TEN PAGES.

Daily Globe.

ST. PAUL

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VOL. XVIII.—PRICE TWO CENTS—{ON TRAINS FIVE CENTS.} ST. PAUL, MINN.: WEDNESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 4, 1895. PRICE TWO CENTS—{ON TRAINS FIVE CENTS.}—NO. 338.

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

BULLETIN OF THE DAILY GLOBE.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 4, 1895.

Weather for Today—
Fair, Northwesterly Winds.

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EVENTS TODAY.

Met— Frederick Bancroft, 2.30, 8.15
Grand—Darkest Russia, 2.30, 8.15.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 3.—Arrived: Nordland, Antwerp; Workendam, Rotterdam.

SAN FRANCISCO—Sailed: Australia, Honolulu.

ROTTERDAM — Arrived: Obdam, New York.

What Mrs. Mendenhall saw in her dreams may have been due to mince pie.

The president's salutations to congress were respectful, but not enthusiastic.

Emperor William also delivered an address yesterday. It never rains but it pours.

What are Mr. Towne, Mr. Eddy and Mr. Heatwole doing to "rescue the country?"

President Monroe was a Democrat and the Monroe doctrine a Democratic doctrine.

Senator Lodge wants to put a pair of Monroe doctrine tweezers on the nose of John Bull.

But Speaker Reed should not forget that the policy of inaction is not that of a statesman.

Grover hits a nail so squarely on the head that perhaps he ought to have been a carpenter.

Govs. Culberson and Clarke seem to be doing nothing just now to keep themselves before the public.

The congress of the United States might pass a resolution commanding Col. Ingersoll to become a Christian.

Mr. Reed can devote a lot of his time this session to considering how to prevent congress from doing business.

Why is the arrival of every cold wave a signal for the marrow-freezing announcement that coal is scarce?

The Republicans of the lower house of congress probably did the appropriate thing in selecting a blind man to pray for them.

The formation of an Allison club in Minneapolis is, to say the least, a queer way of booming Senator Davis for the presidency.

The British have their skates on and propose to skate through the Dardanelles on Saturday whether Turkey says yea or nay.

New York Prohibitionists have adopted circus methods to build up their strength. They have put a "temperance chariot" on the road.

Is this a hint that Mr. Burrows' work in congress is likely to be "yellow?" His friends sent him a great bunch of chrysanthemums yesterday.

Stewart, of Nevada, is bound that nobody shall take from him the title of "senate stumbling block." He introduced his usual free silver bill yesterday.

The elections may be driving some people to drink. The government's internal revenue receipts on whisky are $6,000,000 greater than they were a year ago.

St. Paul always lives up to its agreements. Commander-in-Chief Walker finds everything in fine shape for the coming great gathering of the G. A. R. here in 1896.

Money is not considered in matrimonial matters in Armenia. What a pity that those British lords do not turn some of their attention to the search for wives in Armenia.

This is the season of "frosts." Mr. Hill found one in Minnesota, the sultan finds one in the powers of Europe and the Minnesota delegation will find one in Mr. Reed.

SIGNS OF STRIFE.

DELUGE OF RESOLUTIONS IN THE SENATE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

INTEREST IN THE MESSAGE.

MARKED ATTENTION TO REFERENCES TO BERING SEA, VENEZUELA AND CUBA.

THE SPIRIT OF MONROEISM.

Senator Stewart Loses No Time in Introducing His Time-Worn Silver Bill.

(President Cleveland's Message is printed in full on Pages 6 and 7 of today's Globe.)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—The senate plunged into real business today. Naturally the president's message attracted the main attention of the day, but aside from this there were stirring resolutions on the Monroe doctrine and the Cuban rebellion, and after that the usual deluge of bills and resolutions, running far up into the hundreds. The message was given the closest attention from all quarters of the chamber. At its conclusion Mr. Lodge, of Massachusetts, offered a resolution, vigorous in terms, reaffirming the principles of the Monroe doctrine, and presenting them in such form as to permit their enactment as a permanent law rather than an expression of the policy advocated by President Monroe. In the same line was a resolution by Mr. Cullom, of Illinois, and another by Mr. Allen (Pop.), of Nebraska. The Cuban situation received attention from both the Florida senators. The Call resolution will be called up tomorrow, so that Cuba and the Monroe doctrine will receive early attention. At the brief executive session the nominations of Mr. Olney, as secretary of state, and Mr. Harmon, as attorney general, were confirmed, and that of Rufus W. Peckham to the supreme bench was referred to the judiciary committee. The senate galleries were again well filled, but there was not the struggle for place incident to the opening. The floral offerings continued to come in. Mr. Burrows' friends sent him a great cluster of yellow chrysanthemums.

THE MESSAGE ARRIVES.

Formal proceedings over, Mr. Vilas and Mr. Allison, the committee appointed to wait on the president, stepped together into the middle aisle, and Mr. Vilas addressed the presiding officer:

"The president desires us to convey his respectful salutations to the houses of congress, and to say that he will immediately communicate his views in writing to congress."

Then Mr. Pruden, the executive clerk, stepped forward and made the formal transfer of the expected message to the senate. Its reading was listened to with marked attention. There was noticeable interest upon the Republican side in the reference to the Waller case. When the Bering sea claims were reached Mr. Morgan, who had been conspicuous in opposition to the claims, smiled at the announcement that a new treaty had been made and leaned forward for an animated whispered conference with Mr. Gray. The treatment of the British-Venezuelan question also received marked attention. The statement of the status of the Cuban conflict was especially interesting, as it gave the first official utterance on the subject. There was a thinning out of the attendance on the floor after the first half-hour of the reading, as senators had printed copies. At 1:40 the reading of the message was completed, and on motion of Mr. Gorman it was laid on the table and ordered printed.

Mr. Cullom (Rep., Ill.) presented a communication from Evanston, Ill., asking government action concerning the deplorable condition of affairs in Turkey. Mr. Gallinger (Rep., N. H.) offered a similar communication from citizens of New Hampshire. A resolution of the Idaho legislature urging the election of United States senators by popular vote was presented by Mr. Dubois (Rep., Idaho).

Mr. Lodge (Rep., Mass.) was the first to secure recognition on the introduction of bills and resolutions. He sent to the desk a resolution forcibly approving, in the form of a joint resolution of congress, the principles of the Monroe doctrine.

STEWART'S NIGHTMARE.

There was a ripple of laughter as Mr. Stewart (Pop., Nev.) reintroduced his time-honored bill for "the free and unlimited coinage of silver."

Mr. Call (Dem., Fla.) gave notice that he would call up his Cuban resolution tomorrow.

Mr. Cullom (Rep., Ill.) introduced a resolution on the Monroe doctrine similar to that presented by Mr. Lodge. He gave notice that he would call up the resolution as soon as permissible for the purpose of addressing the senate thereon.

Among the large number of bills offered by Mr. Peffer (Pop., Kan.) were those limiting the president's term to six years without re-election; repealing all laws permitting the issuance of bonds; the limitation of the power of injunction.

Mr. Allen (Pop., Neb.) offered a concurrent resolution for the immediate recognition of the Cuban insurgents, the annexation of all islands proximate to the United States, the upholding of the Monroe doctrine, and a firmer foreign policy respecting the protection of American citizens abroad. Mr. Allen wished to make a ten-minute speech on the passage of the resolution, but it went over, with the others, without debate.

Mr. Squire (Rep., Wash.) introduced a silver coinage bill, which he stated sought to be a fair solution of the present coinage problem.

Mr. Morgan (Dem., Ala.) gave notice that on next Monday he would address the senate on the British claims for Bering sea seizures. In this connection he offered a resolution for an investigation and report on the subject by the senate committee on foreign relations.

At 2:50 p. m., on motion of Mr. Faulkner (Dem., W. Va.), the senate went into executive session, and at 3 o'clock adjourned until tomorrow.

SHORT AND QUIET.

House Heard the Message and Then Adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—The session of the house today was very brief and was consumed entirely by the reading of the president's message. It was listened to with fair attention, but the features of the document received no sign, either of approval or disapproval, from the members until the conclusion of the reading, when several Democrats created a slight demonstration. When it was finished the house immediately adjourned until Friday.

NEW BILLS AND OLD BILLS.

Hundreds of Them in the Senate and House.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—There were 272 bills and 16 resolutions introduced in the senate today, but a large majority of the bills were reprints of measures which failed to pass last session. Many of these, as also a large proportion of the new bills, were for private purposes. There were also several for the modification of the pension laws.

Senator Pettigrew introduced a bill to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy, and reintroduced his bill of last session to prevent the extermination of the fur-bearing animals of Alaska.

Senator Vest reintroduced his bill of last session to prevent monopoly in the transportation of cattle to foreign countries, and also his bills for the compulsory education of Indian children and the settlement of private land claims.

Senator Chandler reintroduced his bill for the exclusion of allen anarchists, and also his bill for the regulation of immigration.

Senator Frye introduced a bill providing for the adjustment of the tariff laws so as to admit free of duty all material used in the construction or equipment of vessels built in the United States. He also presented several other bills for the encouragement of American shipping and American shipbuilding, and general bills to amend the laws relating to navigation and to prevent discrimination against American sailing vessels engaged in the coastwise trade.

In the house a large number of bills and joint resolutions were introduced, many of them measures that failed during thel ast session.

Other bills introduced included the following: By Mr. Powers, of Vermont, a bill to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy; by Mr. McCall, of Massachusetts, to amend the immigration laws; by Mr. Wilson, of Ohio, to equalize pensions on account of service in the Mexican war; by Mr. Mahon, of Pennsylvania, incorporating the Maritime Canal Company of Nicaragua, reported by Representative Mallory from the commerce committee of the last legislature; by Mr. Chickering, of New York, to ascertain the feasibility and cost of constructing a ship canal from the great lakes to the Hudson river; by Mr. McRae, of Arkansas, to strike out the provision of the constitution against levying a capitation or direct tax (a result of the income tax decision); by Mr. Hermann, of Oregon, to abrogate the Clayton-Bulwer treaty; by Mr. Stone, of Pennsylvania, providing for the inspection of emigrants by United States consuls; by Mr. McRae, of Arkansas, to define trusts, and to authorize the free importation of articles covered by them; by Mr. Johnson, of California, a bill to make it unlawful after Aug. 1, 1896, for any foreign-born laborer to enter the United States, and one to provide that no allen shall be admitted to citizenship in the United States who has for a continued term of five years preceding his admission resided within the United States and who cannot speak, read and write the English language.

DULUTH-NORTH DAKOTA ROAD.

Bill for a Right of Way Through Minnesota Reservations.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—Representative Jenkins, of the Tenth Wisconsin district, today introduced a bill to grant the Duluth & North Dakota railroad the right of way through the Winnibigoshish, Cass Lake, White Oak Point and Red Lake reservations in Minnesota, such right of way to be fifty feet wide on each side of the center line of said railroad, and said company also to have the right to take from the land adjacent to the line of said road material, stone and earth necessary for construction of said road, and also to take adjacent to such right of way land for depots, side tracks, etc., not to exceed 300 feet in width and 4,000 in length for each section, to the extent of one station for every ten miles of road constructed within the limits of said reservations. It is provided that the secretary of the interior shall fix the compensation the Indians shall receive for the land taken from them.

ACTION IN WALLER'S CASE.

Kansas Congressmen Will Call for the Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—The Kansas delegation in congress is determined to leave nothing undone to secure the release of ex-Consul John L. Waller from imprisonment in France. After the president's message had been read this afternoon the entire delegation of senators and members, including Republicans and Populists, held a meeting to decide on their course of action. It was resolved to push a resolution in both houses calling on the president for all the papers and correspondence in the case. Several members thought that this resolution should be accompanied by one stating it to be the view of congress that the president should take immediate action, and such a resolution may be decided upon at a future meeting.

From the information at hand the members took exception to President Cleveland's view that the correspondence with France upon the matter is progressing satisfactorily. The only question raised was whether or not the reply to the resolution calling for papers should be awalted before more vigorous steps were taken. Representative Miller, from whose district Waller was appointed to his consulate, was empowered to draw the resolution, and he had a conference regarding it tonight with Mr. Hitt, the probable chairman of the committee on foreign affairs. Representative Curtis, of Kansas, has received many petitions calling for strong action in the Waller case, which he will present to the house.

At His Expense.

Boston Transcript.

Richard—Wonder if we can get a drink at this place?

William—Don't you know. We can find out by going in, I suppose.

Richard—Thanks; don't care if I do.

VARIOUS OPINIONS.

COMMENTS OF CONGRESSMEN ON THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

FAVORABLE EXPRESSIONS.

INTEREST CENTERED MAINLY ON THE FINANCIAL RECOMMENDATIONS.

REPUBLICAN DISAPPROVAL.

Party Opponents Were, However, Pleased at Cleveland's Position on Foreign Affairs.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—Both curiosity and interest were manifested by the members of the house in the president's message. Members expressed surprise that no recommendation was made for the supply of the treasury deficit. In the discussion of foreign affairs, the portion devoted to the enforcement of the Monroe doctrine in connection with the boundary line dispute, and the suggestions regarding Cuba, attracted especial attention, but the main interest centered in the recommendations for the retirement of the greenbacks and the extension of the national banking system. Several of the Democratic leaders who differ with the president on the financial question refused to express their opinions for publication.

The Republicans of the senate do not approve the message so far as it concerns finances. It matters not whether they be silver men or not, they all have something to say against it. Many senators expressed the opinion that the message was disappointing because it did not provide a method for raising revenue. All of the Republicans who are known as sound money men were especially disappointed on account of this feature of the measure. The silver men were, of course, very emphatic in their disapproval of the president's views on silver. For the most part, however, the Republicans spoke in tones of approval of the position of the president regarding foreign affairs, but more especially what he said about Venezuela. The silver Democrats had very little to say regarding the message, and it was for the most part a disappointment for them. There was a general impression in the senate that the proposition of the president to retire the greenbacks would not be successful.

ENGLISHMEN NOT PLEASED.

Hardly the Kind of Message to Suit Their Feelings.

LONDON, Dec. 3.—The newspapers tomorrow will very generally contain editorial comments on President Cleveland's message to congress.

The Graphic will say: "The crudities and indiscretions of President Cleveland's present pronunciamento on foreign affairs might have been evolved by the late Mr. Blaine in his worst mood. Can anything be more absurd than the proposal that the Schomburg line (in Venezuela) should be submitted to arbitration? The reference to Cuba is infinitely more injudicious. It is virtually an expression of sympathy with filibustering."

The Times editorially says: "President Cleveland has drawn a startling picture of the difficulties created by the vicious currency system and we shall be greatly surprised if the plans he suggests are not warmly welcomed by the busines men throughout the states. But, flushed by electoral victory, it is possible enough that the Republicans will refuse to allow anything to be done in the direction indicated. Meanwhile, the remainder of the message, especially the reference to foreign relations, will give the impression that he is marking time. Nothing he says commits him to a new or aggressive foreign policy, whilst it will task the ingenuity of his opponent to make out that he has in any way compromised the dignity or been careless of the interests of his own country."

The Daily News, Liberal, will say: "President Cleveland knows better than to treat the Monroe doctrine as if it were a rule of international law. It is neither dignified nor polite for the administration at Washington to take up the quarrels of South American communities which do not observe the usages of civilized nations. America will find some day that this sort of patronage involves a corresponding responsibility, and they will not like that at all."

The Standard, Conservative, says: "We cannot but regret the tone of President Cleveland's references to Venezuela. If we may judge of the tone and substance of Mr. Olney's dispatch from the paraphrase thus imparted to congress, we are not surprised that no answer has been received, and we further undertake to predict that when the reply reaches the White house it will furnish the president with a deal of matter for serious consideration. We must be pardoned if we venture to say that the whole passage referring to Venezuela is a tissue of unreal assumption and unsupported deductions. If the Americans desire to carry out the views thus expressed, they will do so after due calculation of the cost. Even if we were eager for arbitration, the experience in the Bering Sea controversy would hardly encourage us. It is not easy to argue calmly when we find that President Cleveland has already prejudiced the merits of the dispute. But even strong states have rights, and though Great Britain is able to maintain its dignity and interests, it ought not to be a mark for public affront in a presidential message. We are not much impressed with his currency proposals. He suggests a palliative, and not a cure."

The Post (Conservative) says: "As regards Samoa and Venezuela, the message appears to be framed on lines which Senator Chandler might approve. In regard to Cuba, there are similar signs of disposition to conciliate the feelings of popular agitators. These things are incidents of every presidential campaign, and President Cleveland never pretended to be superior to them."

An editorial in the Chronicle says: "It is very doubtful if congress will accept President Cleveland's currency plan. The message sounds cautious, but there is a welcome note in the direction of free trade. The reference to Armenia must be regarded as the definite adherence of the United States to the European concert. Few honest critics can say anything against President Cleveland's reference to Venezuela. We agree with him that the boundary dispute is eminently suited to arbitration, and undoubtedly our government will take the same view. It must be remembered that this question is quite distinct from that of the reparation due us by Venezuela for injuries. When such reparation is made, every Liberal in this country will acquiesce in President Cleveland's doctrine. Our hands are full enough without increasing our burdens in America, especially at the risk of creating a serious strain between ourselves and the one great power whose friendship is more valuable to us than that of all the others put together."

THE PRESIDENT'S HINTS TO THE FIFTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

FIRMANS OR FORCE

BRITAIN GIVES THE SULTAN UNTIL SATURDAY TO ISSUE THEM.

TEWFIK HEARS THE THREAT.

WITH OR WITHOUT PERMIT, A BRITISH GUNBOAT WILL ENTER.

ISLAM OR A VIOLENT DEATH.

Armenians at Sivas and Harpoot Had Their Choice, and Some Chose Islam.

CONCTANTINOPLE, Dec. 3.—It is reported here this afternoon that, after the meeting of the ambassadors yesterday, Sir Philip Currie, the British ambassador, notified the Turkish government that if the firmans asked for were not granted by Saturday next, a British gunboat would be sent through the straits of the Dardanelles without the sultan's permission to act as an extra guard ship in the Bosphorus for the protection of the British embassy.

BERLIN, Dec. 3.—A dispatch from Constantinople to the Frankfort Zeitung says that Sir Philip Currie has had an interview with Tewfik Pasha, the Turkish minister for foreign affairs, during which the former notified the latter that Great Britain allowed Turkey until Saturday in which to grant permission for an additional guard ship to pass the Dardanelles for the protection of the British embassy at Constantinople. In the event of a refusal, Sir Philip informed Tewfik that a British gunboat would be sent through the Dardanelles without the permission asked for. It is stated that Italy indorses the action of Great Britain in this matter. The interview alluded to is believed to have taken place yesterday. Inquiries in official circles here fail to elicit a confirmation of the report.

HEAPS OF CORPSES.

Eighty-Three Dead Armenians Laid Away in One Trench.

LONDON, Dec. 3.—The Daily News correspondent at Constantinople says: "A letter from a European at Marsovan says that on Saturday after the massacre there was a ghastly spectacle at the edge of the Armenian cemetery. Corpses were brought by the wagon-load and tossed upon the ground in heaps. Aside from the rifling of the bodies by the perpetrators of the slaughter, a hyena-like horde of barbarians pounced on these heaps and stripped the dishonored carcasses of what poor clothing they had, leaving them in all degrees of nudity. Finally, about noon, a score of Armenians, headed by a priest, were sent under protection of soldiers, to bury the corpses. Eighty-thre of them were laid in a single trench. Probably about a hundred of them were killed."

The Vienna correspondent of the Daily News says that a dispatch to the Turkish embassy there last night says the sultan has resolved to break all diplomatic relations if the powers force the Dardanelles. A dispatch from Rome to the Daily News says there is great activity in all the Italian arsenals to prepare the whole naval force of the country. The cruiser Piemonte, the newest and fastest in the Italian service, her speed being twenty-one knots an hour, has been ordered to the Levant.

ISLAM OR DEATH.

Fiendish Work of Kurds in Sivas and Harpoot.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 3.—The following cablegram was received at noon today by Rev. Judson Smith, D. D., secretary of the foreign department of the American board:

"Letters received show most fiendish work in the vicinity of Sivas and Harpoot. Survivors were offered Islam or the sword. Great pressure was brought to bear on them. Remittances to the interior are now feasible. Relief work has been begun in many centers. Winter is at hand. Hurry remittances."

The missionaries at present in Sivas, Western Turkey, are Rev. and Mrs. Henry T. Perry, Boston, and Miss Mary E. Brewer, Grinnell, Io. Rev. A. W. Hubbard and his wife, who were on their way to Sivas, were detained at Constantinople, in company with Rev. and Mrs. Ralph E. Larkin, recently appointed to the work at Mardin, Eastern Turkey. Sivas has a population of about 128,400, including Turks, Armenians, Greeks and Kurds. The mission station of the American board was established in Sivas in 1855.

RED CROSS IN TURKEY.

Society May Undertake the Distribution of Relief.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—Hagop Bogigian, the secretary of the meeting recently held in Faneuil hall, Boston, in the interest of the Armenians, called on Secretary Olney today with a view to learning if the American funds collected for the relief of the sufferers could be distributed through the instrumentality of Minister Terrell. The secretary suggested the Red Cross society as an agency that was best adapted to the work of distribution. Mr. Bogigian later called on Miss Barton, the president, and some of the staff officers of the society, regarding the matter. While the answers to his questions were rather non-committal, the impression he received was that if there was a popular demand or request that the Red Cross undertake the work it would do so.

BENEVOLENT COUPLE.

Only Four Thousand Out of Three Hundred and Sixty Thousand Dollars Was Bequeathed to Relatives.

QUINCY, Ill., Dec. 3.—Theodore C. Poling, executor of Charles and Anna Brown, today paid bequests as follows: Home for the Aged, Quincy, $55,000; Quincy Humane society, $5,000; Woodland home, $5,000; Illinois Industrial Home for Girls, $5,000; Illinois Humane society, $25,000; Connecticut Humane society, $15,000; Louisiana Humane society, $15,000; Massachusetts Humane society, $5,000. The humane societies named will each receive twice as much more when the final distribution is made. The estate amounts to $360,000 and relatives get but $4,000. Nearly all the rest goes to humane societies.

MEDICAL TESTIMONY.

Movement in New York to Crush a Bad Practice.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 3.—An important measure to be introduced in the legislature during the coming session will be one to abolish expert medical testimony in this state so far as it is now given by physicians and surgeons of any degree of ability who may be called by the lawyers in a trial case. During the last five years in this state both the medical and legal professions have viewed with alarm the growing frequency of the introduction of expert medical testimony, especially in cases of murder, when the defense has usually become to be a claim of insanity. Any physician, however shallow his knowledge, has been called upon to testify, and in some cases there are known to have been men introduced as experts who have proven to be purchasable in their opinion.

Several members of the medical profession, whose names at this time cannot be mentioned, have drawn a bill which will be presented to the legislature early in the session of 1896. It will be very radical in its terms and will lodge the right to give medical expert testimony in the courts of this state in a non-partisan board, appointed by the governor subject to the approval of the senate. The members will be chosen from the ranks of the most expert, having a high ascertained qualification. Under no circumstances will any physician not a member of the board be allowed to testify in any of the courts of the state, unless it be upon the absolute facts of the trial.

CASH WENT WRONG

CHARGE OF HUGE THEFTS AGAINST SOME CHICAGO DEMOCRATS.

APPROPRIATED THE FUNDS.

THREE-QUARTERS OF A MILLION THAT WAS NOT PROPERLY USED.

ACCUSATIONS BY LEADERS.

Pleasure Excursions to Europe and to American Resorts to Blow in the Money.

CHICAGO, Dec. 3.—Three-quarters of a million dollars have been stolen from the campaign fund of the Democratic party, raised for the years 1893, 1894 and the spring of 1895. This charge is made by M. C. McDonald and Ald. John Powers. It is sustained by the newly elected chairman of the county central committee, Thomas Gahan, in the statement that the funds of the past two years have not been accounted for. The money was raised for the campaign which resulted in the election of Hopkins for mayor, the county commissioners' campaign following, for the aldermanic campaign, for the Wenter contest, and for the drainage campaign, recently closed. The Democratic administration of Carter Harrison is charged with the misuse of this money, and for this misuse no explanation is at present forthcoming from the Democratic citizens who stand under the charge of having taken the money for their own personal benefit, involving in its expenditure trips to Europe, to West Baden and to Hot Springs, and the building of various expensive residences in various parts of the city.

SUCCESSOR TO GEN. POE.

Maj. Post to Take Charge of Important Public Works.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—On the recommendation of Gen. Craighill, chief of engineers, the secretary of war today directed Maj. J. C. Post, corps of engineers, to take charge of all the public works in the vicinity of Detroit, formerly in charge of oCl. O. F. Poe, deceased. These works include the improvements in progress on the St. Mary's river and canal, the St. Clair flats, ship canal; the Detroit river; the ship canal connecting the waters of the Great Lakes between Chicago, Duluth and Buffalo; the dry dock at St. Mary's falls and the dredging of the Grosse Point channel, St. Clair flats ship canal and St. Mary's Falls canal. Maj. Post stands high in the corps of engineers. He is now in charge of the river and harbor works in the vicinity of Portland, Ore. He was military attache at the United States embassy at London from 1892 to April, 1895, and was succeeded in that duty by Col. William Ludlow, president of the Nicaraguan canal commission.

MISSING WITH $25,000.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 3.—Lorenzo Bur, secretary of a number of German building associations, has been building for several days, and it is stated that he is a defaulter to the amount of $25,000. It is said that the misapplication of funds has been going on for fifteen years. The members of the associations are mostly Germans.

Stolen Bonds Worth $20,000.

HUDSON, N. Y., Dec. 3.—The discovery has been made that $20,000 of the town bonds of Gallatin, Columbia county, were stolen in May last when the general merchandise store of E. J. Brantt, a former supervisor, was burglarized and the safe blown open. The bonds were supposed to have been in safe keeping in a bank at Pine Plains, N. Y., and they now turn up for payment in New York.

G. A. R. MEN HERE

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF WALKER AND STAFF ARRIVE IN ST. PAUL.

THE ENCAMPMENT PLANS

ARE DISCUSSED BY THE VISITORS AND THE LOCAL COMMITTEES.

RECEPTION AND CAMP FIRE.

The Distinguished Strangers Entertained at Market Hall—Plans for Today.

The first really important move in behalf of the coming G. A. R. encampment in this city was made yesterday noon, when Commander-in-Chief Walker and his staff arrived in the city from Chicago via the Milwaukee. The party occupied a special car and consisted of the following:

Gen. I. N. Walker, commander-in-chief, Indianapolis.

Gen. Irvin Robbins, adjutant general, Indianapolis.

Gen. A. J. Burbank, quartermaster general, Chicago.

Col. R. M. Smock, assistant adjutant general, Indianapolis.

Executive committee of the council of administration: Col. R. H. Cochran, Toledo; Capt. W. H. Armstrong, Indianapolis; Capt. F. M. Sterrett, St. Louis; Col. George H. Hopkins, Detroit; Capt. C. L. Marburg, Baltimore; Col. --- W. Swalm, Oskaloosa, Iowa.

Gen. Robbins and Col. Cochran were accompanied by their wives. On the way up Maj. Espy boarded the train at Red Wing, and Capt. S. R. Van Zant came aboard at Winona, acting as an escort for the party. When the train pulled into the union depot the visitors were met by the local executive committee, and a number of prominent citizens, as follows: J. J. McCardy, senior vice commander of the Minnesota department, and Col. Albert Scheffer, member of the national council of administration, State Treasurer Koerner, Joe Brigham, W. H. Burns, William Seeger, M. K. Williams, E. N. Leven, Gen. Mason and other prominent members of the G. A. R., P. H. Kelly, George R. Finch, C. W. Horr, R. S. Munger, Assemblyman Lewis, C. P. Stine, J. H. Beek and others.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF WALKER.

After being cordially welcomed by the local committee, the entire party were driven to the Ryan, which has been designated as the national headquarters, where the time was spent till lunch was announced in getting acquainted. In chatting about the trip up and the success of the encampment in this city Gen. Walker said: "We had a very pleasant trip from my home to Chicago, where we were very nicely treated by the comrades, a reception being given in our honor. Immediately after the reception we took the train for St. Paul, and here we are. After lunch there will be a conference of the executive committee of the G. A. R. and the local committee. We have a national council of administration, made up of one member from each department. From that council the commander-in-chief selects eight comrades, who, with the officers, form the executive or governing body of the insuitution. We are here now to set in motion the machinery which shall lead to a successful encampment. I want to see what plans have been formed by the local committee and look over the ground. It is an unwritten law of the G. A. R. that no commander-in-chief shall serve more than one year, and it is, therefore, the wish of every commander-in-chief to make his encampment the best ever held. I have been in St. Paul several times before, but I want to look over the ground again. Of course, we have the fullest confidence in St. Paul's ability to handle the encampment, otherwise it would never have been sent here."

After luncheon had been served the executive sessions of the committees began and occupied most of the afternoon. The local and general executive committees met in joint session and at the close of their meeting the general committee held a brief session. In the meeting of committees the matter of transportation was first taken up and discussed. The commitee had really nothing definite to report beyond the fact that a good deal of negotiations had been carried on with the railway lines, in which the committee had urged a rate of one cent per mile. So far nothing definite had been agreed upon, and would not be until the Western Passenger association has acted upon it.

Gen. Flower is in Chicago and hopes that before the national committee leaves St. Paul that the one-cent rate agreement can be announced.

Following the general meeting was one of the national executive committee, in which the unfinished business of the Louisville encampment was taken up and disposed of, before St. Paul matters were reached. Regarding the encampment in this city but little, if anything, definite was done, although many matters were discussed, and passed over till this morning's session for definite action. Among the subjects discussed was the parade, its length and other features. The parade at this encampment will be limited to two miles at the most and will if possible be brought within one and a half miles after the formation of the column. Its route will be arranged and everything determined this morning. Following the business meetings the committees adjourned till 8 o'clock, when a camp fire was held at the market hall.

The camp fire which was held at the