head she pleaded with the judge to be lenient, saying that she felt the disgrace keenly. Questioned by the court, she admitted that she knew Mrs. Sickles, with whom she had been once arrested in St. Paul charged with shoplifting. She knew Mrs. Sickles as a shoplifter, but her own arrest at that time was simply because she was found in company with the Sickles woman. The case against her had been dismissed. Attorney Stratton then appeared in behalf of the prisoner and exhibited letters from Gormer Assistant County Attorney Zollman, ex-Chief of Police Goss and Grier M. Orr, judge of the municipal court, all of St. Paul, speaking good words for the prisoner. The letter from the chief of police gave the Hoban woman a clear record and this gave Judge McGee a handle for criticism. Picking up from his desk a picture of the prisoner, the judge said:

"Before the chief wrote such a letter, he should have had the grace to have removed this photograph from his rogue's gallery and to have erased this woman's record, given as a professional shoplifter."

Strange Facts.

"There have been strange facts in connection with this case," continued the court. "Strong influence has been brought to save the prisoner from punishment. Mr. Munzer, one of the complaining witnesses, has told me that he had been offered $300 if he would drop the case. The county attorney's office also informs me that the chief of detectives of this city endeavored to dissuade him from approving an indictment and asked that the charge be changed to one of petit larceny. It appears, however, that the woman has been married to a man with a bad reputation and the circumstances which surrounded her will be taken into consideration."

A reformatory sentence was then imposed.

Reilly's Rambling Story.

John Reilly, charged with larceny in the second degree, told the court a rambling story that seemed to betoken the disordered mind. He had stolen a clock and had lost the pendulum. He had taken the clock to bed with him at the Nicollet hotel and had tried to secure a new pendulum the next day in order to return the property to its owner intact. While dickering for the pendulum he had been arrested. Reilly's replies were so confused and contradictory that it was evident that he was crazy or an impostor. He was given a sentence of two years at hard labor at Stillwater. After being removed to the county jail Reilly began to rave wildly and tore the clothes from his back and the sheets and blankets on his bed into strips. He tried to make a rope with which to escape through the jail window. His case will probably be submitted to physicians. His real name is James Bread and he has a mother and brother at Clontarf, Minn.

Mercy for Richards.

Judge McGee was merciful to Everitt S. Richards, who was convicted of an assault upon his wife, with whom he had trouble. The case showed that Richards had been a hardworking, honest man, who had lived an irreproachable life in Minneapolis for sixteen years. He had been married four years and had one child. The judge held that there was much in the case to warrant clemency and said that the woman in the case had provoked him by her acts and should be held equally responsible for the tragic occurrence. The jury had favored clemency, according to Attorney Garrity, and a sentence of two years at hard labor was given by the judge.

Five Years for Duffy.

John Duffy was an old offender and got a sentence of five years at hard labor for larceny in the second degree. Duffy had served numerous prior sentences and said that the cause of his lapses was drink. He was warned to stay away from the city or he would be brought to trial upon a charge of burglary, which is pending.

Herbert P. Forrest was a young fellow who had yielded to temptation when hard up and appropriated another man's property. He admitted his guilt and was sent to the workhouse for thirty days.

Edward Davitt was another young fellow, only 20 years old, but his record was not of the best. He was convicted of grand larceny in the second degree and was sent to the reformatory.

Nic Vacos, the Greek who held up Assistant State Librarian W. A. Allen on First avenue one dark night and ran away with the latter's watch and chain, tried to tell the judge that he was drunk at the time. The court, however, thought his sprinting abilities were too well demonstrated to admit that excuse and Vacos was given five years at hard labor.

Reid's Heavy Sentence.

The court had no time for John Ried, who was convicted of having stolen a diamond from one of the Rough Riders prior to the famous Washington trip. Reid's record was very bad and showed five convictions in the municipal court. He was sent to prison for ten years at hard labor.

Five years at hard labor was also the sentence given Fred Lee, for larceny in the second degree. Lee confessed to having committed fifteen burglaries and said that he had never before been convicted.

Five Years for Walker.

John Walker had been a sergeant in the Fifteenth Minnesota, but he stood guard one night while a man whom he said he did not know burglarized 216 Washington avenue S. Officer Harvey told a few facts which were not in his favor, and Attorney Gallup tried to soften the court. The up for five years at hard labor.

William Smith, known as "Lucky Willie," a big black negro, came up next. On a former trial Smith had said that he had been born in Chattanooga, Tenn., and this time fixed his place of birth at Butte, Mont. Judge McGee asked him if he had altered his recollection to any degree, but he stuck to the latter story. He, also, had a bad record, and was sent up for five years at Hard labor.

Herman Jackey admitted to the judge that he had existed for several years at the expense of a girl employed in a laundry, and the judge thought his offense, gaining access to the room of a man known to carry large sums of money, hiding under the bed and chloroforming his victim, was of a class which needed the strongest possible condemnation. Hard labor for five years was his portion.

Frank Hamilton, colored, had been convicted of assault in the third degree, and as there were peculiar circumstances in the case he escaped with a sentence of three months in the workhouse.

Wing Lung was a Chinaman, 58 years old, with iron gray hair and a wife in the old country. He has operated a laundry in Minneapolis for twenty-five years, but could not refrain from making a little ready money with an opium joint. He said that he was an inveterate user of "dope" and had used it for thirty-three years. The court thought the evidence against him conclusive and imposed a fine of $300 or a term of three months in the workhouse.

Wing's attorney asked the court to return the opium layout, saying that the statutes did not sanction its confiscation, but the court refused to recognize the property and the petition was dismissed.

Thomas Leonard received his sentence before Judge Brooks, after having pleaded guilty to larceny in the second degree, and was sentenced to the workhouse for four months.

St. Paul-U. P. Deal Improbable

Special to The Journal.

New York, June 15.—From an opening at 174½, St. Paul stock to-day advanced by violent leaps to 181¼ and closed within a fraction of the highest. Inevitably this exhibition of strength further excited that element in Wall street which always is prepared to accept on faith the evidences of a "deal."

So far from being strengthened, however, by the developments of to-day, the story of a St. Paul-Union Pacific deal finds no better warrant in fact. Persons competent to speak for Morgan and Rockefeller in this emphatically deny that any considerable quantity of St. Paul stock has been suffered to fall into Union Pacific hands. One St. Paul authority, than whom none better is available, puts it thus:

"Why should St. Paul lend itself to a deal with Union Pacific after having scorned the advances of the Hill-Morgan party?"

St. Paul's recent behavior, particularly to-day, has been so nearly a duplication of the antedeal performances of Burlington that the speculative element cannot be dissuaded from its adherence to the deal story. The best authorities in the street believe that the whole business is but a speculative movement calculated to bull Union Pacific and thus facilitate the sale of 100,000,000 bond issue. These bonds now are in syndicate hands and they are getting heavy.

Since the deal report was set forth Union Pacific has achieved a much higher range and it is suspected that certain interests have not only been selling that stock on the higher level, but also unloading quantities of the new bonds, which were active to-day. If this could be done by bulling St. Paul it would be good business.

Viewed from every possible point, the story of a St. Paul deal with Union Pacific, such as alleged, is illogical and seems to have no basis in fact. Possibly it may be true. Strange things happen in Wall street, but those most vitally interested do not believe it.

Chicago, June 15.—The Daily News to-day says it was semiofficially reported that the stockholders of the St. Paul road are to be offered $200 of 4 per cent bonds for every $100 share of stock; that the bonds will be guaranteed by the Union Pacific, Southern Pacific and Missouri Pacific, and that the Goulds are interested in the proposed deal.

Men Win a Hot Day Strike

Special to The Journal.

Appleton, Wis., June 15.—The initial hot day of the season was perhaps the primary cause of a strike of a large gang of hod carriers and masons working on an immense brick storage and warehouse being erected by the Marshall, Hammell Flour and Feed company of this city. The men were determined to "rush the growler," contrary to the orders of Contractor Johnson, and upon repeating the offense yesterday, trouble arose between the men and their employer, which resulted in a complete cessation of work. There being no available men in the city to put in place of the strikers, a compromise was finally effected, which resulted in a raise of 15 cents a day in the pay of each man, and the privilege of rushing the growler a reasonable number of times each day.