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TODAY'S WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24. — Forecast for Tuesday: For Minnesota: Fair; warmer in western and southern portion; southwesterly winds.

For Wisconsin: Fair and warmer; winds shifting to southerly.

For the Dakotas: Weather will continue partly cloudy and warmer; southwesterly winds.

For Montana: Cloudy; cooler; westerly winds.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

United States Department of Agriculture. Weather Bureau, Washington, Feb. 24, 6:48 p. m. Local Time, 8 p. m. 75th Meridian Time.—Observations taken at the same moment of time at all stations.

TEMPERATURES.

Place.	Tem.	Place.	Tem.
St. Paul	36	Qu'Appelle	34
Duluth	26	Minnedosa	30
Huron	38	Winnipeg	26
Bismarck	44		
Williston	40	Buffalo	24–36
Havre	54	Boston	36–48
Helena	52	Cheyenne	44–48
Edmonton	46	Chicago	30–38
Battleford	38	Cincinnati	46–50
Prince Albert	34	Montreal	16–36
Calgary	46	New Orleans	62–70
Medicine Hat	50	New York	40–50
Swift Current	40	Pittsburg	36–44

DAILY MEANS.

Barometer, 30.29; thermometer, 34; relative humidity, 66; wind, northwest; weather, clear; maximum thermometer, 40; minimum thermometer, 28; daily range, 12; amount of rainfall or melted snow in last twenty-four hours, 0.

Note—Barometer corrected for temperature and elevation. —P. F. Lyons, Observer.

CIVIL SERVICE UNDER CLEVELAND.

When the history of the reform of the civil service of this country comes to be impartially written, it is to the two administrations of Mr. Cleveland that there will be accorded the most sincere and effective support of the movement and its extension on solid foundations. It was Mr. Cleveland's conceptions of office, shown both in his speech and his practice as governor of New York, that made him president in 1885; and, while there was much just criticism of the administration of the law during that term, there were many unconsidered causes for whatever shortcomings there may have been. There had never been by his predecessors anything but a perfunctory compliance with the letter of the law; and Hayes' efforts to inject into his party a regard for and observance of its spirit was contemptuously ignored. Back of Mr. Cleveland was a triumphant party, barred for twenty-five years from all federal offices and educated in the Jacksonian idea. No man can conceive the pressure on Mr. Cleveland or the sturdiness needed to resist it.

Elected a second time, with the experience of one term and a larger conception of the abundant evils and party inutility of patronage, he has signalized his term with extensions of the rules of the service to an extent that surprises when the facts are grouped. He not only adhered to his former policy of permitting officers to hold for the four years for which they were commissioned, but he applied it to that much the larger class, the fourth-class postmasters, hitherto the victims of every change of administration. This was done without legal authorization or requirement and by merely the exercise of executive will. But in the domain wherein congress had authorized action, he has made sweeping enlargement of the service rules until there is hardly a place left for the spoilsman to practice his art.

Now that we are entering on another presidential campaign it is well to note what a representative of that party which George William Curtis, from memory, described as "an organized appetite," has done in the advancement of this reform. In the internal service 2,939 places have been placed under the commission, leaving but a few, and those confidential clerkships, unsheltered. The government printing office, that snug harbor of the needy when the other ports were quarantined against them, has 2,709 of its 3,000 places subject to the rules. The messengers and watchmen and the foremen in all the departments, numbering 962 places, are in the classified lists. At ports of entry having fifty and more employes, eleven in all, 860 employes are classified, and at other ports employing betweeen twenty and fifty persons, 667 have been added. With some others this makes 9,653 transferred from the political to the service lists. The natural growth of the service has added 3,150 places to the civil lists, and the increase from March 4, 1893, to Jan. 1, 1896, has been from 42,928 to 55,736.

To these must be added the transfers from those heretofore excepted from the rules because of the personal, or confidential nature of their relations to the heads of departments or bureaus, of whom there were 2,955. The larger part of these, 2,267, are among postoffice employes. In the department of agriculture the chiefs of divisions and the experts have been transferred, and also the experts in the geological bureau. It will be seen that there has been in less than three years a remarkable expansion of the places under the rules regulating appointment and promotion, and the bait of an office is removed almost entirely as a factor in national and congressional elections. That this will be a gain every way, to the public, in the service, and to parties, in removing a source of damage without compensating good, is no longer a matter of question or doubt.

THE NEW ASSESSMENT.

We publish this morning the essential parts of a large number of letters written by representative citizens, at the request of the city assessor, giving their opinions as to what changes should be made in the forthcoming valuation of city property for purposes of taxation. To the first question asked there is but one answer. The feeling that valuations should be reduced is absolutely unanimous. Real estate is still assessed for taxation at a figure absurdly out of proportion to its actual selling price. As far as the local tax budget is concerned, this is a matter of no consequence; since the same amount is contributed by a low valuation with a high rate as by a high valuation with a low rate. But the result of our system of excessive valuation, in order to make the low rate, has been to force us to pay a share of state taxes out of all proportion to that levied upon property outside of St. Paul. Hence rises a comparative injustice that must certainly be corrected. As the Globe was the first to present to the public the fact of our comparative disadvantage in this respect, it is pleased to find that this is now realized by all our people. The rate of taxation is a matter of no importance. That the basis of the tax levy be reduced to a reasonable figure, as compared with property elsewhere in Minnesota, is indispensable. We may take it for granted that the next assessment will conform to this principle, now universally accepted.

The second question, dealing with the relative fairness or unfairness of the present valuation in one section as compared with others, is far more difficult to answer. Few of the gentlemen, indeed, whose opinions were solicited, care to express themselves definitely. All evince their public spirit and disinterestedness by refusing to recommend any changes that would be to their personal interest. By far the most difficult problem of any assessment that is to be made will be found in this readjustment, if any is made, of valuations in different parts of the city. Property owners in all of them who have felt the burdens of taxation believe that they have a claim to relief. And it is difficult for an owner in one section of the city, who has been made painfully conscious of the great disparity between assessed and real values, to believe that the case is the same in those other portions with which, by reason of having no holdings there, he is less familiar. Except in a few isolated cases, it will probably be found necessary to make reductions on a pretty nearly uniform scale. The problem is like that of framing a tariff reduction bill; where the easiest plan and, on the whole, the fairest, is the horizontal plan. The work before the assessor is not an easy one. But one great principle of it at least has been fixed by the agreement of public opinion. This is that, whatever be the future rate of taxation, values must be made to conform more nearly than they now do to the actual worth of the property assessed.

NOT AFRAID OF SUZERAINTY.

Many of the English newspapers and political leaders have declared that they are pleased, rather than otherwise, with the intervention of the United States in the Venezuelan dispute, because it commits this country to the position of establishing a virtual suzerainty over the smaller and less responsible governments on this continent. Many timorous Americans shrink from this word, and seem to feel that such a policy on our part would be a departure from established principles, besides tending to involve us in innumerable petty broils in the future. We do not think that any man need be afraid to accept the doctrine with all that it really implies. If we take the word suzerainty as meaning a certain control of and responsibility for the foreign policy of a government that is placed to that extent under our protection, then it covers no more and no different ground than the Monroe doctrine itself. The Monroe doctrine says that the United States will not view with indifference the extension of European power on this continent, and that it would regard any attempt by such powers to interfere with the liberties of any American people as an act unfriendly to ourselves. That is essentially the meaning contained in the word suzerainty, as applied by Englishmen to our position with reference to the other republics in the two Americas.

More explicitly yet have we taken that place in our practical course in the Venezuelan matter. The United States has declared its suzerainty over Venezuela with the entire and enthusiastic approval of our people. We have interfered in the foreign policy of that country as far as its relations with Great Britain are concerned. We have declared that we would not permit England, by force of arms, to wrest from Venezuela a portion of her territory. Since we are in no way a party to the original dispute, this assumption of the right to be a party to its settlement, and of responsibility for the consequences, however serious they may be, certainly attaches to us a suzerainty over Venezuela. The same position we would assume and maintain with reference to any other state between our southern boundaries and Cape Horn, if it were similarly menaced. With the engagements of those states with each other we may have nothing to do. When any one of them has violated its diplomatic usage, or infringed upon international right, as was the case in Nicaragua, we do not deny the right of the aggrieved power to enforce its demands and collect its indemnity by such means as the occupation of Corinto. Indeed, by holding our hands off in that case we declared distinctly that these minor states must expect to bear the consequences of their own misdoings. By non-interference, we virtually compel them to observe the rightful relations of one nation to another. Thus, on both sides of the question, the suzerainty of the United States on this continent is already a practically established fact, and will remain so as long as the Monroe doctrine is in our national policy. That, we may virtually believe, will be coincident with our national existence.

A CAUSE OF CONSUMPTION.

An extremely interesting and important letter appears elsewhere on the subject of danger to human health from the consumption of food products derived from animals affected with tuberculosis. The high authority of this opinion, which comes from Dr. von Ruck, formerly an assistant of Prof. Koch, gives to it more than ordinary weight. It has been and still is the commonly received opinion that the danger of communicating tuberculosis by this means is very slight, if, indeed, it exists. Since the place of consumption as a germ disease was established, the prevailing theory has been that these germs are inhaled, and that the communicability of the disease lies in this channel. Dr. von Ruck holds that they are conveyed mainly through the alimentary canal. If this is the case, then there is danger in the consumption of flesh or the use of dairy products derived from animals affected with tuberculosis.

No lay authority would pretend to decide between theories which must stand or fall by the test of scientific experiment and investigation. The source from which this opinion comes will give it a standing and compel a revision or re-examination at least of preconceived theories. And it is certainly true that it is in the line of other scientific advances, which have shown that the bacilli of many diseases heretofore regarded as communicable by contact or by inhalation pass into the human system only by being introduced into the alimentary canal. If that is true of consumption, then the examination of dairy herds and the removal of infected animals becomes a matter not merely of commercial weight, as tending to raise the quality and increase the longevity of the animals, but one of the most momentous sanitary importance. Individuals of weak constitution, or those who have a predisposition to the disease, may be affected by the germs which are contained in food products coming from tuberculous cattle or other animals. This theory opens up a wide field of speculation and of practical possibilities, which it will now become the duty of scientific authorities and health departments to explore; and communities will be called upon to establish more careful protection against the most dread disease known to the human race.

IT IS AGITATION THAT HURTS.

To the Editor of the Globe.

Hon. Shafroth states "there is not now, and never has been, sufficient money in the world." If so, what amount of primary money is necessary? You in your issue of the 13th inst. seem to coincide in some measure with this view, yet you state that $750 per capita (representing money) circulated freely "without the intervention of any money at all;" and you further represented this medium of exchange as elastic, capable of expansion or contraction. Now, if this be true, and this great volume of interchangeable values circulates freely, whence the necessity of an increased volume of primary money? Now, it strikes me the relation of primary money to commercial success is much overdrawn.

But, if the volume is greatly insufficient, why has the great Caucasian race not recognized it? Why could they not meet in convention (ignoring all other metals) and designate as the unit of value just half the number of grains contained in the gold dollar? Could there be injustice to debtor or creditor in this? Again, if all the silver and gold dug out of the earth was necessary to the proper volume of primary money, would not the silver dollar be approximately the weight and size of the gold dollar?

'Tis the agitation, not the volume, that hinders us. Respectfully,

—William Barlow.

Leonia, Idaho, Feb. 18, 1896.

The Caucasian race has already recognized not only the insufficiency of the supply of primary money for the purpose of making all exchanges, but it has also recognized the undesirability of having such a supply. It has found a much more economical way of making exchanges and a cheaper article than gold or silver to do the work. It has long since learned that credit, represented by paper, is not only as good as metals, but better, less costly, more easily handled and transferred. It has found that the primary money of the world is ample to form the basis of this superstructure of credits, and that the supply of the basic money keeps pace with the increase of credits. This being the case, why should there be any disturbance of the coins forming the base? These are the facts to which our correspondent's questions were intended to call attention. He goes right to the heart of the truth in his last sentence. It is the agitation, and not the insufficiency of money volume, or even the serious question of its quality, that hurts us worst of all. We can say without reservation that the constant demand for free coinage, with its attendant train of gloomy denunciation, assaults upon public confidence, and prophecies that no industry can be prosperous and no man earn a fair wage until we have gone through a financial revolution, has done more to injure business, has cost the country more in actual cash than all other influences put together.

One difficulty with the utilization of Roentgen's discovery, the long exposure thought to be needed to produce the shadow picture of the "Skiagraph," as it is now termed, is done away with by Edison, who has produced an instantaneous photograph. In every laboratory in the world experiments are being made to ascertain the nature and the uses of this new and wonderful light that human eye cannot sense and which penetrates opaque bodies as sound does. Like all new discoveries in science that reduce to material purposes the forces of nature, the imaginations of men run beyond the probabilities and into possibilities that have no foundation; but that Roentgen's discovery will contribute to the welfare of mankind is one of the certainties.

AT THE THEATERS.

"Old Hoss" Bill Hoey and his excellent comedy company pleased another large audience at the Metropolitan opera house last night in "The Globe Trotter." Mr. Hoey will close his St. Paul engagement with two performances tomorrow.

Thursday evening the famous Bohemian violinist, Ondricek, will give a concert at the Metropolitan.

Another large audience assembled at the Grand last night to witness Manager Litt's new play, "The Last Stroke." The audience applauded every scene and incident. There will be the usual matinee tomorrow afternoon.

"In Old Kentucky" will pay another visit to St. Paul, opening a week's engagement next Sunday night.

At the Metropolitan Friday night "The Merry World" will make its first bow to a St. Paul audience. Among the principals may be mentioned Miss Amelia Summerville, David Warfield, Lee Harrison, Willard Simms, Jeanette Begeard, Hattie Moore, Marie Laurens, Irene Bently, Frank Blair and Kittie Lawrence.

A special to the Globe from Des Moines says that for the first time in eight years every seat in the opera house was sold last night before the doors opened, and one of the most brilliant audiences ever gathered there witnessed Alexander Salvini's magnificent performance of "Hamlet." To his innumerable admirers who had some doubts as to his adaptability for Hamlet after seeing him in his romantic impersonations his performance was a revelation. It was a new Hamlet and not at all built on the lines of the stereotyped idea of the roll the public has been accustomed to seeing. The actor was many times called before the curtain, and at the conclusion of the play was called to make a speech.

* * *

That Ondricek, the famous Bohemian violinist, will be greeted by a large audience at the Metropolitan Thursday night seems assured, for the advance sale of seats opened at the Metropolitan box office yesterday and the demand was most gratifying.

Esteems Them Highly.

To the Editor of the Globe.

In my remarks last Saturday night at the Democratic association dinner I did not refer or intend to refer to the state librarian or any of his assistants, because they are above and beyond any criticism, and are entitled to and have my highest esteem. I write this to prevent any misconstruction of my remarks. Yours truly,

—C. D. O'Brien.

St. Paul, Feb. 24, 1896.

LOCAL NEWS NOTES.

The St. Paul Ideal society meets this evening at 8 in 537 Endicott Arcade. Subject, "Denials."

The monthly meeting of the St. Paul Dental society will be held Thursday evening at the Windsor hotel.

B. R. Smith's residence at 737 Carroll street was the scene of a small fire last night. The damage was slight.

For a few weeks the gas company has been using Welsbach burners on Summit avenue, from Selby to Dale.

R. H. P. Hamilton, chief of the supervising architect's office at Washington, was here yesterday on a flying trip.

Diphtheria is reported at 34 East Sycamore street and 65 West Seventh street, and scarlet fever is reported at 1236 Lincoln avenue.

The library committee of the St. Paul Teachers' association met at the library yesterday to decide upon the purchase of new books.

The Fifth ward Populists will meet at 427 West Seventh street this evening at 8 to form a ward league. The state organizer will be present.

The Ninth ward Republicans, No. 2 club, will hold a meeting this evening at the K. of L. hall, Park and Sycamore, to be addressed by Joseph Schroll.

The committee from the three commercial bodies will meet with County Assessor Seng this afternoon at the rooms of the Jobbers' union to talk over matters pertaining to a reassessment of the city.

Mrs. Nora Mullane, widow of the late Patrick Mullane, and mother of Thomas J. Mullane, of the county assessor's office, died yesterday at her home, 579 East Seventh street. The funeral will be held tomorrow at 9:30 a. m.

The state library yesterday received volume 2, United States Appeals; the new series of American and English railroad cases; two volumes of "Jaggard on Torts;" volume 42, Pacific Reporter, and volume 140, Indian reports.

Regent Cooley, of Minneopa council, Royal Arcanum, has inaugurated midday meetings of the members of the council at his office in the Germania Life building, to attempt to carry out a plan whereby the membership of the council can be increased to 100.

It is reported that the Western Union offices are to be removed from the German-American Bank building to the store now occupied by Dennis, the cigar man, in the Pioneer Press building, and that the operating rooms will be the suit occupied by the Dearth Advertising agency.

The programme of meetings at the Philadelphian Baptist church has been changed. Rev. G. H. Gamble will preach every night this week excepting tomorrow, when Rev. E. R. Pope, superintendent of state missions, will preach. The Macalester college quartette is expected to sing.

Mrs. Margaret E. Agnew, who lives at 130 Farrington avenue, met with a severe accident about midnight Sunday. She was returning home on the cable, and in alighting at Virginia avenue was struck by the trailer, receiving pretty severe bruises about the hips and some slight injuries to the head

THE BUSY WORLD.

O. A. Brown, of Omaha, is staying at the Windsor.

Carleton W. Brown, of Winona, is at the Merchants'.

J. C. Scott, of Marshfield, Wis., is a guest of the Ryan.

H. C. Heisler, of Philadelphia, is registered at the Ryan.

B. F. Mackall, of Moorhead, arrived yesterday at the Ryan.

M. Casey, of Elbow Lake, arrived yesterday at the Clarendon.

E. R. Mary, of Larimore, arrived yesterday at the Merchants'.

W. H. Fenell, of Princeton, is registered at the Merchants'.

W. A. Forbes and wife, of Mankato, Minn., is at Hotel Metropolitan.

J. L. Holmes, of Memphis, Tenn., registered yesterday at Hotel Metropolitan.

B. L. Fairbanks, of White Earth, registered yesterday at the Clarendon.

R. G. Bickett, of Boston, was among yesterday's arrivals at the Windsor.

C. W. Stanton, of Appleton, Wis., editor of the Appleton Press, is at the Windsor.

William Humphrey, of Watertown, Wis., grand treasurer of the grand encampment of Wisconsin, I. O. O. F., is at the Clarendon on his way to the encampment which meets at Hudson today.

Ducks Were Scarce for Grover.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—President Cleveland and a party of guests spent the day at Quantico, Va., shooting, and returned to Washington at 10 o'clock tonight. The party had very poor luck in their day's sport, owing to the moving ice in the river, and they brought back but seven ducks. Those who accompanied the president were Attorney General Harmon, Col. Wright Rivers, of the army, and Dr. O'Reilly and Lighthouse Inspector Lamberton.

Locate Armenians in Canada.

TORONTO, Ont., Feb. 24.—A large number of the most prominent and influential clergymen in the city met here today and discussed a scheme whereby Armenians may be induced to take up homes in the Canadian Northwest. It is understood the government will make a grant for this purpose and that this will be further supplemented by a subscription fund, which already amounts to a considerable sum.

Descendant of the Stuarts.

GALESVILLE, Wis., Feb. 24.—Miss Elizabeth Coleman, aged one hundred years, died here today. Her father was a first cousin of the last lineal descendant of the royal family of Stuarts, descending from James II. At the age of six months her father was killed, and later on her mother, by marrying beneath her rank, was disinherited.

Still in a Deadlock.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Feb. 24.—The roll call showed only 94 present; necessary to a choice, 48. The smallest attendance of the session. The twenty-ninth ballot resulted as follows: Hunter 45, Blaskburn 43, Carlisle 3, Willison 1, Bate 1, McCreary 1.

SECTS ARE CUT OFF

INDIAN APPROPRIATION BILL CARRIES NO MONEY FOR SECTARIAN SCHOOLS.

LINTON LEADS IN THE FIGHT.

EDDY, OF MINNESOTA, AND GAMBLE, SOUTH DAKOTA, DEFEND THE CHURCH.

IS A BLOW TO ROMAN CATHOLICS,

As Other Sects Have Hitherto Ceased to Participate in the Annual Appropriation.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—The house today in committee of the whole after a very interesting debate, by a vote of 93 to 64, decided that none of the appropriations on the Indian appropriation bill for Indian schools should go to sectarian schools. The only sectarian schools to which money now goes are Roman Catholic in denomination, and the fight today was led by Mr. Linton, a Michigan Republican, who is the most pronounced and openly avowed A. P. A. member on the floor. In last year's bill the appropriation was cut down 20 per cent, with the understanding that it should be reduced 20 per cent each year until it ceased at the end of five years. The committee on Indian affairs, pursuing that policy this year, recommended that this appropriation be again reduced 20 per cent, but Mr. Linton moved an amendment to the effect that no portion of this appropriation should go to sectarian schools.

In his speech in support of it he attributed the defeat of many members two years ago to their refusal to abolish sectarian schools and predicted disaster to those who still stood out against their abolition. He also referred indignantly to the statue of Pere Marquette, robed in the gown of a Jesuit priest and decorated with the paraphernalia of his church, which is shortly to be erected in statuary hall in the presence of high dignitaries of the Catholic church. In the debate that followed, Messrs. Cooper (Rep., Wis.), Watson (Rep., O.), Hainer (Rep., Neb.), McLachlan (Rep., Cal.) and Grosvenor (Rep., O.) supported the amendment, while Messrs. Eddy (Rep., Minn.), Gamble (Rep., S. D.), Walsh (Dem., N. Y.) and Sherman (Rep., O.) argued in favor of carrying out the policy of reducing the appropriation by 20 per cent each year. The latter recalled that Gen. Grant had proposed the system, and that for twenty-five years congress had encouraged the churches to carry on this educational work among the Indians. The Indian bill was completed today, save for a single paragraph.

FIGHT LED BY LINTON.

The house, without any preliminaries, today resumed consideration of the Indian appropriation bill.

When the portion of the bill relating to Indian schools was reached, Mr. Linton (Rep., Mich.) made a speech against the appropriation of money for sectarian schools. He recalled the fact that, two years ago, he denounced the policy of appropriating money for these institutions. He had warned members then, and his warning had not proved effective. The result was the absence of men whose faces had been familiar in the halls of congress for years.

"But," said he, "the storm of ballots and the flood of indignation which overwhelmed them will be but as a zephyr and a rivulet compared with what will happen if congress persists in this policy." He referred to the fact that the state of Wisconsin had presented to congress a statue of Pere Marquette, which was soon to be set up in statuary hall. He would be the first churchman there. "It may be," he continued, "that Father Stephan imagines that a time when the statue of Pere Marquette, robed in the gown of a Jesuit priest and decorated with the paraphernalia of his church, is to be erected in the nation's sanctuary, made holy by the presence of the martyred Lincoln, is a good time to force a quarter of a million dollars from the hands of congress. But I warn him that he is mistaken, and I warn members that the people will not tolerate such an unconstitutional appropriation of public funds."

Mr. Linton then offered an amendment providing that no money appropriated for the support of Indian schools should go to any sectarian school.

DEFENDED BY GAMBLE.

Mr. Gamble (Rep., S. D.) defended the appropriation for sectarian schools. The government had entered upon the policy of abandoning sectarian schools, and was each year cutting down the appropriation 20 per cent. In three years the appropriations would cease. It would not do to withdraw all appropriations outright.

Mr. Cooper (Rep., Wis.) announced his unalterable opposition to the provision in the bill appropriating 60 per cent of the appropriation of 1895 for the sectarian schools. He had voted against it last year, and would do so this, and for the same reason. Public money for sectarian schools was unrepublican, undemocratic and un-American. He did not speak as an A. P. A.; he was not an A. P. A., but as an American citizen.

Mr. Eddy (Rep., Minn.) supported the provision in the bill and paid a high tribute to the missionary work of the Catholic church among the Indians, while Mr. Watson (Rep., O.) and Mr. Hainer (Rep., Neb.) supported the Linton amendment in brief speeches.

Mr. Walsh (Dem., N. Y.) replied with some warmth. He did not, he said, credit some gentlemen on the other side with the high patriotic motives they ascribed to themselves. This blow was aimed at the Catholic church. He was a Roman Catholic, and as good an American citizen as any member of the floor. (Applause.)

He assured the house, however, that if the appropriation for these schools was entirely withdrawn that the children would be taken care of. The Catholic church had never undertaken a great mission without carrying it out.

Mr. McLaughlin (Rep., Cal.) and Mr. Grosvenor (Rep., O.) favored the Linton amendment. The latter said he had no feeling in the matter partisan or sectarian, but he thought the time had arrived when this appropriation which always produced religious controversy and contention could be discontinued without jeopardizing the interests of the Indian children.

Mr. Sherman (Rep., N.Y.), chairman of the Indian committee, tried in vain to stem the tide that was evidently settling strongly against the committee. He reviewed the history of these appropriations. They had, he recalled, originated not with the churches; they had not asked for the appropriation. The proposition had emanated from Gen. Grant in 1870, and the policy then entered upon had been continued until two years ago. Different sects had been encouraged to undertake this work. It so happened that the Catholic church had been most active, and something like $1,500,000 had gone to Catholic schools.

The amendment was then carried—93 to 64. The Democrats voted almost solidly against it. The announcement of the result was met with a storm of approval from the galleries, which seemed with the majority on the floor. The committee, after having completed hte bill excepting a single paragraph at 5:10 p. m., the house adjourned.

TO END ARMENIA'S AGONY.

Vigorous Petition Presented in the Senate by Mr. Cullom.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—Senator Cullom presented a number of petitions today asking congress to proceed at once to call a conference of the European powers for the purpose of securing concerted action in rescuing the Armenians from their perilous position and pledging the support of the United States to any power which will undertake this work, or in case European co-operation appears impossible, that our representatives be authorized to request permission for this government to "put an end to those unmitigated and almost unparalleled horrors."

Eddy Will Defend It.

Special to the Globe.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—The house today adopted Congressman Towne's amendment to the Indian bill reducing the Chippewa commission from three to one member. It is probable that Maj. Baldwin, chairman of the commission, will be retained to act as the sole commissioner. Congressman Eddy will speak on the Indian bill tomorrow, provided that an attack shall be made on the appropriations carried in the bill for educational purposes.

Three New Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—The president today sent to the senate the following nominations: Postmasters—Charles Lawrence, Owosso, Mich.; Edmund C. Burke, Virginia, Minn.; Sloan E. Wible, Hopkins, Mo. War—Second Lieut. William A. Campbell, Ninth infantry, to first lieutenant.

Cash for Sioux Scouts.

Special to the Globe.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—Congressman Kiefer today made a futile effort to have an amendment adopted to the Indian bill appropriating $10,000 to pay the claims of Sioux scouts for their services in helping to quell the outbreak of 1862.

Give the New Road Time.

Special to the Globe.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 24.—Congressman Tawney today introduced a bill extending for five years the time within which the Northern Minnesota Railway company may construct its road through certain reservations in Minnesota.

Favor More Warships.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—The house subnaval affairs committee was engaged for several hours today working on the naval appropriation bill. The members declined to give out anything for publication. It is stated that the number of new battleships and torpedo boats to be recommended has not been settled. At the last meeting of the subcommittee a strong sentiment developed in favor of authorizing a greater number of battleships than was asked for by Secretary Herbert in his annual report.

An Extra Sugar Duty.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—Senator Caffery today gave notice of an amendment which he proposes to offer to the tariff bill, providing for an ad valorem duty of 50 per cent on all sugars imported and adding one-eighth of a cent per pound on all sugars imported from countries paying an export bounty.

Proposed Duty on Silver.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—Mr. Brewster, of New York, today introduced a bill to place a duty of 50 per cent ad valorem upon silver bullion coins, ores and sweepings; also upon silver bars and ingots and articles and wares composed wholly or in part of silver, whether manufactured or partly manufactured.

Treasury Statement.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—Today's treasury statement shows: Available cash balance, $240,322,843; gold reserve, $108,148,204.

Ask a Reapportionment.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 24.—The subcommittee of the Republican state committee presented to Gov. Matthews today a memorial requesting him to call an extra session of the legislature to enact a constitutional apportionment law. The memorial declares that the act of 1885, which is the one under which the next election must be held, is known by everybody, including the governor, to be unconstitutional. The committee carried pledges of a majority of the members of the senate and house that if the extra session is called no business will be transacted except the enactment of the apportionment law. The governor replied that he would reply formally at an early date.

Capital Stock Fixed at $10,000,000.

NEW YORK, Feb. 24.—A certificate increasing the capital stock of the Pacific Cable company from $100,000 to $10,000,000 was filed today in the county clerk's office. The stock is to be divided into 100,000 shares of the par value of $100 each, and the directors are James, A. Seymour, J. Kennedy Tod, Edmund L. Baylies, J. Pierpont Morgan and G. S. Bowdoin.

Harter Funeral Services.

MANSFEID, O., Feb. 24.—Funeral services over the remains of Hon. M. D. Harter will be held at his residence, on Park avenue west, in this city, at 2 o'clock Wednesday. The funeral services will be conducted by Rev. George H. Keen, pastor of St. Luke's Lutheran church, of which Mr. Harter was a member. A number of people well known in political life are expected to be in attendance at the funeral.

Annual Tuskegee Conference.

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Feb. 24.—The annual Tuskegee negro conference will be held here March 5 under the auspices of the Normal Industrial institute. The object will be to hear from the lips of representatives of the masses of the colored people themselves the facts as to their present industrial, educational and religious condition, and to have suggestions from the colored people themselves as to the proper remedies for present evils.

Will Be Buried Today.

TOLEDO, O., Feb. 24.—The remains of Mrs. Amelia C. Waite, wife of the late Chief Justice Waite, arrived in this city at 4 o'clock this afternoon, and were immediately taken to the residence of her son, Richard Waite. The funeral will be held from Trinity church at 2 tomorrow afternoon, and the body will be laid beside that of her husband at Woodlawn cemetery.

New Bishop Consecrated.

DETROIT, Mich., Feb. 24.—Rev. Joseph H. Johnson, D. D., bishop-elect of the Los Angeles (Cal). diocese, was consecrated as a bishop of the Episcopal church in Christ church today.

Bookmaker Ullman Seriously Ill.

CHICAGO, Feb. 24.—Telegrams today from Hot Springs, Ark., say that Joe Ullman, the well known bookmaker, is lying dangerously ill of kidney disease there.

Des Moines Miners May Strike.

DES MOINES, Feb. 24.—The miners of this district today decided to strike tomorrow morning unless the old rate of 80 and 90 cents is restored.

Canadian Pacific Earnings.

MONTREAL, Feb. 24.—Canadian Pacific railway earnings for the week ending Feb. 21 were $298,000; same period last year, $258,000; increase, $40,000.

IN BEHALF OF CUBA

STRONG PRESENTATION OF INSURGENT CASE MADE BY MR. MORGAN IN THE SENATE.

HE RECALLS PAST HORRORS,

AND DECLARES THE U. S. SHOULD PUT A STOP TO SPANISH CRUELTIES.

BOND SALE INVESTIGATION

Creates a Breezy Talk—Bill Is Passed Pensioning Mrs. Walter Q. Gresham.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—The public interest in the Cuban question was shown today by the crowds which came to the senate galleries in anticipation of a continuance of the Cuban debate. The diplomatic gallery showed the largest representation since the session opened, the ministers of Brazil, Chili, Hawaii and several other countries being present. Mr. Morgan, of Alabama, occupied almost the entire day in a narrative and historical speech. Mr. Morgan spoke for three hours, and had not concluded when the senate adjourned.

A significant vote on the resolution for an investigation of recent bond issues was taken during the day, Mr. Lodge's resolution for an investigation came up and Mr. Peffer offered an amendment for a special committee and a more comprehensive inquiry. Mr. Lodge sought to have the amendment laid upon the table, but his motion to this effect was defeated, 16 to 34. Final action was not secured, as Mr. Hill carried the debate beyond 2 o'clock.

The bill pensioning the widow of the late Secretary Gresham, at $100 monthly, was passed.

The Cuban question, which is the regular order, was taken up. Mr. Morgan, of Alabama, resumed his speech in support of the resolution to recognize the Cubans as belligerents.

The senator reviewed the policy of the United States regarding Cuba, since the time of President Adams. The latter prophesied that within fifty years Cuba would be a state of the United States, and thereafter, Webster, Clay, Jefferson and other statesmen uniformly urged the

ACQUISITION OF CUBA

by the United States. Mr. Morgan said the atrocities of the Spanish forces in controlling the Cubans were almost without parallel in history. In the last war, not only had 13,000 Cubans been killed in battle, but 44,000 prisoners had been put to death. It was a most shocking holocaust. The senator said he had paused in wonderment to think that the United States had stood silently by at this awful slaughter of 44,000 prisoners, instead of moving on Havana and driving the Spaniards from the island.

Mr. Frye (Rep., Me.) asked if this wonderfully shocking statement was historical.

Mr. Morgan replied that it was history, deliberately written by a Spaniard, appearing in the American Encyclopedia, under the title Cuba. The present war, Mr. Morgan said, was but a renewal of the former one. Gen. Gomez had returned to his command, and Cisnero, the insurgent president, returned to his task. The United States could go no further in its forbearance without a stain on its honor. It was the imperative duty of today to declare a state of war existing. The great body of the native Cubans are in favor of the insurrection, although the bloody code of Weyler holds them in subjection. Spain has sent to the conflict up to this time sixty-one war vessels, 110,000 men and has 80,000 volunteers for garrison duty. And yet, this vast force cannot keeep Gomez from hearing the morning and evening guns of Havana. After reading from the reports from United States consuls, Mr. Morgan said no one could doubt, without impeaching our own consuls, that the mass of Cubans were in sympathy with Gomez and Maceo, and that in the end the Cubans were certain to achieve their liberty. The senator read a letter from Cuba, written, he said, by a thoroughly reliable authority. It described the gradual success of the Cubans, and graphically explained the

CAMPAIGN METHODS OF GOMEZ.

The latter's force was placed by this authority at 17,000. The writer spoke of the lack of intelligent information by the Spanish officials at Havana, the captain general knowing as little of existing conditions as the president of the United States. Mr. Morgan said the bloody code of Gen. Weyler was without a parallel in modern warfare. It was aimed against women and children and innocent tradesmen. If this inhuman code was directed against one American citizen, said the senator, then Spain should understand that seventy million people would visit soon upon her such a redress as would make the Cuban uprising a mere trifle in comparison. We had the right to insist that the rules of civilized warfare be observed. The senator said the adoption of this resolution would not only apply to this rebellion, but also to the next and the next—for they would continue to come, and would be notice to Spain that belligerence would be accorded to those struggling for their freedom. Mr. Morgan spoke until 5:15, and will continue his remarks tomorrow.

Mr. White (Dem., Cal.) offered a substitute for the pending resolution as follows:

Resolved, That the senate contemplates with solicitude and profound regret sufferings and destitution accompanying the civil conflict now in progress in Cuba. While the United States have not interfered, and will not unless their vital interests so demand, with existing colonies or dependencies of any European government on this hemisphere, nevertheless our people have never disguised, and do not now conceal, their sympathy for all those who struggle patriotically as do the Cubans now in revolt, to exercise, maintain and preserve the right of self-government, nor can we ignore our exceptional and close relations to Cuba, by reason of geographical proximity and our consequent grave interest in all questions affecting the control or well being of that island. We ardently hope that the executive department, to whose investigation and care our diplomatic relations have been committed, will, at an early date, find the facts to be such as to warrant the recognition of the belligerency of those who are maintaining themselves in Cuba, in armed opposition to Spain, and that the influence and offices of the United States may be prudently and effectively exerted to the end that Cuba may be enabled to establish a permanent government of her own choice.

The house bill was passed with amendments to provide for the extension of time within which suits may be brought to vacate and annul land patents. The time for beginning suits expires March 3 next, according to the present law, and the bill extends the time for five years.