

BULLETIN OF THE ST. PAUL GLOBE.

FRIDAY, FEB. 12, 1897. Weather for Today—Fair; Variable Winds.

PAGE 1. Silver Issue in the House. Hanna Must Be Provided For. Iron Ore Pool Doomed. PAGE 2. Assembly Proceedings. Silver Feast Tonight. Sandell Not a Candidate. Social Events of a Day. PAGE 3. Minneapolis Matters. More Treaty Talk in the Senate. Stillwater Affairs. PAGE 4. Editorial. Y. M. C. A. State Convention. Dark Horse in Pierre. Keys of the Northwest. PAGE 5. Struck Jury Law Discussed. Labor's Grievance Against Powers. Hall Retains His Seat. Legislative Work. PAGE 6. Bar Silver, 64 7/8c. Cash Wheat in Chicago, 71c. Markets of the World Reviewed. Commercial Agency Reviews. PAGE 7. Fitzsimmons Has High Hopes. Day's Sporting Record. L. A. W. Convention Work. Wants of the People. PAGE 8. Savings Bank Reorganization Plans. Commissioners After the Railways. Railway Gossip. EVENTS TODAY. Met—Keene in Louis XI, 8.15. Grand—Shaft No. 2, 8.15. Windsor—Silverite Banquet, 8. Ryan—Republican Banquet, 8. Mozart—St. Philip's Benefit, 8.15. MOVEMENTS OF STEAMSHIPS. NEW YORK—Arrived: Havel, Bremen; Germania, Liverpool. BREMEN—Sailed: Havel, New York. DELAWARE BREAKWATER—Arrived: Havel, Bremen. QUEENSTOWN—Sailed: Adriatic, Liverpool for New York. ALBANY—Arrived: Fuerst Bismarck, New York. SOUTHAMPTON—St. Paul passed Needles from New York Feb. 11, detained by fog. Trave, New York for Bremen, reported outside Needles, detained by fog.

SILVER ISSUE ECHO

FINANCIAL DEBATE UNEXPECTEDLY PRECIPITATED IN THE HOUSE

TERRITORIAL FUNDING BILL PASSED AFTER A "SOFT MONEY" AMENDMENT HAD BEEN ADDED ONTO IT.

SILVER MEN AND GOLD CONTRACTS. Mr. Hartman, of Montana, Denied His State Did Not Practice What It Preached.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—The house today passed the territorial funding appropriation bill with but a single amendment and made some headway with the postoffice appropriation bill. But the major portion of the day was consumed in a political debate on the financial question which was precipitated by an innocent provision in a bill providing for funding the debt of the territories. The bill aroused the opposition of Mr. McMillin (Dem., Tenn.) because it provided for gold bonds and the payment of interest in gold or its equivalent.

NO PINE FRAUDS. Secretary Francis Thinks Inaccuracies Are Due to Inexperience.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—Secretary Francis' attention was called today to statements made by Mr. Wright, of the pine land estimates would, if it were made public, show collusion between the estimator and purchasers. In reference to this he said: "I cannot see that the report shows any collusion or fraud in recent estimates of timber on the reservations. The statements of the report show gross inaccuracies in the Douglas estimates is true. This, however, does not necessarily indicate fraud, but it is probably due to inexperience. I have decided to submit a contract to probably the heaviest purchaser whose purchases are unapproved, that all timber cut during the winter is to be paid for according to scale, and the balance is to be re-estimated in the spring. He is to pay for this timber at the rate of \$1,000 per acre. This is the fairest solution of the problem that I could devise in view of the statements made by Mr. Shevlin and Mr. Baldwin, and contained in Mr. Wright's report. Mr. Baldwin's claim that he has been placed in charge of the Leech Lake estimates is true. I have added to his duties as Chipewyan commissioner the duty of investigating reports that he claimed that he could get better and cheaper work than has heretofore been done. The responsibility for the assailing of Wright's report, resolution calling for Wright's report, I will say that if he had called on me I would have been glad to talk over the report with him. I do not want to make a mystery of this report, but only seek to protect the Indians and the government in this matter, and for that reason have not made it public."

LEAD RATE RESTORED. Republican Committee in Favor of the McKinley Schedule.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—The most important decision agreed upon today by the Republican members of the ways and means committee, who are working on the tariff bill, was to restore the McKinley rate, 1 1/2 cents a pound, while the present duty is 3/4 of a cent. It was decided also to change the law upon the amount of import lead ores, and instead of having them assayed at the port of entry, to admit them under bond and have them assayed at the assaying office nearest their destination. Copper, brass, gold and silver were also restored to the rates of the McKinley law, which are 35 per cent ad valorem on copper, 1 1/2 cents a pound on brass, and 30 per cent ad valorem on gold and silver.

MONEY FOR CANAL SURVEY. Davis' Amendment to the Sundry Civil Bill Reported.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—Senator Davis, from the committee on commerce, today reported with favorable recommendation the sundry civil bill, by Senator Davis, making an appropriation for a survey of a deep waterway between the great lakes and Atlantic tidewater. The amendment was amended so as to require an estimate of the cost of such a canal as is required, as well as an estimate of the revenue, so as to make the project self-sustaining. The bill is immediately available, and so as to require that the work be done by a board of three army engineers. The committee also reported with recommendation that the survey should proceed with as rapidly as possible.

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Kiefer's Friends at Work. Solid Backing for Hunt.

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Six Christians Killed. Insurance Assignment. Amidon Went Over.

appropriated was a free gift to the railroad company. He gave notice that he would tomorrow move to strike out this appropriation. Mr. Swanson (Dem., Va.) defended the appropriation, which he declared furnished a fast mail service on a trunk line for the Southern states. It was, he said, an inestimable service to this section. The committee then rose and at 5:10 the house adjourned.

Time for a Vote on the Immigration Report Fixed.

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Mr. Morgan questioned the items in the bill of \$10,000 for a minister to Nicaragua, Costa Rica, and Honduras, and \$10,000 for a minister to Guatemala and Honduras. It was understood, he said, that a union had been formed by three of these countries, and that our ministers to Nicaragua, Honduras and Salvador had lost their respective functions as their foreign offices had been closed. Mr. Hale, in charge of the bill, said the question would be decided later. Our ministers were in actual service in those countries, and would have to be paid. If the union dissolved, then the salaries of the department would have to be discontinued the salaries at a suitable time.

DISPATCH TO THE TIMES FROM ATHENS SAYS THAT THE CENTRAL CRETAN COMMITTEE IS PREPARING TO SUPPORT THE CRETANS WITH ARMS, AMMUNITION AND SUPPLIES ON A GREAT SCALE.

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IT MAY MEAN WAR

ENGLAND TAKES A VERY SERIOUS VIEW OF THE CRETAN SITUATION.

COLLISION IS PROBABLE. GREEKS AND TURKS LIKELY TO GET TOGETHER IN OPEN CONFLICT.

THE WORK OF MASSACRE GOES ON. Near Sitia Thirteen Villages Are in Flames With the Christians Are the Aggressors.

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ORE POOL IS DOOMED

IT STANDS IN LINE OF THE CYCLOPE WHICH WRECKED THE STEEL TRUST.

WAR ON THE MESABA RANGE IS SURE TO RESULT FROM THE NEW CONDITION OF AFFAIRS.

NO MORE TALK OF A TARIFF. Prices on Finished Products Lower Since the Break Than in England.

CHICAGO, Feb. 11.—The Tribune today says: The Iron Ore association, which has controlled prices and fixed the output of Lake Superior iron mines, stands directly in the track of the cyclone which has swept away every combination and pool in the iron and steel trade for the division of business and the maintenance of prices.

What the Rockefeller-Carnegie combination will do in the ore pool will become manifest within a fortnight. The first announcement will be in the shape of large sales of ore for delivery during the coming season of navigation without regard to the pool.

Even more important than the collapse of the steel rail pool, which was scattered by the winds on Monday, will be the termination of the ore pool. It will mean a terrific war on prices by all the iron mining companies of Northern Michigan and Minnesota.

Towns now prosperous in these regions will be affected. Mines which have produced millions of dollars in millions may be given over to rotting timbers and rusty pumps. The population of the iron mining regions of the north will be shifted in the migration of miners to new fields. The stories of privation and suffering which the iron districts of the north have seen the past few years ago may be retold in the working out of the changes which must come with free competition between the great mining companies.

While the end of the steel rail pool brings a reduction of wages it also brings more work, but in the mines new fields of labor are far away, and in the development of the Mesaba range far less men are required to produce the ore than in the old mines, which have furnished largest employment to miners in the past.

There is serious question if the iron ore pool had not already gone. In previous winters the production of every important mine in the Lake Superior region had been allotted and prices fixed long before this time in February. As yet no allotment had been made and no prices fixed for the coming season. Meetings have been held at Cleveland, but they have been fruitless in reaching an agreement. The larger companies, believing a gigantic war cannot be averted, appear to be indifferent over the results of the session.

On all sides the sentiment was general yesterday that the ore pool could not be saved, and identically that the same influences which have wrecked every iron and steel combination in existence at the beginning of the year will prevent the iron mining companies from reaching an agreement.

In the war the two great companies will be the Minnesota Iron company, with headquarters in this city, and the Lake Superior consolidated mines, controlled by John D. Rockefeller, both operate in the Mesaba range, above Duluth, in Minnesota, although the Minnesota company has heavy interests in the Vermillion range also. Their railroads reach the same region, and some of their properties adjoin each other. Further to the westward is the Mahoning mine, owned by Pennsylvania iron manufacturers.

While every range in the Lake Superior region will be vitally affected by the outbreak of hostilities, the battle ground will be the Mesaba range, where the leaders meet.

President D. H. Bacon, of the Minnesota Iron company, said yesterday that he knew of no agreement covering the output of the mines or prices for 1897. He expected a larger demand for steel, and perhaps an export trade. This would certainly call on the mines for more ore.

PRESIDENT BACON'S VIEW. All Mr. Bacon would say regarding the impending struggle in the ore trade yesterday was: "There are 300,000,000 tons of ore in sight in the Mesaba range. The Rockefeller holdings, either in fee or under lease, including the fee of the Mountain Iron mine, which has been recently leased to the Carnegie Steel company, no doubt approximate 100,000,000 tons. The rest is held by people who have no connection with Mr. Rockefeller's interests."

Asked regarding his idea of the break-up of the steel pool, Mr. Bacon said that the tendency throughout the country is to get the cost of products down nearer to that in other countries. Two tons of iron ore can be mined now in the Lake Superior region for every one that can be sold. Over two tons of steel rails can be made for every one used by the railroads. It is this unlimited capacity which will give such boundless opportunity for warfare. Either of the great companies on the Mesaba range could flood the market with ore once the contest has begun.

No one was braver yesterday to predict the outcome. A permanent lowering of the price of steel seemed most likely. EFFECT ON TARIFF TALK. One marked effect of the collapse of the steel pool has been to stop all talk of raising the tariff on iron ore and steel. Less than six months ago this was the moving thought in the trade and was one of the things that had been put together with the election of Mr. McKinley. At prices now ruling, steel rails could be shipped direct to England and laid down in English roadbeds.

It is a somewhat admitted fact that any hope of improvement from the tariff was now over. A Chinese wall of a prohibitory duty would do no good. Even if it were raised to any height again, the effect of the war would be to arouse public sentiment against an increase in schedules on iron products.

HANNA MUST BE IN IT

McKINLEY DETERMINED TO HAVE THE REPUBLICAN BOSS IN WASHINGTON

IN SENATE OR CABINET. IF HE CANNOT SUCCEED SHERMAN THEN HE IS TO HAVE A PORTFOLIO.

PRESIDENT-ELECT IN A DILEMMA. The Ohio Situation Becoming Very Embarrassing—Forkner Holds the Keys.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—The impression here is that no more cabinet appointments will be made until the Ohio situation is settled.

That Maj. McKinley has encountered a serious obstruction in carrying out his plans is evident. It is likewise evident that he is fully resolved to bring Mark Hanna to Washington with him when he comes here to take the reins of government. If Hanna is not to be a senator, he must have a place in the cabinet. A few assignments will therefore be held in reserve, so that Hanna can have an assortment to select from. It would hardly do to fill every place but one and give that to the Cleveland boss at the last moment. That would be humiliating, and McKinley would do almost anything to relieve Hanna from embarrassment.

Only three appointments so far have been authoritatively announced so far. These are Sherman for the state department, Gage for the treasury and Alger for secretary of war. The assignments of Sherman and Alger are subject to revocation, but Gage is looked upon as a fixture. It has been semi-officially stated that McKenna, Long and Wilson, of Iowa, will be in the cabinet, and that they are slated, respectively, for the interior, navy and agriculture departments. They will probably be so assigned unless it becomes necessary to reconstruct the cabinet. In that contingency one or more of them may be left out.

It is not unusual for a president-elect to delay the completion of his cabinet until he is practically ready to take the oath of office. It sometimes happens that the president-elect is so busy that he has broken the day he has chosen. Eight years ago Harrison did not have his cabinet completed until within a few hours of the time when he was required to go to the capital and be sworn into office.

But McKinley is confronted with a complication more serious than any which has disturbed his predecessors. They, at least, knew in a general way who would constitute their cabinet when they came to Washington, and they had properly arranged the assignments of the various portfolios. McKinley cannot definitely determine who will constitute his cabinet until he has broken the day he has chosen. Eight years ago Harrison did not have his cabinet completed until within a few hours of the time when he was required to go to the capital and be sworn into office.

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