# THE MINNEAPOLIS JOURNAL.

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MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

## PRESSURE ON THE PORTE

France Exercises It in a Manner Most Emphatic.

### NAVAL DEMONSTRATION

Three Battleships and Two Cruisers Start for the Levant.

### SEIZURE OF CUSTOMS PROBABLE

**Frenchmen's Patience Completely Exhausted by the Dilatoriness of Turkey.**

Paris, Oct. 31.—The officials of the French foreign office confirm the report that a division of the French Mediterranean fleet composed of three battleships and two cruisers, under the command of Admiral Caillard, has proceeded to Toulon to the Levant to make a naval demonstration against Turkey. A foreign office official, in communicating the foregoing to the press, said:

The squadron sailed with sealed orders and proceeds first to a Greek port, the island of Syra, I think, where the admiral will receive definite instructions as to carrying out his sealed orders. I am not at liberty to say what the sealed orders are, but the seizure of the customs at Smyrna probably would be a very effective way of convincing the sultan that France's patience is exhausted, and that we have decided to enforce an immediate execution of the Turkish government's engagements. We, however, are very hopeful that the sultan will not compel us to go to that extreme.

Our squadron will not reach the Greek port before Sunday. The Turkish government has thus still three days grace, and we trust in the meantime to receive complete satisfaction. We have acted very considerately toward Turkey, hoping up to the last moment that she would carry out her engagements, and it is only now, when we find that there is no serious indication of her doing so, that we have reluctantly resolved to put stronger pressure to bear in the shape of a naval demonstration. It is now two months since the French ambassador, M. Constans, left Constantinople. His departure failed to produce the desired effect. On the contrary, even the quays and tubini questions, which were settled by the sultan's irades, remain unsatisfied.

The sultan's irades remain unadjusted. The internal situation in the Turkish empire deterred us for the time from taking drastic measures to enforce our demands. But the dignity of France could not permit the present state of affairs to be prolonged indefinitely. We sincerely hope the sultan will fully appreciate the fact that we cannot any longer be trifled with, and relieve us of taking further steps to safeguard our interests.

The official was asked what would happen in the event of the French squadron being ordered to seize the customs and if the Turkish authorities resisted, and he replied:

That is a very unlikely contengency; but if it occurs, I suppose we shall have to bombard the port. We do not want bloodshed, and I do not believe there will be any occasion for it.

### SCARE FOR THE SULTAN

**Demonstration by Bashi Bazouks Whose Pay Is in Arrears.**

Constantinople, Oct. 31.—A mutinous demonstration was made in front of the admiralty offices Tuesday by 600 officers and non-commissioned bashi bazouks, which caused dismay among the occupants of the Yildiz palace. The pay of those who took part in the demonstration is several months in arrears, and only a promise of prompt settlement prevented the carrying out of threats of further action. All the troops, with the exception of the marines, are paid with fair regularity, because they furnish the guard at the weekly selamlik, and discontent among them might result in serious consequences to Sultan Abdul Hamid.

## HITTING HILL

Union Pacific People Want Morgan to Humiliate Him.

Special to The Journal.

New York, Oct. 31. — The Commercial says that one of the current fancies is that the Northern Pacific settlement, whatever it amounts to, will make at least one gentleman look many cubits smaller in financial stature. It is difficult to conceive of any arrangement whereby the militant interests might retire with grace. Even the Harriman crowd is understood to have a little matter to square up against James J. Hill.

From all accounts Mr. Hill behaved himself in a very haughty manner toward the Union Pacific people at the time the Burlington was being corralled. When they sought in a more or less friendly manner to protect their interests in the northwest territory and asked for guarantees of peace, Mr. Hill, it is said, earnestly desired them to run away and play. For this and other slights the Union Pacific people are understood now to exact not only that Mr. Hill shall be humiliated but that Mr. Morgan shall do it.

The Evening Sun says that Wall street is full of rumors of an early settlement of the orthern Pacific-Burlington-Union Pacific difficulty. Announcement of an official character is expected as probable in a few days. President J. J. Hill of the Great Northern, who is in daily conference with J. Pierpont Morgan and E. P. Hrariman, says:

Everything is making satisfactory progress. While no basis has been found for an agreement I have no doubt we shall soon reach one. The interest concerned is so large that it takes time.

## SURPRISED BY LEMLY

Calls Captain Sigsbee After Schley Case Is Closed.

### RAYNER OBJECTS HARD

Court of Inquiry Listening to Evidence in Rebuttal.

### SCHLEY'S SIDE IS DISPOSED OF

**Attempt to Introduce a Conversation Questioning the Admiral's Willingness to Fight.**

Washington, Oct. 31.—When the Schley court of inquiry opened to-day Captain Borden was called as the first witness of the day, and as the last witness who is to testify in Admiral Schley's behalf. It had been expected that Admiral Barker would be called, but it has latterly been decided that his testimony, if given, would not be material, and it is not now expected he will testify. Captain Borden is an officer in the marine corps and served on the Brooklyn during the Cuban campaign. His testimony, therefore, was largely corroborative of the evidence which has heretofore been given by others who were on the Brooklyn.

The remainder of the day, it was expected when the court opened, would be taken up with the hearing of witnesses called by the navy department for the purpose of impeaching certain parts of the testimony given in support of Admiral Schley. Included in the list for this purpose is Captain Charles D. Sigsbee of the St. Paul; Captain Francis E. Chadwick, of Admiral Sampson's flagship, the New York; Sylvester Scovil, who was a newspaper correspondent in Cuban waters during the campaign; Major T. N. Wood, who served on the Massachusetts as marine officer; Lieutenant Commander Potts and Lieutenant Grant, who were also on the Massachusetts, and Captain Joseph G. Eaton, who was on the Resolute.

Captain Sigsbee has been called for the purpose of rebutting the testimony as to his message to the Somers N. Smith, press boat, and also his conversation on the Brooklyn to which witnesses have testified that he told Commodore Schley the Spaniards were not in Santiago. Mr. Scovil also was summoned for the purpose of rebutting testimony as to Captain Sigsbee's message to the press boat Somers N. Smith. Captain Chadwick was called to testify concerning the conference between Admiral Sampson and Commodore Schley on May 19.

**Wardroom Conversation.**

Major Wood, Commander Potts and Lieutenant Grant were expected to testify relative to the wardroom conversation on the Massachusetts on May 31, in which Lieutenant Sears is alleged to have spoken of the difficulty of getting Admiral Schley to embark on reconnaissance of the harbor of Santiago which took place on that day. The counsel for Admiral Schley were prepared to make technical objections to most of this testimony, and the day began with the prospect that much of the time would be occupied in discussing points at issue between the counsel of the two sides of the case. Admiral Schley probably will not return to the witness stand for the correction of his testimony for two or three days.

Captain Borden said he had clearly observed the Brooklyn's loop, and speaking of this, he said:

In the turn I fired guns on either side, starboard and port. The smoke was very thick at that time and during the turn I saw no vessels at all, although I had a plain view out of the stern ports. I judge I could see about 500 yards distinctly.

In reply to questions from Mr. Rayner, he said he had seen Commodore Schley three times during the battle and that his bearing was "everything that the officers and crew could have expected."

**Schley's Case Closed.**

Captain Borden was excused and Mr. Rayner said he would have no more witnesses to call. He said. "May it please the court, we have closed our case."

Captain Parker then asked to have put in evidence a number of documents, including the report of the battle of July 3, Admiral Schley made from Montevideo, June 13, 1900. This report never has been printed. Following is an extract from it:

In my judgment, from an unobstructed view of the entire field of action during the combat, the Viscaya was not more than 1,000 yards distant. My flag lieutenant, standing at my elbow, reminded me that the distance between the leaders of the Spanish squadron and ourselves was approaching our tactical diameter.

The stadimeter at this instant indicated 900 yards. The Brooklyn then swung to starboard to meet what proved to be the last of the attempts to ram the Brooklyn, for the Vizcaya then turned square to starboard and followed the Maria Teresa until the later's destruction. These facts admit of no contradiction, for they are based upon the independent judgment and observation of two or more persons and upon the stadimeter in the hands of a person skilled in its use.

Some time was consumed in presenting this report, which was admitted.

**For Rebuttal.**

Lieutenant Grant was then called as the first witness for rebuttal. Witness was interrogated only concerning the events of May 31, when Commodore Schley went aboard the Massachusetts for the purpose of making a reconnaissance and bombarding the Colon, especially as to the conversation in which Lieutenant Sears, flag lieutenant of the Brooklyn, who accompanied Commodore Schley on this occasion, in which the lieutenant was represented as urging that no obstacles be put in the way of letting the bombardment go on because, as he was represented to have said, it had been difficult enough to get the commodore up to the point of undertaking it.

"I want you to state what the conversation was in the stateroom of the navigator."

At this point the testimony was brought to a sudden stop by an emphatic remark by Mr. Rayner: "I object." Addressing the court, Mr. Rayner made a vigorous speech charging that the conversation in the wardroom of the Massachusetts was immaterial to the case; that it was irrelevant to the issue, and as Admiral Schley was not present, the conversation was clearly inadmissible. If this talk could be permitted, any remark made by Lieutenant Sears at any other place could be introduced.

Mr. Hanna contended that the testimony was material and therefore, under Mr. Rayner's own authorities, admissible.

Fololwing Mr. Hanna, Captain Lemly quoted the remark which Lieutenant Sears is alleged to have made, as follows:

For God's sake, don't discourage him (meaning Commodore Schley). It is all that we have been able to do to work him up to this.

The court sustained the objection.

**Says Law of Courts Doesn't Apply.**

Captain Sigsbee was recalled. Mr. Hanna stated that the witness had been called for the purpose of securing such facts as he might be possessed of that the court or counsel might want to elicit from him. This statement brought Mr. Rayner to his feet with the questions:

You are calling Captain Sigsbee in rebuttal, of course?

Captain Lemley—I don't call it rebuttal. We called Captain Sigsbee because he is wanted to testify.

Apparently Mr. Rayner was surprised. He said:

Haye you the right after we have closed the case to recall witnesses except in rebuttal? That would lead to an interminable case. The rule is law. You can rebut anything now that we have brought out, but you cannot call witnesses to sustain former statements they have made. There is no objection to a witness in rebuttal.

Captain Lemly—Counsel is wrong when he says I closed the case. I did not close it. I simply said "We rest here," and I propose to call further witness hereafter. I am only going to call such witnesses as the court thinks necessary in order to have the facts before it.

He contended that this is an inquiry and not a prosecution, and that the usual rules of opening and closing and of rebuttal and surrebuttal followed in ordinary courts of law were not to be followed in this case.

Admiral Dewey announced the decision of the court, holding that witnesses may be called at any time or recalled for the purpose of making corrections in former testimony or additions in the shape of corrections. They cannot, however, reiterate former evidence.

Captain Lemly then continued his examination of Captain Sigsbee, who answered as follows:

I have carefully, since my last testimony, gone over all my documents, all my private letters and the records of the St. Paul. I have no correction to make in th etestimony except that I said I could not recollect whether there were one or two assemblages of commanding officers aboard ship off Santiago before the arrival of the flying squadron there on the 26th, and that if there were two visits one must have been on board the Yale. My log shows there were two assemblages, both on board the Harvard.

Captain Lemly—You are likewise privileged to make additions in the shape of corrections.

SCARING TURKEY.

### SUMMER TOO SHORT

**Objection to Snelling as One of the Posts for Maneuvers.**

*From The Journal Bureau, Room 45, Post Building, Washington.*

Washington, Oct. 31.—There is an erroneous impression in Minnesota that the arguments against the selection of Fort Snelling as one of the four posts where general maneuvers will be executed each year are based in any degree on the alleged unhealthfulness of the northwest. Such is not the case. It is a matter of record in the war department that Snelling is one of the most healthful posts in the country. The chief argument against its selection for the purpose named is the shortness of the Minnesota summer season. The army maneuvers must of necessity take place out of doors, and the department thinks that points should be chosen which will permit of the largest amount of work. At Fort Riley, Kan., for instance, the outdoor work could begin in March and continue until December; while at Snelling it could not, in the average year, begin earlier than May and would be over by the 1st of November. However, the question is still open and will not be definitely settled for several months. The department also finds fault with Fort Snelling because the military reservation there is small, and it is pointed out by the army engineers that it cannot be increased save by enormous expense, as the adjacent land is within the city of Minneapolis, or so near the city as to be almost beyond any price which the government would be willing to pay.

—W. W. Jermane.

**Washington Small Talk.**

Rev. T. P. Dent of Aberdeen, S. D., is in Washington with a party of English tourists who were friends of his in Rockdale, Eng.

J. M. Nill was to-day appointed postmaster at Kranzeburg, Codington county, S. D.

## BY CHURCH AND STATE

Sweden Sends Bishop von Scheele to America.

### CHURCHMEN GREET HIM

He Speaks Authoritatively of the Swedish Episcopal Church.

### 'TIS NOT THE STATE CHURCH

**Incidentally the Bishop Explains the Standing of the Rev. Gustaf Floden.**

Bishop Knut Henning Gezelius von Scheele, a high dignitary in the church of Sweden and special envoy to the United States of King Oscar of Sweden and Norway, arrived in the city this morning, accompanied by his charming and popular wife and a party of American friends. The bishop will remain here two days and then he will go to St. Peter to participate in the quarter centennial jubilee of Gustavus Adolphus college. The bishop's party arrived on the private car Minnesota, which was placed at the disposal of the distinguished visitor in his travels over the Milwaukee system, by President Roswell Miller. In the party were Dr. and Mrs. L. G. Abrahamson and Dr. and Mrs. M. C. Ranseen. George R. Peck of Chicago, general counsel for the Milwaukee road, accompanied the bishop as a representative of the railway company.

When the Pioneer Limited pulled into the Milwaukee station, the following were on hand to receive the distinguished visitors: Professor and Mrs. J. S. Carlson, Dr. and Mrs. Carl J. Petri of this city, Dr. and Mrs. John Fremling, Vasa, Minn., Dr. and Mrs. L. A. Johnson, St. Paul; President M. Wahlstrom of Gustavus Adolphus college, St. Peter; Professor C. G. Schultz, St. Peter; the Rev. Messrs. L. G. Bergstrom, Winthrop; J. A. Nyvall, Moorhead; S. A. Lindholm, Kandiyohi; Philip G. Thelander, Stillwater; A. Bergin, Cambridge; and Messrs. P. P. Quist, Minneapolis; A. P. Mellquist, East Union; B. A. Anderson, Cambridge, and several others. The party was immediately escorted to the West Hotel, where the members were provided with handsome and comfortable suites on the main floor.

**Visby an Ancient City.**

Bishop von Scheele's diocese is the island of Gothland in the Baltic sea and his seat is at Visby, a most ancient and very quaint as well as interesting city. He is one of the brightest men in the Lutheran church, famed as a speaker, an author and a man of learning. He writes with authority on theological questions, his works being used as text books in Sweden and Germany. He has traveled much. This is his second visit to Minneapolis, the first being made in 1893, when he spoke at the old coliseum building. He accompanied Emperor William to Jerusalem and is a great favorite with the war lord as well as with King Oscar.

His memory is remarkable. It is said of him that he knows the whole New Testament by heart not only in Swedish, but in Greek. With many literary masterpieces he can repeat from memory. Reading over a manuscript once is all the preparation he needs for delivering an address, no matter of what length. Some years ago, in welcoming the international Y. M. C. A. to Sweden he spoke in four different languages, and, as usual, entirely without notes.

**Bears Dignified Credentials.**

In an interview with a Journal reporter at the West hotel Bishop von Scheele referred at some length to the

Continued on Second Page.

## BISHOP'S GRANDSON

Word Comes From Francis Rose, the Missing Faribault Boy—He's in South Carolina.

Faribault, Minn., Oct. 31.— Dr. F. M. Rose has heard from his son, Francis, who disappeared a month or so ago from Amherst, Mass. The young man telegraphed yesterday from a point in South Carolina, and it is understood the doctor or some trusty representative will go south shortly to bring him home.

Francis Rose went to Amherst to enter college, but disappeared shortly after reaching there, leaving most of his personal effects behind. His father employed detectives to search for him, but little or no headway was made and it was thought the boy had turned sailor, as he had always had a predeliction for the sea. He is a grandson of the late Bishop Whipple and is under twenty years of age.

The family has no particulars from him and in the absence of anything definite attribute his erratic course to ill health. If he is found to be able to travel he will be brought to Faribault.

## RAIDED A BANK

Six Masked Men Dynamite a Safe at Matlock, Iowa.

Special to The Journal.

Rock Rapids, Iowa, Oct. 31.—Six masked men with Winchesters and revolvers broke into the bank at Matlock, Iowa, this morning at 2 o'clock, blew the vault and safe with dynamite, secured about $2,000 and escaped.

As soon as the noise awoke the residents and they began to congregate, they were ordered to get out of sight, which they immediately did. The money was insured in the Fidelity Casualty company.

The safe was blown to pieces and the vault and building badly wrecked. There is no insurance.

Officers are scouring the country in search of the robbers.

**Bank of Arispe Also Looted.**

Des Moines, Iowa, Oct. 31.—Robbers, during a heavy rain storm last night, blew open the safe of the bank of Arispe in the town of Arispe in Union county. They obtained $3,000 in cash and a large amount of negotiable papers. New clew as to the robbers.

### DECLARED INFECTED

**Bubonic Plague Exists at the Port of Liverpool.**

Rome, Oct. 31.—The port of Liverpool, England, has been declared infected with the bubonic plague. Arrivals from Liverpool at Italian ports will undergo the customary disinfection.

### HORRIBLE FATE

**Woman Knocked Down by a Ram and Killed by Hogs.**

Ridgetown, Ont., Oct. 31.—Mrs. James Robertson was knocked down by a ram last night and while prostrated was attacked by a drove of hogs and killed. When found both arms had been eaten off and the body otherwise terribly mangled.

EARL RUSSELL MARRIES AGAIN.

London, Oct. 31.—Earl Russell and Mrs. Mollie Somerville were married at the registry office in London this morning. They were formerly married in Nevada.

## SULTAN AND MISS STONE

Turkey Will Oppose Repayment of Ransom.

### THE PORTE'S REASONS

"Alas! How Deeply Painful Is All Payment!"

### ABDUCTED WOMAN NEGLIGENT

**Turkey Repudiates All Responsibility for the Theft of the Missionary.**

Constantinople, Oct. 31.—The Turkish government is already preparing to resist the anticipated demand of the United States for repayment of the ransom necessary to secure the release of Miss Ellen M. Stone, the abducted American missionary. The porte repudiates all responsibility for the kidnapping of Miss Stone and maintains that the United States has no claim against Turkey, and that therefore the latter is justified in refusing the recoup the United States for the money expended in her rescue.

A high Turkish official this morning said that the Turkish resistance of any claims would be based on these contentions:

First—That Miss Stone, although warned of the dangers of the road, persisted in traveling.

Second—That she did not notify the authorities of her intention in order to obtain an escort, which precaution even the foreign consuls always take when traveling in such outlying, insecure districts of the empire.

Third—That the brigands who kidnapped Miss Stone and her companion were Bulgarians, that the coup was planned in Bulgaria and that sanctuary was found in Bulgarian territory.

**COMING RECEPTION**

**Miss Stone's Friends Prepare to Give Her a Welcome.**

Sofia, Oct. 31.—Americans are preparing a reception for Miss Stone upon her release. The Russian minister, M. Bakhmeteff, expects a letter soon from Miss Stone and the brigands through the envoy sent last Friday. It is expected that Miss Stone will be able to be present at Philiphopolis on Nov. 8 at the dedication of the new American church there. After that she will doubtless go to the United States to see her relatives.

## CONVICTED

W. H. Ward of the Hills Sentenced to Life Imprisonment.

Special to The Journal.

Deadwood, S. D., Oct. 31.—In the murder case of W. H. Ward, of Pluma, a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree was brought in by the jury this morning at 2:30 o'clock. The prisoner received a sentence of life imprisonment in the state penitentiary at Sioux Falls.

This is the most interesting murder case that has ever been tried in the Black Hills.

A few months ago two boys of Pluma, Lee and Kirk Shephard, suddenly disappeared, and Ward was immediately suspected of having made away with them, his motive in doing so being to get rid of them, as they were trying to influence their brother Harley, whom Ward had adopted, to leave him. Ward takes his sentence coolly.

### BRITISH BOULANGER

**Gen. Buller Threatens to Become One—Soldiers Angry.**

London, Oct. 31.—General Buller threatens to blossom into a British Boulanger. He does not appear to court privacy or to discountenance demonstrations. He attended a theater in London last evening and when he was recognized and cheered, he rose to his feet and bowed his acknowledgements. Outside the building General Bulled was mobbed by cheering crowds and the police had to be called in to clear the street. General Bulle rto-day proceeded to Aldershot. The authorities are striving to keep the hour of his leaving to-morrow a secret from the troops in order to avoid a demonstration. There is no doubt that a large section of the troops is indignant at the genral's dismissal. The Highland light infantry expressed this feeling by removing from the walls of its messroom the portrait of a distinguished field marshal, which was kicked around the barracks, while a portrait of General Buller was carried around the mess in triumph.

A mass meeting of Welsh soldiers at Cardiff to-day adopted a resolution demanding the resignation of Mr. Brodrick, the war secretary for his harsh treatment of General Buller.

### MAY STOP GRINDING

**Mills Must Have Cars or Curtail Their Output.**

The car situation has reached a vital point and unless it is relieved soon local business will be seriously handicapped. It is impossible to get enough cars to move out freight promptly and the flour trade is suffering more seriously than any other line. A prominent miller said this morning that his company is considering the necessity of curtailing the flour production. This company has its mills full of flour, all of which would go out immediately if it were possible to get cars.

"With 401,000 barrels ground last week and 392,000 for this week," said he, "the total for the year should break all records. It will be doubly unfortunate if we are obliged to lessen our grinding at this time."

## G. J. FAVORS A REVISION

Changes Suggested in Laws Governing Sheriff.

### A REPORT MADE TO-DAY

An Exact Check Upon Sheriff's Office Is Desired.

### C. R. TUTTLE SAID TO BE INDICTED

**American Mining Investment Affairs Believed to Have Been Taken Up Again.**

The grand jury came into court this morning, returned nineteen indictments, presented its final report and then adjourned without date. It is known that the jury spent considerable time in investigating the accounts of former Sheriff Alonzo Phillips, but no indictment was found against him. County Attorney Boardman refused to say this morning whether the next grand jury, which convenes Monday, would be asked to look further into the Phillips matter.

The indictments returned this morning were not made public, but it is said that Promoter C. R. Tuttle, whose management of the American Mining Investment company has evoked much criticism, has been indicted, possibly on more than one count.

The report makes numerous recommendations regarding matters in the sheriff's office, administers a gentle "roast" to the county commissioners regarding the poor-farm plumbing, criticizes the city administration for its leniency in allowing saloons to remain open on Sunday in violation of the law, and pays the usual critical tribute to the city look-up, which is stigmatized as a disgrace to the city. Here is the report:

To the Honorable Court of the Fourth Judiciti District, State of Minnesota:

We, the grand jury for the September term, 1901, beg to submit the following report:

We have visited the county poor farm, the city workhouse, the city lockup and the county jail.

POOR FARM.

Regarding the poor farm, we would report as follows:

We find that so far as the management of Mr. Coburn is concerned, that the county is to be congratulated upon having a superintendent as well qualified for the position, and have no recommendation to make regarding the management of the poor farm.

Concerning the much-talked-of plumbing contract, we find that the contractors, Charles Wilkins & Co., have practically completed their work and in a first-class manner, and we believe according to the plans and specifications, as per contract with the county commissioners.

We believe that the proper authorities could have saved the couuty considerable money by substituting good materials, of a different manufacture, and still have had a satisfactory job, and more in keeping with the rest of the building and fixtures now at said institution, as it is safe to say that in 80 per cent of the homes of the taxpayers the plumbing is of much less expensive quality than that used in our poor farm house.

JAIL.

The jail, which is located at the top of the courthouse, as is well known, we found neat, light and well ventilated. Those in charge seem to be well adapted to their positions and we have no criticism or recommendation to make.

CITY LOCKUP.

It is well known that the city lockup itself and the general physical conditions of the premises are poor, inadequate and not in keeping with the standard of the other public institutions of the city of Minneapolis. The plumbing in the building is in bad condition, which renders it most unhealthful. This place is a disgrace to the city and should be improved or its use discontinued. It appears to be in charge of competent officers and the premises are as clean and well kept as could be expected under the circumstances.

CITY WORKHOUSE.

We found the workhouse and surroundings in a neat and well kept condition. So far as we could judge, the food is of a substantial and nutritious quality. We believe that fire escapes should be placed at each end of the second story of the woman's ward, and that this should be done immediately. The building is of wood, and in case of fire lives would very probably be lost. We understand that a new building is to be erected next year in which fire escapes will be placed, but we believe that the city is criminally negligent in not placing fire escapes upon the present building at once.

THE SHERIFF'S DUTIES.

We recommend that a copy of all tax warrants furnished the sheriff be kept by both the treasurer and the clerk of court, and that before any citations are issued, the sheriff be required to furnish a list of the parties from whom he has collected taxes on the warrants, and shall report the amount collected in each instance to the treasurer, and that he be required to pay said amounts to the treasurer before citations are issued.

We recommend that after these warrants are returned, all officers except the treasurer be prohibited from receiving any moneys in payment of taxes, and make it a penalty for any officer except the treasurer to receive the moneys after the citations are issued. We recommend that the law be so made that any person, after a citation has been served upon him, and before the day of entering judgment, shall be permitted to pay the tax, with penalty and accumulated costs, to the treasurer and to no other person.

We recommend that the law be so changed that any person authorized to expend money upon behalf of the county, or to incur expenses upon behalf of the county, shall be required in all instances to attach to his claim, as presented to the board of county commissioners, a verified voucher, executed by the party to whom the money was paid; and we would make it a misdemeanor for the board of county commissioners to approve any bill that was not accompanied by the voucher above referred to, except railroad tickets and charges of a similar nature, where the difficulty of obtaining vouchers is self-evident.

We recommend that the law be so amended that the coroner is not permitted to hold an inquest except upon the written order of the county attorney or authorized deputy, and that this order accompany and be attached to his bill when presented to the county commissioners.

We recommend that the law be amended regarding the collection of charges for board of outside prisoners, by making it the duty

## Rebels in Cebu Surrender

Washington, Oct. 31.—An important cablegram was received at the war department this afternoon from General Chaffee. It follows in part:

Manila, Oct. 31.—Adjutant General, Washington.—The following from Brigadier General Hughes: "Insurrecto forces, Cebu island, have come in, laid down arms in good faith in obedience to the demand of the people for peace; 150 rifles, eight brass pieces, sixty officers and 470 men. Affairs not yet satisfactory in Bohol island; may move additional troops there to force settlement."

This settles for the present, at least, disturbance heretofore existing in Cebu. Future disorder in that island will be made by deliberate action of the inhabitants, as peace may be easily preserved if the people are disposed to do so. Shall advise Hughes to waste no time but move on Bohol immediately.

—Chaffee.

## To Supersede Lighthouses

Ottawa, Ont., Oct. 31.—An important patent connected with the St. Lawrence navigation has been issued and submitted to Mr. Tarte, minister of public works, by whom it will be laid before the cabinet. The patent is designed to do away with the lighthouses, buoys and, in fact, the entire paraphernalia for night navigation between Montreal and Quebec and substitute a submerged electric system. The main idea is to sink an electric cable in the center of the navigable channels, with power transmitted from a power-house at Montreal, and lines of colored lights at or above the water level each side of the channel, those lights on each side being of a different color. The lights will be supported by cork supporters.