MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

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Daily ST. PAUL Globe.

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VOL. XV. SAINT PAUL, MINN., FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 31, 1893. NO. 90.

TO SUCCEED LINCOLN.

Thomas F. Bayard Named as Ambassador to the United Kingdom.

James D. Porter, of Tennessee, Replaces Egan in Chili.

Hon. Lewis Baker, of Minnesota, Chosen as Minister to Nicaragua.

First Ambassador From the United States Promptly Confirmed.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—The president today sent the following nominations to the senate:

Thomas F. Bayard, of Delaware, to be ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Great Britain.

To be envoys extraordinary and ministers plenipotentiary of the United States: James D. Porter, of Tennessee, to Chili; James McKenzie, of Ken-

tucky, to Peru; Lewis Baker, of Minnesota, to Nicaragua, Costa Rica and San Salvador; Pierce D. Young, of Georgia, to Guatemala and Honduras; Edwin Dun, of Ohio (now secretary of legation at Japan), to Japan.

To be consuls of the United States—L. Shaffer, of West Virginia, to Stratford, Ont.; Harrison E. Williams, of Missouri, to Vera Cruz; M. P. Pendleton, of Maine, to Pictou; Theodore M. Stepan, of Illinois, to Annaberg; William T. Townes, of Virginia, to Rio de Janeiro; Claude Meeker, of Ohio, to Bradford.

Newton B. Eustis, of Louisiana, to be second secretary of the legation of the United States at Paris; John M. Reynolds, of Pennsylvania, to be assistant secretary of the interior, vice Cyrus Bussey, resigned; Lawrence Maxwell Jr., of Ohio, to be solicitor general, vice Charles H. Aldrich, resigned; John I. Hall, of Georgia, to be assistant attorney general, vice George H. Shields, resigned.

Our First Ambassador.

First on the list of nominations today and first in long public service and in diplomatic experience was Thomas F. Bayard, and it was by unanimous opinion declared fitting that he should be the first of the ambassadors created by the last congress. His distinguished record is well-known.

James A. McKenzie, of Kentucky, who goes as minister to Peru, beside representing his state in congress, has been a delegate to the last two national Democratic conventions. It was McKenzie who made the celebrated speech at the St. Louis convention, wherein he likened Cleveland to a thoroughbred Kentucky race horse ready for victory. At the Chicago convention he broke away from Henry Watterson's lead and by another timely speech carried a number of his fellow delegates from Kentucky over to the Cleveland line.

James D. Porter, nominated to be minister to Chili, to succeed Patrick Egan, is a resident of Paris, Tenn., where he is at present engaged in the practice of law. He is an able lawyer, was assistant secretary of state under Mr. Bayard, and from 1874 to 1876 governor of Tennessee.

Pierce M. B. Young, nominated as minister to Guatemala, was a distinguished major general of cavalry in the Confederate army.

Edwin Dun, nominated as minister to Japan, is a citizen of London, O. His nomination is in the nature of promotion, for

He Is a Hold-Over

from the previous Democratic administration. Mr. Cleveland, when president before, made Mr. Dun secretary of the legation at Japan, and on account of his services and ability he was retained by Mr. Harrison. His selection is said to be due entirely to business reasons.

The nomination of Lawrence Maxwell, of Cincinnati, to be collector-general, is looked upon as that of a man selected pre-eminently for his qualifications for the place.

In the nomination of Claude Meeker, of Ohio, to be consul to Bradford, England, the president again acknowledges the services of a newspaper man. Mr. Meeker has been chiefly connected with the Cincinnati Enquirer, and was the private secretary of Gov. Campbell during his incumbency of that office.

H. H. Williams, the new consul to Vera Cruz, is from Cape Girardeau county, Mo., and his appointment is in the line with the policy which has been ascribed to the president, of requiring appointees to be fitted for their places. He has traveled extensively in Mexico, and speaks the language of that country.

Theodore M. Stephan, appointed consul at Annaberg, Germany, is a Lutheran minister at Austin, Ill. In the campaign of 1892 he was chairman of the campaign committee of the Lutheran churches of Illinois, and as such was brought into intimate relations with ex-Representative Cable, upon whose recommendation his appointment was made.

Minnesotans Pleased.

Special to the Globe.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—The appointment of Hon. Lewis Baker to the post of minister to Nicaragua, Costa Rica and San Salvador, while not unexpected to the Minnesotans in Washington, was received with expressions of approval by all, because it was taken as not only a tribute to Mr. Baker, but also as a signal of recognition of the Democracy of Minnesota. This appointment means that the administration appreciates the work that has been done in the state, and desires to encourage the party in the future. Mr. Baker's indorsements were of the strongest character, both at home and abroad, and here in Washington his cause was urged with vigor by Hon. Dan W. Lawler and Congressmen Hall and Baldwin. Mr. Lawler, from the time he arrived until word reached him that the president had sent Mr. Baker's name to the senate, was unremitting in his advocacy of Mr. Baker's appointment, and it is not too much to say that to him more than any other one is due the appointment. During the time National Committeeman Doran was in Washington he lost no opportunity to push the matter, and had he not been called away the nomination would probably have been made several days ago.

This morning Hon. Dan W. Lawler called on Vice President Stevenson, and at the conclusion of his visit Mr. Stevenson repaired to the White house to join in a request for the appointment of Hon. Lewis Baker. When the vice president reached the president he learned that the desired appointment had been made. The fact that Mr. Stevenson was ready and willing to take a hand in the matter is considered a great compliment to both Mr. Baker and Mr. Lawler. The fact of the matter was that Lawler had about exhausted the Democratic senators and made up his mind to get in a telling stroke, and the fact that it was not needed made it none the less valuable.

FOR DULUTH OFFICES.

Names of the Candidates for the Land Office.

Special to the Globe.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—Maj. Baldwin filed the papers of A. J. Taylor and J. L. Ryan, of Duluth, for register and receiver, respectively, of the Duluth land office, and this morning he called upon Secretary Smith and urged the appointment of both. In the case of the present receiver, Mr. Fraser, he was appointed to succeed Maj. C. F. Maginnis, who was removed, and for that reason Congressman Baldwin has no doubt that an early change will be made. In the case of the present receiver, Monroe Nichols, the matter is slightly different. His predecessor, Col. Colville, resigned, but he did so under pressure, and the people who know all about the matter do not hesitate to say that the circumstances under which Mr. Nichols received the office should insure an early change. For register E. P. Alexander has also entered the race, with the indorsement of a great many public men who reside outside the state, and it is understood that Maj. Maginnis is again a candidate for receiver. Maj. Baldwin will urge the appointment of Messrs. Ryan and Taylor, because they have, in his opinion, the strongest indorsements from the Democrats of Duluth. Mr. Taylor is secretary of the St. Louis Abstract company, and Mr. Ryan is a prominent business man, and both are strong working Democrats. Maj. Baldwin also filed additional papers in behalf of Capt. H. H. Hawkins, candidate for governor of Alaska.

AFTER THE RING.

Charges Filed Against the Pine-Land Gang.

Special to the Globe.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—Charges against the pine-land ring of Minnesota were filed with the secretary of the interior by Congressman Baldwin, of the Sixth district, this morning, who at the same time secured a promise from Secretary Smith that the affairs complained of will be considered as soon as possible. In the batch of papers filed the condition of the Fond du Lac and other Indian reservations is described, and the manner in which the timber thieves have been conducting matters for years past is outlined. Maj. Baldwin had occasion to learn the power of the pine-land ring in his campaign a year ago, and he then made up his mind that if he were elected the people of his district who are opposed to the pine land ringsters should have a hearing, and he has enlisted for the war. Although timber stealing on the government lands and Indian reservations, as well as on the lands granted to Minnesota, has been carried on for more than thirty years and provoked no amount of scandal in the state, Maj. Baldwin is the first man sent to congress from the state who has dared to enter a protest and demand justice for the Indians as well as the government. There is no reason to doubt that the specific charges filed this morning will be investigated at once by trusty and reliable agents. Secretary Hoke Smith has come down very hard on the Montana corporations cutting the timber on permits granted by his predecessor, and his policy will be to head off all these things. The pine-land ring in Minnesota has had a long and lucrative career, but it will plunder no more Indian reservations.

Hennesy Brothers the Lowest.

Special to the Globe.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—The supervising architect today opened bids for the cut stone, brick work and superstructure of the postoffice and custom house building at St. Paul. Bidders were the Mount Waldo Granite company, Maine, $317,000; Hennesy Bros., St. Paul, $287,800; T. J. Gitt, St. Paul, $375,667; Foster & Scott, Minneapolis, $398,388; L. L. Leach & Sons, Chicago, $320,000; G. P. Ortonville, Fargo, $362,000; J. D. Moran Manufacturing and Construction company, St. Paul, $342,000; A. Bassford, St. Paul, $398,360; Lauer Bros., St. Paul, $299,500; John Nevins' Sons & Ashworth, St. Paul, $488,191; Charles W. Gindle, Chicago, $320,897; C. G. Armberg, Chicago, $348,059; George T. Rodwell, Chicago, $396,192.

Williams Pulled Down.

Special to the Globe.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—J. T. Williams, of Mankato, who was appointed custodian of dies, plates and rolls of the bureau of engraving and printing by Secretary Windom, was today removed by Secretary Carlisle.

The removal of Williams was somewhat of a surprise to him, as he had hoped to hold on until May, making a full four years. The place was created for him by the late Secretary Windom, whose warm personal and political friend he was for many years. The appointment being a purely personal one, Secretary Carlisle has filled the office with an old Kentucky friend. Mr. Williams will not return to Minnesota until the cold weather is past.

Bayard Not Surprised.

WILMINGTON, Del., March 30.—Thomas F. Bayard says that his appointment as ambassador to Great Britain was not unexpected, and that he will probably accept the honor.

HERE YOU ARE!

Soon world's fair coins will stop selling. Get one while there is time at the Globe office.

MANY RISING RIVERS.

Snow Disappearing So Rapidly as to Make Streams Raging Torrents.

The Zumbro Carries Away Part of a Railroad Bridge at Rochester.

The Cannon and Straight Rivers Booming and Out of Their Banks.

A Hallock Trial Develops That Money Was Hidden in Butter.

Special to the Globe.

NORTHFIELD, Minn., March 30.—Cannon river is getting rather unruly, and work has been done all day blasting the ice, which had formed a gorge above the upper iron bridge, between the two parts of the city. The ice is breaking up rapidly, and threatened to carry away the bridge unless the gorge was prevented. The river is way out of its banks, with the water still rising.

ROCHESTER, Minn., March 30.—The Zumbro river is swollen to great size by the unusually high water. An abutment of the bridge of the Chicago & Northwestern railway has been washed away. The passage of trains will be stopped till damages can be repaired. The ice in the river did not break up until well along this morning, but from that time water has been rushing out with great force. An accident was narrowly avoided, as a heavy passenger and also freight trains passed over but shortly before.

FARIBAULT, Minn., March 30.—Cannon and Straight rivers are booming, both overflowing their banks. The low lands are flooded; ice and driftwood are passing with a current of ten miles an hour. The rivers have risen two feet in three hours today. Bridges and mill dams are in danger along both streams.

MONEY IN BUTTER.

Queer Place for the Hiding of Boodle.

Special to the Globe.

HALLOCK, Minn., March 30.—Today the trial of the Schneider brothers for the robbery of Nels Orlander of $2,135 on the night of Dec. 4, 1892, was begun. J. B. Schneider went into Orlander's place of business Sunday afternoon on the date mentioned, and, while the owner of the property was asleep, took the purse containing that amount of cash from his inside vest pocket. No trace of the money was found for some weeks after, when George Schneider, a brother of the principal in the case, left town. Prior to his departure his effects were searched except a few rolls of butter, but no money was found. After his departure it dawned upon the officers that the money might be in the butter, and so wired the chief of police at Crookston to search the butter, where said officer found the sum of $1,020 in the center of the roll. George was arrested and he squealed on the brother, and stated that sum as his share of the plunder and told where the rest of the money might be found. The arrest of both followed, and the money will be placed in evidence tomorrow.

GOT THE RIGHT MAN.

Hickey on His Way to Arkansas With the Sheriff.

Special to the Globe.

BUTTE, Mont., March 30.—Sheriff White, from Arkansas, arrived here today to look into the report that the murderer of John M. Clayton, of Plummersville, Ark., had been found here. After an investigation the sheriff became satisfied that there is something to the story of Burkhardt in regard to Frank Hickey. White will start on his return Sunday with both Hickey and Burkhardt.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., March 30.—Sheriff White, of Conway county, who went to Butte, Mont., with requisition for the alleged assassin of John M. Clayton, telegraphed the Daily Gazette this evening as follows:

"Arrived at 12:30 p. m. Find the evidence against Hickey good. Hickey is a man of bad reputation, about thirty years old, five feet seven inches tall, light complexion, light hair, red mustache, light blue eyes, has rather a downward look, weighs 140 to 145 pounds. The testimony will show that he and this man here, and one other, hired a conveyance in Conway and drove to Brummerville on the night of the assassination, and Hickey and one of the parties slipped up to the house and murdered Clayton. The witnesses claim that they got $2,400 for the job. If this witness here produces the parties he claims, he will corroborate his statement. There is no doubt that we have the right man. The witness is well acquainted in Little Rock, but is asked not to give his name."

GOBBLED NO WATER.

Two Sticks' Defender Captured by a United States Marshal.

RAPID CITY, S. D., March 30.—No Water, the leader of the refractory Sioux at Pine Ridge, and Hollow Wood, one of his chiefs, were brought here from the agency this morning. No Water was found at Chief Sword's camp, and arrested by Deputy Marshal Matthieson upon a charge of conspiracy, growing out of his sheltering Two Sticks' men and refusing to deliver them to the authorities. Hollow Wood is the young buck who fired on the policemen from No Water's camp. As No Water is the head and front of the disorderly Indians, his arrest is an important one. Strong efforts will be made to hold him upon the charge preferred. Two Sticks and White Face Horse, whom No Water would not surrender, are in a very critical condition from their wounds. Deputy Matthieson says that they could not be moved in their present condition.

SHOT IN THE STOMACH.

Accidental Killing of a Policeman at Ashland, Wis.

ASHLAND, Wis., March 30.—Early this morning Policeman Ed Hanscom was accidentally shot and killed. Thomas Prindle attempted to hold up a gambling house, exhibiting a large revolver. When the officers attempted to arrest him, he pulled his gun, but it was caught away by one of the officers. Before the prisoner could be handcuffed, Hanscom and Chief Dormandy came to the aid of the officers, and in some way the gun was discharged, the bullet entering Hanscom's stomach and causing almost instant death.

THE GLOBE BULLETIN.

Weather—Local rains; warmer.
Minnesota to have a state flag.
Thomas F. Bayard gets English mission.
The French have another crisis.
High water in Minnesota rivers.
Candidates for Duluth land office.
Capitol bill made a special order.
San Domingo's president arrested.
A typewriter trust formed.
Last night's coal investigation.
Queer trial on at Hallock.
John L. Sullivan has heart disease.
Over million and half in state treasury.
Cleveland going to smash slates.
J. T. Williams, Mankato, pulled down.
The Santa Maria reaches Porto Rico.
Cholera is increasing in Russia.

Movements of Steamships.

BROWHEAD — Passed: Tauric, from New York.
LIZARD—Passed: Italy, from New York.
HAMBURG — Arrived: Russia, from New York.
GENOA—Arrived: Werra, New York.
BREMERHAVEN — Arrived: Lahn, New York.

Officials Suspended.

WINNIPEG, March 30. — Messrs. Bourge and Chaffay, respectively the chief accountant and the postal clerk of the Northwest government, have been suspended. It is understood that their defalcations amount to thousands of dollars, and it is intimated that others are involved.

BADGER EDITORS

Meet in Convention in Madison and Elect Officers.

MADISON, March 30.—The Wisconsin Press association elected the following: President, V. H. Youman, of the Freeman; vice presidents, B. A. Campbell, E. Hurlburt, E. B. Scott, A. J. Dodge, A. G. Munson, W. P. Walsh, C. H. Bissell, H. W. Meyer, T. W. Nixon, Barrett Veday; secretary, S. W. Conroy, of Edgerton; treasurer, C. J. Stark, of Berlin. A resolution was adopted authorizing the association to appropriate $3,000 for the removal of the brown stone monolith quarried at the quarries to Chicago for the world's fair. Chicago was selected as the place for the summer meeting of the association.

Appointed by Peck.

MADISON, Wis., March 30.—The governor today appointed Gen. E. E. Bryant, of Madison, assistant commissioner in place of Philip Doland, resigned. Bryant was attorney general for the postoffice department, and is now dean of the Wisconsin law school. C. W. Peabody, of Appleton, and Richard Valentine, of Janesville, were appointed to similar positions.

Farmers Begin Seeding.

Special to the Globe.

SLEEPY EYE, March 30.—Farmers began seeding in Brown county yesterday. The last few days the weather has been warm and the snow has nearly all gone. The lakes and rivers are higher than is ordinarily the case in the spring. Land is in good condition to raise a good crop. More grain will be put in this year than last. The general outlook is good.

Mills in Ashes.

NEWTON, Io., March 30.—The Alcyone roller mill, better known as the Merson mill, in this place, was entirely destroyed by fire last night; also a yawl mill and wire and lath fence factory near by. Loss, $45,000.

Ended His Sprees for Good.

TACOMA, Wash., March 30.—Ludwig Aklein, formerly of Detroit, Mich., committed suicide at Everett today by jumping into Green river. He had been on a protracted spree. Aklein has wealthy relatives in Detroit.

A Co-Operative Warehouse.

TACOMA, Wash., March 30.—The Farmers' Alliance of Washington has located a large co-operative warehouse here from which members will ship their grain. This is the only Farmers' Alliance warehouse in the Northwest.

His Arm Blown Off.

Special to the Globe.

DICKINSON, N. D., March 30.—Working in the ice blockade, with dynamite, on the line of the Northern Pacific west of Dickinson, Thomas McDanna had his arm blown off.

FATE OF THE SLATES.

President Cleveland Says He Is Going to Smash Them.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—"But, Mr. President, what are you going to do with the 'slates' that the congressional delegations are fixing up about the distribution of local patronage?"

"I am going to smash them."

This is the question reported to have been put to the president by a congressman, and the reply of the president. It is said to have followed a conversation which had proceeded for some time between the president and several members of a certain delegation in congress over the question of local appointments. They wanted to know "where they were at," and they found that they were simply parties and not principals to the game. To make the matter a little clearer, they learned that while the agreement of a delegation upon local officers may have weight, the president will not be bound by it. So plain has this policy of the president become that the Alabama delegation has decided to abandon its slate heretofore agreed upon.

Heads Went Flying.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—Fourth Assistant Postmaster General Maxwell today appointed 188 fourth-class postmasters, and of this number 86 were to fill vacancies caused by removals. The largest number appointed from any one state was 45 in Indiana, which involved 11 removals, and in Wisconsin 10 appointments and 5 removals.

To Handle Appointments.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—Secretary Carlisle today appointed Herman Kretz, of Pennsylvania, appointment clerk of the treasury department, vice Gen. McCauley, resigned. Mr. Kretz was chief of the mail division of the treasury during Secretary Manning's and Secretary Fairchild's administrations. He will assume charge April 1.

LIQUOR DOWNS RIBOT.

A Majority in the Chamber Against the French Cabinet.

An Amendment to the Liquor Law the Rock It Struck.

President Carnot Does Not Want to Accept the Resignation.

The Old Ministers Will Control Matters for a Short Time.

PARIS, March 30.—Another crisis arrived today, but not on the Panama issue. The chamber of deputies today, by a vote of 247 to 242, decided to retain the liquor law amendment bill as part of the budget, although the government expressed itself as firmly opposed to the amendment, which increases the burdens of the liquor trade. Upon the vote of the chamber being announced, Premier Ribot adjourned the session until 9 o'clock this morning in order to give him and his fellow ministers time to consider their position, and whether they should regard the vote of the chamber as a sign of want of confidence in the ministry.

After a lengthy consultation in a committee room the ministers proceeded to the Elysee and tendered their resignations to President Carnot. The president had a long interview with the members of the cabinet and

Urged Them to Reconsider

their determination. His arguments were in vain, however, and the ministers insisted that their resignations must be accepted. It is rumored that M. Develle, minister of foreign affairs in the Ribot cabinet, will be asked by President Carnot to form a ministry.

The ministry that has resigned has held off for only about eleven weeks. Upon the overthrow of the Loubet cabinet several attempts were made to form a new ministry, but they were unsuccessful until M. Ribot, who was minister of affairs in the Loubet cabinet, was selected for the task, and Jan. 10 it was announced that he had formed a ministry. Ever since this ministry came into power the opponents of the government have sought an opportunity to overthrow them. The Panama scandal, it was thought, would afford the opposition the desired opportunity, but though more than once attacks were made none proved successful, the chamber each time voting confidence in the government and discomfiting their enemies.

The Adverse Majority

of five votes cast by the chamber today on the liquor amendment was more or less a surprise to the government, and after due deliberation the ministers decided to regard it as a vote of want of confidence, as stated above, and their resignation followed.

Among certain of the political groups there are not lacking those who charge that the downfall of the government was due not so much to the decision of the chamber to retain the obnoxious liquor amendment, as to apprehend complications growing out of the acceptance by Mr. Ribot of the offer of Mr. Andrieux, ex-prefect of police, to place Arton, the Panama go-between, under arrest within a week if the government would give him authority to do so. It is openly charged in some quarters that the government was afraid that Andrieux would fulfill his promise, and that the revelations Arton would be compelled to make, once he was in custody, would prove fatal to the minority.

At 9:15 o'clock this evening the deputies reassembled. All the outward signs of a cabinet crisis were apparent in the crowded galleries and among the animated groups on the floor of the chamber. When M. Casimir-Perier took the chair all the ministerial places were vacant, but a moment later M. Tirard, minister of finance, entered alone. He announced in a few words that the cabinet had resigned, but had been charged by President Carnot to carry on the affairs of state for a short period. He would therefore ask the chamber for a vote on account, to cover the next two months. The chamber referred his request to the budget committee, and then adjourned.

During the Recess

of twenty-five minutes the deputies remained in the corridors and lobbies and eagerly discussed the situation. It was evident that an almost undivided sentiment prevailed against fettering the chamber's liberty of action by granting M. Tirard's request. At 10 o'clock, the hour set for reassembling, not a chair in the whole house was vacant. The visitors' galleries were crowded to the standing room, and hundreds who could not gain admittance were waiting at the entrances to get the earliest possible news of the proceedings. The disorder, which the president had been unable to quiet, was hushed the moment M. Lockroy stepped to the tribune to announce the decision of the budget committee. In a few words he stated that the committee felt it to be inexpedient to grant the request made by M. Tirard for two months' supplies, but would recommend a vote covering one month from the present time. Shouts of approval greeted this statement. The brief discussion which followed was one sided, as the difference of opinion in the chamber practically concerned only the question whether supplies should be voted for one month or not at all. Eventually the report of the committee was adopted by a vote of 504 to 5, and the chamber adjourned until Tuesday.

In the parliamentary commission of inquiry into the Panama scandals, the Marquis de Mores accused the government with influencing M. Franqueville, examining magistrate in the Panama case, to avoid everything which would compromise M. Clemenceau.

GRANTED COUNCILS.

Spain Makes Concessions to Cuba and Porto Rico.

MADRID, March 30.—The cabinet council today drafted the speech from the throne to be read at the opening of the new cortes. The speech will announce that the long-standing deficit of 70,000,000 pesimas has been abolished through honest and painstaking revision of the estimates and through the opening of new sources of revenue. The policy of retrenchment saves 30,000,000 pesimas, and 40,000,000 more comes from new taxes. Legislative councils will be granted to Cuba and

Report of Mr. Boggs' committee on Incorporations: "We recommend that the anti-hoop skirt bill do pass, with Bleeker attached."

Porto Rico. These councils will be composed of men nominated by local provincial councils and others elected by the people, but the councils will form virtually the basis of future systems of complete automony.

CHOLERA INCREASING.

Fatal Cases of Daily Occurrence in St. Petersburg.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 30.—Cholera has made its appearance again in this city, and it is known that fatal cases are of daily occurrence, although the authorities have not resumed their policy of last year of making regular daily announcements of the new cases and deaths. At present the authorities are pursuing a policy of suppression and withhold from the public all information as to the spread of the disease. Very disquieting rumors have been received from the interior of Russia, and the ministry of the interior is taking action which indicates that the government must possess special information of the gravest character. The ministry has ordered the reopening of the medico sanitary stations in the Volga provinces, where the cholera carried off many thousands last year; and special steamers with sanitary staffs will cruise in the river, stopping along the Volga to pick up any cholera patient or any dead from cholera-stricken vessels plying on that stream. The government is also causing to be formed sanitary commissions, which will look after the health of the people at the points to be reached through the railway system of Russia.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—The cablegrams announcing cholera in Austria and Russia do not create any alarm in official circles here. No official confirmation of the news has been received, but the United States government is prepared for any ordinary emergency that may arise. It already has agents at the principal ports of Europe whence emigrants depart for the United States; also marine hospital doctors at all the principal quarantine stations here; and besides all this the local authorities are cordially co-operating with the government in the matter of the enforcement of the inspection and quarantine regulations both on the frontiers and seaboards.

WOULD NOT BE SEEMLY.

Why Leo Will Not Renounce the Temporal Power

VIENNA, March 30.—The Neue Erie Presse states that last year the Irish bishops in the presence of their American colleagues asked the pope frankly why he did not renounce the temporal power and give up the friction of his captivity, and Leo replied evasively: "It would not be seemly for me to do so." The Neue Frei Presse protests against the pope expecting the Catholics of the world to take up arms against Italy when not a single Italian cardinal believes the restoration of the temporal power possible.

SHOT HIS PRISONERS.

Costa Rica's President Committing Arbitrary Acts.

CITY OF MEXICO, March 30.—Dispatches from San Jose, Costa Rica, report that the country is in an uproar over President Roderiguez committing most arbitrary acts against all Liberals, of whom many have been arrested and shot in the interior of the barracks, where they were imprisoned awaiting trial. A revolution is liable to break out any moment, and should the president declare war against Nicaragua, it is not believed the people would respond.

Eclipses Dowes' Invention.

VIENNA, March 30.—The Dowes bullet-proof composition appears to be eclipsed by the invention of an Austrian engineer named Reidels, whose material can be inserted in soldiers' uniforms, and is only half the weight and cost of the Dowes composition.

French Arsenal Burned.

PARIS, March 30.—The greater part of the arsenal in Lille was burned today. All the apparatus used in charging cartridges and meline shells was destroyed. The powder and melinite magazines, however, were saved. Loss, 1,000,000 francs.

Reached Porto Rico.

HAVANA, March 30.—The Columbus caravel Santa Maria reached Porto Rico today.

READY FOR THE OATH.

Several Nominations Confirmed by the Senate.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—The senate has confirmed the following nominations: Thomas F. Bayard, ambassador to Great Britain; William T. Gary, of Georgia, attorney of the United States, Southern district of Georgia; Joseph S. James, of Georgia, attorney of the United States, Northern district of Georgia; George J. Dennis, of California, attorney of the United States, Southern district of California; Thomas J. Allison, of North Carolina, marshal of the United States, Western district of North Carolina; Frank Leverett, of Georgia, marshal of the United States, Southern district of Georgia.

THE STATE'S BANNER.

Both Houses Formally Adopt the Flag of the Commonwealth.

The Design of Mrs. Carter, of Minneapolis, is the Chosen One.

Description of the Flag, as Well as of the Other Prize Designs.

The One Selected by the Women's World's Fair Auxiliary.

The flag designed by Mrs. Edward H. Center, which has been accepted by the woman's auxiliary to help decorate the woman's building at the world's fair, was formally ratified by the senate and legislature yesterday morning as a state flag, and was greatly admired by those who saw it. It is a handsome piece of work, ingeniously conceived and gracefully executed. Not only does it skillfully combine the national colors and the state emblems, but it is also artistically done. The ground is of white silk, and the reverse side of blue silk bordered with bullion fringe. In the center is the state seal wreathed with white moccasin flowers on a blue ground. The red ribbon of the seal bearing the motto is continued through the wreath, entwining the blossoms and floating carelessly over the ower portion of the flag. It bears in gold the dates 1819, the time of the settlement of Minnesota, and 1893. Above, also in gold, is the date 1858, the time of the admission of Minnesota to the Union. Below the design in gold letters is wrought "Minnesota." Grouped around the seal are nineteen stars in the design of star points, with the North Star, significant of the North Star state, in a group of three at the top.

The choice of the number 19 is a peculiarly happy one, as Minnesota was the nineteenth state, after the original thirteen, to be admitted into the Union. Many of the other designs submitted to the examining board employed forty-four stars, suggesting the number of states in the Union, but the choice was not so well liked, as this had reference to a national and not a state matter, and would be subject to constant change. The use of thirty-two stars, suggesting that the state was the thirty-second one admitted to the Union, was discarded by the designer, from the fact that the thirteen original states having been admitted together, the rank of Minnesota was more fairly shown by counting it as the nineteenth after the colonial states. The standard of the flag was surmounted by a golden gopher, and tied with a gold cord and tassel. The execution of the design is entirely in needlework.

The thorough and careful work of the designer is evident, and the auxiliary may well feel proud in its results. Mrs. Center was also the artist of the model of the auxiliary and the frieze of the state building.

Other Designs.

The flag awarded the second prize of $10 was designed by Frank B. Hickman, of Anoka. It has a white ground bearing a scarlet star, representing the North Star state, with the points outlined in gold and the state seal in the center surrounded by thirty-two stars on a blue ground. A wreath of wheat includes the points of the star. At either side are the dates "1680," the time when the state was first visited by the whites, and "1858."

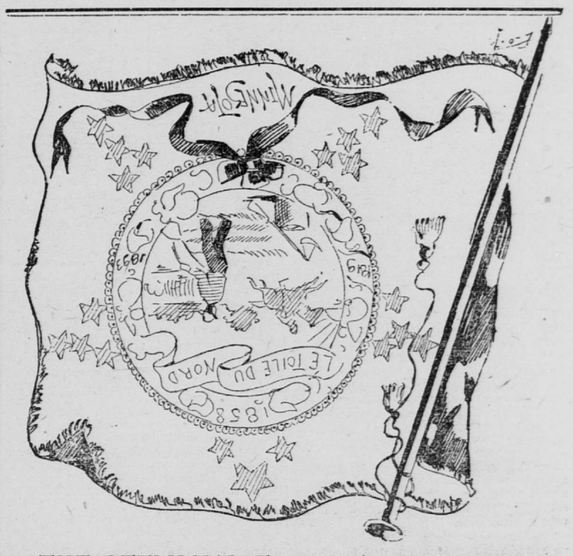
The third prize was awarded to Miss Ada White, of Minneapolis. It was an especially dainty and artistic peace of work, but did not meet the requirements of the flag. It has, however, been adopted by the state commission for a cover for a book on the state exhibits. The front of the flag is of blue and the lower part of red. In the upper right hand corner is the state seal in the center of a star, and on the left side the figure of an Indian maiden, beautifully painted, standing on a spray of moccasin flowers and wheat.

The designs were called for at the request of the committee in charge of the woman's building. The purpose is to decorate the assembly hall with flags from all the states. Mrs. F. L. Greenleaf was chairman of the committee to secure designs, and her assistants were Mrs. A. A. White, of Moorhead, and Mrs. Edward Durant, of Stillwater. The committee arranged the details of the matter and called for designs, and in the interim between the call and the decision occupied the time in the study of the subject of flags. The profound research involved is not evident to the uninitiated, but became patent to the committee after weeks of patient research in private and public libraries. The designs came quick and fast, and when the woman's board met in St. Paul the last Tuesday in February, to examine them and make the amends it was found that there was almost a hundred. The decision was not an easy one to make. The women of the board were mostly present, as the men of the state committee were invited to take part. Mrs. Greenleaf, the chairman of the committee, was in the chair, and was thus deprived of both voice and vote in the matter.

The Designer's Description.

The following is the description of the successful flag, as submitted to the board by Mrs. Center:

In looking at this design, I ask you to judge it as the frieze designs were judged, viz: Without regard to color, as the color of the flag would seem sufficiently important to be voted upon by the board. I have looked at all the state flags. The majority of the states have no legal state flag. The choice of those remaining are about equally divided between white and blue, several states using stripes. Some states have honored the colors carried by regiments in battle, but these are the exceptions. My reason for suggesting white and blue would be that, as it floats, it would be effective at any height, and, so far as I know, unlike any other state flag. The star points in the design are to suggest the North Star state. The moccasin flower seems the necessary decoration, as it is the legal state flower. The arms are historic, being copied from the seal in use when the state was admitted, found in a manual of the legislature of 1891. I do not know of any other state emblem except the gopher. If that wer required it could be used to replace the eagle commonly used at the top of the standard. In summing up points, I wish to emphasize the fact that if you choose for the flag a design with the moccasin flower, Minnesota will be represented by a flag that must and will be unlike any other flag that may be shown at the world's fair or at any other future time or place."



THE OFFICICIAL FLAG OF MINNESOTA.

THE MIGHTY MAC,

Who Can Only Be Moved by the Power of the Courts.

A Mandamus to Compel Him to Sign the Seeger Contract.

Robert Seeger, who has a five-year contract with the city to furnish and care for oil lamps on the streets, made application yesterday to the district court for a mandamus to compel Comptroller J. J. McCardy to countersign the contract made by the common council with Mr. Seeger. The document is a lengthy one, and sets out in haec verba the contract. Attention is called to the fact that the comptroller refused to comply with the provision of the "Bell" charter which requires the comptroller to countersign contracts. Mr. McCardy gives as his reason for refusing the contract an opinion that no contract made for a longer time thrn one year is binding or valid. He declared that his signing of the garbage contract, which is a three-year instrument, is not to be regarded as a precedent, and persistently refused to sign the Seeger contract.

Judge Brill read the petition for a mandamus and has cited the comptroller to appear in special term of the district court Saturday at 10 a. m. and show cause why an alternative writ of mandamus should not be issued directing him to countersign the contract.

SHOT IN DEFENSE.

Result of a Free-for-All Fight on Payne Avenue.

Charles Johnson, Morris Scanlan, John Sweeny, Theodore Leafdale and Joseph Sweeny had a free-for-all scrap on Payne avenue early yesterday morning. The row started in Carlson's saloon, near Case street, and was renewed, after the place had been closed, on the street. The two Sweenys and Scanlan started to do Johnson and Leafdale. Fearing he would get the worst of it, Leafdale ran, but was pursued by the trio. Finding they were gaining on him, Leafdale turned and fired a shot at his pursuers. The bullet struck Joseph Sweeny in the leg, and the police, attracted by the shot, arrested the men. Sweeny was sent to the city hospital, and the others locked up at the Margaret street station. Leafdale was arraigned in court yesterday, charged with assault with a dangerous weapon. The case was continued to Monday, by which time it is thought Sweeny will be out of the hospital. The others were charged with disorderly conduct.

Hemminghouse Not In It.

In the statement published yesterday referring to the report of George E. Budd, referee in the case of Luppe Luppen and others against Bushnell, mention is made of the complaint as charging conspiracy on the part of Bushnell with William Hemminghouse. This is joined to the report in such a way as might lead the public to believe from the report of the referee that Mr. Hemminghouse was a party to the fraudulent transaction of Bushnell. This is not the case, as there was nothing in the evidence as brought before the referee to indicate that Mr. Hemminghouse was in any way connected with the transaction involved in this suit. Mr. Budd, the referee, joins with Mr. Hemminghouse's son in the request that this correction be published.

THE WORLD'S FAIR.

It is near at hand. Be in style and carry a coin. These souvenirs can be had at the Globe office.