

BULLETIN OF
THE ST. PAUL GLOBE

SATURDAY, JULY 31, 1897.

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Met-Doris, 2.30, 8.15.
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Minnetonka-Regatta, 6.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMSHIPS.

NEW YORK—Arrived: Patria, Marseilles;
Columbia, Hamburg; Llanos, Liverpool; St.
Paul, Southampton. Sailed: Rotterdam, Rot-
terdam.

LIVERPOOL—Arrived: Bovie, New York.

Money talks in all languages.

McKinley is on another "bust." It
was made by a Columbus, O., man.

It now looks decidedly as if Sherman
and Salisbury were trying to "hedge"
their bets.

John Bull finds every little while that
it is not an unalloyed blessing to have
so many children.

There is a strong inducement to people
who go to Alaska to drink water.
Whisky is \$1 a drink.

Haven't Senators Mason, Morgan and
Chandler time to go over and free Cuba
themselves this summer?

It is about a 100 to 1 bet that a rail-
way will run directly to Dawson City
within the next twelve months.

Yerkes has been asked to tell how
much he is worth. If the tax collector
has asked the question, Mr. Yerkes
doesn't know.

The Klondyke hurrah doesn't relieve
the American labor market much after
all. The jobless fellows haven't money
enough to get away.

A New Hampshire man is going to
Alaska to lay out bicycle paths from
Dawson northward. Nothing seems im-
possible to the enthusiastic Yankee.

Chauncey M. Depew has taken to the
bicycle. The wheel is the great leveler
of the last days of the nineteenth cen-
tury. Of course, Mr. Depew fell off.

Rain has ruined hundreds of acres of
rye around Middletown, N. Y. Ken-
tucky is more fortunate. It has hun-
dreds of barrels of rye right within
reach.

A white whale was drowned in New
York the other day. It has been the
impression hitherto that it was work
thrown away to try to drown a fish,
big or little.

The Prohibitionists are out of the
fight in Iowa. Their candidate for gov-
ernor has been found to be ineligible
because he has not lived in the state
two years.

The mean temperature of Sitka is al-
most exactly the same as that of
Washington. The mean temperature
of Dawson City is meaner than that of
Northern Norway.

Some mosquitoes should be arrested
for assault with intent to do great
bodily injury. A mosquito bit a soldier
at Governor's Island behind the right
ear and he lost nearly a pint of blood.

At least, Mr. McKinley is not going
to let his or Mr. Hanna's relatives suf-
fer for want of something to do. An
uncle of the president has been appointed
assistant postmaster at San Fran-
cisco.

Does Europe want our grain? Well,
rather! Forty steamers were chartered
in one day to load cargoes for ports
in the United Kingdom and Europe.
This record has never before been
equaled.

They are wearing overcoats and run-
ning race fires at the Eastern sum-
mer resorts. This has been a queer old
summer. A few days ago nobody want-
ed anything more than a bathing suit
and a fan.

Two New Yorkers quarreled in a cem-
etery over a burial plot, and one of
them shot the other dead. Common
courtesy required that the winner of
the battle should surrender the lot to
his fallen adversary.

The ocean greynolds St. Paul and
Lucania are racing across the Atlantic
again. Isn't there some nation that
can stop this sort of thing. One of
these days 1,000 passengers will go up
in an explosion and down to awful
death because of this criminal foolish-
ness.

BUSINESS IS ON THE MEND.

In Spite of Adjustments Made Necessary by the
Tariff Law All Northern Cities Report
an Improvement.

ST. PAUL SHARES IN
THE BENEFIT.

Balance of Trade Conditions
Plainly on the Right
Side.

In All the Country Depending on the Wheat Stocks
Confidence Reigns Supreme—Trade Reports
Agree That the Future Is Bright.

NEW YORK, July 30.—Bradstreet's
report will say: The unprecedented
early fall demand for staple merchan-
dise, which Bradstreet's announced
last week has increased, and, although
not conspicuous at some of the larger
Eastern cities, it is notably so at
points in the Mississippi and Missouri
valleys and in the large wheat grow-
ing states. A special investigation by
Bradstreet's this week shows that in-
creased purchases by country mer-
chants in the region specified, based
on the prospectively large wheat crop
at home in the face of short wheat
crops abroad, has increased business
with Western jobbers from 10 to 15
per cent compared with fall trade at
a like period last year. The total vol-
ume of this new business is not large,
but it is unusual in this the dull month
of the year, and it is growing.

A number of Western implement
factories are unable to fill all their
orders for near by delivery, and one
order for shoes alone at St. Louis
calls for \$35,000 worth of goods. The
depression among woolen manufactur-
ers is less pronounced. The greatest
relative improvement among the job-
bers and wholesalers in various lines
is at Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City,
Omaha, St. Paul and Minneapolis, al-
though at other points, notably in
Texas, there is a pronounced feeling
of confidence in an early revival of
demand which is already beginning to
show itself. A number of large trunk
line railways report that they are car-
rying more merchandise than one,
two or three years ago. Fewer manu-
facturing industries—less than ex-
pected have been compelled to close
owing to lack of orders. As a result
of the strike, the principal check being
due to higher prices for fuel, iron and
steel and the cotton goods industries
have been considerably situated than
almost any other.

Practically the only decreases in
quotations this week are for iron and
steel; prices of oats and grain cloths
are unchanged. The list of advances
is longer and more significant, includ-
ing prices of wheat flour, wheat, in-
dian corn, laid sugar, live stock, cot-
ton, woolen goods, lead and nails. Ex-
ports of wheat, flour included, from
both coasts of the United States and
into Montreal, amount to 1,478,000
bushels last week, 2,648,000 bushels
in the week a year ago, 1,460,000 bush-
els two years ago, 2,977,000 bushels
three years ago, and as contrasted
with 5,622,000 bushels the correspond-
ing week of 1893. There is a sharp
falling off in exports of Indian corn
this week, the total amounting to
1,482,715 bushels, compared with 2,298,000
bushels last week, 1,495,000 bushels
in the week one year ago, 694,000 bush-
els two years ago, 119,000 bushels three
years ago, and as compared with 1,694,000
bushels in the like week of 1893.
There are 259 business failures re-
ported throughout the United States
this week, rather more than the aver-
age in recent weeks. Last week the
total was 294, and in the week last year
it was 294, and in the corresponding week
in 1894 it was 220, and in the like period of
1893, 459.

BUSINESS DOOMING.

Without Exception the Northern
Cities Report an Improvement.
NEW YORK, July 30.—Dun & Co's
review of trade tomorrow will say:
Dispatches from almost every Northern
city of importance report, without ex-
ception, improvement in business, and
from Detroit to Seattle and Portland,
splendid crop prospects. The task of
adjusting the business and industries
of the country to conditions created
by the new tariff law has progressed
with gratifying rapidity and ease. Even
the increasing strength of the striking
coal miners probably has not retarded
the adoption of the uniformity plan, which
promises to remove most of the causes
of such struggles. Some confusion is
caused by evening events—contradict-
ed, by closing of large cotton mills

CONFLICT SEEMS CERTAIN.

Strikers and Deputies Likely to Come Into Collision.

PITTSBURGH, July 31.—At midnight
it looked as though the sheriff's pro-
clamation would be the biggest factor
in bringing about trouble in the vic-
inity of the De Armit mines. A
meeting of strikers was held at Oak
Hills, and it was decided to pay no
attention to the sheriff's proclamation,
as it was considered to be an out-
rage. At the meeting it is reported
that President Dolan, M. P. Carek and
other leaders told the men that the
mandate of the sheriff was unjust and
could not be enforced. The result of
the meeting was that three meetings
were arranged for, one at midnight,
one at 2 a. m., and another at 4 a.
m., and the men are now marching
through the Turtle Creek region in
three divisions to reach their meet-
ing places. The different times were
chosen for the meetings as the best
time to catch the working miners
when changing shifts. Excitement is
running high, and if the night passes
without a conflict between the strikers
and deputies it will be considered a
miracle.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., July 30.—Legal
proceedings are to be taken against the
marching coal miners unless they dis-
band and go to their homes. It is
evident that the marchers are making
an impression on the employees of the
New York & Cleveland Gas Coal com-
pany. Today there was posted in the
vicinity of the Turtle Creek, Sandy
Creek and Plum Creek mines a pro-
clamation by the sheriff commanding
that all persons refrain from assem-
bling on the public highways of Alle-
gheny county or interfering with the
peace. A meeting was held this morn-
ing which was addressed by District
President Dolan. He attacked the
Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers,
saying that, owing to the inroads of
electric railways and other means of
rapid transit, the wages of the engi-
neers would drop sooner or later and
then they would be asking assistance
from other organizations. In other
portions of the district the strike mat-
ters are quiet.
After a long and weary night of
waiting to learn the results of the
meetings of the miners of the New
York & Cleveland Gas Coal company,
the camping miners were a disappoint-
ed lot of men this morning, for the ex-
pected exodus from the Plum Creek,
Sandy Creek and Oak Hill mines did
not occur.
The miners did not quit work as they
promised to do last night, and all the
mines were in operation today.
The marchers, with their bands and
flags, are accompanied by a large
crowd of on-lookers, mainly employes
of the Westinghouse works, who are
confident they will witness a scrim-
mage.
The deputies at the De Armit prop-
erty number 125, the majority of whom
are at Turtle Creek and Sandy Creek.

Twenty-five deputies are distributed
along the company's railroad between
Turtle Creek and Oak Hill. It is ex-
pected that trouble, if it occurs, will
be on this railroad about 4 a. m., when
the company's train comes down from
Oak Hill to gather up the workmen
to take them to that mine.

WASHINGTON, Pa., July 30.—About
three hundred men marched to Cook
& Sons' mines at McGovern today,
and are now established in Camp Vic-
tory. They are from the Millers
Run region, and the mines at Pinley-
ville and Venetta on the Baltimore &
Ohio railroad. The campers say the
strike has just begun. More than
seventy-five men are at work at the
Allison mine today, and coal was run
steadily from 6 o'clock until noon.
Both the strikers and operators say
there is no probability of an outbreak.

WHEELING, W. Va., July 30.—The
striking miners' organizers in the
Wheeling district are making a des-

SAN JOSE STRUCK BY CYCLONE.

Seven People Killed and Three Injured in Illinois.

SAN JOSE, Ill., July 30.—At 7 o'clock
this evening a cyclone struck the farm
of A. C. McDowell, twenty miles north,
and his house and barn were entirely
destroyed. Seven people were killed
and three seriously injured. The killed:
A. C. McDowell.
MCDOWELL'S GRANDSON.
MRS. MCDOWELL'S DAUGHTER.
THREE OF BROWNLEE'S CHILDREN.
MISS JESSIE GROVES.
Several injuries were sustained.
Mrs. A. C. McDowell, her son, Charles, and
daughter, Mary. Miss McDowell is but
slightly hurt.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., July 30.—A
special from San Jose, Ill., thirty-
five miles west on the Jacksonville di-
vision of the Chicago & Alton, gives



BONANZA CREEK VALLEY, FROM DISCOVERY CLAIM TO ELDOURADO CREEK.

SECRETARY SHERMAN SCORED.

Text of the Sensational Letter of Prof. Elliot
Made Public.

CLEVELAND, O., July 30.—Prof.
Henry W. Elliott, of the Smithsonian
Institute, tonight gave out the text of
his recent sensational letter to Judge
Day, assistant secretary of state,
regarding the seal fisheries. It is as
follows:
In the Morning Recorder of this city ap-
peared a sensational letter to the sec-
retary of state, dated May 10, 1897, and
signed by John Sherman, secretary of
state, on the fur seal question. I
am the author of the letter. The letter
of the great embarrassment, which its pub-
lication has caused the president. Inasmuch
as I have a closer personal knowledge of
this present question than any other man liv-
ing, and vastly more extended, and inasmuch
as I have a closer personal knowledge of
1893-'94, which is the only creditable set-
ting of this question towards settling this
dispute since it began in 1890 up to date,
I desire to say that after a careful perusal
of this letter of May 10, above cited, the pre-
sident has reason to feel greatly embarrassed,
because it lays the state department open
to a crushing rebuff, and you will be in the
same position as I was in 1893. I have been
in this position since the date of the letter
promptly furnished by the data which I
experienced and ignorant men should not
be so ready to believe. I have been in this
position since they know no more than so many par-
rots. John W. Foster is utterly ignorant
of the truth in regard to the seal fisheries.
This real question on the islands; that let-
ter of May 10 is, like all other preparations
from his hand on this subject, full of gross

MCKINLEY'S DAY.

United States Military Post Visited
by the President.
HOTEL CHAMBERLAIN, N. Y.,
July 30.—The day has been delightful
here. About 10 a. m. the president and
Mr. Porter took a long walk about the
parks surrounding the hotel. About 4:30
the president and Mrs. McKinley,
Gen. and Mrs. Alger and Mr. Porter
drove to the United States military post.
As they passed the guard house,
a guard of twenty men turned out and
saluted the president with the call of
the bugle, presenting arms. The people
of Plattburgh knew nothing of the
intention of the president to visit the
village, and he drove through the
streets without demonstration of
any kind. Numbers, however, doffed
their hats and cheered him. He was re-
turned generally by the president. The
party drove through all the principal
streets of the town, and he was re-
vived by the fresh air. Shortly after
noon the Twenty-first Regiment band
rendered a concert at the hotel. The
president and Mrs. McKinley enjoyed
the music from the veranda.
Among the president's callers today
was Judge Raymond, of Illinois. Vice
President Hobart will have Tues-
day night.

OCOONTO CASE DECIDED.

Final Decree Handed Down by
Judge Jenkins at Milwaukee.
MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 30.—Judge
Jenkins today handed down the final
decree in the long-drawn out case of
the National Foundry and Pipe Works,
Ltd., against the Oconto Water com-
pany in the federal courts. The de-
cree is in accordance with the opinion
of the court of appeals. Andrews and
Whitcomb are given a first lien upon
the property, which is located in the
city of Oconto. The other subordinate
claims of the pipe company, which
was made up by Judge Jenkins, to the
lien of the mortgage, and brings it
in after a number of unsecured

THOSE EXCURSION RATES.

Additional Particulars About the Concessions Se-
cured From the Railroads by Twin
City Jobbers.

TWIN CITIES GET
SAME AS CHICAGO.

Country Merchants Also
Profit by the Arrange-
ment.

Plans and By-Laws of the Big Organization Which
Is Expected to Prove Beneficial All Around—
Revised List of Officers.

The vigor with which the jobbers of
St. Paul and Minneapolis have taken
hold of the merchants' excursion busi-
ness bids well for the success of the
movement. This had its origin in New
York, was taken up in Chicago, and
when adopted in both those com-
mercial centers, made it almost necessary
for the Twin City jobbing interests to
take some steps to protect themselves
and at the same time advance the in-
terests of that class of merchants with
whom they seek to carry on business.
In both New York and Chicago, when
the matter was first agitated, the job-
bers got anything but hearty co-opera-
tion from the railroads. In St. Paul
and Minneapolis, if the roads felt the
least lukewarm in their support, it
has not been evident without any un-
due show of energy, although the
wholesalers have been at work for
some weeks, the railroads held but
one meeting, as far as is known, and
agreed to work with the Twin City
wholesalers in the interest of the two
towns. The formation of what has
been named the Twin City and North-
western Merchants' association has
been accomplished and with a slight
change or two is as appeared in this
paper yesterday. The list is:
President—E. A. Young, St. Paul.
Vice President—George Partridge, Minne-
apolis.
Secretary—W. W. Heflinger, Minneapolis.
Treasurer—Joseph McKibbin, St. Paul.
The executive committee, consisting
of five jobbers from each city is made
up as follows: Richards Gordon, D. R.
Noyes, Rudolph Rossum, A. H. Lindeke,
and Cyrus Kellogg, St. Paul, and F.
G. Winston, T. B. Janney, T. W. Stev-
enson, C. G. Webber and W. S. Novt,
of Minneapolis.

According to the opening paragraph
of the by-laws the general object of
the new association is to advance the
mutual interests of jobbers, manufac-
turers and retail merchants of the
Northwest by bringing the retail trade
into closer touch with each other and
jobbers and manufacturers. The pur-
pose of the association is to advance the
interests of the jobbers and manufac-
turers of the Twin Cities for the purpose
of better acquaintance, interchanging
ideas on all matters of general interest,
and working in harmony for the pro-
motion of the prosperity of the Northwest.
The membership of the association
is to consist of two classes, first the
sustaining members, consisting of the
jobbers and manufacturers of the two
cities, and next the general members
embracing the traveling salesmen for
Twin City jobbers and manufacturers
and any retail merchant recommended

ENGLAND GIVES ASSENT.

Sealing Conference to Be Held Early This Autumn.

LONDON, July 30.—The British for-
eign office notified Ambassador Hay
this morning that Great Britain ac-
cepted the proposition of the United States
for an international conference on the
question of pelagic sealing in the Ber-
ing sea, to be held in Washington dur-
ing the coming autumn.
John W. Foster, the United States
special commissioner on the seal ques-
tion, will sail tomorrow for the New
York, from Southampton. In the course
of an interview with the correspondent
of the Associated Press, today, Mr.
Foster said that wherever he has been
at St. Petersburg, Berlin, Paris or here
in London, he has been received in the
most cordial manner. Whatever may
be the feeling in the United States
about the often repeated antagonism to
our government, displayed by foreign
powers, I have seen nothing of it.
Everywhere I have been received with
the warmest of hospitality. The policy
of the foreign governments wish to meet
any questions raised by the United
States in the spirit of the utmost frank-
ness and open-mindedness. Perhaps it
is needless for me to say that this is
most gratifying to me officially and
in my private capacity.

TRIBESMEN EASY TARGETS.

Many Natives Killed in a Night At-
tack on Mahalak.
SIMLA, July 30.—Dispatches from
Camp Mahalak report another night
attack by the tribesmen on the night
(Thursday). The natives fought de-
spairingly for several hours, but were
repulsed at all points. Fires had been
lighted about the camp, and in the
glare the tribesmen were easy targets
for the British riflemen. Many fell,
and in the light of the flames the na-
tives could be seen removing their
dead. It is reported that the mullah
was badly wounded, and that several
of his principal chiefs were disabled.
The British lost one killed and seven-
teen wounded, among the latter being
Lieut. Costello, who was wounded
the second time. He had received a
slight wound during the day attack
on Wednesday. The forces of the
mullah had been augmented by a
strong gathering of the natives on
the hills to the right of the British
position. The theory is that the Bon-
erwals have risen. The situation is
now somewhat relieved by the arrival
of reinforcements under Col. Reed,
from Nowshera.

GRANT RESIGNS.

No Longer a Member of the New
York Police Board.
NEW YORK, July 30.—Col. Fred D.
Grant today gave out a statement.
In part as follows:
I have forwarded to Mayor Strong my resig-
nation of the position which I now hold as a
police commissioner. I will not recede one
step by acquiescing in the methods of ob-
taining evidence against disorderly houses,
which the majority of the board favor and
have decided upon. I believe firmly that these
methods must eventually make sneaks and
liars of men, who, to be proper guardians
of the life and property of our citizens, should
be trained to do only what is honorable and
upright. I decline to be a member of the
board of an obstructive, and I will re-
main as a dissenting minority, when

CONFERENCE AT KIEL.

KIEL, July 30.—Since his arrival yesterday
Mr. Kautsky has been summoned by
Miquel, Prussian minister of finance, and
Baron von Diercke von der Horst, Prussian
minister of the interior, to come here for
the purpose of making a report on the rejection
of the proposal of the Prussian diet.