PART II AND JOURNAL JUNIOR

THE MINNEAPOLIS JOURNAL.

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SATURDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 22, 1902.

HISTORICAL SOCIETY

LET BRITAIN GET READY FOR WAR

London Paper's Interpretation of the Japanese Alliance and the Note of Secretary Hay.

Organ of English Pro-Boer Liberals Thinks Roosevelt Will Reverse Our Philippine Policy.

London, Feb. 22.—The Spectator, referring to Secretary of State Hay's recent note to the Chines and Russian government, says:

When we see America willing to use such language we all the more regret that our government, instead of plunging into an alliance with Japan, did not instead make joint representations with America and Japan in the direction indicated by Mr. Hay. America is almost as deeply interested commercially as we, and we might very well have told her that we would go as far as she liked in her company but that we did not propose any action without her.

The Spectator reiterates its firm conviction of the unwisdom of the alliance with Japan, but contends that as it has been concluded Great Britain must do her utmost to prepare for the consequences. It declares that it is useless to deny that it is a blow at Russia and in a less degree to France, and adds:

Having thus placed these powers in a position of antagonism it would be criminal folly not to begin to make every possible preparation to insure success should the war which is contemplated and provided against in the treaty come to pass, i. e., a war with two European powers. Russia is almost certain to hold that the alliance means that a collision will iin all probability take place in the future between Great Britain and herself, and will immediately prepare for attack. We may depend that all the old plans for a counter stroke against us in India are being revived in St. Petersburg, and that also the best way of creating an anti-British feeling in Arghanistan is being considered. France, too, is most probably considering what stroke will be most effective against us provided her ally calls for aid. This being so, it would be little short of madness not to make every possible preparation, and as the best and surest way of guaranteeing ourselves against the risks involved in the alliance we must think out a method of attack, that being the best of all possible forms of defense. If the treaty is bad it will be made infinitely worse by the wan of preparations to hurl defiance at Russia. It would be most foolish to defy Russia, and not to make ready to meet her answer to our defiance is sheer idiocy.

Thinks Roosevelt Will Reverse Philippine Policy

London, Feb. 22.—The Speaker, the weekly review of the pro-Boer liberals, goes into ecstacies over Professor Schurman's Boston speech, which, owing to his close and intimate relations with President Roosevelt, it interprets as an indication that the president is feeling his way to a complete reversal of the sanguinary policy that has hitherto prevailed in the Philippines. The speaker is convinced that Professor Schurman's utterances are rallying once more the intellect and heart of America against the sway of the capitalist boss swashbuckler and sees a real chance to return to sanity and honesty. It condemns the brutal repression of a people who are quite as intelligent, quite as educated and quite as capable of self-government as any of the populations of the southern or southwestern states of the union. Their struggle for freedom, it says, is braver and more persistent than that by which the ancestors of their oppressors won their freedom from the oppression of Great Britain.

Another of Weyler's Great Opportunities

London, Feb. 22.—The Madrid correspondent of the Standard pays a tribute to the behavior of the anti-government elements, both dynastic and republican. Iglsias, the socialist leader, opposes the strike as being contrary to the interests of the working people. Four previous unsuccessful attempts at a general strike have shown, he says, that such premature and badly equipped enterprises have only made the position of the workers worse. On the other hand, a news agency dispatch from Hendaye reports that the republicans are fostering the revolutionary movement, which is spreading throughout the peninsula.

Captain General Weyler proposes to summon reserves to garrison the places whence troops have been sent to Catalonia. Reports from other places show that the effervescence is still spreading in many of the large cities, but no serious outbreaks are reported. A dispatch mailed from Barcelona to the Daily News on Tuesday says it is certain that the government welcomed the opportunity to declare a state of siege in Barcelona. As the day of the young king's coronation draws near the nervous fears of the government increase and it is generally believed that it is its intention to institute military law throughout Spain before his majesty comes of age. It thus hopes to be in a position to cope with the republican and Carlist agitation, which is expected to come to a head about that time. The feeling is growing that this is no ordinary labor movement, but that its organizers have political motives.

There is another hypothesis which is still less favorable to the premanence of the existing monarchy. It has been pointed out in connection with the former Catalonist movement that the one strong man in Spain is General Weyler and that the international difficulties of the nation might find a solution in his dictatorship. General Weyler then held no position in the government. Now he is the official chief of the army. He has been filling all its important posts with his own adherents, men whom he can trust implicitly. He has secured handsome salaries for them, is popular with the soldiers, is closely allied with Catalonia, and is rumored to have visited the province lately. It is clear that such disturbances as these will strengthen his hold, and by making manifest the weakness of the civil powers he will accentuate the use of the army, and of the army with a strong man at its head.

Barcelona, Feb. 22.—Although there was some resuscitation of ordinary life in this city yesterday it was largely artificial. A few public establishments reopened under the compulsion of the authorities, but practically no business was transacted. The street cars ceased running at 8 in the evening and the newspapers were unable to publish, the compositors refusing to work. The captain-general authorized the managers of the papers to seek for printers outside of Barcelona. There were some isolated affrays and attempts to sack bakeries, during which five persons were wounded. It was reported this morning that a number of workmen had been caught preparing bombs.

The captain general has allowed the rioters three days in which to deliver up all their arms. After the expiration of that time any person found in possession of arms will be tried by drum-head court-martial. Orders have been issued to all the saloons to close at 7 o'clock in the evening and citizens are not allowed to be out of their residences after 8 p. m.

As Percolating Through the Spanish Capital

Madrid, Feb. 22.—Official telegrams from Barcelona state that the conditions have improved. Many public conveyances are running, and work has been partially resumed at the docks, but those working are threatened by strikers. It has been decided that the leaders of the movement will be tried by courtmartial. Prime Minister Sagasta announced in the cortes that the government did not intend to prorogue parliament, but he intimated that it might do so if the opposition persisted in their daily discussion of the disturbances and their obstruction of the government. Senor Robledo asked for information concerning the meeting of the consuls at Barcelona to consider the situation. Senor Gonzalez, minister of the interior, replied that he knew nothing about it. Senor Robeldo retorted that all the newspapers recorded the meeting and the government ought to know of it and ought if necessary to make representations to the ambassadors in Madrid.

The newspapers continue to assert that the government is suppressing news of the disturbances. This the government denies, saying that no telegram dealing with the situation in Barcelona has been stopped by the censor although the accounts sent to the newspapers from that city were exaggerated. Some of them were false. For instance, no artillery had been used. Those suspected of spreading false and alarming news would be prosecuted. The newspapers have the usual reports of isolated fights at Barcelona and elsewhere, but nothing on a large scale is reported.

Agitators are actively urging the declaration of a great strike here Feb. 24, in support of the strikers in Barcelona. The royalists are greatly excited by reports that several workmen at Barcelona have been tried by courtmartial and shot. This, however, is officially denied. Advices from Valencia say the strike there has been suppressed, but that the workmen are clamoring for the release of their arrested comrades. More factories have reopened at Saragossa and Sabadell.

Brigands and Troops May Have an Encounter

London, Feb. 22.—In a dispatch from Serres to the Daily Graphic Mr. Maud, special correspondent of that paper, attaches some credence to a report that Miss Stone was seen last Saturday, escorted by twenty-five armed brigands, in the Bozdagh mountains, about thirty miles from Serres. Dragoman Gargulio, who is still at Serres, fears that if this report is true there is likelihood of an encounter between the brigands and some of the troops who are patrolling the country. In that case it is doubtful whether the brigands would allow Miss Stone and Mme. Tsilka to escape alive. Mr. Maud adds that the condition of the country is most disturbed. Encounters between the troops and revolutionists are frequent.

Student Riot Due to Tolstoy's Reported Death

Berlin, Feb. 22.—Advices received here from St. Petersburg attribute the excitement among the students partially to a false report which was spread Feb. 20 of Count Tolstoy's death. It was asserted that the authorities had repressed the news because the Holy Synod was undecided whether to proceed with the annual excommunication of the author. Several hundred students attempted to invade the Kazan Cathedral here in order to have mass celebrated for the repose of Count Tolstoy's soul, shouting, "Long live the immortal Tolstoy, Russia's greatest man! Down with the dogs!" The police charged and dispersed the demonstrators.

The universities of Kieff and Kharkoff are closed. At the latter place the police came into collision with students and workmen.

Pickings From the European News Scrap Heap

Brussels, Feb. 22.—An official of King Leopold's household authorizes the announcement that while his majesty has on several occasions expressed a desire to visit the United States, he has never reached the point of suggesting any date. Since the denial of a report several months ago that the king intended to visit that country he has not uttered a word from which could be deduced any confirmation of the report that he intends to undertake a voyage to America this year.

London, Feb. 22.—A dispatch from Lord Kitchener dated Pretoria, Feb. 21, says Colonel Park, with 300 mounted National scouts recently surprised a Boer force at Nooitgedacht, Transvaal colony, and captured 164 prisoners, together with a quantity of munitions of war and a number of horses and wagons. There were no British casualties. The prisoners include Field Cornets Joubert and De Jater, Viljoen.

London, Feb. 22.—The death of Lord Fitzwilliam, Friday, will make a great difference to his grandson, Lord Milton, the successor to the title. The Fitzwilliam property is enormously valuable and the new peer will have to pay legacy duty to the extent of something like $1,250,000, perhaps more, as a grandson always has to pay more than a son in England. The Fitzwilliam property never has been entailed.

Berlin, Feb. 22.—Miss Rose Reida of San Francisco sang "Traviata" at the Theater des Westensphere last night. This was her first appearance in Germany and she was most favorably received. After three weeks here she will go to Milan for grand opera.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 22.—The latest news received here from Yalta (Crimea) is that Count Tolstoy is at the point of death.

London, Feb. 22.—The duchess of Westminister to-day gave birth to a daughter.

CABLE FLASHES

Salvador—Recent tidal waves on the Salvadorien coast have caused the loss of more than fifty lives and the partial destruction of seven villages.

Berlin—At a celebration of Washington's birthday by Americans here, Ambassador White gave an address designed to promote German-American friendship.

Darmstadt—A caucus of the party leaders in the second chamber of the Hessian diet has requested the grand duke of Hesse to communicate to them his reason for obtaining a divorce from the grand duchess.

COUSINS GERMAN.

The Eagles in Chorus { Well, you are a bird! Du bist ein hübscher Vogel!

IOWA-KANSAS LOVE AFFAIR

Theological Student Marries Chicago Girl.

PARENTAL OBJECTIONS

Pair Waiting at Kansas City for Trouble to Blow Over.

YOUNG MAN'S PAPA IS RICH

Bride, Like Her Husband, Connected With the University of Chicago.

New York Sun Special Service.

Kansas City, Mo., Feb. 22.—Leslie Marcy and Mary Tobias, both of Chicago, were married in Kansas City, Kan., yesterday. Marcy is a theology student at the University of Chicago, the son of F. C. Marcy, formerly a manufacturer of pumps and windmills at Kendallville, Iowa. Miss Tobias is connected with the University of Chicago and her family lives in Chicago.

There was some objection to the marriage, and when Marcy and Miss Tobias arrived in Kansas City, Kan., yesterday Marcy hunted up a school friend and proceeded to arrange for the wedding, which took place at 4 o'clock in the afternoon in the home of the Rev. C. B. Dalton, pastor of the Washington Avenue Methodist Episcopal church. The bride and groom came to Kansas City, Mo., until the parents of both are made acquainted with the facts of the marriage and the trouble blows over.

The father of Marcy lived in Kansas City, Kan., until 1886, when he removed to Kendallville, Iowa, and grew wealthy in the manufacturing business. Recently Mr. Marcy retired from active business and removed to Monticello, Iowa. He sent his son to the University of Chicago to be fitted for the ministry, and early in the winter went to California with his family to remain until spring. Young Marcy gave his age to the probate judge as 30 years, although he did not look to be more than 23. Miss Tobias gave her age as 23.

IN A NUTSHELL

Casper, Wyo.—Charles Woodward has confessed to the killing of Sheriff Ricker. Woodward was expected to seek to prove that Jim Westfall did the killing.

Topeka, Kan.—The populists of Kansas, in session here, decided that there would be no affiliation between the populist and democratic forces in Kansas this year.

Muncie, Ind.—Arthur J. Bolen of Muncie, who claims to have invented a wireless telephone system, is taking out incorporation papers for the International Wireless Telephone company.

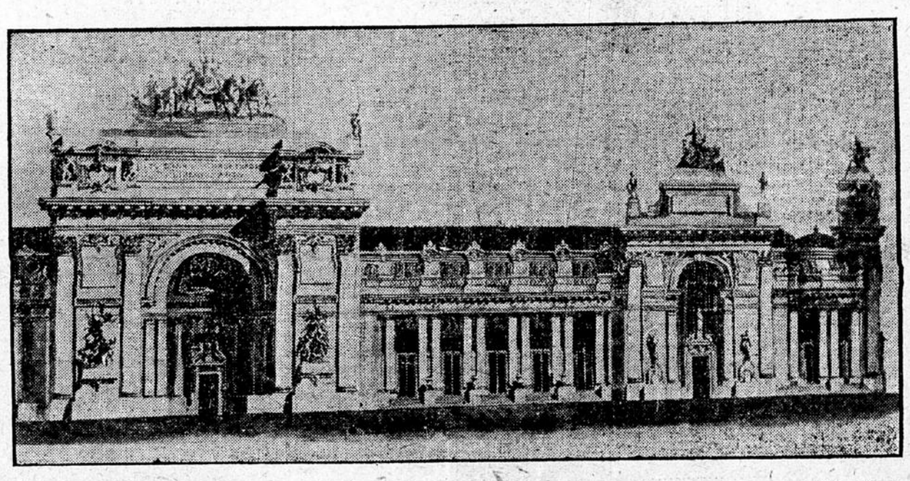
New York—Mrs. Adeline Estelle Sullivan Oakes was completely exonerated before Justice Scott in the supreme court of the charges on which her wealthy husband, Francis J. Oakes, sought to divorce her.

Tacoma, Wash.—Julius Theilman of John O'Day Lumber company, Merrill, Wis., has purchased of Walsh Brothers 1,600 acres of timber lands in Clallam county for $24,000. The tract contains 70,000,000 feet of standing timber.

Omaha, Neb.—Mrs. Sarah Figg, head of a religious sect at Gretna, Neb., who sued John B. Hainger, Woodson Browning and Bert Donahoo for $2,000 damages for alleged malicious persecution in having her taken before the insanity commission, secured a verdict of $1,500.

Everett, Wash.—Ex-Governor Clough of Minnesota has been elected vice-president and manager of the Clark-Nickerson Lumber company. The other directors include M. J. Clarke of Grand Rapids, Mich., President D. M. Robbins and Harry Robins, both of Minneapolis.

The Liberal Arts Building at the St. Louis Expo.



The Liberal Arts building, another of the monster structures which make up the great picture of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, is the closest of the big exhibit buildings to the open-mesh wire fence which will separate the exposition site from the finished part of Forest Park. It is the most easterly of the main exhibit buildings and abuts the United States government building.

The Liberal Arts building will be built of staff and the estimate of its cost is $500,000. Although following the prevailing style of architecture of the exposition—the Renaissance—it adheres closely to classic lines. The long facade, especially, shows a magnificent entrance, almost pure corinthian. Here is what the architects say of their structure:

The style of architecture is a severe treatment of the French Renaissance for the exterior facades. In fact, the treatment embodies rather a feeling of the classic than of the Renaissance. It has been the endeavor of the architects to depend largely on sculpture in the decoration of the building, refraining from the overuse of stereotyped architectural ornamentation.

The main facade will be 750 feet long and will be made interesting by the use of a center pavilion and of two end pavilions. The center pavilion is brought somewhat above the connecting buildings which unite it with the pavilions on either side. Each of the three pavilions on the fronts forms an elegant entrance to the building.

On the main facade are three entrances and on the 525-foot facades are two entrances, one in each of the end pavilions.

One of the most beautiful features of the plan will be the internal court, which is to be carried out in strictly Roman feeling. The court is treated with arcade development, which incloses the court, forming a cool, shady walk entirely around it. The court is diversified with architectural fountains, statuary and vases. It is the idea that these vases and statuary shall be reproductions from old Italian and Roman masters. In the loggia of the court will be mural frescoes on old-gold backgrounds, which will add subdued color to the enchanting picture. Vines and flowers will be employed in a garden walk at the attic story line. The lower court will be carried out in the form of gardens and fountains. One of the most beautiful treatments of the exterior will be the broad allegorical processional frieze on the interior walls of the exterior loggias. These mural paintings will be executed on a background of old gold.

The main entrance will be in the form of a hemicycle, with circular colonnades. The ceiling of this hemicycle will be frescoed on a background of old gold. The decorations and ornaments will be brought out in relief. The plan is conspicuous for the perfect simplicity of its arrangement and the practicability of its exhibit spaces. The ten main entrances of the building intersect the exact centers of the exhibit spaces, the axial lines of these entrances running through the centers of the exhibit spaces from east to west and from north to south.

The building is to be constructed without interior columns, the exhibit space being spanned in one truss. The internal court can, if necessary, be used as an overflow exhibit space. The exhibit space is adapted to any kind of an exhibit and the building will be ventilated and lighted by an abundance of windows, both in the exterior walls and in the clearstory.

PRINCE HENRY'S MEN FARE ROYALLY

New York's Beer Overture to the Tremendous Blow-Out That Awaits His Highness.

How the City Prepares for a Blizzard—Very Hard Luck for Bim the Button Man.

New York, Feb. 22.—Nobody can doubt that we are going to turn the city upside down and inside out for the edification of Prince Henry. If all the plans offered for his amusement and entertainment were carried out, he would have to spend the rest of his natural life on Manhattan Island. Every variety of organized Hyphen-American wants a chance at him, —Irish - American, Swedish - American, German-American, of course, (though them he has rather snubbed), British-American,—even Chinatown wants to make a feast of lanterns and joyance of firecrackers in his Teutonic highness' honor. Pending the prince's arrival we are doing the best we can for his advance guard, the officers and crew of the Hohenzollern, now at Hoboken. Crowds flock to see her every day, and Admiral von Baudissen stretches courtesy to the point of weariness in receiving visitors. The entrance to the pier was blocked the other day by a crowd that took every opportunity to cheer the kaiser's men. There is no doubt that the crew of the Hohenzollern will enjoy life while here. Thirty kegs of beer are delivered on board every day. As there are about 300 men aboard the royal yacht, this is a keg per day for every ten men. One able-bodied keg of American beer may be depended upon to land a tenement-houseful of longshoremen in the police court next day. The kaiser's German sailors will probably put away their huge allowance without any deleterious effects. Such a collection of Vikings as those fellows are has never before come to this port. Huge, blonde, bearded, ruddy giants, they are a superb set of men. May their beer do them good!

The announcement that Prince Henry's only acceptance of private hospitality will be a dinner at the house of young Cornelius Vanderbilt, has not been verified at this writing. It is reported with great detail, however, that the kaiser wishes his brother to accept the hospitality of a "representative American family," and has selected the Cornelius Vanderbilts because he knows Mrs. Vanderbilt. One can hardly expect the Emperor of Germany to be up in the complications of New York society, but the Cornelius Vanderbilts as a "representative American family" leave something to be desired. What they represent would be hard to say; certainly not the Vanderbilt connection, for Cornelius the elder bitterly opposed the marriage of Cornelius Jr. to Grace Wilson, and the Vanderbilt family was split by the marriage. Moreover the couple are very young to be selected for so signal a social honor, and there will be heart-burning among their elders. However, if the report of the matter proves true, young Mrs. Vanderbilt, at whom many of the Four Hundred have looked askance, will have made the social coup of the year.

Gotham in the Enjoyment of a Real Blizzard

While many other parts of the country have been suffering from heavy snowfall, the metropolis has rejoiced in a winter of clear skies and sunshine. Now it looks as if back payment of bad weather were coming in. Our well-meaning weather bureau gave us no warning of it, but by midnight of Sunday, when the snow had been falling for less than an hour, the street car companies realized that something out of the ordinary was in progress and began to hustle for men. New York awoke the next morning to find drifts waist-high in many of the streets, few cars running, all trains late, and even the elevated roads far behind schedule. Dr. Woodbury, head of the street-cleaning department, had hundreds of extra men out early, at work. That is, they were supposed to be at work; but a more pitiable parody of labor I have never seen. Most of the "extras" were husky-looking fellows, but they acted like consumptives in the last stages. They would flourish their shovels languidly, take a tablespoonful of snow from one place and deposit it in another, where it wasn't needed, then turn their backs to the gale and pant.

A snow blockade in this city is no joke. It means business brought almost to a standstill, hundreds of thousands of dollars lost in the stores, theaters and hotels, perishable freight and express hopelessly blocked, and, worst of all, the cutting off of much of the city's food supply and a consequent increase of prices that mean hardships for the poor. One amusing feature was the sudden rush on the wholesale oyster market. The last serious blizzard held up all the oyster sloops and many high class hotels and restaurants were left without the succulent bivalve. They did not propose to be caught short of the market again, and with the indications of blizzard troubles before their eyes, they sent their agents scurrying to buy heavily in advance.

Passing of a Restaurant That Was a Landmark

Another landmark has gone the way of all landmarks in this city of change. Martin's, or as it is better known, the Cafe Martin (giving the French pronunciation if you please) was only seventeen years old, but it was an institution nevertheless. The cheerful, old-fashioned building at Ninth street and University place became, after Martin, a Frenchman from Central America, took it over as a hotel, the only high-class restaurant in this city. It prospered from the first, the French alone being its only patrons. Then it became known as the "real Bohemia," that phantasm which the gullible New Yorker unweariedly pursues from disillusion to disillusion. This reputation means always a rush of patronage, for a time, anyway. The Martin kept its patronage because its wine cellar was excellent, and its dollar-and-a-quarter table d'hote the best thing of its kind to be found. There was a curious "rider" to the table d'hote proposition; unless one ordered wine the charge was a dollar and a half. Perhaps it was this that gave the place its spice of attractive naughtiness to the out-of-town contingent, which came to consider that visit to New York wasted which did not include an evening of mild dissipation at the famous French restaurant. This was particularly true of feminine visitors. The Martin is not precisely going out of existence, but it is going to move, and with the change will come an inevitable alteration in the character of the place. The proprietor has taken the old Delmonico building at Twenty-sixth street, Fifth avenue and Broadway, and has fitted it up with the greatest sumptuousness.

Whether it is a wise move to leave a field where there was practicaly no competition and where the patronage was so great that it could not all be accommodated, to enter into the lists of luxury, extravagance, fancy prices and gilding against Sherry's, the Waldorf-Astoria and others of that ilk, remains to be seen. First indications are that the new place will be a success. It is characteristic of the rush to the newest and most pretentious place, that as much as $500 a table has been paid for reservations for the opening night, and this exclusive of the cost of food and wines. There is always a chance, however, that after the first glamor has worn off and people find that the new place is no different from half a dozen other high-priced restaurants, they will become weary of it and regret the distinctiveness of the old Martin's. Nothing remains to fill the void. The man who can supply the want is likely to reap large harvests.

"I'm Bum the Bitten Man," Says Button Vendor

Everybody knows Bim the Button Man. He is the most picturesque figure in the business side of politics. It is his business to follow the progress of "the garment that Destiny weaves" and sew a button on it at appropriate intervals. In other words he manufactures legendary buttons to express public sentiment via the button-hole. These ornaments are mostly political; the face of a leader or a noble sentiment uttered by some party sage, though he occasionally wanders into other provinces, theatrical, social or casual. It is a line of business requiring a keen perception; your button man must know what men, principles or catch phrases are coming into popular favor, instantly fix the imprints thereof upon his tens of thousands of buttons and send them forth for mankind to flaunt in its coat lapels (at 10 cents per flaunt) in the face of the astonished heavens.

Perhaps Bim's powers of prophecy failed him at some critical stage; at any rate, he has gone into bankruptcy and turned in as assets a stock of forgotten politicians, "chestnut" phrases, and symbols of bygone days more amazing than mind can conceive. His friends say that if he could have foreseen the Paterson fire of last week he might have held on long enough to recoup himself by a timely issuance of such timely legends as "Singed But Still in the Game," "We Don't Need Your Help," "Paterson, the Modern Phoenix," etc., and sold them on every corner of the stricken city for enough profit to have tided him over to another national convention, which is his bonanza time. It was at a convention, however, that he received his first serious set-back. He had banked heavily on "inside information" that a certain candidate would be the nominee, and had ordered some hundred thousand buttons bearing the statesman's picture on them. Early in the proceedings it became evident that the man hadn't a chance. Just before the adjournment a delegate saw Bim sitting alone in a corner of the hotel, his hat drawn down over his eyes, the impersonation of misery.

"Hello," said the delegate. "How's Bim the Button Man feeling to-day?"

"I've changed my name," said Bim, hollowly. "I ain't Bim the Button Man; I'm Bum the Bitten Man."

—Duane.

"Fourteen Diamond Rings" Again

New York Sun Special Service

Washington, Feb. 22.—The "fourteen diamond ring case" is again to occupy the attention of the government. Emil J. Pepke, the jeweler of Cary, S. D., who, when he returned to the United States after serving with the army in the Philippines, had the rings taken from him by the customs officials, will petition congress for the reimbursement of $10,000, which he claims he spent in prosecuting the case before the various courts.

Pepke was arrested in Chicago by secret service men while attempting to dispose of the rings. He was sent to jail and kept there four days. He was then released, and in an attempt to recover his rings was defeated, the lower courts holding that he had smuggled the rings and that the customs officials were right in confiscating them. The $10,000 is to cover Mr. Pepke's legal expenses and damages for his incarceration in prison.

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