

BULLETIN OF THE ST. PAUL GLOBE.

SATURDAY, JULY 18. Weather for Today—Showers.

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EVENTS TODAY. Hamline-Cycle Races 2.30. Kittsondale-Cricket 2.30. White Bear-Yacht Race 2.30. St. Thomas-T & C. Club Baseball 4. Wildwood-Omaha Picnic.

MOVEMENT OF STEAMSHIPS. NEW YORK—Arrived: Welmar, Bremen; Fuerst Bismark, Hamburg; Britannia, Liverpool; St. Paul, Southampton.

LIVERPOOL—Sailed: auric, New York. QUEENSTOWN—Arrived: Etruria, New York. HAMBURG—Arrived: Normanna, New York, via Plymouth.

William J. Bryan captured Lincoln, Neb., yesterday. Riding a bicycle develops calves abnormally, but calves do not ride bicycles.

Chicago is getting to be headquarters for everything in sight, even boodie aldermen. The Delaware peach crop goes right ahead ripening in spite of the Adickes-Higgins imbroglio.

Mrs. William J. Bryan is an orator herself. Who knows but she excels at certain lectures? Tally one for Chilli. The little republic has just had a presidential election without a row.

It won't be many weeks now before the man who takes straw votes on trains will be right in his element. Men may come and men may go, but nobody seems able to prevent Mr. Taubeneck from jawing on forever.

A New York physician has discovered the germs of insanity. He is now working on a plan to capture them. A California court is considering the question "What is horse sense?" It may not find out if the jury hasn't it.

Gen. Maceo is really dead, and the most serious phase of his taking off is the fact that he was shot in the back of the neck. William H. Vanderbilt has a stone in front of his house which cost \$9,000. It isn't a diamond and nobody will steal it. It is a paving stone.

The Minneapolis Times is open to a suit for heavy damages for the picture which it printed on its first page yesterday and labeled "John Lind." A Utah railroad man has sent a card of illacs to the school children of Colorado just to indicate that it is no trick at all to raise flowers in Utah.

Charles H. Matchett, socialist candidate for president, is a bachelor of 43. It is long year, but marriageable girls will wait until he is elected president before they propose. Investigation shows that London ice cream has from 8,000,000 to 14,000,000 bacteria in each cubic centimeter, and yet London girls are just as anxious as ever to take chances on it.

The Prohibitionists are showing a decided disposition to take their water from a silver mug. The Prohibition nominee for lieutenant governor of Illinois has withdrawn and come out for Bryan. A Boston baseball umpire turned the tables by punishing players who had questioned his decisions, and doing it in good fistic style. This shows what it is to huff from the proud city of John L. Sullivan.

Bloomers have been introduced in Blam. It is probably unnecessary to state that they were introduced about a thousand years ago and that all the women of that country from the queen down wear them. A minister has appeared who swears that he married Jay Gould to Mary Ann Angell and that he got only \$1.25 for it. Gould seems to have been in the habit even in those early days of paying only what he had to for things.

Fifty new hotels were opened in New York city on Saturday under the Raines law. It seems among the possibilities that there will be as many hotels as other residences in Gotham before the year ends.

WADSWORTH BUZZES

INTERNATIONAL PEACE PLAN HAS NOT YET FASTENED THEM IN PLACE.

IMITATION OF ARBITRATION

SO SECRETARY OLNEY CHARACTERIZES PLAN PROPOSED BY SALISBURY.

TEXT OF LETTERS EXCHANGED. Net Result Shows That Vital Issues Are Still Open Between the Two Nations.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—The correspondence which has passed between the governments of the United States and Great Britain, respecting the establishment of a general system of arbitration for the settlement of any disputes which might arise between the two countries, and also for the settlement, by arbitration, of the dispute over the Venezuelan boundary, has been made public in the shape of an even dozen letters which have been exchanged this year between Secretary Olney, Lord Salisbury, Sir Julian Pauncefote and Ambassador Bayard. The correspondence is of great interest as marking a sensible advance towards the adoption, by the two great English-speaking nations, of the principle of arbitration, as the means of settling disputes between themselves, but the persons who have looked forward, with hope and expectation, to the speedy conclusion of treaties embodying the arbitration principle for the settlement of either or both of the two great open issues between the two nations, are doomed to disappointment, for at the date of exchange of the last note, Secretary Olney to the British ambassador here, dated within a month past, points to the most vital nature in the case, not only of the Venezuelan question, but of the general arbitration proposition, as well, were still the subject of discussion without much expectation of an early adjustment.

The essential feature of the letters and the net result may be briefly summed up. Mr. Bayard, by instruction from Secretary Olney, proposed negotiations at Washington respecting the Venezuelan boundary dispute. Lord Salisbury broadened it into a general arbitration scheme, following a lead set by the late Secretary Gresham, in the spring of 1895. Secretary Olney later insisted upon disassociating the two subjects, evidently fearing an entangling alliance otherwise. As to general arbitration, the findings of the arbitrators binding upon the parties or reserving the possibility of infinite appeals. As to the Venezuelan matter, specifically—the territory upon which British subjects have actually settled, "imitation arbitration" is what Secretary Olney designates Lord Salisbury's plan, and the British premier criticizes Secretary Olney's plan as calculated to result in evil worse than war, in the institution of innumerable suits to recover claimed territory.

The correspondence, proper, begins with a note dated Feb. 27 last, from Mr. Bayard to the Marquis of Salisbury, in which he says that "in order to reach a well defined agreement upon the arbitration of the boundary dispute between British Guiana and Venezuela, which seems to be almost unanimously desired in both the United States and Great Britain," his instructions indicate an urgent desire to have the question removed as soon as practicable from the atmosphere of a possible controversy. Therefore he proposed to enter upon negotiations at Washington to effect this purpose.

SALISBURY DODGES. Within four days of the receipt of this note, Lord Salisbury replied, readily concurring in the suggestion to begin negotiations. The day following this note, March 5, Lord Salisbury addressed a letter to Sir Julian Pauncefote, in which he refers to the exchange of communications in the preceding spring between the ambassador and the late Mr. Gresham, upon the establishment of a system of international arbitration, for the adjustment of disputes between the two governments, the further consideration of which at that time was prevented by circumstances to which it is unnecessary to refer." Lord Salisbury added: "But it has again been brought into prominence by the controversy which has arisen upon the matters raised by that dispute, it appears to me that occasion is favorable for renewing the general arbitration proposition, in which both nations feel a strong interest, without having been, up to this time, able to arrive at a common ground of agreement."

This diverted the discussion at once from the specific subject of the Venezuelan boundary dispute to the general arbitration proposition, and upon the latter Lord Salisbury proceeded in a more interesting fashion as follows: "The obstacle which has separated them (the two governments) has been the difficulty of deciding how far the undertaking of settling matters in dispute is to be carried. On both sides it is admitted that some exceptions must be made. Neither government is willing to accept arbitration upon which the issue of national honor or integrity is involved, but in the wide region that lies within this boundary, the United States desires to go further than Great Britain."

"For the view entertained by her majesty's government, there is this consideration to be taken, that the arbitration of a dispute is entirely novel arrangement, and, therefore, the conditions under which it should be adopted are not of the nature of a concession, but of a limitation of the right to be determined by experiment. In the interests of the idea and the pacific result which are expected from it, it would be wise to commence with a modest business, and not to hazard the success of the principle by venturing upon doubtful ground. The suggestion in the heads of the treaty which I have indicated will give an opportunity for observing more closely the working of the machinery, leaving it entirely open to the contracting parties, upon favorable experience, to extend its application further and to bring under its action controversies which are of a more important nature, and to be applied in a tentative manner, and to a limited extent."

"It is an axiom that to the warmer advocates of arbitration this plan will seem unsatisfying and imperfect. But I believe that it offers the opportunity of making a substantial advance, which a more ambitious arrangement would be unable to secure, and, if under its operation, experience should teach us that our apprehensions as to the danger of respect being accorded to the arbitration of a dispute are unfounded, then the arbitration of a dispute will have become a permanent feature of international relations, and the best developed form of arbitration in its most developed form. The treaty spoken of above, is com-

JOIN THE BOLLERS

DECISIVE ACTION TAKEN BY THE ANTI-SILVER DEMOCRATS OF PENNSYLVANIA.

COMMITTEE OF SEVEN MEN

NAMED TO CONFER WITH PARTY LEADERS AND FORMULATE A PLAN.

NEW YORK COMMITTEE TO MEET. Democrats Asked to Take no Final Action Until After the Coming State Convention.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., July 17.—A number of the leading Democrats of this city and adjoining counties, opposed to the nomination of Bryan and Sewall and the adoption of the Chicago platform, met to-day and after considerable discussion adopted the following resolutions:

Resolved, First, That the platform adopted by the Chicago convention is neither honest nor patriotic, and therefore not Democratic.

Second, That it differs so radically from the past doctrines of the Democratic party, and particularly from the national platform of 1872, and we believe that the highest duty of true Democrats is to make every effort to defeat the ticket nominated.

Resolved, That a committee of seven be appointed, of which the president of this national committee, with instructions to confer with representative Democrats throughout the state for the purpose of formulating a plan to preserve the integrity of the Democratic party in Pennsylvania, and secure the defeat of Bryan and Sewall.

Henry D. Welch, one of the vice-presidents of the Pennsylvania railroad, presided. Among those present were Charles Henry Jones, vice-president of the Trust Company of North America; J. Simpson, president of the Union Trust company; ex-Appraiser Charles E. Ingersoll and John V. McCullom, the well-known manufacturer.

The sentiment of the meeting was in opposition to a third ticket, as jeopardizing the chances of McKinley and Hobart in several states. Mr. Singler stated that he had been in consultation with a number of prominent Republicans, when the present condition of affairs was thoroughly discussed and every possible remedy suggested.

These men had urged that the gold standard Democrats should support the Republican ticket. In this connection he proposed a deal whereby those of the Democratic party favoring a gold standard could vote for the Republican nominee and at the same time insure a Republican vote in the ticket. This was to be accomplished by having the Democrats in Democratic districts give their votes for the Republican electors and in exchange the Republicans should aid, all in their power, the election of Democratic electors, state senators and members of the legislature. It is probable that the committee of seven will indorse this plan.

NEW YORK'S ATTITUDE. To be Decided by Convention Soon to be Called.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N.-Y., July 17.—Chairman Hinkley issued a call to-night for a meeting of the Democratic party to be held at the Hoffman house in New York city, Tuesday, July 28. At the same time as chairman of the state committee he issued this manifesto to the Democracy of New York:

The fact cannot be disguised that the action of the Chicago convention was a serious disappointment to the Democracy of New York, and that the extreme views of the party in this state may be taken as a guide in the selection of representatives in council than by individual initiative. I desire to suggest to you that the Democracy of New York should meet in convention, to be called, at which the delegates from New York to recent national convention are expected to attend, and to be called, with appropriate suggestions as to the duty of the Democracy of the state in the present crisis. Meaning the utterances of the candidates and proffered interpretations of the platform, as well as the possible action of the party in the event of a Democratic party not in sympathy, will tend to bring the party of duty clearly into view.

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TOWNE HAD A CROWD

MARKET HALL PACKED TO HEAR THE FREE SILVER CONGRESSMAN.

C. D. O'BRIEN IN THE CHAIR.

NOISY MOTTOES ON THE WALL TO STIR UP THE ENTHUSIASM.

TIME FOR PARTIES TO SPLIT. In order That the Country May Live—John Sherman's Name Blasted.

Again the names of great men dead and gone were invoked by the silver men. At Market hall last night a wall banner bore the names, "Jefferson—Jackson—Lincoln—Blaine and Bryan."

They were frequently apostrophized during the evening and evoked applause. Other mottoes on the walls were: "Silver and Solvency—Goldbugism and Bankruptcy."

"Hurrah for the Constitution." "Down with the Golden Calif and Its Religion of Treason, Trust, Tyranny and Anarchy."

Market hall was as full of people as it could be, all the aisles and the rear of the hall being jammed full of men.

On the platform among others were Hon. C. D. O'Brien, chairman, W. F. Murray, John H. Gilman, Gen. George L. Becker, Warren H. Mead, T. D. O'Brien, J. M. Hawthorne, Louis Nash, A. H. Hall, S. L. Pierce, Judge Macdonald, Gen. R. W. Johnson, Wm. Hendricks, John Dale, F. A. Pike, Wm. Dunlap, E. M. Card, L. J. Dobner, W. F. Jay, R. L. Johns, Dr. Donnelly, M. R. Fitzgerald, Francis H. Clark, Harry Caldwell, J. T. Avery and John Dale, president of the so-called Bi-metallic league.

In opening the meeting Mr. O'Brien touched briefly on its significance. Paying a compliment to Congressman Towne, the orator of the evening, he compared him to the early martyrs, standing ready to sacrifice self for conviction and for conscience.

"He is fit to be the companion of the young David of the nineteenth century, William J. Bryan," said the chairman, and the audience voiced its approval.

Mr. Towne began by saying he was all his life a Republican, until 1:45 o'clock on the eighteenth day of June, 1896, when he was converted to silver.

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FOR HONEST MONEY

ST. PAUL BUSINESS MEN BEGIN AN AGGRESSIVE CAMPAIGN AGAINST SILVER.

THIS CITY TO BE THE FIRST TO MAKE AN EFFECTIVE FIGHT AGAINST ANARCHY AND COMMUNISM.

WILL ORGANIZE WARD CLUBS. In Order That the True Philosophy of Money May be Taught the Voters.

The sound money men of St. Paul are not going to let Minnesota be carried away on the free silver wave without a fight. No more representative meeting of St. Paul's business men, its size considered, could be selected at the chamber which gathered last night at the Marine building to consider the advisability of organizing a sound money club. It was a hurried meeting, in a sense, and the personnel of the gathering showed that selections of those to whom invitations had been sent for the preliminary meeting were men of influence both in party and business lines. The discussion showed that the business men of the city have not been changed in their opinions by the recent agitation at Chicago.

Little was said about the meeting yesterday, lest on account of the brief time in which to make ready for it, some might be overlooked and feel slighted. For that reason the names of the organization committee will not be published until next Tuesday night, when another meeting will be held at the same place for the purpose of organizing the club on a broad and definite basis, for aggressive work during the campaign.

When the meeting was assembled, the plan of campaign was in very inchoate condition, and for that reason the small discussion was much more effective in a meeting of the kind assembled. Ex-Attorney General Moses E. Clapp and Senator E. H. Ozman, who were instrumental in calling the meeting, were very largely, had in mind, they said, the organization of an economic club, where might be had forum for the full discussion of the financial problem in its relation to the political campaign.

This, however, did not meet the demands of the situation, in the minds of the other gentlemen present. They were of the opinion that the silver side had been given sufficient prominence already. They would rather have an idea of debates and public discussions, but as for the club organization, they insisted that be firmly and strictly a club for sound money, and for the aggressive education of the people in the philosophy of the single standard.

Mr. Towne closed by predicting a victory for the silver side in November, and great cheering followed throughout. J. M. Hawthorne read a characteristic letter from W. W. Erwin and Mr. O'Brien, both of whom were present, and he was liberally applauded throughout.

Then the crowd dispersed, but a good many went onto the platform to meet Mr. Towne.

FIVE HOURS' FIGHTING. Resulted in a Defeat of the Cuban Insurgents.

HAVANA, July 17.—Col. Maroto came upon insurgents under Inglesito and others occupying fortified position on the Magdalen farm near Matanzas. The Alcantra squadron charged the insurgents and dispersed them over the Magote hills. In their flight the enemy left twenty-two dead on the field. Among those killed were Dr. Hilario Isiquardo, who fell in personal combat with the insurgents, and who also slew two men who were coming to the assistance of Dr. Isiquardo. Col. Albeida fought an insurgent force under Sabana and Guanamaro, near San Nicolas, province of Havana, and captured their camp. The insurgents left eighteen dead in the field. Lieut. Col. Alberfort had a desperate encounter with insurgents between Rio Blanco and Jigulabo, province of Havana. He had been pursuing some fugitive bands when he came upon a strong force of Cubans concealed in a very advantageous position. They opened fire upon the Spaniards before they were known, but the soldiers behaved with extraordinary valor and with effect. After five hours of continuous fighting the insurgents were driven from their position before the bayonets of the Spaniards and compelled to seek refuge in the hills. When the insurgents' camp was found, a large quantity of ammunition was captured.

D-EAMS OF LIBERTY. Being Indulged in by Patriots of Canada.

MONTREAL, July 17.—La Patrie, the French Liberal party paper of this city, in defense of its agitation for a movement for the separation of Canada from the empire, says, answering a contemporary: "Does our conferees imagine that Canada is eternally destined to be a colony, and that Canadians should be prevented from dreaming of independence. That is a little too much, as it will find as many English as French who will declare sincerely that it is not common sense. Our interests are far from being identical with the people of England, and we will be sacrificed each time that the interests of the empire are concerned. While remaining loyal and respectful, it is surely allowed us to think of the future, to foretell the destiny of our country, and to ask if an independent Canada would not be more prosperous than a Canada in tutelage." As to the project to form a French Canadian republic on the banks of the St. Lawrence, La Patrie declares that French Canada will not allow themselves to be wiped out by a number of despots and parvenues.

Engineer Killed. LONDON, Oct. 17.—The Walsall express, which left here this morning for Detroit on the Grand Trunk, collided with a freight train at the crossing at Walsall, and the engine was instantly killed. Although a number of cars were smashed, no passengers were injured.

Will Send Troops. ATHENS, July 17.—The Greek government has decided to send reinforcements to the Greek-Turkish frontier owing to the situation resulting from the Cretan insurrection.

Justice Field Ill. His Condition is Regarded as Being Critical.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 17.—Justice Stephen J. Field is seriously ill at Paso Robles, where he went two weeks ago, hoping to derive benefit from the springs. He has grown so much worse during the last few days that it was deemed necessary to bring him to this city for treatment. A special train, with several physicians and nurses was sent to Paso Robles, and if Justice Field's condition will permit, he will be brought here. His condition is said to be precarious and absolute physical and mental rest will be insisted upon.

Shot by Minneapolis Man. CHEBOYGAN, Mich., July 17.—Dr. Gehan, prominent druggist, was shot and probably fatally wounded by a man calling himself James Appleyard, of Minneapolis, last night. Appleyard is under arrest.

Shot by Minneapolis Man. CHEBOYGAN, Mich., July 17.—Dr.