TODAY'S GLOBE
Contains on Page 2 a list of
Premiums Offered
For Last Sunday's Globe
ART SUPPLEMENT

Daily ST. PAUL Globe.

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

"SPRING OFFERINGS"
Is the title of the
ART SUPPLEMENT
That goes with next
SUNDAY GLOBE.

VOL XV. ST. PAUL, MINN., FRIDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 10, 1893. NO. 314.

M'KINLEY THEIR IDOL.

Leading Bostonians Said to Want the Big Buckeye

TO RUN FOR CLEVELAND'S SHOES

Logical Republican Presidential Candidate for 1896.

REED IS ALSO BEING GROOMED.

Final Figures of the Late Political Cyclone.

POPULISTS ROUTED IN THE WEST

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 9.—The consensus of opinion in a series of interviews with leading Massachusetts Republicans seems to point toward the state's choice of William McKinley, of Ohio, as the next Republican candidate for president. The only other candidate mentioned is Hon. Thomas B. Reed, of Maine, and while he has not so many outspoken admirers as the man from Ohio, it is by no means uncertain that were a complete canvass to be made he would be the choice of the old Bay state.

COLUMBUS, O., Nov. 9.—Chairman Dick, Republican state committee, puts McKinley's plurality at 82,000. Of the 600 telegrams of congratulation received by McKinley, more than 400 connect his name with presidential possibilities. More than 200 letters of congratulation came in the mail this morning. The governor is being besieged by mail and telegraph to speak at ratification meetings in this state, but it is said in his behalf he will not attend any since he cannot go to all of them. Edmund Morton Smith, secretary of the Republican state committee of Alabama, writes to Gov. McKinley that when the roll is called in the next national Republican convention, Alabama, which leads the roll, will cast the vote of her delegation solid for McKinley.

DOWN IN JERSEY.

Anti-Race Track People Sweep Everything.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 9.—As the completed returns are filed the Republican victory in New Jersey grows in magnitude. The next assembly will be Republican by a two-thirds vote, the figures standing: Republicans 40, Democrats 20. The senate, as already reported, will be made up of eleven Republicans and ten Democrats.

The state issue on the race tracks entered the local contests for the shrievality. In eighteen out of twenty-one counties in the state the Republican and anti-race track people have elected sheriffs who will preside at the wheels of the grand juries for three years to come.

The terms of six senators, all Democrats, expire next year, and the Republicans are sure to elect the successors in many instances. If their opponents re-elect all six, the Republicans will still retain the senate. A Republican successor to Senator McPherson, whose term expires in 1895, will be chosen by the next legislature. The corrected returns elect five more Republican assemblymen than were announced yesterday.

Republicans propose to investigate the citizenship of William K. Thompson, the "Duke of Gloucester," and owner of the race track at Gloucester. It is alleged that he has never been naturalized, and if this proves to be the case he will be deprived of his seat in the lower house.

POPULIST DEFEAT.

Republicans Make Big Gains Through Kansas.

KANSAS CITY, Nov. 9.—The Star's Topeka, Kan., special says: Additional returns from Tuesday's election swell the Republican pluralities, and the Populists, so hopeful yesterday, concede that they have been badly defeated. Sufficient reports have been received by the newspapers and the two state central committees to warrant the Republican claim of a large plurality of the aggregate vote, and it will probably appear that the victory is really a majority over both the Populist and Democratic vote. Of the thirteen judges that were elected, Chairman Breidenthal, of the Populist party, claims only three, though he is not willing to concede the Nineteenth or Thirty-fourth. At Republican headquarters the following summary of the result, based upon the returns thus far received, is given out: Straight Republican counties, 45; straight Populist counties, 8; divided counties, 25; to be heard from, 27; Republican officers elected in divided counties, 105; Populist officers elected in divided counties, 59.

TOPEKA, Kan., Nov. 9.—Official returns from eighty-one counties give the Republicans 362 of the county officers elected, the Populists 107, and the Democrats 16. Of the remaining counties eleven were solidly Republican in 1891, two Populist and the remainder divided. The Republicans have carried eight of the thirteen districts in which judges were elected, the Populists two and the Democrats one. The result in the other two is in doubt, with the chances in favor of the Republicans. The Populists now admit they have sustained losses.

THE LATE STORM.

Tammany Holds New York City, but the State Is Hopeless.

NEW YORK, Nov. 9.—Interest is practically at an end in regard to the election. New York has elected the Republican state ticket by probably 35,000 majority. The state senate is Republican by 18 to 14 on the latest returns, but this may be changed to 19 to 13, and the assembly stands 76 Republicans to 52 Democrats. Schieren, Rep., for mayor, has 30,000 plurality in Brooklyn, and the machine has gone to smash. Tammany holds its grip on the city and elects all of its local candidates by pluralities averaging 65,000. The Democratic civil justices, eight senators and twenty-seven assemblymen are also elected.

Republican Nebraska.

OMAHA, Nov. 9.—Chairman Dexter, of the Populist state central committee, this morning admitted the defeat of Judge Holcombe and the election of Harrison, Rep., to the supreme bench. Returns are received today that increase Harrison's lead, and he will undoubtedly have at least 6,000 plurality over Holcombe. The three Republican candidates for regents are also elected by good margins.

REPUBLICAN QUAKERS.

Enormous Majority of One Hundred and Thirty Thousand.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 9.—The returns that have been received from the interior make it probable that the Republican majority for Judge Fell for the supreme court will not fall much short of 130,000. It will be the biggest majority that party ever had here except when Grant beat Greeley in 1872. Then Grant's majority was 137,748. The remarkable thing about this victory is that such old-time Democratic counties as Schuylkill, Northumberland, Luzerne and Lackawanna gave Republican majorities, while in other Democratic strongholds the votes for that party fell off materially this year. At York the Republicans elect their sheriff for the first time in forty-five years, and the Lehigh Republicans elect their treasurer, a proceeding never before known.

IOWA SENATORSHIP.

A Number of Candidates Are Already in the Field.

DES MOINES, Nov. 9.—The latest returns indicate that the Republicans gain a representative in Fremont and Audubon counties and lose one in Mills. Jackson's plurality will be near 30,000; the balance of the ticket between 6,000 and 8,000 more. Jackson carried his home county by 2,571. Almost every county shows Republican gains.

The election of a Republican legislature means that a Republican United States senator will be elected at the coming session of the general assembly to succeed Senator James Wilson, of Fairfield, whose term expires in March, 1895. The candidates are Congressman Gear, of Burlington, Hepburn, of Clarinda, Attorney General John Y. Stone and A. B. Cummins, of Des Moines.

DES MOINES, Io., Nov. 9.—Additional election returns received tonight increase the Republican gains. They will have on joint ballot in the legislature a majority of 74 in a total vote of 150.

GOD WAS THE BOSS.

Tom Platt Sizes Up the New York Landslide.

NEW YORK, Nov. 9. — Ex-Senator Thomas C. Platt, in speaking today of the elections, said: "I see that this is claimed as a Democratic victory. If so, the election of Cleveland to the presidency last year was a Republican victory. Were I asked who were responsible for Tuesday's landslide I should say the people, and God Almighty was the boss. When Providence is with us, all the Hills, Murphys, Sheehans, McLaughlins, Crokers and McKanes in creation cannot defeat us. Never during my experience in politics have I known of such brazen debauchery of the ballot as in the districts controlled by the Democratic state and Tammany Hall machines. In Albany, where Hill has made his home, the elections were a farce. So, too, in Chemung, where he formerly lived. In Buffalo, where Sheehan was supposed to be in control, it seemed to have been worth a man's life to go to the polls and vote other than the ticket dictated by the once blue-eyed, but now black-eyed leader."

Massachusett's Official.

BOSTON, Nov. 9.—Complete corrected returns from the state on governor give Greenhalge, Rep., a plurality of 34,105, as indicated by figures below: Greenhalge, Rep., 190,868; Russell, Dem., 156,763; Banks, Pro., 8,158; total vote, 355,789; Republican plurality, 34,105. This is a Republican net gain over 1891 of 40,512. A recapitulation of the elections to the house of representatives shows a total of 187 Republicans and 53 Democrats. The senate will consist of 34 Republicans and 6 Democrats.

FRANCIS PARKMAN DEAD.

America's Most Eminent Historian Ends His Career.

BOSTON, Nov. 9.—The eminent historian Francis Parkman died yesterday, after a brief illness at his home in Jamaica Plains. Mr. Parkman's death was due to an attack of peritonitis. His seventieth birthday occurred only a short time ago, and on that occasion he received many congratulatory letters and telegrams.

Francis Parkman, whom Blackwood's Magazine recently called "the most eminent American historian now alive," was born in Boston Sept. 16, 1823. In 1840 he entered Harvard college, and it was then, at the age of seventeen, that he planned a project, since realized, of writing a history of the French-Indian wars. Young Parkman resolved to live the life of Indians in order to fit himself for the work he had projected. Early in the spring of 1846 he started for the distant West. Through the region now covered by the states of Kansas, Nebraska and Colorado he traveled. For weeks he lived among the Indians, partaking of their food and living their rough life. His health, however, suffered by exposure. The account of his travels appeared in book form under the title "The Oregon Trail." This appeared in 1847. After this work was completed Mr. Parkhman resumed his work on the "Conspiracy of Pontiac." In 1856 he published his first novel, "Vassal Morton." "The Pioneers of France in the New World" was given to the public in 1865. This was followed two years later, in 1867, by a remarkable volume, the only one of its kind, upon the "Jesuits in North America in the Seventeenth Century."

THE FINEST IN THE LAND

NONE TOO GOOD FOR PHIL SCHEIG AND HIS PALS.

A TRIO OF HOT SPORTS

Rope in a Fourth Worth a Million, and the Quartette Have a "Time" Which Bedims Anything That Has Occurred at Monte Carlo in Many Moons—Lou Floyd Held.

NEW YORK, Nov. 9.—The arrest in this city of Louis Floyd, of Minneapolis, Minn., on Wednesday, by two of Inspector McLaughlin's men, charged with being a party to the $90,000 robbery from the Bank of Minneapolis on Sept. 2, will probably bring to a close the knavish career of one of the three parties in the act. The two others charged with the robbery, Phil M. Scheig and Frank Floyd, a brother of the other Floyd now under arrest here, awaiting the arrival of Minneapolis detectives with requisition papers, are on board of the steamer Spree, bound for Southampton. They will be arrested upon their arrival and brought back to this city. When arraigned before Justice Meade at the Tombs police court today, Louis Floyd made a full confession, and gave information as to the whereabouts of his brother and Scheig. The three young men have had careers that do not often fall to the lot of men when young. Up to the time the father of the Floyd boys died their lives had been uneventful ones. At his death they received

A FORTUNE OF $70,000,

which they managed to spend within nine months, besides spending the greater portion of $30,000 which was left to Mrs. Floyd. No sooner was the father buried than the two young men became men about town in the free sense of the word. Their first move was to furnish an apartment in gorgeous style, and about that time they met Phil Scheig, who was then employed as paying teller in the Bank of Minneapolis. Scheig possessed horses and lived like a man enjoying an income of $25,000 a year, and his habits created considerable talk. The three men became fast friends. About this time a young man whom they knew became possessed of a fortune of nearly a million dollars. This was Frank Byers, then about nineteen years old. Most of his money was held by the Bank of Minneapolis in trust, and, of course, Scheig was in a position to know all about his financial condition. In addition to what money the bank held in trust, Byers had an open account which he drew against. He, too, was taken up by the Floyd brothers, and for a time the quartette lived

AT THE FLOYD APARTMENTS.

The four had a box at the theater almost nightly, and by their lavish display of jewelry and money made many friends among both sexes. However, some one of the quartette was almost always in trouble, but influence and the money that they could command always served to quiet anything of an unpleasant nature. By persons in a position to know, it is stated that one of the Floyds, after going through his own fortune, signed young Byers' name to checks, and that Scheig, as paying teller, would pass the signature as correct. It is thought that in this way Byers was mulcted to a considerable amount. When the $90,000 loss was discovered, it was thought to cover everything, but subsequent events and admissions made by Louis Floyd go to show that a scheme to defraud English banks was about to be worked. Scheig, it is alleged, before he left the bank, tore out several drafts and put the certification stamp upon them, marking the stubs void. It was then intended to have Frank Floyd fill in the draft to any amount suitable to themselves and sign the cashier's name. Scheig had carried away with him considerable of the bank's letter heads, and, being familiar with the

SECRET CIPHER

used for identification purposes with the Great Britain correspondent, it would be an easy matter to have several drafts cashed before the fraud became known. Another method of securing funds was to have Frank Floyd, who possessed a large amount of personal magnetism, visit the near-by cities and make friends with swell young men. He would tell tales of the grand times they had at their apartments and invite everybody to visit them. When any one did come, and not a few took advantage of the invitation, they would be introduced to a game of poker, where marked cards, mirrors and every other device known to swindlers at play would be used. In this way they managed to make considerable money. Scheig, the principal in the robbery, is the son of a prominent man in Minneapolis. A few years ago he gained considerable notoriety through his secret marriage to Miss Louise Barge, the youngest daughter of Millionaire Barge, of Minneapolis, and again by his being "plucked" for several thousand dollars by gamblers while playing a game of cards. His loss soon became public talk, and it was thought that the affair would end his career at the bank, but it did not.

FLOYD TO COME BACK.

Requisition Papers Out for Scheig's Partner.

Chief Smith said yesterday that Detectives Hoy and Lawrence were in New York, but that they would not start for home with Louis Floyd until requisition papers had been sent on, for although Floyd is doubtless willing to return, the detectives would not take him out of New York state until requisition papers were received. They will probably arrive with their prisoner Monday or Tuesday.

Carnegie Makes a Cut.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 9.—The announcement was made tonight and later confirmed that the Carnegie Steel company, limited, of this city, had broken away from the steel combine, and cut the prices on steel rails $5 per ton, from $29 to $24 and $25. A depressed condition of trade is given as the reason for the reduction, but it is stated that the Carnegie company, having greater facilities than any other concern, proposes to reach out for the rail trade. The Illinois Steel company is said to have already met the cut.

FIGHTING THE MATABELES.

GLADSTONE'S GOVERNMENT CRITICISED IN THE COMMONS.

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Labouchere Declares That the Taxpayers' Money Is Being Spent to Swindle and Cheat British Investors—The Fighting and Massacring Should Be Stopped—Gladstone's Reply.

LONDON, Nov. 9.—It is reported here that the British have won another victory over the Matabeles. The rumor that King Lobengula has been captured is unconfirmed. On the contrary, Sidney Buxton, parliamentary secretary for the colonial office, read in the house of commons today a message from Sir Henry Locke, high commissioner to the Marquis of Ripon, secretary of state for the colonies, saying that Maj. Gold-Adams had reported to him under date of Nov. 6, as follows: "Yesterday Makalakos sent on asking for protection, and stating that the column from the east was in possession of Buluwayo. King Lobengula and Yambo have fled, and his large impi, or army, has also fled towards the Gwai river. Messages from Maj. Adams have reached me confirming the above. I am starting with my columns for Buluwayo immediately."

Mr. Buxton added that the news was satisfactory, and he hoped there would be no other hostilities. Mr. Labouchere moved to adjourn in order to call attention to the Matabele campaign. Mr. Labouchere was supported by nearly all the Radicals below the gangway, and by the anti-Parnellites, who rose in their seats. Mr. Labouchere said that he moved to call attention to the bad policy of permitting the chartered company to establish any claim in regard to the security of the government of Matabeleland, or to continue the warlike operations in the territory. He reviewed at length the action of the company, which was strongly condemned. Mr. Labouchere contended that hostilities against the Matabeles were deliberately declared for the purpose of aggression. There was nothing to seow that Kinh Lobengula had intended to attack the Mashonas or the chartered company. The war might be prolonged and the company might find itself unable to cope successfully with it. The taxpayers' money was being spent to enable the company to get something in order to swindle and cheat British investors. Steps ought to be taken immediately to stop the filibustering and massacring now being practiced by the company.

Mr. Buxton replied that it was not advisable to make a premature statement of the government's policy. The company, however, was alone answerable for the peace of the Mashonas and not the government. With regard to the charge that the company had forced the war to retrieve its financial position, Mr. Buxton said it was inevitable that the Matabeles would eventually be absorbed, peacefully or otherwise. Judgment upon the shooting of Lobengula's envoys ought to be suspended until the result of the inquiry had been made known. The government agreed that the war ought not degenerate into a war of extermination, or in the expulsion of the Matabeles. The government had not a free hand in the matter, as it was tied by the acts of its predecessors, which could not be ignored. The Matabeles and Mashonas were included in the company's charter without distinction. The government also bore in mind that but for the company they would have lost this large portion of Africa. The government would deal with the question with due regard to the rights and interests of the natives, the company and the empire.

Mr. Balfour said that the present government could not disclaim responsibility for the war. As a member of the late government which conferred the powers upon the company, he was more than ever convinced of the wisdom of that policy.

Mr. Gladstone said that the government did not desire to be disassociated with what had occurred in Matabeleland. He did not agree with the statement that the company had tried to swindle the British public. The company had met with great difficulties owing to the Matabeles' raids, which were a source of serious danger to new industries in Mashonaland.

Mr. Labouchere was wrong in assuming that King Lobengula was master in his own country. On the contrary the younger men had forced the king's hand and the government was forced to demand that he maintain peace and prevent further raids. The government could not assume the responsibility of acceding to Mr. Labouchere's request for the peremptory cessation of hostilities. He thought that the discussion had been carried far enough.

MATABELES BEATEN.

English Troops Attack Them, and They Lose a Thousand.

LONDON, Nov. 9.—A dispatch to the Reuter Telegram company from Fort Victoria says that Dr. Jameson telegraphed to Premier Rhodes from Buluwayo at noon on Nov. 1, saying that the Matabeles had again attacked the colonists' forces. The attack, it seems, was made immediately after the laager (camp) was formed at the head waters of the Imbennezi river. The Metabele force numbered 7,000 men, and was composed of the regiments which attacked the company's troops near the Shangali river Oct. 24. But the Matabeles had been reinforced by two royal regiments, the Imbezo and Indalo, which did most of the fighting.

The attack lasted an hour, at the end of which time the enemy was completely routed, losing quite a thousand killed. Dr. Jameson adds that the loss on the British side was only three killed and seven wounded.

Commissioner Sir Henry Lock cabled from Cape Town as follows: Two Englishmen who were at Buluwayo at the outbreak of the fighting were found safe when that place was occupied by Administrator James. It is reported that King Lobengula had ordered two Matabele warriors to remain at Buluwayo and protect them. The correspondent of Reuter's Telegram company at Cape Town telegraphs that it is reported that after a skirmish in which the chartered company's allies, under Chief Khama, lost four men killed and eight wounded, Khama, with his 1,700 followers, left the British on the pretext that he was afraid of small-pox, and returned to his capital, Palapie. But for a subsequent victory the desertion of the allies would doubtless have resulted in serious consequences. It is now known that the Matabeles, in the attempt upon Maj. Goold-Adams' column, burned one wagon, looted three others and captured a span of oxen.

CONNOLLEY ON THE STAND

THE TWO HARBORS PRIEST TESTIFIES IN HIS CASE.

GIRL'S EVIDENCE IMPEACHED.

Sensational Testimony Given by A. A. Farrington—North Dakotans Hold a Meeting to Discuss Means for the Eradication of Cactus—Attempt to Get New Street Car Line in Duluth.

Special to the Globe.

DULUTH, Minn., Nov. 9.—To the surprise of all, Father Connolley was this morning placed on the witness stand. The chief line of defense will be to impeach the testimony of Miss Sutherland. The defendant swore he never had immoral or criminal relations with the girl, and denied her statements in all respects. His sister, Mrs. Mullaly, corroborated him on all material points. A witness for the defense said that the statement made by Miss Sutherland last May, exonerating Connolley was not written under duress, but it was shown that Connolley had dictated it. The defense called A. A. Farrington, who took the girl's testimony at Two Harbors, May 31, to impeach her testimony in this case. Her testimony given then was to the effect that she had received money from Connolley in paument for her virtue. The state then made Farrington its witness. He stated that the testimony was taken while Miss Sutherland was in the hands of a doctor and her head was supported by him. She seemed only half-conscious and was apparently under the influence of some drug. At that time she created comment by excess of agitation when Connolley was brought before her and asked if he would shoot her. The doctor administered a hypodermic injection before the examination commenced and her pulse finally running up to 150 caused an adjournment. Witnesses for the defense will next be called.

DOWN WITH THE CACTUS.

North Dakota Farmers After the Noxious Weed.

Special to the Globe.

EDGELEY, N. D., Nov. 9.—The anti-cactus meeting today at Lamoure was largely attended, representatives being present from Dickey, Ransom, Stutsman, Logan and other counties. Gov. Shortridge was present, and presided. The meeting was addressed by the governor, Senator Hansbrough, State Senator Kinter and Representative Ueland, and Supt. J. M. Devine, of Lamoure; Representative Elliott, of Ransom; Hon. W. J. Dwyer, of Logan; Maj. C. W. Butts and Hon. Harry Oliver, of Ransom, and Dr. Merchant, of Dickey county, and Prof. Sheppard, of the Fargo agricultural college; O. C. Gregg, of the University of Minnesota, Minneapolis and others, all urging strong efforts for the eradication of the pest. There was a very large turn, out of farmers, the large court house being crowded. Many spoke urging some means by which the weed could be overcome. A committee was appointed to mature a plan of operation for the farmers to eradicate the cactus and prepare a memorial to congress asking for financial aid in subduing the weed. A sub-committee was appointed to co-operate with a committee of five in their work. These committees are to report to the commissioner of agriculture, and are called to meet at Lamoure Friday, Nov. 17.

LOWRY MUST LOOK OUT.

Or Have a Rival in the Field at Duluth.

DULUTH, Nov. 9.—It looks as if street railway matters in this city would soon be interesting, for another company is preparing to enter the field. Col. A. A. Harris, the attorney who recently came here from Fort Scott, Kan., and who secured a franchise from the West Duluth council a couple of nights ago, is backed by local and outside capitalists, who also want a franchise on First street in Duluth and up several of the avenues. The company intends to establish a liberal transfer system, and will ultimately seek to enter Superior and New Duluth. The capitalization will be $800,000 as a starter.

RUSHING TO MARKET.

Cattle Are Coming From Montana in Droves.

Special to the Globe.

GREAT FALLS, Mont., Nov. 9.—The exodus of marketable cattle and sheep from Montana this season is surprising, even to stockmen. For instance, along 175 miles of the Montana Central division of the Great Northern, including Cascade, Armington, Great Falls, Big Sandy, Fort Benton, and as far as Havre, there have been loaded 1,749 cars, or 296 train loads. This would make a continuous train twelve miles long, and does not include the number of cars from points further east on the Great Northern or along the whole Northern Pacific line; yet it may be taken as fairly indicating the enormous shipments from all sections of the state. Of these, 75 per cent are cattle and 25 per cent sheep. By way of comparison, it may be stated that the Montana Central last year only handled 130 train loads. Fort Benton has won back this season some of the glory it possessed as the head of Missouri river navigation in the ante-railroad days by taking the lead as the largest stock-shipping point in the state. Stockmen say that the number of cattle marketed in 1894 must be greatly below the average, because of the rush of 1893.

RAINY LAKE GOLD.

Northern Minnesota Has Plenty of Yellow Metal.

Duluth, Minn., Nov. 9.—A. L. Gray, the special government agent sent out by the general land commissioner to investigate the Rainy river gold fields, has returned, and says there is undoubtedly plenty of gold in that country. He will recommend the withdrawal of such lands from entry under the timber and stone and homestead acts and the extension of the mineral laws in force in Colorado, California and other Western states to the gold lands in Minnesota. This will satisfy the gold hunters, as a contest will be next to impossible. If the extension becomes a fact, there will be a great hegira to the new gold fields.

LONDON'S NEW LORD MAYOR

HIS INSTALLATION SURROUNDED BY MUCH EXPENSIVE CEREMONY.

COSTLY AND USELESS PARADES

The Whole Performance Viewed With Disgust by the Thousands of Unemployed—Airily Clad Girls on the Symbolical Cars Who Nearly Shivered to Death.

LONDON, Nov. 9.—The annual circus provided by the city of London upon the occasion of the installation of a new lord mayor was witnessed by tens of thousands of people today. Ald. George Robert Tyler, representing the Queen-Hitherward, is the new chief magistrate of the city, and he assumed the reins of office with all the pomp and ceremony attendant upon such a proceeding, to the disgust of the many thousands of unemployed people in London, who were of the opinion that the money spent on such a useless parade might have been more beneficially used in providing some assistance for the families of the starving poor of London.

Then again the terrible distress existing in the coal regions was recalled, and it was not to be wondered at that several of the most audacious spectators actually made a show of hissing the procession, which outbursts of feeling were promptly smothered by the short-sighted people who so dearly love a lord mayor's show. The usual circus programme formed a great attraction, however, and business along the route which it followed was suspended from early morning until the close of the exhibition of municipal stupidity.

The morning was bright for a London morning, that is the same sun made desperate efforts to shine through the mixture of fog and smoke which always hovers over the metropolis on the Thames. The weather was quite cold for this time of the year, causing the airily clad girls upon the various symbolical cars to shiver with the cold until their faces were almost blue and causing them to present a pinched-up appearance which was positively distressing to behold. So chilly did the symbolical damsels appear that many young men of a jocular turn of mind at the various halts made by the procession as it wended its way to the city, offered their ulsters to the shivering girls, and there is no doubt that these garments would have been thankfully accepted had it not been for the fact that a goddess can hardly be expected to wear an Inverness cape.

One of the features of the cars was the accurate and elaborate model of the new tower bridge, which was really an attractive piece of work.

The new lord mayor succeeds Right Hon. Stuart Knill, in whese election more than ordinary interest was taken, in view of the fact that he is a Roman Catholic, and refused to promise to conform to some of the observances of Protestantism incident to the office of lord mayor, and an energetic attempt was made to keep him out of office.

Lord Mayor Tyler was born in 1835, and is the son of a former alderman of the corporation of the city of London. The new lord mayor became a member of the corporation in 1877, and was appointed an alderman ten years afterwards.

GUILD HALL BANQUET.

Addresses by Earl Spencer, Lord Kimberley and Minister Bayard.

LONDON, Nov. 9.—At the lord mayor's banquet at the Guild hall this evening Earl Spencer, first lord of the admiralty, replied to the toast to the navy. He said that the government was determined to develop the navy, and to maintain England's supremacy on the sea. It was the intention to make the navy efficient enough, not only to defend the shores of Great Britain, but the distant colonies and English commerce in every part of the globe. Earl Spencer paid a glowing tribute to the courage and discipline of the brave men who lost their lives by the sinking of the battleship Victoria.

The toast to the ministers, in the absence of Mr. Gladstone and Lord Rosebery, was responded to by the Earl of Kimberley, lord president of the council and secretary for India. Lord Kimberley said the foreign relations of Great Britain were friendly, but the government could not contemplate the increase in the number of armed battalions of the countries of Europe, which made the continent seem almost like an armed camp, without anxiety.

"There is a very different state of things in another continent," continued Lord Kimberley. "We have nothing to fear from our friends and brethren on the American continent. We and they have given many signal proofs that the dissensions between great nations, and there are no greater nations than the

GREAT AMERICAN REPUBLIC

and our own, can be settled without the arbitrament of war. No better augury could be obtained for the continuance of these cherished relations between us and the great republic than the recent settlement of the Behring sea dispute. I am glad to see the distinguished American ambassador with us. I can assure him that our feelings for his country, always friendly, have been greatly augmented by that most auspicious event."

Lord Kimberley referred to the recent reception of the British fleet in Italian ports, and then reverted to Spain, which he declared was in hearty sympathy with Great Britain. With reference to the trouble at Melilla, he said that Great Britain would be glad to act in concert with the other powers for the restoration of quiet in Morocco. All the powers, he said, sympathized with Spain on account of the fiendish atrocity which occurred in Barcelona on Tuesday night.

Turning to matters in Afghanistan, the speaker said that Sir Mortimer Durand's mission to Cabul had been a conspicuous success. He believed that the settlement concluded respecting outstanding questions was satisfactory to both parties, while the important relations of the ameer were placed on a more secure and permanent basis than that upon which they had hitherto rested. The negotiations with Russia also promised to result in a satisfactory and permanent settlement of the Pamirs question. He could not speak concerning the negotiations with France

IN REGARD TO SIAM,

but the government was fully alive to Great Britain's commercial interests in Siam, and the importance of maintaining the British position on that frontier. He expressed the hope that England's friendly, but firm, policy would result in a satisfactory settlement of that matter also. There was, however, a dark side to the Indian picture with regard to silver. He was convinced that but for the measures taken by the government, exchange in India would have fallen to a shilling. It was too soon to say whether the measures were altogether successful, but the government was fully convinced that they were necessary. He referred to the importance and significance of the fact that the home rule bill had been passed by the house of commons, and claimed that there had been a distinct diminution of agrarian crime in Ireland since the government entered office. In October, he said, there were less cases of agrariam crime than in any month during the past fifteen years, and this without exceptional laws. The government looked upon the dispute between the coal miners and the owners with grave concern, owing to its bearing upon general trade, a large portion of which might go abroad before the dispute was ended and never return.

MR. BAYARD,

the United States ambassador, proposed a toast to the late lord mayor, and made a short, neat speech, in which he expressed his thanks for the courtesy shown to himself and the honor paid to his country in the invitation to him to join this evening's gathering. It was a suggestion of that kind of intimacy that came of kindred blood that they had asked him, who had only lived a few months under the benignant rule of the ex-lord mayor, to propose his health. Even at the moment of popular acclamation and triumph for the present mayor, he is disposed to say "Let others hail the rising sun; I bow to him whose course is run."

Mr. Bayard wished to say to his English cousins, perhaps he might better say brothers (cheers), that there were few things that struck men who held civil power more than the ceremonials attending the devotion of powers. He knew of no place, except where the English tongue was spoken, where great public power passed from hand to hand amid the acclamations of the people wherever it was exercised. He had witnessed it in America. With great impressiveness he had seen the power, both executive and legislative, over more than 65,000,000 of people pass with quietness and assent, amid the acclamations of the public. This was possible because the reign of law continued and because the power of the land passed from the hand of one trusted servant to the hand of another. What struck him most forcibly was the dignity with which power was wielded. In the world's history the trouble had been that men would not readily yield power, but that was not the Anglo-Saxon theory of government. Today's ceremonials showed that the will of the people of England was carried out in a spirit of honor and trust.

CUBAN REVOLUTION.

Report of a Fight Between Cuban and Spanish Forces.

KEY WEST, Fla., Nov. 9.—The rumor was started here this afternoon that the long-expected revolution in Cuba had begun in real earnest, and that a fight between Cuban and Spanish forces had taken place today at Cienfuegos. It created no great excitement among the Cubans here. News by the steamer Mascotte, from Havana, is anxiously awaited.

War Is Inevitable.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 9. — The Grashdanin, organ of the Russian court, in a special article upon the European situation, recognizes the fact that a general disarmament is impossible, and that a European war is inevitable.

Arms for Siam.

PARIS, Nov. 9.—The Eclair publishes a rumor which says that a quantity of arms and war ships are being secretly bought for Siam in order that that country may wage war against France. The rumor is not believed to be founded on facts.

Old Gambler Arrested.

VIENNA, Nov. 9.—Herr Lichtener, an old man, implicated in the Hanover gambling cases, who managed to elude the police while the trial was in progress, was arrested at Presburg, Hungary, yesterday.

A Marquis Married.

LONDON, Nov. 9.—The Marquis of Queensberry was privately married, according to a dispatch received here, to Miss Athel Weedon, at East Bourne, Tuesday last. The bride is described as being both young and rich.

Sights and Scenes . . . of the World.
NOV. 10, 1893.
PART 1. NUMBER 6.
Numbers and Date Changed Every Day.
Cut this Coupon out and keep it until three of different numbers are accumulated, then forward them, together with
Ten cents in silver or a similar amount in one or two-cent postage stamps.
Address Coupon Department, St. Paul GLOBE, St. Paul, Minn., and you will receive the elegant portfolio of photographs as advertised.
See our advertisement today on page 8.
(CUT THIS OUT.)

SMASH ON THE RAIL.

Hocking Valley Passenger Train Runs Into a Freight.

FOUR INSTANTLY KILLED.

Engineer's Failure to Obey Orders the Cause.

A HEAVY FOG PREVAILED.

Engines Reduced to a Mass of Shapeless Iron.

INJURED WELL CARED FOR.

TOLEDO, O., Nov. 9.—A flagrant disobedience of orders on the part of a freight codductor through the assumption that he could make a switch on borrowed time, was the cause of a head-end collision on the Hocking Valley railroad tonight.

South-Bound Passenger Train No. 35 crashed into North-Bound Freight No. 57 on the Hocking Valley railroad one and one-half miles north of Rising Sun at about 7 o'clock this morning. The collision was due to the disobedience of orders on the part of the engineer of the freight. A heavy fog prevailed at the time, and obscured the vision of the passenger engineer. Four were killed outright:

L. H. JONES, engineer of the passenger.

JAMES E. KERLIN, engineer of the freight.

—— JONES, fireman of the passenger.

JAMES E. BRISCH, express messenger.

A wrecking train was dispatched from this city immediately upon receipt of the information at headquarters. Rising Sun is a small station about twenty-eight miles south of Toledo.

Both engines were reduced to a mass of shapeless iron, and the baggage car was smashed to splinters. The smoker was also badly damaged, and a number of freight cars were wrecked. The small number of fatalities—four—is remarkable, and a number of narrow escapes are reported. The baggageman escaped with a number of serious cuts and bruises, although his car was smashed. The porter of the sleeper was standing near the front door, and the force of the shock drove him through the glass. He was extricated from his position without a scratch. None of the passengers were injured. Physicians were summoned from Fostoria and the injured after being cared for were put on a special which will bring them to this city. All of the dead and injured resided here, the northern terminus of the road. The injured are:

Conductor Josephs, of the passenger train, and Baggageman Frank Rueder.

HEAVY FIRING.

Bombarding of Rio Continues—Recent Powder Explosion.

NEW YORK, Nov. 10,—The World publishes the following special cable dispatch from Buenos Ayres, dated Nov. 9: The bombarding of Rio has been kept up since Tuesday. The fort at Nichteroy fired upon and sank one of Mello's torpedo boats yesterday. Nichteroy and Fort Villegagnon have been much damaged by shells. Although various explanations have been made to account for the explosion of the powder magazine on Governados island, the real cause is left in mystery. Mello's guards, unless there was a traitor among them, would not have fired it purposely. The bottom falls out of the story that Peixoto's men were on duty there and, acting under orders, blew it up on seeing the British sailors land, mistaking them for Mello's men, because it was an insurgent magazine.

The most plausible explanation advanced is that some of Peixote's gunners, seeing the British sailors land on Governados island, thought that they were a detachment of Mello's marines after powder and ignited the vast store of powder. The explosion was terrific. In fact there was a succession of violent shocks and every reminder of a furious volcanic eruption. The ground about the harbor heaved and trembled for hours while immense volumes of flame and smoke shot up into the clouds. The detonation was heard for miles. Great damage was done in the city of Rio, especially in the way of shattered doors, windows and skylights. This magazine was the principal storehouse of ammunition for the rebel fleet. The loss is felt all the more because four of their magazines have been blown up within a week.

Late in the afternoon of the same day there was heavy cannonading between Villegagnon and the bar forts for three hours. After darkness set in the light in the St. John guided the gunners in aiming the heavy cannon. The insurgents replied to the fire without seeming to take aim, and apparently went wild over the loss of powder magazines. These losses of supplies and ammunition no doubt had an influence in deciding Mello to try to wind up the war speedily.

TELLER TALKS.

Says the Election Is a Pronounced Condemnation of Cleveland.

DENVER, Col., Nov. 9.—Senator Henry M. Teller arrived here from Washington yesterday, taking his friends by surprise. Speaking of the election he said: "The only construction that can be placed upon the results in the country at large is a pronounced condemnation of Cleveland's administration. I was informed, not by the president himself, but by a good authority, that President Cleveland had always believed the November election would be a complete vindication of his course. He had oftentimes been warned by the Democratic members that he would get himself and the party into trouble if he continued in the course he had mapped out, but he knew better than they did, and now he has heard from the country. Now we will get no relief from congress as long as Mr. Cleveland holds the veto power, or England continues its present policy. Silver will not, I think, go lower than it is now, and it may go higher."