THE SAINT PAUL GLOBE.

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BULLETIN OF THE ST. PAUL GLOBE.

TUESDAY, FEB. 9, 1897.

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EVENTS FOR TODAY.

Metropolitan—Othello, 8.15.
Grand—Shaft No. 2, 8.15.
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MOVEMENTS OF STEAMSHIPS.

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—Arrived: Thingvalla, Stettin; Columbia, Genoa.
HAMBURG—Sailed: Italia, New York; Prussia, New York.

In the meantime where is the champion of the world, Mr. Sharkey?

Are the powers in any way implicated in this broiling the Turk with Greece?

Frozen dynamite! What a delectable dish that would be for the ice cream girl!

Loucks, the father of Populism, is experiencing the ingratitude of his first-born.

One redeeming feature of the Bradley Martin ball is that it is a "positively one night only" show.

In its striking qualities, the latest style of colored shirt is away ahead of either Fitzsimmons or Corbett.

Fitzsimmons has gone into training, and the public lives in hope that the fight has got beyond the talking stage.

As a star performer, Mr. Searles, in his appearance before the Lexow investigators, is proving himself worthy of his trust.

The people at large can agree with both Chairman Washburn and Committeeman Edgerton that the Populistic party is doomed.

Gen. Weyler remarks that Cuban reforms will not be inaugurated yet, and the fact that Weyler remains in Cuba is all the confirmation needed.

The white squadron, which was reported to be missing, has been heard from. Uncle Sam always knows where to find the Texas and the Brooklyn.

Now that the Anderson, Ind., "inventor" has been stirred up, the Sleepy Eye man will stand no show, whether it be in fairy tales or steam engines.

Minneapolis ministers not only call a spade a spade, but they had the temerity to discuss "the exegetical spade" yesterday in their weekly meeting.

Nansen stands unique as a man who "saw" the Prince of Wales and came away with gold in his pocket. Britain's hopeful yesterday presented him a medal.

One beauty of Corbett and Fitz's meeting on St. Patrick's day is that one of them is sure to have "a head on him" the next day without going to the usual trouble.

Mr. McKinley can proceed with his inaugural preparations. George Washington Murray, of South Carolina, has withdrawn his protest against the electoral count.

Chicago is indulging in a craze for Hawaiian poi. This is only a forerunner of the craze for poi that would strike the chronic officeseeker if Hawaii should be annexed.

There is nothing like being sure of your audience. Airy, fairy Lillian Russell sang to the prisoners in the Tombs Sunday, and not one of them went out between the acts.

When Cleveland thinks of the fact that in three more weeks he will turn the White house over to McKinley he smiles at Queen Lil's threat to reside permanently in Washington.

Mr. Hanna, as he watches his hopes for a senatorship vanish into thin air, can sympathize with the big army of political workers, who, after each election, wait patiently for the plums that never ripen.

San Francisco claims to have a boy who never forgets anything. Just let that boy get into politics and his constituents will find his memory as defective as the average man's regarding ante-election promises.

SEARLES A WITNESS

SECRETARY AND TREASURER OF THE SUGAR TRUST ON THE STAND.

NOTHING MUCH EXTRACTED.

SUBORDINATE OFFICIAL ABOUT AS IGNORANT AS THE TWO HAVEMEYERS.

THE BOOKS ARE TO BE PRODUCED.

On Saturday the Lexow Committee Will Try to Obtain Definite Information of Some Kind.

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—Mr. Searles, secretary and treasurer of the American Sugar Refining company, was on hand today when the joint legislative committee on trusts met in this city today. Mr. Searles left his home in Brooklyn for Canton, Ohio, last Thursday evening after having been served with a subpoena, and the committee was disposed at its sitting on Friday to declare him in contempt and take steps for his punishment. Mr. Searles was warmly greeted by the members of the committee.

Lawyer Edward M. Shepard, attorney for the sugar company, arrived soon after and immediately entered into conversation with the prospective witness. Before taking the stand, Mr. Searles, at Senator Lexow's request, made a statement that he only received the subpoena as he was on his way to take a train, and that he left it was his first duty to attend to the business on hand at the time. Senator Lexow reprovingly told Mr. Searles that the subpoena of the committee could not be ignored by the millionaire or by the poor man.

"At the close of your testimony, Mr. Searles," added Senator Lexow, "the committee will pass upon the question of contempt."

Mr. Searles said his occupation was the sugar refining business, and that of bank president and president of several local corporations; secretary and treasurer of the American Sugar Refining company. He purchased and held all the stock of the North River Refining company. The purchase was an individual purchase, he continued, and had no relation as to the value of the property to the Sugar Refining company. The circumstances were somewhat peculiar, and, he added, the whole transaction was ventilated in the court of appeals.

Mr. Searles gave the sterotyped reply: "I cannot recall," to a series of questions propounded by Senator Lexow, in regard to purchase of the North River Refining company, including the inquiry if the price was not about $325,000.

Asked as to the present whereabouts of the company's books, the witness said it was his opinion they were in the archives of the subsidiary companies, over which he had no control.

NORTH RIVER DEAL.

"Now you might as well tell us what was paid in the North River Sugar Refining case. We are going to have it, if it is in this world."

"I have no figures at the present time by which I could give you the exact figures," said the witness, who, however, recalled that the price paid in for the stock of the North River Sugar company was $700,000.

"Is it not true that you made $350,000 over night on the transaction?"

"It is not true. I did not make $350,000 over night in that transaction."

"Do you dispute that?"

"I do."

"Did you not consider, when you were taking the $700,000 worth of certificates, that you were taking their equivalent in value?"

"It would be their value when they became a part of the consolidated stocks. It was my faith in their ultimate value that induced me to take them." The witness said that the North River Refining company was anxious to get cash instead of certificates, and, in order to accommodate, witness took the certificates off its hands. Mr. Searles further said that the transaction had the acquiescence of the directors and the stockholders of the sugar trust. The witness finally admitted that, instead of receiving $700,000 worth of stock certificates from the North River Refining company, he received only $595,000. At this stage Stephen Little, the expert accountant, who had been subpoenaed, announced himself, and, on explaining to Senator Lexow that he in nowise was concerned in the corporation under investigation, was excused.

In reply to Senator Lexow, Mr. Searles denied that his purchase of the stock of the North River company was to crush out the company as a competitor in the sugar market. In reply to another question, witness said he could not say definitely whether or not the actual value of the stocks taken into the trust was less than $20,000,000.

"Is it not a fact that, of the $50,000,000 of stock in the sugar trust, only a third of that figure is actual value?"

"By actual value do you mean bricks and mortar?" inquired Mr. Searles, who finally stated that his mind was not sufficiently clear on the subject. Witness said he had not known the figures in the case, and, on being asked by Senator Lexow if they were available, Mr. Searles said he presumed they could be supplied from the books of the company.

"How much did the four Brooklyn refineries that were shut up receive in certificates?"

"I do not remember the amount."

"Was Mr. Havemeyer mistaken when he said that the sugar trustees accepted the figures and estimates of the various officers and stockholders of the component companies without investigation and issued certificates upon that basis?"

"I think the statements of the reports of the various companies were generally accepted as a basis for estimating the value of the property."

Mr. Searles denied positively that his company controlled the price of sugar, and also allegations that it forced competitors to the wall by reducing prices in certain localities.

QUESTION OF CAPITAL.

Mr. Searles said the capital stock did not represent its entrinsic value and that the public only suffered in case of over-capitalization. "Companies first representing the sugar trust were Havemeyer & Elder, with a capitalization of $500,000; Dick & Meyer, $200,000, and others entered on a basis of $100,000," the witness said.

"Then the valuation of the property," said Chairman Lexow, "was not correct as represented in the certificates or else the capital stock was false?"

The witness did not think so.

"Do not you, as a business man, think that the issuing of capital stock at figures that do not represent real value is the principal vice in corporations?"

"I hardly think that is the truth for the reason that the corporation law is availed of by many parties associated in business simply to provide for the distribution of interests in the settling of business."

In reply to another question, witness said he was of the opinion that the legislature should encourage the formation of corporations in the state, rather than drive them to other states.

"Was the actual cash value of the various companies that comprise the American Sugar Refining company $12,000,000 and was not there $50,000,000 in certificates issued?"

"There was no cash appraisement of the actual value of the companies."

"Will you swear that the actual cash value represented more than a total of $12,000,000?"

"I should, most assuredly."

Asked by Chairman Lexow if he made a report of the transactions of the trust at any time since its organization, witness said the laws of the state of New Jersey did not require any such transaction. The laws of the state of Massachusetts require a public statement and one had been rendered by 1895. "I do not understand that the laws of the state of New York require such a proceeding in the case of a foreign corporation," Mr. Searles said.

"What other company except the so-called California company is in competition with the Western Refining company?"

"None that I know of."

Witness said that out of a total of 2,000,000 tons of sugar produced annually in the United States, the American Sugar Refining company control 80 per cent of the product, but denied the company controls the price. "When we are not in the market our competitors are, and buy and sell at their own fixed prices," the witness said.

Senator Lexow read to the witness part of the testimony given by him (Searles) before a former committee which, the witness said, expressed his views at present in regard to control of the output of sugar in order to get rid of free competition prevailing between free factories.

"Do you agree with Mr. Havemeyer, who stated that the principal object in consolidating was to stop competition?"

"No, sir."

Asked by Chairman Lexow if any refineries had been built since the amalgamation in 1891, witness answered in the affirmative, saying that two had gone up in this state alone.

"How do you explain your testimony before the senate committee?"

"Oh! that must be read with the context."

"We are obliged to notify you formally to produce at the next meeting of this committee the minute book of the company and any other data in reference to the four Philadelphia companies and other transactions in the amalgamation," said the chairman.

"Personally I have no objection, but I cannot do so without the consent of the board of directors," the witness responded.

CONTROL OF PRICES.

In reply to another question, witness said he disagreed with any statement implying that the American Sugar Refining company controlled or fixed the price of the product in the United States.

"Is it not a fact that where you have competitors you cut down the price in that particular locality and force them to the wall?"

"No, sir, it is not. We only control the price of our own sugar. The policy of the American Sugar Refining company is to produce the largest quantity possible and always in advance of the demand, that the consumer may obtain the product at a fair standard price," added Mr. Searles. In reply to another question, the witness said that since the consolidation, the wages of the employes of the company in this state were increased 10 per cent.

"What was the capital stock of the Havemeyer refining company at the time of the consolidation?"

"$1,000,000."

"What was the amount of certificates you received from the pool?"

"I cannot tell you now."

"You have the figures?"

"Oh, yes."

"You reduced nineteen active companies to eight, did you not?"

"No, it was from fifteen to eight."

"You have a factory that could furnish the entire demand of the United States?"

"We could do it very easily.'

At the time of the organization of the trust, the witness testified there were only a few hundred stockholders.

"How many are there now?"

"Well, there were 9,000 dividend checks sent out January 1."

Witness said he was not positive as to whether or not the majority of the board of directors held the largest number of shares in the company.

"Have you not been a self-appointing body since the organization?"

"No, sir. The directors are elected by the stockholders."

"Have the stockholders asked for a yearly statement?"

"No, sir. They are perfectly satisfied to leave the matter in the hands of the directors, who are always elected unanimously."

"I suppose they are well-pleased with the profits?"

"I suppose so," replied Mr. Searles.

This ended the examination of Mr. Searles, who promised to furnish the books of the company when the committee reconvenes Saturday next.

Before the members of the joint committee separated, Chairman Lexow said to them that if they could so arrange their affairs, he would like to have them sit all next week when an investigation of the American Tobacco company will be made. The subpoena servers have had some trouble in reaching the officials of the Tobacco company for the reason that most of them are out of the city, and they report that only one official, George Arents, the treasurer, has been served. This has given rise to various rumors to the effect that the members were frightened into avoiding the committee by leaving the city, and that the company had moved its books to New Jersey. Mr. Lexow, when asked if he had heard of these rumors, said he had, but that he assumed that the books were still within the jurisdiction of the committee. The company has an office in New Jersey as well as in New York.

James B. Duke, president of the company, was reported as at his home in Somerville, N. J., yesterday. William H. Butler is in Europe. Beyond the proposed investigation of the tobacco company next week, the chairman declined to state what the future programme of the committee would be.

Reward for Novak.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Io., Feb. 8.—Rewards have been offered by the governor of the state and the supervisors of Benton county for Frank Novak, wanted to answer a charge of murdering one Murray, and burning his own store at Walford. It is positively asserted that Novak was seen the day after the fire in the vicinity of the store. His capture is deemed almost certain.

Dividends for Creditors.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—The comptroller of the currency has declared dividends in favor of the creditors of insolvent national banks as follows: Ten per cent, Grand Forks National bank, of Grand Forks, N. D.; 20 per cent, the First National bank, of Mount Pleasant, Mich.; 20 per cent, the First National bank, of Redfield, S. D.

In a Receiver's Hands.

ATLANTA, Ga., Feb. 8.—The State Savings Bank of Atlanta was this afternoon placed in the hands of a receiver. W. A. Bates and T. J. Ripley were appointed to take charge of the property. The bank's capital is $100,000 and the deposits amount to $75,000.

SQUADRON IS SAFE

ALL OF THE VESSELS OF ADMIRAL BUNCE'S FLEET AT CHARLESTON.

MET WITH HEAVY WEATHER.

MEN-OF-WAR WERE ROLLED ABOUT AND SUFFERED SOME INJURY.

FOUR SAILORS LOST THEIR LIVES.

Three Swept Overboard From the Maine and Drowned Before They Could Be Rescued.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Feb. 8.—Admiral Bunce's blockading squadron reached port today after a disastrous voyage from Hampton roads. Three men were lost overboard from the Maine during the gale of Friday, one man was crushed to death on the Marblehead, another was fatally injured, and six others were so badly hurt that several may lose limbs. The details of the accidents on the Marblehead are not obtainable, but it seems that the cruiser made bad weather of the blow. Tonight, as she lies off the jetties, she presents a dismantled appearance. Her forecastle is stove in, a portion of her superstructure and two hatches carried away. The heavy seas that swept her decks also carried away her searchlight, lower port boom, smashed the rails and swept overboard the life boats. Carpenter Shawberl was crushed to death in the forecastle when it was wrecked by a monster wave, and Plumber Mickey had his skull crushed by the wreckage and probably will die. The six seamen who were injured are believed to have been hurt at the same time, but the officers of the vessel are reticent as to the details of the accident. It is understood that the injured men will be brought ashore for treatment tomorrow. Carpenter Shawberl was buried at sea. The other vessels of the fleet show marks of their rough voyage, their upper works and deck hamper being damaged.

The squadron weighed anchor Thursday morning and put to sea. Friday evening the weather thickened and by night was blowing a gale. The Indiana returned to the roads, owing to the condition of her turrets. The rest of the fleet, however, poked their noses into the storm and headed south. When about fifty miles off Hatteras the fleet encountered the full force of the blow. Open squadron formation was maintained and the vessels were put in order for a siege of weather.

The Maine rolled in the big seas, the water washing her decks at every plunge. It was late Friday afternoon that the accident occurred, which cost three seamen their lives and three others were rescued only by prompt and heroic work. A gang of men were ordered forward to make more secure the lashings of the big guns. The deck was deluged, and the wind was freshening every moment. The men were at work when an unusually heavy sea curled over her bows and swept aft. Six of the gang were picked up and carried overboard before they could escape the wave. When the cry of "man overboard" was carried back the splendid discipline of the crew was apparent. Life buoys were cut loose and the order quickly given to get a boat overboard. The high seas made this work one of peril and difficulty, but a boat's crew, under Naval Cadet Walter R. Gherardi, son of Rear Admiral Gherardi, retired, was finally lowered, excellent seamanship alone preventing the frail craft from being crushed against the sides of the big battleship. The engines had been reversed, but the momentum of the ship had carried her some distance beyond the spot where the seamen were swept overboard. The ship's crew watched the little boat, as it was sometimes hidden from the vessel's deck, as it rushed down into the trough. Meantime the drowning men fought bravely, and three of them managed to keep afloat until their mates hauled them out of the water. They were Seamen Hassel, Cronan and Freeman. The remaining three, Brown, Nelson and Kogel, were not to be seen. The life boat cruised back and forth over the sea, but the brave fellows had given up the struggle and met a sailor's fate.

Friday night the fleet made heavy weather of it, but managed to keep within signalling distance of one another. Towards morning the squadron was hove to and weathered out the rest of the gale in that manner. The officers all unite in praising the seagoing qualities of the vessels.

The Fern made this port before the worst of the gale, being forty-eight hours ahead of her consorts in making harbor. The Dolphin, which came up from the south, arrived yesterday and experienced no severe weather.

A boat from the Maine came up to the city this afternoon with several officers, who visited the collector of the port. A dispatch from Washington was awaiting Admiral Bunce, presumably from the navy department in connection with the blockading maneuvers.

SUGAR BOUNTY BILL.

House Committee Favors a Million Dollar Appropriation.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—The petition of the sugar planters of the South and West for an appropriation of $1,048,000 to pay the sugar bounty in full on the crop which was planted under the McKinley law and harvested under the Wilson law, will be granted by the house committee on appropriations. The committee is undecided whether to put the appropriation in the sundry civil bill or make it a separate bill.

Minnesota Resolutions.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—Representative Towne introduced the resolution calling on Secretary Francis for a report on the recent investigation of the Minnesota pine lands estimates. Representative Fletcher presented a petition of the Engineers' club, of Minneapolis, in favor of the improvement of the upper Mississippi. All members of the Minnesota congressional delegation today presented resolutions of the legislature urging the passage of the Vicksburg national park bill.

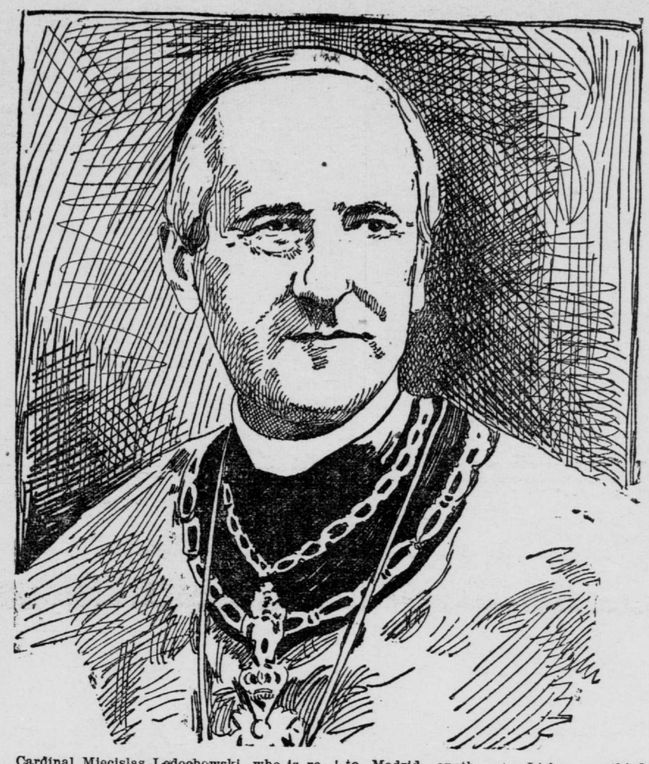
Done by Eckels.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—Controller Eckels has declared the first dividend of 10 per cent in favor of the creditors of the Grand Forks National bank, Grand Forks, N. D., on claims proved amounting to $271,478; also the fifth dividend of 20 per cent to the creditors of the First National bank, Redfield, S. D., making in all 90 per cent on claims amounting to $66,596. Controller Eckels has approved the First National bank, Minneapolis, as reserve agent for the First National bank, Moorhead, Minn.

Negro Hanged.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Feb. 8.—Monroe Johnson, the notorious burglar, was hanged in the jail at 11:19 o'clock this morning.

CARDINAL LEDOCHOWSKI AND THE RUMOR OF HIS DOWNFALL.



Cardinal Miecislas Ledochowski, who is reported to have been deposed from the prefecture of the propaganda by the pope—the place to be filled by Cardinal Satolli—earned the displeasure of the Vatican by leaning too much toward Germany and too little toward France. His eminence is one of the most prominent of the princes of the church at Rome. He is seventy-five years old and is a native of Poland, where his family has been an illustrious one for centuries. The cardinal was given his theological education in a college of the Lagarists at Warsaw, and was ordained at the very early age of eighteen. After that he went to Rome to pursue his studies further, and was taken up and advanced by Pius IX., who was very fond of him. Ledochowski was named domestic prelate and prothonotary apostolic. Pius confided several important diplomatic missions to the learned Pole. Among them was a mission to Madrid, another to Lisbon, a third to Rio de Janeiro and a fourth to Santiago de Chili. In 1861 he was made archbishop of Thebes, in partibus infidelium, and sent to the nunciature at Brussels, where he remained for four years. In 1886 he became archbishop of Gnesen and Posen, and as the occupant of that see he has the title of the primate of Poland. In 1874 he was put into prison by the government of Prussia, and while in the dungeons of Ostrowo he was made a cardinal by the pope. After his release from prison he went to Rome, an exile from his diocese. He was warmly welcomed by Pius and lived at the Vatican. In 1884 he was appointed secretary of memorials, and in 1892 he was given the lofty position from which he has just been deposed. Although a very aged man, Cardinal Ledochowski is clear of brain and strong of purpose, and his management of the office he leaves to Satolli was marked by great ability.

DEATH TO TWENTY

ONE OF WEYLER'S CAPTAINS GUILTY OF A MASSACRE OF PACIFICOS.

SOME STABBED, SOME SHOT.

STEEL FOR THE EVEN NUMBERS IN LINE, LEAD FOR THE ODD.

WAS HUNTING FOR A HOSPITAL.

Murders Committed to Appease a Disappointment at Not Finding Any Wounded Cubans.

TAMPA, Fla., Feb. 8.—News was received here today of the wholesale killing of pacificos at Jubaca, Matanzas province, last week, by one of Weyler's captains named Marcus. He raided a small village, expecting to find an insurgent hospital there. Being disappointed he arrested twenty of the men and putting them in line had every odd number man shot, promising to spare the others. No sooner had they been dispatched than he had the others put to the machete.

Several trains on the Matanzas & Havana and the Matanzas & Bempar railroads have been wrecked in the past week, and several soldiers killed.

SCOVEL'S CASE.

HAVANA, Feb. 8.—Consul General Lee visited Gen. Ahumada, acting captain general during the absence of Gen. Weyler, this afternoon, on behalf of Sylvester Scovel, the war correspondent of the New York World, recently arrested by Spanish guerillas. Gen. Ahumada said Scovel had been turned over to the civil authorities, had been transferred to Sancti Spiritus, would be tried according to the treaty between the United States and Spain, and that the general is now investigating the matter.

HUBBARD CRITICISED

For His Failure to Produce Pacific Road Bidders.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—The house committee on Pacific railways after an acrimonious session, in which Mr. Hubbard, of Missouri, was criticised severely, today decided to report favorably to the house the bill introduced by Representative Harrison, of Alabama, for a commission to settle the indebtedness of the Pacific roads to the government. The commission is to consist of the secretaries of the treasury and interior and the attorney general. The amendment suggested by Attorney General Harmon that the commission should not interfere with pending negotiations was adopted. There was no opposition to the plan. The criticism of Mr. Hubbard grew out of the fact that no railroad men appeared to offer better terms than the Union Pacific reorganization committee.

Stuyvesant Fish, president of the Illinois Central railroad, gave his views to the committee on the problem of reorganizing the roads. Representing one of the roads which, he said, should have a part of the business with the Union Pacific at Sioux City (the Sioux City & Pacific) he suggested that the government should manage to foreclose on the Union and Central Pacific at the same time and make them public highways over which all connecting roads should have equal rights. The Sioux City & Pacific, a branch of the Illinois Central, had been built on the faith of the Pacific railroad act; that it would be a branch of the Union Pacific, but was cut off from the business with that road. He opposed government ownership of the roads on the ground that all government works were conducted extravagantly, but said the government should take some steps to give to roads connecting with the Union Pacific the rights under the original act authorizing the building of the road. Mr. Fish said that if the government looked only to making the most money out of its Pacific railroad interests, it should accept the first good offer for them. He had no offer to make, he said.

F. S. Bond, vice president of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, also spoke, but like Mr. Fish, said that the Western companies had no offer to make the government for its interests and had had no consultation on the matter.

RIOTS AT HAMBURG

SERIOUS OUTBREAKS AS A RESULT OF THE COLLAPSED DOCKERS' STRIKE.

USED THEIR DRAWN SWORDS.

THE CROWDS CHARGED BY THE POLICE AND SEVERAL PERSONS INJURED.

TROUBLE RENEWED AT MIDNIGHT.

Boiling Water and Hot Ashes Poured on the Heads of the Police Officials.

HAMBURG, Feb. 8.H—The riots resulting from the disappointment due to the recent collapse of the dockers'strike were renewed tonight. The police finally charged with drawn swords on the crowds in the vicinity of the Schaar market, and several persons were injured. A number of arrests were made.

Hamburg, Feb. 9.—(2 a. m.)—Rioting was again resumed at midnight, a mob overturning the gas lamps on Grosser Backergang and other streets and alleys in the vicinity of Schaar market. The occupants of the houses on the Grosser Backergang thoroughfare poured boiling water from the upper windows of the buildings upon the heads of the authorities and pelted the police with hot ashes, bottles and stones, compelling the officers to retreat. The lamps were finally relighted and the streets cleared of the crowds. Three policemen and several citizens were severely injured in this early morning conflict.

Rioting in Russia.

LONDON, Feb. 8.—A dispatch to the Times from St. Petersburg says that a serious strike has occurred in the Serpukho cotton mills in the Moscow district. The strike has been accompanied by rioting. A body of Cossacks has been sent there. Already considerable damage has been done to property and several persons have lost their lives.

COCKRAN AT CLEVELAND.

His Visit to Hanna Without Political Significance.

CLEVELAND, O., Feb. 8.—Hon. Bourke Cockran, of New York, arrived in the city shortly before noon today, and went directly to the office of M. A. Hanna, where an extended conference was held between the New Yorker and the national chairman. Mr. Cockran said that he was not seeking any public office; that he did not expect to be offered a place under the incoming administration, and that even if one should be tendered him, it would not be accepted. Asked if he intended to go to Canton from Cleveland, Mr. Cockran replied in the negative, adding that he expected to return to New York this evening, and within a few days would start for Europe. Mr. Cockran declared that his visit to Mr. Hanna had no political significance. Later, Mr. Hanna escorted his distinguished visitor to the Union club for lunch, where their conference was continued for some time during the afternoon.

JONES CAN HAVE IT.

Ohio Senatorial Appointment Is at His Disposal.

COLUMBUS, O., Feb. 8.—The statement is made public here today as coming from Lieut. Gov. Jones' law partner, Mr. Anderson, that Senator-elect Foraker said to Anderson at the Zanesville state convention, that if Jones would accept the nomination for lieutenant governor, he (Foraker) would see that Jones would be his colleague in the senate, provided the Foraker men were in the saddle. Mr. Anderson says Jones can have the senatorial appointment if he has the courage to ask for it.

A $200,000 Fire.

CINCINNATI, O., Feb. 8.—The Times-Star special from Evansville, Ind., says: The machinery department of the Louisville, Evansville & St. Louis railroad shops at Princeton, Ind., were completely destroyed by fire at 2 o'clock this morning. he loss will reach $200,000. The Princeton fire department responded, but could not cope with the fire. Two hundred men will be thrown out of employment.

CRETE IS FOR UNION

THE FLAG OF GREECE HOISTED BY THE CHRISTIANS AT CANEA.

AN EASTERN COMPLICATION.

CRISIS ON THE ISLAND MAY FORCE THE HAND OF THE POWERS.

A PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT.

An Unconfirmed Rumor at Berlin Says the War Ships Have Begun a Bonbardment.

ATHENS, Feb. 8.—The Cretan committee here has issued a proclamation adressed to the peoples of Greece calling for assitance from all freemen. The latest news from Canea is to the effect that fighting outside the city still continues and that a provisional Cretan government is being formed. The fires which were started as a result of the conflicts between Mussulmans and Christians have been completely extinguished. By far the larger portion of the town is, however, a heap of ruins.

A dispatch from Canea received this evening says that the Christians about Canea have hoisted the Greek flag, have proclaimed the union of that island with Greece and have invited the king of Greece to take possesion of it.

The announcement that Prince George, second son of the king of Greece, will command a torpedo fleet, which is now in readiness to start for Crete to join the Greek squadron, has added strength to the rumors that Greece will insist upon a union with Crete. It is a well known fact that the Christians, who are now in possesion of the whole island, with the exception of Heraklion and Retino, are only awaiting a signal from Greece to proclaim union with that country. The present uprising in Crete is looked upon by many statesmen in this country as a move on the part of the sultan of Turkey to draw the attention of England, France and Russia away from Constantinople. Greece, whose quarrel with Turkey has been growing more serious from day to day, has not hesitated to take advantage of the excesses of the Turkish soldiers on the island, and is sending all of her naval force there. Should the sultan regard this move as a challenge, there would be presented complications which will quickly force the hands of the powers in dealing with the Turkish situation.

Berlin, Feb. 8.—A special dispatch received here from Athens says: It is rumored there that the foreign warships have begun a bombardment of Canea, island of Crete. No confirmation of the report can be obtained here. The German warship Kaiserin Augusta has ben ordered to prepare to sail as soon as possible for the island of Crete.

London, Feb. 9.—A dispatch to the Daily News from Athens says that the Turks have been expelled from Halepa by a strong force and that the inhabitants of the town of Sphakia, on the southern coast of Crete, are now engaged in a desperate struggle to regain possession of the place. The Christians are fighting under the flag of Greece all along the line.

Benin Will Fight.

BRASS, Guinea Coast, Feb. 8.—The king of Benin, who caused the massacre of Consul Phillips' party, to avenge which a punitive expedition is now being fitted out, has sent a message saying that if the whites choose to fight he will come and fight them with his soldiers at the waterside as they land. The king adds that if his soldiers are killed he will send more, and if these are killed he will retire to the backwoods.

Pope Was Present.

ROME, Feb. 8.—The pope was present today at the requiem mass for the repose of the soul of the late Pope Pius IX. This memorial service was conducted in the Sistine chapel. The pope also gave his blessing, speaking with clear, resonant tones.

ITCH FOR OFFICE

Manifested by the Majority of Callers at Canton.

CANTON, O., Feb. 8.—This was one of the busiest days Maj. McKinley has experienced for some time, and the library office was crowded with callers all day. Visitors arrived on almost every train entering the city this morning and afternoon, and with but few exceptions went directly to the McKinley house. Among the first to call was H. H. Kohlsaat, of the Chicago Times-Herald, and Truman A. Deweese, an editorial writer on the same paper. They were accorded a very cordial greeting by the president-elect and had a pleasant talk with him. Mr. Kohlsaat is an intimate friend of Maj. McKinley. Mr. Deweese would like to be minister to Mexico, and presented some very strong indorsements. Another Chicago visitor was F. H. Perry, who said he called to pay his respects to the next president.

Gov.-elect G. W. Atkinson, of Wheeling, W. Va., accompanied by Col. Morris Herkheimer, of the same city, were also callers. They also had a short conference with the president-elect, but its nature and object they declined to state, farther than that West Virginia matters were discussed in general. The gentlemen left at 3:30 for their homes via the Interurban line and Massillon.

G. M. Reynolds, of Des Moines, Io., prominently mentioned some time ago for comptroller of the treasury, was here this morning. He said that he does not expect any office, nor is he seeking any. He was in the East and stopped to see Maj. McKinley on his way home.

A prominent attorney of New York, Adelbert H. Steele, was a caller at the McKinley home this morning, arriving on the 10:30 Fort Wayne train. Mr. Steele was chairman of the Republican clubs of New York, being associated with Cornelius H. Bliss, who was president. Mr. Steele said he was not in Canton in his own interest, nor in behalf of any one in particular, his mission being to talk over the situation in New York, and to give Maj. McKinley such information as he could. He spoke very highly of ex-Gov. Cornell and ventured the assertion that unless the Empire State should soon unite upon some man, satisfactory to all elements, the state would likely be without a representative in the official family. He said that there was a genuine regret expressed when Mr. Bliss declined a cabinet portfolio, as he was the most acceptable man to the leaders and people in the state. In speaking of Mr. Hanna and the senate, Mr. Steele says there was a general desire among business men over the country that the national chairman should be appointed to the upper house of congress.