Sunday Globe.

ST. PAUL

VOL. XV. SAINT PAUL, MINN., SUNDAY MORNING, APRIL 23, 1893.—TWENTY PAGES. NO. 113.

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

THE RESERVE INTACT

Once More Uncle Sam Has Free Gold in His Strong Box.

Offers of Nearly $4,000,000 Received and Accepted by Carlisle.

Disposition Shown by Western Bankers to Help the Treasury.

Denial of Exaggerated Stories of a Disagreement in the Cabinet.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—The gold reserve depleted yesterday is intact today, offers aggregating nearly $4,000,000 having been received and accepted by the secretary this morning. Secretary Carlisle said he did not think, in justice to those who were disposed to supply the government with gold, that their names should be published, and for that reason alone he did not think it wise to state names and places from which the offers came. He was feeling quite good over the fact that offers aggregated a sufficient amount to make the gold reserve intact and leave a little free gold in the treasury. He expressed the hope that it would continue to increase so that he would be able to meet any demand on the treasury for gold for export on next Tuesday. He stated that the treasury would continue the policy now being pursued of paying out gold from the treasury coin notes, and that the reserve would be intrenched upon. He

Directed the Subtreasurer

at New York to continue paying these notes as heretofore. He was therefore at a loss to understand how any uncertainty prevailed in the public mind as to the action of the treasury department in the premises.

That the uncertainty still prevails, however, is evident from the numerous telegrams being received by the president and Secretaries Carlisle and Lamont, and from the further fact that several prominent New York bankers are here today for the purpose, if possible, of getting a better and clearer knowledge of the financial situation from personal interviews with cabinet officers and treasury officials. It is interesting to note in connection with the gold situation, how, during the past few years the treasury has lost gold. On Jan. 31, 1889, the net gold in the treasury was $194,000,000; on Jan. 31, 1890, $177,000,000; Jan. 31, 1891, $141,000,000; Jan. 31, 1892, $119,000,000, and on Jan. 31, 1892, $108,000,000.

When the day closed the treasury department had to its credit slightly over $700,000 in free gold. It is expected that this

Will Be Increased Monday.

as there is a disposition shown by Western bankers to help the treasury swell its gold balance. Several banks in New York, too, are stated to have turned in gold for greenbacks. There is a better feeling, temporarily at least, and the fact that no bad result has occurred by dipping into the greenback gold reserve leads to the belief that none will occur if it is found necessary to repeat the proceeding. It is anticipated here that large shipments of gold will be made next week. In case the shipments are made there is nothing to indicate that Secretary Carlisle will not do as he did yesterday, viz., invade the gold reserve to meet all demands. The expenditures so far this month have been heavy, exceeding the receipts by over $2,000,000. This has had the effect of reducing the net cash balance in the treasury, which today is $24,905,000, and of this amount $10,600,000 is in subsidiary coin, and $11,000,000 in national bank depositaries.

The exaggerated stories which gained circulation last night and were widely published today to the effect that at the cabinet meeting during the afternoon President Cleveland and Secretary Carlisle had had a serious misunderstanding which might lead to the resignation of Mr. Carlisle are

Officially Denied

by members of the cabinet and officials of the treasury department. The relations which exist today between Secretary Carlisle and the president are as cordial as they have ever been. What the future policy of the treasury may be regarding finances is still a matter of conjecture, for a definite course has not been decided upon. The department will wait for developments, and as the emergencies arise it is believed will be fully able to meet them. The administration feels confident that the present financial flurry is a temporary one, based on an exaggeration of conditions, and it has no fear that there will be a panic, or that the national credit will be impeached.

The most reliable information as to the position of the president and Mr. Carlisle, and what occurred at the cabinet meeting yesterday, is that there existed between them simply a difference of judgment as to which policy was the better one to be followed. Secretary Carlisle believed that the law justified him stopping the payment of gold for the treasury notes of 1890, and considered it best to follow this course and keep the gold reserve intact. As far as his interpretation of the law is concerned, he was upheld in his opinion by Secretary Gresham and Attorney General Olney. At the same time

President Cleveland Pointed Out

that there was nothing which compelled the government to keep the gold reserve in its entirety except for the redemption of the legal tender notes. It then became not a question of law and discretion, but of policy, and it was finally decided that the gold reserve should be utilized to meet the demand for gold shipment. The stories of trouble in the cabinet are unfounded.

One result of the gold scare has been to cause a good deal of quiet discussion among the statesmen left at the capital of the necessity for an extra session of congress. It is undeniable that some of them feel that such a session is probable, and at an earlier date even than that predicted by Vice President Stevenson, namely, September next. The date was fixed in contemplation of the necessities of tariff legislation, but in the treatment of such great financial questions as are now before the administration it is argued that the element of time becomes of superior importance. There is a question as to the authority of the secretary of the treasury to issue bonds under the present circumstances, although the decided weight of opinion lies in favor of the proposition. It should also be borne in mind that if the secretary decides in the affirmative he is still bound to issue only bonds of the old rates, namely, 4, 4½ and 5 per cent, instead of the 3 per cent bonds it is said to be possible to float. In this connection, and as evidencing

The Secretary's Feeling

in the matter, it may be recalled that on Feb. 18 last, when Senator Sherman sought to secure the inclusion in the sundry civil appropriation bill of a paragraph authorizing the secretary to sell these 3 per cent bonds for gold he said that he, with the other members of the finance committee of the senate, had consulted with Mr. Carlisle. Said Senator Sherman then:

"While he (Carlisle) hopes and expects that no contingency will arise in which he will be called upon to sell bonds to maintain the reserve now required by law, he thinks the very fact of having the power to sell a 3 per cent five-year bond would probably enable him to avoid the necessity of selling these bonds. Under existing law he could not, in order to maintain the reserve, sell any other kind of bonds except those I have named, the 4 per cent bonds, the 4½ per cent bonds, and the 5 per cent bonds. But no secretary of the treasury ought to be required to issue that kind of bond when the credit of the government of the United States would enable him to sell a 3 per cent bond."

If Mr. Carlisle is still of the same mind, it is argued that congress will soon be called together to enact the necessary legislation to enable the administration to avoid the responsibility of assuming the questionable authority for the bond issue. Of course, once the session begins, it is assumed by those who discuss the matter that congress will feel obliged to deal not only with the question of the gold reserve, but also with the financial conditions which in some quarters are asserted to have caused the present state of affairs, which in plain English means the operation of the Sherman silver law.

GOLD AND SILVER PARITY.

New York Bankers Decide That It Must Be Maintained.

NEW YORK, April 22. — Naturally enough, in view of the heavy imports of gold to Europe, and the uncertainty as to the treasury policy, Wall street today concerned itself almost entirely with the various rumors in regard to the attitude of the New York bankers toward the government. The sum of $100,000 in gold was paid into the subtreasury in New York today by the Seaman's Exchange bank. The withdrawals were $1,100,000. The most important event of the day was a long conference between the bank presidents and Assistant Treasurer Conrad F. Jordan at the clearing house this afternoon. The conference lasted two hours. After it was over it was learned from one who was present that Henry W. Cannon, president of the Chase National bank, had a conference with Mr. Jordan last night and had gone to Washington as an emissary of the bankers here to President Cleveland. This morning Assistant Treasurer Jordan issued invitations to a number of bank presidents to meet him at the clearing house for a conference at 2 o'clock today. At the meeting the financial situation was thoroughly discussed, and it was decided that the parity of gold and silver must be maintained, and that the government must meet its obligations in gold at any cost. It was practically decided among the bankers that they would advance no more gold to the treasurer without an invitation, and even then, not a large amount without a bond issue.

Secretary of the Treasury Carlisle recently received an offer to deposit gold in the sub-treasury at San Francisco, which he accepted. The gold was turned in, and payment for it to the correspondent in New York of the deposition was authorized by telegraph. The correspondent appeared at the subtreasury here and received greenbacks, which he returned the next day and demanded gold for them. Thus a transfer of gold was made from San Francisco to New York with a saving of freight and five days interest and a patriotic offer of gold was converted into a transaction for profit. Mr. Carlisle will be here Tuesday or Wednesday to participate in the naval demonstration, and will probably have a conference with financiers, at least this is the programme mapped out by New York bank officials.

The usual ten-days statement of customs payments at the port of New York shows a further light decrease of payments made on treasury notes and a decrease in the receipts of United States notes almost exactly equal to the increase in receipts of silver certificates. The figures are: Gold, .01 per cent; gold certificates, 4 per cent; silver certificates, 20.1 per cent; United States notes, 47.6 per cent, and treasury notes, 28.2 per cent.

STATE BANK NOTES.

Provisions of a Law Passed by the Tennessee Legislature.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., April 22.—An act was passed by the legislature of Tennessee, and since approved by the governor, giving authority to state banks o issue a circulating medium. The act requires a deposit of United States State of Tennessee or county bonds, and currency will be issued for the bank on these securities not in excess of 90 per cent of their market value. The act limits currency to be issued by the state to $25,000,000. Periodical examinations of banks, redemption of currency and other features of the national banking law are adhered to. The bank must redeem its circulating notes on demand in gold or silver. No county bonds will be accepted where the indebtedness of the county exceeds 5 per cent of the taxable property, or if the county has defaulted on its interest at any time within a certain period. The circulating notes are to be signed by the president and cashier of the bank, and countersigned by the state comptroller.

Bookmaker Morgan Released.

TRENTON, N. J., April 22.—Chief Justice Beasley this afternoon decided the recent arrest of bookmakers at the Elizabeth track was illegal, and he ordered the discharge of George Morgan from custody. In Morgan's case a writ of habeas corpus had been asked for. The arrests are illegal, according to the chief justice, because a civil action cannot lie when brought to recover a penalty.

Discounting American Currency.

HALIFAX, April 22.—One of the city banks has decided not to take American currency at par owing to the sudden fall of silver yesterday in New York. Brokers are taking American bills at 10 per cent discount.

Dam Partially Destroyed.

Special to the Globe.

SAUK RAPIDS, April 22.—About fifty feet of the dam across the Mississippi river at this place went out yesterday. The dam has long been a weak structure, and the above result has been communicated to the owner, Mr. Davidson, of St. Paul.

NONE WILL BE SPARED

Prominent Men Will Be Implicated in the Red Lake Scandal.

The Investigation About to Be Started Will Be Thorough.

Efforts Being Made by the Ring to Hinder the Inquiry.

Gov. Nelson Stirred Up by Commissioner Lamoreaux's Course.

Special to the Globe.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—"The investigation into the Red Lake scandal will implicate men whose names have never before been mentioned in this connection," said Judge Lamoreaux, the commissioner of the general land office, today. The inquiry about to be started will be thorough, and no one will be spared who has been concerned in the affair. The men who set out to get that timber have not secured it yet, and they will not, except by open purchase on an honest appraisal." Although the order removing Staples and his assistants will not be signed until Secretary Hoke Smith returns to the capital, everything has been arranged for quick work as soon as he gets back. Today Judge Lamoreaux was in conference with the man whom he has selected to take the place now filled by Staples. The name of this man cannot be had for the reason that he may decline. When asked regarding him, the commissioner said that it was true that he had offered the position to a good man and was waiting to find out whether he would accept.

"You can say that he is a man who has been tried in a similar position and remained honest and true under great temptation," he said, "and, if he undertakes this Red Lake appraisal, it will be done well and honestly."

Worries the Ring.

That the ring is greatly worried over the situation is shown by the efforts that are being made to hinder an investigation. One of the appraisers who should be at work on the reservation is in Washington in consultation with attorneys who are supposed to represent certain big lumbermen. The presence of this man in Washington was brought to Judge Lamoreaux's attention, and he promptly announced that Mr. Staples would be held responsible for the appraiser's absence from the reservation. The straightforward course of Commissioner Lamoreaux in matters brought before him seems to have stirred up Gov. Nelson to some action in the matter of saving to the state of Minnesota thousands of acres of valuable swamp lands, for during the past two days men representing the governor have called at the interior department in this matter. These gentlemen were Judge Mills and Secretary Teisberg, of the railway commission. They were in Washington ostensibly to attend the railroad commissioners' convention, but were really here to represent Gov. Nelson in a tardy effort to push a settlement of the swamp land controversy. As was stated by the GLOBE some time ago, Gov. Nelson has been sitting idly by, pushing bunco grain bills, while the state is being robbed of thousands of acres of her most valuable lands. The commissioner of the general land office is and has been ready to agree upon some plan of settlement with Minnesota, and so informed the Minnesotans. The time to push this matter was when the legislatnre was in session, and, although the governor may make inquiries now, the whole matter will have to await the meeting of the next legislature.

HARRINGTON PROTESTS

Against a Continuance of the Weather Bureau Investigation.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—Mark W. Harrington, chief of the weather bureau, in a letter to Secretary Morton, protests against a continuance of the investigation into the managemedt of the weather bureau under the charges made by Assistant Attorney General Colby, and the notice given to him thereof. It was expected that Mr. Harrington would meet Gen. Colby today and arrange the details for reopening the investigation upon the charges promulgated early in the week, as the result of the preliminary inquiry made by direction of the secretary of agriculture. In his letter to Secretary Morton, however, Mr. Harrington objects to the manner in which the charges were brought to his attention. Mr. Harrington objects to Gen. Colby on many grounds and responds seriatim to the charges preferred, denying the statements that are made therein and defending his management of the bureau. Failing to hear directly from Prof. Harrington, Assistant Attorney General Colby began the investigation of the charges promulgated by him against the professor. Neither the professor nor his counsel was notified of the intention of Gen. Colby, and neither was present.

Secretary Morton today dismissed Robert E. Brannon, captain of the watch in the bureau, who was found guilty of loaning money to employes in the bureau at usurious rates and various other infractions of the rules. Thomas P. Ellsworth, of Indiana, was appointed to the vacancy.

HUNGRY DAKOTANS.

They Still Haunt Washington in Large Numbers.

Special to the Globe.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—W. A. Sconton was today appointed postmaster at Inkster, Grand Forks county, N. D., vice W. M. Cobaugh, resigned. Several of South Dakota's faithful patriots still remain in Washington waiting for official recognition of past services. Maj. Burke, of Aberdeen, is still here, and wants a position in the general land office, which he will probably get. C. Boyd Barrett, of Aberdeen, is also in Washington, with a view to being appointed receiver at his land office. He is likely to get the place. A. T. Grayville, of Chamberlain, wants a position in the land office at his home, but it is doubtful if he will be recognized. Although he is on the ground, he has a powerful opponent in Clark S. Rose, who remains in Dakota. The latter will probably be appointed. Senator Kyle will return to the West in about a week. He will go from here to visit friends in Ohio and Illinois, after which he will go to Aberdeen, where he will remain all summer.

AT THE CAPITAL.

Duke de Veragua and Party Arrive in Washington.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—The Duke de Veragua and party, accompanied by Commander and Mrs. Dickens, reached Washington this evening at 9:30, and were at once taken to dinner at the Arlington, where they will occupy magnificent rooms immediately over those recently occupied by President Cleveland. Tomorrow morning at 10:30 the duke and party will attend pontificial mass at St. Joseph's Catholic church, at which Mgr. Satolli will officiate. The afternoon will be spent in resting from the fatigue of the past few days. Monday morning has been set apart for a drive about the city, and at 3 p. m. the party will be received by the president and Mrs. Cleveland. In the evening a reception will be tendered them at the residence of Mrs. Calvin S. Brice. Tuesday morning they will be taken for another drive, to be followed in the evening by a reception at Gardner Hubbard's. Afterward they will dine with the Spanish minister. The return journey to New York will be made Wednesday, leaving this city via the Pennsylvania at 9:40 a. m.

WAS GRANT'S WARM FRIEND.

Gen. Beale Dies From a Complication of Diseases.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—Gen. Edward Fitzgerald Beale died at his residence in this city today from a complication of diseases. He served with distinction in the Mexican war, and in 1861 was commissioned surveyor general for California by President Lincoln, but declined the position in order that he might actively serve in the federal army during the civil war. In 1876 he was appointed United States minister to Austria by President Grant, but resigned after a year's service and devoted himself to superintending his large sheep and cattle ranch in Southern California and to other interests. He had resided for many years in this city at his house in Lafayette square, where he died. Gen. Beale was one of Gen. Grant's warmest friends, and it was at Gen. Beale's house that Gen. Grant made his home when visiting this city after his trip around the world.

CHOLERA BARRIERS.

Canadian Quarantine Officials Will Aid the United States.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—In pursuance of the announced intention of the medial officials of Canada to aid those of the United States in the efforts of the latter to prevent the induction of cholera, Dr. Wyman has received a letter from Dr. Montazambert, the chief medical officer of the Dominion, stating that, in accordance with Dr. Wyman's suggestion, the baggage of all immigrants coming into Canada via the St. Lawrence, whether on an infected or a non-infected vessel, will be fumigated at the quarantine station at Grosse isle. The mayor and health officer of Winnipeg have telegraphed Surgeon General Wyman that the report of the presence of cholera in that city, brought in by immigrants, is untrue. There was one death from small-pox at a town on the north shore of Lake Superior, but no cholera.

Judd May Resign.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—It was stated this morning by Mr. Landis, Secretary Gresham's private secretary, that no information had reached the state department of the rejection by the Austrian government of Max Judd as consul general at Vienna.

ST. LOUIS, April 22.—Max Judd, consul general prospective at Vienn, is a little disturbed by the report yesterday that Count Kalnoky, the Austrian premier, has refused to accept his credentials. Mr. Judd is quoted as saying that, if the Austrian government offers any objection to his appointment, he will tender his resignation to President Cleveland at once and save him further trouble.

Planted in Honor of Morton.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—Arbor day was appropriately celebrated by the employes of the agricultural department today. A majority of them assembled in a retired part of the grounds, where, after a speech had been made by Assistant Secretary Willetts, a white oak tree was planted in honor of the secretary of agriculture. Secretary Morton concluded the ceremonies in a speech upon the institution and observance of Arbor day.

New Consul at Panama.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—President Cleveland today appointed Victor Vifquain consul general at Panama in place of Thomas Adamson, who had been in the consular service of the United States for a quarter of a century. Mr. Vifquain has had some experience in the service, having served as consul at Baranquilla and Colon during President Cleveland's former administration.

Appointed 101.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—There were 101 fourth-class postmasters appointed today. Of this number eighty-four were to fill vacancies caused by deaths and resignations.

FAMOUS BURNING BLUFF.

Dakotans Puzzled Over a Charles Mix County Phenomenon.

Special to the Globe.

CHAMBERLAIN, S. D., April 22.—One of the greatest curiosities in the West is the now famous burning bluff in Charles Mix county, this state. Situated on a stream tributary to the Missouri river, in the southern portion of Charles Mix county, is this remarkable bluff. It was noticed for many years that snow would not remain on this hill, nor would the stream freeze at the base of the bluff in the coldest weather. The Indians and early settlers, who quite generally imbibed many Indian superstitions, attributed this to other than natural causes. One winter morning in 1888 a settler in the neighborhood of the bluff, on looking out of his cabin door for the first time that day, saw smoke rising from the bluff, and proceeded thence to investigate. Seeing no opening and thoroughly puzzled, he dug into the bluff, and on drawing out his shovel was nearly overcome by the rush of gas and smoke that poured out. For a long time scientists speculated on its origin, while thousands of persons visited the spot to see the wonderful bluff. The bluff is very abrupt, rising to more than 100 feet in height and presenting a varegated appearance, due to the chalky, mild yellow sulphur and bright yellow sulphur rocks in the process of formation, and to the large amount of mica, alum and lignite there imbedded.

IN HUMBERT'S HONOR

Much Powder Burned by the War Ships in Saluting Italy's King.

When Secretary Herbert Arrived Again the Dogs of War Barked.

More Laurels Gathered In by the San Francisco's Brawny Men.

Order in Which the Combined Fleet Will Sail for New York.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., April 22.—Bang, bang, bang, ti-bang, bang, bang, went the guns of the Italian war ship Etna at 2 o'clock this morning. Boom, boom, ti-boom, boom, boom, echoed the heavy cannon of the fort, as they barked through the port holes of the stone ramparts. "Crack, crack, ti-crack, crack, crack," snapped the wicked-looking little three-pounders on board the Hila, while the guns of all the ships in the fleet tried to see which could make the most noise. The hull of every vessel was wreathed in a halo of white smoke. The explosions came fast and heavy like firecrackers a thousand times intensified. The air became thick with the white and gunpowder vapor. The windows of the Hygeia hotel shook and rattled, and the late sleepers awoke with a start, believing that the end of the world had come and that Gabriel had blown his bugle for the final salute. At the same moment the ships began to blossom out in variegated flags until they were as brilliant as the rainbow. At the mainmast of every ship the gaudy colors of

The Italian Flag

caught the breezeand floated side by side with the colors of the other nations. From mast to mast and from bowsprit to stern stretched the long ropes, gay with showy signal flags. Thus were the vessels encircled with a dazzling aureole of bunting. Interesting and significant as was the scene of yesterday, the one today was the most gorgeous and resplendent yet presented in this memorable gathering of the ships of the world.

All this glory of the ships was in honor of King Humbert. It was quite a happy idea of the king of Italy to get married twenty-five years ago today, so that when the naval rendezvous came to be held in 1893 it afforded an opportunity to present a spectacle such as it does not often fall to the lot of man to witness. Of course the Italian flagship was the center of the celebration. Even the musicians who had been running the ship barefooted put on their shoes in honor of the day. The captains of the foreign men-of-war, especially the Germans, came ashore and bought huge bunches or roses and other flowers for Admiral Magnaghi, so that his artistic little state room was more perfumed than ever. The captain of the Bausan buckled on his sword, arrayed himself in his uniform and a cap, such as the

Bandits of the Stage

wear in their deadly work, and went forth upon a formal visit of ceremony to the admiral. The sailors were given liberty, and came ashore for a good time, while the admiral himself stepped into his launch and was pulled to the wharf for the purpose of writing with his own hand a cablegram of congratulation to his sovereign. At noon there was another interchange of salute, the brisk cannonading again startling the crowd of excursionists and guests. At 6 o'clock the salute was repeated for the last time, and the ships were undressed. There was a friendly rivalry at noontime between the Blake and the Kaiserin Augusta as to which ship could fire twenty-one guns in the shortest space of time. The Blake won by a few seconds. The other day when Admiral Gherardi visited the Blake the salute of thirteen guns in his honor was fired in thirteen seconds, four guns being used.

"No other nation fire quite as quick as we do," said a midshipman upon the Blake, speaking of the incident to your correspondent, "except the Germans," and he added, with a touch of national pride, "I really do not think they do it quite as well as we do."

Secretary Herbert Arrives.

The fantastic attire of the ships was not the only thing to give piquancy to life at Fort Monroe today. Secretary Herbert arrived this morning upon the Dolphin. It was fully 10 o'clock when the white hull of the president's yacht was sighted far to the east, but with the knowledge that the secretary was on board the gunners at the fort and on the flagships were ordered to their places. The graceful bow was headed for the center of the channel between the American and British ships, and as soon as it was abreast of the eastermost vessel, seventeen dull rumbling sounds and clouds of smoke came from the fort. Instantly the guns of the Dolphin replied and then, as the pretty vessel passed down the line, it was thunderously greeted. As each one of these salutes had to be answered gun for gun, the Dolphin kept up a continuous fire from the moment she entered the fleet until she had reached the little French gunboat Hussard at the outermost end. From both sides she sent forth flame and smoke until the petite form of Miss Herbert, who was standing on the after deck, was completely enveloped. Unused to the noisy bark of heavy guns, Miss Herbert gave a start when the first shot was fired and held her hands to her ears for several moments. The secretary, however, had

Heard the Dogs of War

break loose before, and he only smiled as he glanced around and sniffed the gunpowder smoke that the fresh breeze blew in his face. He saw, as his eye rested upon the magnificent squadron that displayed the stars and stripes, the marines standing statue-like upon the after deck, their polished rifles gleaming in the bright sunshine. He saw, too, the sailors in respectful attitude, the officers upon the bridge of each vessel, and the foreigners watching him through their glasses, with a pardonable curiosity to see a United States minister of marine.

The caravels, which leave tomorrow morning for New York, have been surrounded today with a fleet of little boats which hovered around them like bees hover around a stalk of lilies. The heavy sea, which had been whipped up by the heavy sea that was blowing, made it an exceedingly difficult and venturesome feat to climb up the sides of the Santa Maria, but Capt. Concas had no reason to complain of lack of visitors. Capt. Concas is a courtly Spaniard, who at first rather regarded the command of the caravel as beneath his dignity, but when it had been explained to him that the detail was intended as an honor he stepped aboard with better grace, and is now so lionized that he is not sorry that he made the trip. He speaks English excellently and

A Thousand Times a Day

has to tell his fair visitors how he managed to live in the doll house which Columbus called a cabin. The girls peer into the wardrobe, handle the uncient inkstand and hourglass, gaze out upon the sea through the curious little windows, and wish they could carry home the antique armor which is hung upon the walls. As soon as people began to go aboard the Santa Maria, they learned that the sailors had ribbons with the name of Columbus' flag ship upon them. Instantly the Russian bands fell to a discount, and it became the struggle of the hour to get a Santa Maria souvenir. The few girls who were successful are tonight the envy of the other belles.

Again the flag of England went down today before the red, white and blue. A dozen barges from nearly all the ships in the harbor started today in a race for the international trophy offered by the citizens of Norfolk, a handsome silver vase. Somewhat sore over their defeat last Wednesday, the Britishers spent the day yesterday in selecting a crew that should carry off the prize, and when the twelve athletic fellows from the Tartar pulled off from their ship this afternoon they went on their way to the sound of cheers and handclapping from half a thousand broad-chested subjects of Queen Victoria. It did not look for a while as if they were to win. Through the

Rolling and Tumbling Waves,

their barge cut its way to the head of the procession, urged not only by the hardened muscles of brawny arms, but by the energetic gyrations of the coxswain in the stern. In the course, a mile and three-quarters, for three-quarters of the distance the Britishers were in the lead, and the sailors who crowded the sides of the Blake shouted. They shouted too soon. As the end of the course opposite the San Francisco was neared, the San Francisco's crew, which was a close second, gave a magnificent spurt, and, amid a yell that ran like an electric current along the entire line of American ships, passed their English rivals. The Chicagos, the second crack crew of our navy bent their backs and quickened their stroke, so that they were second in the race, just behind the San Francisco, with the Englishmen third. How the siren of the San Francisco did bellow like a bull; how the girls on the decks waved their handkerchiefs, and how the men shouted until their throats were hoarse. The Germans, with their pennant trailing in the water, came in fourth, and the Dutchmen were next. The other foreigners came trailing in a long procession. The San Francisco's men have now won six races since the rendezvous began.

The Order of Sailing.

Admiral Gherardi today arranged the order of the combined fleet as it will sail to New York and appear in the review. The port column will be headed by the Philadelphia, the flagship of Admiral Gherardi, commander-in-chief; the Newark, Atlanta, San Francisco, Bennington and Baltimore, of Admiral Bennan's squadron, the Chicago, Yorktown, Charleston, Vesuvius and Concord, of the second or Admiral Walker's squadron. Then will follow the Argentine cruiser, the Ninth of July, under command of Rear Admiral Howard—the Holland man-of-war, Van Speyk, Capt. Arriens; the two German vessels, Kaiserin Augusta and Zeadler, under Capt. Bushet, with the Miantonomah bringing up the rear. At the head of the starboard column will be the British fleet, with Vice Admiral Hopkins as commander-in-chief, and consistinr of the Blake, as the flagship, the Australia, the Magicieneze and the Tartar. Russia will come next, with Vice Admiral Kosenakoff commander-in-chief in the flagship Dimintri Donskio, and the General Admiral and the Rynda. France will follow with Rear Admiral De Libran as commander-in-chief in the flagship Aretheuse, and the Hussard and the Jean Bart following. Italy will come next under Rear Admiral Maghaghi, with the Etha and the Giovanni Bausan. Spain follows under Rear Admiral Gomez Y. Lono, with three vessels — the Infanta Isabella, Reina Regente and the Nueva Espana. The rear of the column will be Brazil, with a rear admiral as commander-in-chief in the Aquidaban, and accompanied by the Tiradentes and the Republica.

Dined by the Secretary.

At sunset the colors on all the ships were lowered and saluted with twenty-one guns in honor of the wedding anniversary of the queen and king of Italy. Secretary Herbert remained on the Dolphin during the day, and this evening he gave a dinner to the flag officers of the fleet. The Dolphin presented a gay appearance, and the dinner was the choicest the markets afforded. The band of the Philadelphia furnished the music. Those present were Admiral Gherardi, Rear Admirals Benham and Walker, commanding divisions of the fleet; Admiral Sir John Q. Hopkins, K. C. B., of the British fleet; Flag Lieut. Sandeman, of the Blake, commander fleet of the Tartar; Lieut. Commander McCallister, of the Partridge; Capt. Hamilton, of the Blake; Capt. Holland, of the Australia; Capt. Royen, of the Magicienne; Capt. Bestatorsoff, of the General Admiral; Capt. Kruger, of the Rynda; Capt. D. Liebro, of the Giovanni Bausan; Parfall, of the Jean Bart; Capt. Arrino, of the Van Speyken; Capt. Krantz, of the Huzzard; Capt. McGlency, of the Chicago; Commander Wilkes, of the Yorktown; Capt. Picking, of the Charleston; Lieut. Seaton Schroder, of the Vesuvius; Commander White, of the Concord; Lieut. Fletcher, of the Cushing; Col. Frank, of the army; Flag Lieuts. Kilburn, Miller and Stanton; Chief of Staff Bridgman, of Admiral Gherardi's staff; Capt. Barker, of the Philadelphia; Capt. Casey, of the Newark; Capt. Higginson, of the Atlanta; Capt. Watson, of the San Francisco; Lieutenant Commander Wilkes, of the Bancroft; Commander Bradford, of the Bennington; Capt. Summer, of the Baltimore; Capt. Potter, of the navy yard, Norfolk; the admirals commanding the French and Spanish vessels, their captain and the commanding officers of the German ships. The ladies in the secretary's party on the Dolphin were entertained by the ward room officers of the Vesuvius.

Postponed His Visit.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—Information was received at the navy department this morning that Vice Admiral Sir John Hopkins, commanding the British fleet at Hampton Roads, had postponed his official visit of courtesy to Washington, on learning that Secretary Herbert had left this city for Fortress Monroe. Arrangements had been made for the reception of Admiral Hopkins by President Cleveland and members of his cabinet today. In the communication to the navy department it was stated that Admiral Hopkins would visit Washington later.

ITS DOORS CLOSED.

The Bank of Milbank, S. D., Forced to Go Into an Assignee's Hands.

Heavy Holdings of Land Given as the Cause of the Trouble.

The Press Rooms of Grand Forks Newspaper Offices Are Flooded.

Wife of a Relative of Henry Clay Secures a South Dakota Divorce.

Special to the Globe.

MILBANK, S. D., April 22.—The Bank of Milbank, a private bank owned by W. M. Sargent, of Minneapolis, and D. W. Diggs, of this city, made an assignment this morning to S. R. Gold for the benefit of its creditors. The liabilities and assets are unknown, but the former will probably reach $150,000. The assignee says it will be impossible to make a statement of the affairs before the 29th inst. Business men have not deposited in this bank to any great extent for some time past, and will lose very little. Most of the losses are by workingmen in the country and a number of railroad employes, their deposits amounting to from $100 to $1,000 each. The county treasurer is the greatest sufferer by the failure, he having $3,600 of county money on deposit. The firm has been extensively engaged in farming occupations for a number of years, and it is thought that last year's poor crop was more than the bank could stand. It is rumored that Mr. Sargent has speculated in wheat to some extent in the East, but no confirmation of this can be secured here.

PRESS ROOMS FLOODED.

Grand Forks Newspapers in a Peck of Trouble.

Special to the Globe.

GRAND FORKS, N. D., April 22.—The river showed a rise at 8 o'clock this morning of 1.9 feet since yesterday, and was 40.8 feet above low water mark, which is only 2.6 feet below the big rise of 1882. At 2 o'clock the river was 41.3 feet above low water mark. The tenants in the blocks relying altogether upon steam are experiencing great inconvenience, and many were noticed this morning upon the streets endeavoring to get warm in the sun, which, happily, shone brightly today. The wind has nearly subsided; but the water is cold, and the streets impassable. Agent McGowan, of the Northern Pacific, has made arrangements to vacate the freight office, as the water has reached the tracks east of it. The company's bridge has been anchored with cables, and will possibly be saved. On all sides can be seen pumps and syphons at work in the almost futile endeavor to relieve basements of surplus water. On the draw pier of the Demers avenue bridge men are at work standing in the water pumping out the gas pipe connecting with East Grand Forks. Opinions are as varied as the men who offer them as to the possible extent of the flood, but a good many conservative men think that the water of 1882 will be reached, if not exceeded. Work continues at the Red lake bridge. One end is jacked up and extra cables attached, but it is possible the structure will go out. A mistaken idea is afloat that the Great Northern bridge has been raised about two feet since 1882. The bridge is the same height now as then, and the water will have to come up nearly four feet to reach the mark of 1882. The high water mark of 1882 will be reached by a two-foot rise according to the city engineer. The Herald and Plaindealer press rooms are flooded with from three to five feet of water. A big rise is expected tomorrow.

RED LAKE FALLS, Minn., April 22.—The flood situation is about the same. The Great Northern has a great force at work blasting above the bridge on the Red Lake river. Twenty teams and fifty men are working on the Holmes dam. The water is several feet lower in the Clearwater, but remains stationary in the Red Lake river. The jam in the Clearwater at the confluence of the rivers is still firm. The outlook is favorable.

CROOKSTON, Minn., April 22.—The water fell four feet in the last twenty-four hours at this point on account of the freeze-up. The danger is not over yet, though several immense ice gorges are holding the water back further up the river. People look for trouble when these go out. Everything possible is being done here to protect bridges and other property.

RELATED TO HENRY CLAY.

Mrs. Gertrude Smith Secures a South State Divorce.

Special to the Globe.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., April 22.—Mrs. Gertrude Dahl Smith left at noon for New York. She was granted a decree of divorce at Elk Point by Judge Smith, of Yankton, upon the ground of willful neglect and non-support. The defendant, Duke Smith, is a son of Gen. Green Clay Smith, of Kentucky, and a grandnephew of Henry Clay. He was formerly an officer in the regular army, and is now a special agent of the treasury department in Kentucky. The marriage occurred in New York in September, 1888, and Mrs. Smith lived with her husband in Kentucky up to 1892.

FOUGHT DESPERATELY.

Great Struggle For Life by the Butte Miners.

Special to the Globe.

BUTTE, Mont., April 22.—The fire in the Silver Bow mine was extinguished during last night, but, owing to smoke, it was impossible to search for bodies until this morning. The bodies have been found of Edward Pascoe, Richard A. Andrews, Evan Peugh, Anton Piava, and James Nattio. The other four bodies are in the bottom of the mine, which has been flooded, and hence the bodies cannot be found until the water is pumped out. The bodies found show that the men had fought desperately for life. They were scarred, bruised and burned, and it is thought when they found there was no escape from the burning mine, they threw themselves against the timbers and tried to kill themselves. Andrew is the man who was in sight of the station when the fire broke out, who was called to hurry to the cage, and who replied that he must first warn his partner, Bascoe. Both men had climbed up from the five hundred to the four-hundred-foot level and could get no further. Peugh was in the act of climbing up from the five hundred to the four-hundred-foot level when death by suffocation overtook him with one hand on the ladder.

THE GLOBE BULLETIN.

Weather--Fair; warmer.
Failure of the Bank of Milbank.
Very high water at Grand Forks.
Red Lake Falls in the same boat.
Treasury now has $700,000 free gold.
Possibilities of a pine land scandal.
Carrier pigeons from the Dolphin.
Max Judd may resign.
Big rate war in prospect.
The home rule victory discussed.
Anti-home rule demonstration, London.
An alleged cure for consumption.
Salient points of Russian treaty.
Cottonwood suffers from big fire.
Cleveland and Carlisle haven't quarreled
Street railway problem postponed.
Chinese sailors kill pirates.
Hon. Don M. Dickinson ill.
Caprivi's defeat is certain.
South Dakota's burning bluff.
The iron and steel trades depressed.
The storm ruins the oyster crop.
Death of Gen. Beale.
Edwin Booth reported dying.

Movements of Steamships.

KINSALE—Passed: Bovic, from New York.
LIVERPOOL—Arrived: Philadelphia, Boston; Sagamore, Boston.
LIZARD—Passed: Waesland and La Gascogne, New York.
FLUSHING—Passed: Noordland, New York.
QUEENSTOWN — Arrived: Umbria, New York.
HAMBURG—Arrived: Columbia, New York.
NEW YORK—Arrived: Wieland, Hamburg; Etruria, Liverpool; La Touraine, Havre.
SAN FRANCISCO — Arrived: Belgic, from Hong Kong and Yokohama.

AN ANCIENT VIOLIN.

One Made in Italy 375 Years Ago.

Special to the Globe.

EAU CLAIRE, Wis., April 22.—Dr. H. R. Curtis, of this city, is the owner and possessor of a violin made in Genoa, Italy, 375 years ago, twenty-five years after Columbus discovered America. On the top of this ancient relic is a picture of the city of Genoa, and the coat of arms of Italy, all inlaid with different kinds of wood. On the edge of the violin are the following names: "GASTROX, NEMVS, ARIES, RESONAT, FEJV, DEL, PRIMA;" on the inside is the following: "GASPARD, DUIFFO, PRUGGAR, BOUOUICUGIS, ANNO 1517.

FIVE BUILDINGS BURNED.

Cottonwood Suffers From Quite a Serious Fire.

Special to the Globe.

MARSHALL, Minn., April 22.—Five buildings were destroyed in Cottonwood, twelve miles north of here, today by fire which originated in the Current newspaper office. The buildings were mostly small.

MARSHALL, Minn., April 22.—Fire broke out today in