Daily Globe.

VOL. XIX.—PRICE TWO CENTS—{ON TRAINS FIVE CENTS.} ST. PAUL, MINN.: SATURDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 8, 1896. PRICE TWO CENTS—{ON TRAINS FIVE CENTS.}—NO. 39.

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

BULLETIN OF THE ST. PAUL GLOBE.

SATURDAY, FEB. 8.

Weather for Today—Fair, Warmer.

PAGE 1.
Treason Talk in the House.
Princeton Immigration Convention.
Death of William H. English.
Chamberlain on Transvaal.

PAGE 2.
Wood Harvester Works to Resume.
Society and "A Night Off."

PAGE 3.
News of Minneapolis.
Confessions in Cincinnati Mystery.

PAGE 4.
Editorial.
Childs Extends the Sutton Decision.

PAGE 5.
New Law Shuts Out Prize Fighters.
Ring's Work at Fosston.
Experience of Independent Buyers.

PAGE 6.
Bond Loan and Good Times.
Great Western Improvements.

PAGE 7.
Bar Silver, 67 3-8c.
Cash Wheat in Chicago, 66 1-8c.
Foreign Selling Depressed Stocks.

PAGE 8.
Wright County Clerk Ousted.
Court Decisions.

TODAY'S EVENTS.

Metropolitan—Brownies, 2.30, 8.15.
Comeil Club—Pi Kappa Psi Banquet.
Raspberry Island—Curling, 7.30.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

GENOA, Feb. 7. — Arrived: Italia, New York.
GIBRALTAR—Arrived: Fuerst Bismarck, New York for Algiers.
LIVERPOOL — Arrived: Campania, New York.

The war in Kentucky is over again, at least, until this afternoon.

How often must it be officially stated that there is no gold in the Redwood Falls mines?

It is a strange thing that so many great men were born in so short a month as February.

Lillian Russell will ride a $1,000 bicyce this year. But it probably didn't cost Lillian 1,000 cents.

Will the winter carnival association lend the $500 which it has over to the summer carnival association?

If Prof. Rontgen ever turns his camera upon their heads, Senators Vest and Tillman will be ashamed of what he finds there.

Mr. Frye, of Maine, was chosen president pro tem of the senate yesterday. This looks more and more like a Maine year to Maine men.

Something unique has happened in Chicago. A man died there worth $1,600,000 without leaving a cent of it to the Chicago university.

David M. Clough seems to be the only Republican who is running for governor. All the other Republicans are running for his scalp.

If Secretary Berg had only learned to write that word "disallowed" across census bills earlier, his official path would not have been so rocky.

Is patriotism in Iowa dead? Bills to make Feb. 22 a legal holiday and to put a flag on every school house have been killed by the legislature.

Just now it would be hard to say whether Delegate Catron, author of the anti-prize fighting bill, has increased or decreased his popularity in New Mexico.

Mayor Pingree told a big Chicago audience that boodling aldermen were worse than thieves. None of the Chicago aldermen were within hearing distance.

It is blowing a gale in the East, while Minnesota continues to have the best weather on the continent. This would make a good immigration association bulletin.

Mr. Secretary Morton, if you can keep Senators Vest and Hansbrough quiet by giving each of them all the hayseed he wants, for heaven's sake, give them the timothy quick!

The Canadian Press association has passed a resolution placing on record its devotion to the British empire. The expected has happened. Nobody expected it to declare itself disloyal.

The government is willing that miners should see what they can find in the woods of Colorado. The forest reservations of the Centennial state are to be opened to the location of mining claims.

Miss Florence King is running for justice of the peace at Edison Park, a Chicago suburb. The contest is purely sentimental. It is leap year, and she goes about asking the men to have her—for justice of the peace.

A Galveston newspaper prints pictures of all those who have been its subscribers over forty years. It could make a bigger hit by printing pictures of those who have been its subscribers ten years without paying for it.

The Chicago Times-Herald is working hard to get the politicians of that town to adopt the platform "No national issues in municipal affairs." They won't do it, of course, but even if they don't, it is worth working for.

Cincinnati came pretty near taking to the woods in a body the other day. When the headless body of Pearl Bryan was found, Chief Deitsch issued this order to all his patrolmen: "Arrest any one you meet on the street with a head."

CALLED IT TREASON

CONGRESSMAN BARRETT TAKES EXCEPTION TO MR. TALBERT'S LANGUAGE.

HE DEMANDS IMPEACHMENT.

THEREUPON THE MAN FROM SOUTH CAROLINA MAKES AN EXPLANATION

SATISFACTORY TO THE HOUSE,

And the Whole Matter Is Referred—Frye Made President of the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—The debate on the free silver substitute for the bond bill proceeded steadily in the house today. The house met at 10:30 o'clock, with less than thirty members present and only a few stragglers in the galleries. Mr. Newlands (silverite, Nev.) awoke the empty echoes of the vast hall with a vigorous argument in favor of the free and independent coinage of silver. Mr. Hartman (Rep., Mont.) and Mr. Kem (Pop., Neb.) followed in favor of concurrence, and Mr. Tucker (Dem., Va.) in favor of non-concurrence. Mr. Talbert (Dem., S. C.) rose to a question of personal privilege to correct what, he said, was an unintentional misrepresentation of himself in the public prints. This led to a most stirring incident. He said that Mr. Pearson had made an unwarranted attack on the loyalty of his state, which he declared was as loyal as any state in the Union. Mr. Pearson had said that North Carolina had followed South Carolina out of the Union and had gotten whipped along with the Palmetto state "In a jocular way, Mr. Speaker," continued Mr. Talbert, "I declared that we were not whipped, but had worn ourselves out trying to whip the other fellows. In the heat of the moment," he continued, "and impulsively, I said that South Carolina was not ashamed of the part she took in it; that she was proud of it and that I, for one, indorsed secession then. I thought we were right; I think so yet, and that under the same circumstances, surrounded by the same conditions, that I would do the same thing again. Now, Mr. Speaker, I repeat it."

Mr. Barrett (Rep., Mass.) jumped up at these words and asked that the words be taken down. Several members appealed to him not to do so, and the speaker asked Mr. Barrett if he insisted upon his demand.

"The chair understood that the gentleman from South Carolina was only repeating what he had said on a former occasion," said Speaker Reed.

Mr. Barrett replied that in that case he had a point of order to submit. The words were then read at the clerk's desk and Mr. Barrett formally made the point of order, that when a statement made by a member had been called in question and he deliberately reiterated it, it constituted a new statement and a new offense. "He has said and has repeated the statement that under certain circumstances he believed in secession. I propose now to offer a resolution of censure."

By this time the excitement was intense.

Mr. Barrett said that he had no objection to the gentleman from South Carolina explaining at the proper time his statement; that the gentleman having taken an oath to sustain the constitution of the United States, said he would under certain circumstances attempt to overthrow and humiliate the government. There was parliamentary sparring between Mr. Crisp and Mr. Barrett, during which the house filled rapidly, with excitement constantly rising. The speaker finally cut the matter short by saying that if the house was not satisfied with Mr. Talbert's explanation the resolution might be offered. The speaker decided that Mr. Crisp's motion allowing an explanation was in order.

"I take it for granted," said Mr. Dingley, rising, "that the house does not intend to vote on a resolution of censure without according the gentleman from South Carolina an opportunity to explain." These generous words won the applause of the Democrats.

TALBERT EXPLAINS.

Mr. Talbert availed himself of the opportunity, and explained that he had arisen to correct a misrepresentation. He had no idea that the press intended to misrepresent him intentionally. South Carolina, he proceeded, was as loyal and true to the Union as any state in the Union. The circumstances under which she seceded could not exist again, and he was glad of it. (Democratic applause.) The question had been submitted to the arbitrament of the sword and settled forever. In conclusion, he declared that he looked with pride upon his past life, and that he had contempt for his comrades of the old days who were continually apologizing for their share in the war. (Democratic applause.)

Mr. Barrett offered his resolution as soon as Mr. Talbert finished. It recited the words taken down and declared them "treasonable and seditious," and in violation of the oath taken by the gentleman from South Carolina at the opening of the session, and directed that they be excluded from the record. Mr. Cannon (Rep., Ill.) tried to move that the resolution lie on the table. This motion evoked applause on the Democratis side, but there were cries of "no, no" from some of the Republicans.

Mr. Barrett, however, amidst the greatest confusion, insisted upon his right to discuss the resolution. He then addressed the house in favor of the adoption of his resolution. There was a chorus of hoots and hisses from the Democratic side, joined in by many Republicans, when Mr. Barrett, pointing his finger at Mr. Talbert, demanded to know whether he would rise in his place and succinctly and definitely disavow and apologize for any remarks upholding secession and treason.

Mr. Dalzell, of Pennsylvania, then made a resolution to refer the resolution to the committee on judiciary, and after a parliamentary wrangle the motion was carried by a rising vote of 154 to 41. Mr. Owens, of Kentucky, was the only Democrat who rose in opposition to the motion. The yeas and nays resulted 200-71, and the resolution was referred to the judiciary committee.

The president's message transmitting to the house the report of the Nicaragua canal commission in response to the house resolution was laid before the house.

The night session for the consideration of private pension bills was dispensed with in order that the bond bill debate might proceed tonight. An arrangement was effected for closing general debate on the bill at the close of the legislative day on Monday, and the house in committee of the whole resumed the consideration of the bond bill.

Mr. Broderick (Rep., Kan.) and Mr. Bowers (Rep., Cal.) closed the debate for the afternoon. The house then took a recess until 7:30 p. m.

There were only five speakers at the evening session. The attendance was small, and there were no incidents worthy of mention. At 10 o'clock the house adjourned until Monday morning.

FRYE HONORED.

Unanimously Chosen President of the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—The first hour of the senate today was consumed largely in the election of Mr. Frye, Republican, Maine, as president pro tem of the senate. The election was unanimous, and was marked by a display of good nature and compliments in the senate usual after such an event has been determined upon.

With this brief interlude, the senate plunged into the morning business with a Republican presiding officer in the chair, the vice president being absent.

Mr. Allen addressed the senate on the Davis resolution relative to the Monroe doctrine. He contended that the Monroe doctrine was simply one of self-preservation, and said that if the invasion of the South American Republics by Great Britain will endanger the welfare or menace the safety of this government in any way, we should apply this doctrine and resent her action with all the strength and resources of a mighty nation. We must be the exclusive judges of when the doctrine is to be applied.

A resolution offered by Mr. Stewart was agreed to, calling on the secretary of the treasury for information as to the estimated increase in revenue if the pending tariff bill becomes a law, and what the duty on wool per pound would be under the law based on the present market of wool.

The Hansbrough seed resolution was then taken up.

Mr. Blanchard (Dem., La.) supporting the resolution, and critcising the secretary of agriculture for distributing seeds.

At 2:15, the resolution contemplating a reform in handling appropriation bills by distributing them among several committees, was taken up, and Mr. Allison moved to refer the resolution of the committee on rules to be reported back without amendment the first Monday of next December. The motion was adopted—40-28. The result was accepted as a direct victory for the appropriations committee.

The resolution directing the secretary of agriculture to execute the seed laws was made the unfinished business, thus entitling it to right of way after 2 p. m. Mr. Quay called attention, however, to his purpose to secure action Monday on the resolution referring back the tariff financial bill to the finance committee.

At 3:15 p. m. the senate adjourned until Monday.

NEED THE MILLION.

House Committee Reports Favorably on the St. Paul Building Bill.

Special to the Globe.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—The house committee on public buildings and grounds today agreed to report favorably the increase of $200,000 asked for by Representative Kiefer for the St. Paul public building. The report is a large one and was unanimously favored by the committee. It also embodies the report of Chief Constructor Hammond, who was sent to St. Paul last summer to investigate the advisability of changing the main entrance to Sixth street. The committee, in its report, mentions the remarkable growth of St. Paul in the past fifteen years, and the facts that the city is the capital of the state, the commercial center of the Northwest and the head of navigation on the Mississippi. The floor space of the new building, according to the present plans, is 43,189 square feet, which, the committee says, is insufficient, at least 65,000 square feet being needed if the needs of the near future are to be provided for. Regarding the change of the main entrance, Mr. Hamilton's report is quoted, as follows:

Treasury Department of the United States—Office of the Supervising Architect—Washington, D. C., Aug. 30, 1895—

To the Supervising Architect—Sir: In compliance with your instructions contained in office letter of the 30th ult., and office telegrams of the 6th inst., I have visited St. Paul, Minn., and beg to report as follows, relative to the postoffice, court house and custom house building now being built in that city:

When the design was made for this building the chief tide of business in the vicinity of the site was on the south thereof via Fifth street. The south front was therefore made the principal one, a central main entrance being located on Fifth street, and subsidiary public entrances on the east and west, and the mailing entrance on the rear or north end, toward Sixth street.

In the three and a half years since the designing of the building a phenomenal shifting of St. Paul's business district has diverted the major portion of Fifth street's former traffic to Sixth street.

In addition much other traffic has been directed to the latter, as it has in late years been opened at each end, and now forms the main thoroughfare which connect by easy grades in a hilly city the two great resident districts via the business center. Owing to the peculiar topography it is the only thoroughfare possible, and by special provision ever exempt from occupancy by street car tracks.

In my opinion a public entrance toward Sixth street would aid materially in expediting the business to be transacted in the building and prove a pleasing architectural feature in what should be the principal facade of the building. The mailing entrance should be located on Washington street, over the present northerly basement entrance.

The public entrances on Fifth and Washington streets should be closed, if practicable, and the area now occupied by their lobbies, added to the postoffice working room, where more space is needed. Respectfully submitted.

—H. R. P. Hamilton,
Chief Constructor.

MORGAN GETS A THIRD.

Nearly Eight Hundred Successful Bidders for the New Bonds.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—Later this afternoon the treasury officials completed the compilation of the bids received for the new bond issue, from which it appears that the amount of bids above that of J. P. Morgan and his associates ($110.6877) was $66,788,650, and that the amount which will be awarded to the syndicate therefore will be $33,211,350, or approximately one-third of the whole issue. The number of successful bidders is 781. It is the intention of the officials to have the revised list of successful bidders ready for publication tomorrow afternoon.

Restrict Foreign Immigration.

Special to the Globe.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—Senator Nelson today introduced a petition by George K. Shaw and others, if Minneapolis, in favor of a bill restricting immigration.

A BUSY LIFE ENDED

CROWNED WITH YEARS AND HONORS WILLIAM H. ENGLISH PASSES AWAY.

HIS DEATH WAS PEACEFUL.

DURING GREATER PART OF THE LAST THREE DAYS HE WAS UNCONSCIOUS.

HIS WAS AN HONORABLE CAREER.

For Many Years a Member of Congress and an Authority on Historical Matters.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 7.—William H. English died at his rooms in the Hotel English today at 12:35 p. m. Mr. English had been ill with the grip for two weeks. Several days ago rheumatism set in, and the heart's action became bad. While his naturally strong constitution gave Mr. English's friends strong hope for his recovery, his condition has throughout been considered grave. For the past three days the patient had lapses of unconsciousness, and since last night he has been able only at long intervals to recognize those about his bedside. Those present when death came were Mrs. Walling, Mr. English's daughter, and her husband; Dr. Franklyn Hays, the family physician; Mr. English's private secretary, and Will E. English, his son.

It was announced after the children had consulted with friends of the family that the funeral would take place Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock. It was left with Mr. Walling to arrange the details. The burial will be at Crown Hill cemetery, where Mrs. English is buried, and where Mr. English some time ago erected a beautiful family monument.

Early this forenoon a consultation of physicians was held and Will E. English was notified that his father's condition was well nigh hopeless. The end came even sooner than was expected. During the forenoon the patient was unconscious, but it was possible to rouse him for an instant, and once or twice he spoke. His talk, however, was incoherent. Mr. English died in the room in the southeast corner of his hotel, which he has occupied so long. During his last hours his two children were with him. At 8 o'clock Mr. English rallied for a few minutes, and, calling his son to his bedside, spoke his name. He was unable to carry on a conversation, and soon passed into unconsciousness, from which he did not recover. The end came gradually and peacefully. The watchers said he died as one going to sleep. All forenoon friends of the family were constantly calling at the hotel to make inquiries about the distinguished patient's condition. Several times last night Mr. English rallied sufficiently to talk to his children. He realized that he would die, and told them so. Later in the evening he talked over his business affairs with his son, and left some instructions in reference to the management of his vast fortune.

HIS AN HONORABLE CAREER.

William Hayden English was born in Lexington, Scott county, Md., Aug. 27, 1822. He was educated in the common schools and at Hanover college, studied law and admitted to practice in the United States supreme court before he was twenty-three years old. He was principal secretary of the state convention of 1850, which framed the constitution of Indiana, and was a member and speaker of the first house of representatives after its adoption in 1851. He was elected to congress in 1852 as a Democrat, and served from 1853 till 1861, when he resigned and engaged in banking. He was prominently identified with the legislation of that period, and was the author of a compromise measure in relation to the admission of Kansas as a state, which became a law, and was a prolific theme of controversy in the political contest of that day under the name of the "English bill." From 1853 till 1861 he was one of the regents of the Smithsonian institution in Washington, D. C. In 1880 Mr. English was unanimously nominated for vice president on the ticket with Gen. Hancock, by the Democratic national convention. At the time of his death he was president of the Indiana Historical society. He was the author of an historical and biographical work on the constitution and law makers of that state.

WILLIAM HAYDEN ENGLISH.

WANTED—10,000 MEN

NORTH STAR STATE HAS ROOM FOR ALL WHO ARE IN SEARCH OF LANDS.

J. J. HILL FOR IMMIGRATION.

NOTABLE ADDRESS BY THE RAILWAY MAGNATE AT PRINCETON CONVENTION.

MINNESOTA'S GREAT GROWTH.

It Contrasts Strongly With the Record of the More Southern Prairie States.

Special to the Globe.

PRINCETON, Minn., Feb. 7.—The largest public meeting held in this place for a long time convened in the opera house today at 11 o'clock on call of the Mille Lacs County Immigration association. The house holds 600 people, and every seat was occupied. The meeting was called to order by President H. R. Mallette, who introduced L. S. Briggs, clerk of the courts, who made a very hearty address of welcome. Following this a set of resolutions, adopted by the association, was read, explaining its objects and work, and adjournment was had for dinner.

Reconvening at 1 o'clock with a crowded house,

PRESIDENT J. J. HILL,

of the Great Northern, spoke for about an hour in his characteristically entertaining and practical way. In introducing him, the chairman thanked him for leaving his important business and coming to the convention. Mr. Hill said that he had no business of more importance than attending an immigration convention, and doing what he could to bring more people into the state of Minnesota to develop its resources. He spoke of the erroneous idea entertained by some people that there are too many inhabitants in Minnesota already engaged in farming, and that for more to go into the business would reduce the price of farm products. The whole commercial world is now more closely related than were the different states of the Union in 1860, and prices of farm staples are made by the aggregate surplus of all the countries of the earth engaged in raising such staples. It doesn't make a particle of difference whether we raise a few millions more bushels of wheat in Minnesota or not. Our competitors are in the Argentine republic, in Australia, Russia, and wherever wheat is raised. The people who are seeking cheap farms and new homes are going to live somewhere and are going to be producers wherever they live. If we don't get them they will go somewhere else. They are not going to get off the earth. To show how all the world is linked together in commercial relations, let me tell you that if they had big modern steamships on the Pacific now that could carry wheat and flour to China and Japan for $3 or $4 per ton instead of $6 or $8, which the old-fashioned vessels are now obliged to charge, we should be sending our whole Pacific coast surplus of 25,000,000 bushels of wheat a year to Asia, and not a bushel would go to Liverpool. You want more people here in Mille Lacs county to add to your assessment roll and thus reduce your tax or give you more money to spend on roads, bridges and other improvements. You want them to help support your schools, churches and business houses. The prosperous farming regions are those that are well settled. Will anybody pretend that Illinois and Iowa are not more prosperous today, and that the farmers do not enjoy a higher average of general comfort than when those states had only a few hundred thousand inhabitants? Another thing for which you want more people is to give you

LOWER RAILWAY RATES.

The volume of business is the main factor in determining the rate on a railroad. One fact will illustrate this.

In 1880 the rate on wheat from the lower Red River valley to Duluth and Minneapolis was 40 cents per hundred; now it is 18 cents. You see it has been more than cut in two. The reason is that we have a great deal more wheat to haul. There are a great many Germans and Polanders in the cities who would like to come up here and get farms. Perhaps some of you do not think very highly of foreigners. Let me refer you to the example of Stearns county, between St. Cloud and Sauk Center. That section was settled by Germans from the upper Rhine country. Not long ago you could hardly find a man there who could speak English. Now the old farmers are worth from $10,000 to $15,000. Many have sold their farms to their sons and moved into the towns, and these farmers have bought the farms of less industrious people around them. Let the foreigners come in; they will help develop your country and add property to your assessment rolls. We should remember that agriculture is the main pursuit, and upon its prosperity depends the success of all other lines of business. Nine-tenths of all the wealth of this state is produced upon the farms. You farmers must earn ten dollars in order that people in other pursuits may get one dollar. We are all interested in the success of the farmer. If you had no surplus products to ship, and no money to spend in travel, we should have to stop running railroads.

Mr. Hill spoke at some length in praise of the work being done at the agricultural college, which he regarded as the most importnat branch of the state university. It had been demonstrated at the college, he said, that twenty sheep could be subsisted on an acre of land, and that three half-breed steers could be fattened on the feed consumed by two scrubs, and would give fully a third more beef. He said that if the farmers in Mille Lacs county would go down next summer and spend a day visiting the college and experiment farm and learn all they could about the new scientific methods of farming and feeding stock, he would be happy to have a special train ready for them, and would take them down and back without any charge. Mr. Hill spoke of his own experience in farming on his place in Ramsey county. He said that this year he had made his potatoes count for 15 cents a bushel by feeding them to pigs, and he said that he had found that he could fatten four hogs from the skimmed milk of one cow. There was no money which he recived which he valued more than that he got from selling butter to his neighbors.

Mr. Hill was listened to with the closest attention by the large audience, and was frequently applauded.

E. V. SMALLEY,

president of the St. Paul Chamber of Commerce, followed Mr. Hill. He said that during the five years, between the federal census of 1890 and our state census of 1895, Minnesota gained over 270,000 inhabitants. In that same period Kansas lost over 100,000. This is a significant fact. The explanation is that Minnesota has now a larger area of unoccupied fertile land, with rainfall enough for successful farming, than any other Western state. In Kansas settlement on the smooth prairies advanced beyond the line of sufficient rainfall and was forced to draw back. The great wave of Western migration, which ran high and strong in the seventies and eighties, sought the praries, where farming is easy, and skipped the woods district of Minnesota. Our forest region is about one and one-half times the area of the state of Ohio. Nearly half of it is has a fertile soil and is lightly timbered and easilly cleared. It is a great reserve of wealth for Minnesota. The movement of immigration westward for the next two or three decades is going to be largely a movement in the woods, where land is cheap, rainfall ample and market near at hand. Farmers are everywhere going into the timber to clear up the fertile lands. This movement is destined to add at least a million to the population of Minnesota.

Judge A. C. Dickey, of Princeton, followed in a very interesting talk, devoted to the advantages Mille Lacs county offered to new settlers. Col. P. B. Groat, secretary of the Minnesota State association, gave a detailed account of the progress already made by the state association. C. W. Horr, of St. Paul, gave his hearers some most practical suggestions about how the immigration work should be carried on. A characteristic address from Col. W. C. Plummer, of North Dakota, followed. D. S. Reese, clerk of the state supreme court, was next, and talked entertainingly, and in turn was followed by

A. G. BERNARD,

editor of the Grand Rapids Magnet. Mr. Bernard spoke of the rapid growth of the forest region during the last few years, and predicted more rapid development in the future. E. E. Webster, of the North American Review, who has been spending a few months in the state, was then called out and made a most polished address in which he eulogized the public schools and the high educational advantages and church priveleges of Minnesota. Moses Folsom, immigration agent of the Great Northern, suggested ways and means whereby the community might best place their advantages before the world. The closing address was made by Samuel Hill, of Minneapolis, president of the Eastern Minnesota.

Letters of a very enthusiastic nature and most encouraging to all interested in the good work were received from Hon. T. L. Schurmeier, president of the State association; Mr. F. I. Whitney, and Hon. W. D. Washburn. Our people appreciate the coming of the prominent visitors from the Twin Cities, and the movement which so auspiciously started today will result in great good to this whole region.

MINNESOTA Y. M. C. A.

Annual Convention to Begin at Rochester Feb. 13.

Special to the Globe.

ROCHESTER, Minn., Feb. 7.—The twenty-second annual convention of the Young Men's Christian association of Minnesota will convene in Rochester, Feb. 13 to 16. The local officers and members of the association have been sparing no pains to make this the banner meeting in the history of the association. Preparations are being made for over 300 delegates.

Disciple of the Love Powder Man.

Special to the Globe.

WORTHINGTON, Minn., Feb. 7.—United States Commissioner Rohrer today held Edward Shambrasky, of Jackson, to the United States court in bonds of $1,000 on a charge of sending obscene letters through the mails to a young lady of Jackson. Shambrasky appears to have been a pupil of Roberts, "the love powder man," who is now in jail in Mankato, awaiting trial on a charge of misusing the mail, and who made his headquarters in Jackson.

A Dare From Archibald.

BISMARCK, N. D., Feb. 7.—It is stated here today by parties in a position to know that the asylum trustees, opposed to Dr. Archibald, will write a letter to the governor offering to resign if he, the governor, will also resign.

Snow in the Hills.

DEADWOOD, S. D., Feb. 7.—One of the worst snow storms of the winter is raging all over the Black Hills. The ground is covered fully three feet. This will be a godsend to the numerous cattle ranges, as well as to the farmers throughout the hills.

JOSEPH HAS A PLAN

SECRETARY CHAMBERLAIN SUBMITS A REVIEW OF RECENT TRANSVAAL EVENTS,

AND PROPOSES A REMEDY.

GREAT BRITAIN RECOGNIZES THE INTERNAL INDEPENDENCE OF THE REPUBLIC,

BUT NO FURTHER WILL SHE GO.

Claim That External Relations Are Entirely Subject to the Control of Great Britain.

LONDON, Feb. 7.—The dispatch of the secretary of state for the colonies, Joseph Chamberlain, of Feb. 4, to the governor of Cape Colony, Sir Hercules Robinson, was gazetted this evening. It reviews the history of events in the Transvaal since 1891, and points out that the mining interests, the mainstay of the country, are mainly in the hands of the Uitlanders, who are debarred by legislation from the rights of citizenship, and states that the whole direction of affairs and the right of taxation remain a monopoly in the hands of a decreasing minority of the population engaged in agriculture, whilst the majority who raised the revenue from £75,000 to £2,000,000 are denied any voice in the government of the Transvaal, and are unable to obtain redress for the formidable grievances hampering and injuring them incessantly. Mr. Chamberlain emphasizes the pacific and above board character of the Uitlander agitation, and recalls that the Uitlanders' petitions were rejected by the volksraad amid scornful laughter, one member of that body challenging the Uitlanders to take up arms and fight.

The massing of the Bechuanaland police at Mefeking did not cause anxiety as it was understood to be merely a rendezvous prior to disbanding. When it was suggested that the Chartered company's police might intervene at Johannesburg, it appeared incredible, but Mr. Chamberlain wired a warning to Gov. Robinson, instructing him to warn Cecil Rhodes, the premier of Cape Colony, of the consequences. Unfortunately, Dr. Jameson had already entered the Transvaal.

He then proceeds to state the position of Great Britain and her claims toward the Transvaal, saying:

"Since the convention of 1894 Great Britain has recognized the Transvaal as independent internally; but its external relations are subject to the control of Great Britain. There is no reason to anticipate that a foreign state will dispute out rights; but it is necessary to state clearly that the government intends to maintain them in their intergrity."

The dispatch deals at length with the grievances of the Rand and expresses Mr. Chamberlain's belief that the difficulty of naturalization and the franchise could be met by granting the franchise after five years' residence and the removal of the objectionable features of the oath of allegiance which still would effectually deprive the oather of his status as a British subject. Mr. Chamberlain then suggests the consideration of the other grievances, taxation, education and monopolies, and especially the exclusion of Uitlanders from the police, and proposes that the Rand be accorded modified local autonomy, including control of its own taxation subject to the payment to the government of annual, and sliding tribute, based on the fluctuations of the mining industry, such legislation to be subject to the veto of the president and executive.

Mr. Chamberlain further suggests that the Rand also be given a superior law court, and that the Randers be not entitled to a voice in the Volksraad executive or in the president's election, thus relieving the Burghers of their haunting fear that the newcomers would utilize the franchise to upset their form of government.

As the settlement involves so many details which are easier settled by a personal conference, Mr. Chamberlain suggests to President Kruger that, if it is convenient and agreeable to him, he should come to England.

TRANSVAAL TRIALS.

Americans Took No Part in the Uprising

PRETORIA, Transvaal, Feb. 7.—The trial of the members of the reform committee, which began yesterday, was continued today. Jacobus Demeilion testified that Col. Rhodes, brother of Cecil Rhodes, had told him that the Uitlanders had brought the country to its prosperous condition and it was hard for them to be governed by the stupid Boers. Col. Rhodes told him further that they had asked Dr. Jameson to come to Johannesburg to preserve the peace and to protect them. Later he heard Mr. Leonard make a speech to the crowd, in which he said: "We do not have equal rights with the Boers. Our petitions are treated with contempt. We now demand our rights with our arms in our hands. We want a republican government and not the autocratic government at Pretoria."

John Keith, an American, upon being examined, said he was induced to join the George Washington corps under pretext of protecting life and property and of supporting the Transvaal flag. When told that he was expected to fight against the Boers, he refused. Said he: "I, and others, tore the colors off our arms and we were placed under arrest. The officers of the corps took me handcuffed to the chamber of mines, where they illtreated me. There were no Americans in the corps—mostly Australians and Canadians."

Big Bail for Hammond.

LONDON, Feb. 8.—A Pretoria dispatch to the Times says: "John Hays Hammond, the American mining engineer, was liberated on account of illness, and his bail was fixed at £10,000, but he remains under police surveillance and is not allowed to see visitors without a permit."

Cecil Rhodes Will Return.

LONDON, Feb. 8.—A Times editorial says: "We are enabled to make the important announcement that arrangements concerning the affairs of the Chartered South Africa company have been provisionally settled. Hon. Cecil Rhodes will return immediately and take up his residence in Rhodesia. Further details of the settlement are unobtainable at present."

Dunraven's Case "Not Proven."

LONDON, Feb. 8.—The East Angloan Times states that Lord Dunraven has decided to abandon yacht racing in the larger classes. The Field today contains an article on the report of the Dunraven committee, in which it confesses the impartiality of the committee's report from the evidence adduced, but thinks the strongest term which ought to be applied to Lord Dunraven's charges is "Not proven."