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BULLETIN OF THE ST. PAUL GLOBE.

SATURDAY, FEB. 27, 1897.

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EVENTS TODAY.

Met.—Wrong Mr. Wright, 2.30, 8.15.
Grand-When London Sleeps, 2.30, 8.15
Capitol—House, 10.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMSHIPS.

NEW YORK—Arrived: Victoria, Naples; Trave, Bremen.
LIVERPOOL—Arrived: Germania, New York. Sailed: Sylvania, Boston.
NAPLES—Sailed: Columbia, New York.
ALEXANDRIA—Sailed: Fuerst Bismarck, from New York via Algiers for Jaffa.
GENOA—Arrived: Columbia, New York.
AMSTERDAM—Arrived: Schiedam, New York.

Both the 4th and the 17th of March are approaching with the same speed.

Perhaps we should annex Cuba and make Consul General Lee its governor.

Whatever nation has the next war with China should capture San Francisco early.

Now that the legislature is passing things, has anybody noticed it passing its per diem?

It hasn't snowed every day this month in North Dakota. There is still one day to come.

The impression is becoming general that the ground hog saw only a dim shadow of himself.

After the 4th of March Princeton, N. J., will take up a little larger place on the map than Canton, O.

I am going into training to fight and not to talk.—J. J. Corbett. Keep your word, Mr. Corbett, and you'll be happy yet.

And now a man has been found who has lived in the bellies of five different whales. They were dead ones, however.

It is the general impression that Mayor Doran is running better now for a second term than he will in the spring of 1898.

And next comes March, the month of winds. Indications are not wanting that there will be gales at Washington and Carson City.

All those who feel like crossing the Styx should perhaps do it now. A St. Paul liveryman has bought a stock of coffins and proposes to sell them at cost.

It was a great mistake in that New York newspaper to pay Corbett and Fitzsimmons to talk. Both would have been glad to talk without being paid a farthing for it.

A Minnesota boy is out in California showing the wheelmen how to break bicycle records. When it comes to fast riders, good butter and pretty girls Minnesota is right in the front rank.

The Americans who went to Nicaragua must have nailed horseshoes over their doors. The native Nicaraguans raised only about half a coffee crop, while the American colonists raised a tremendous one.

A St. Louis astrologer predicts that the McKinley administration will have plenty of excitement. As astrologers' predictions usually go by contraries, the next administration ought to be a very peaceable one.

Senator Daniel is intensely dramatic. Speaking of the Sanguilly incident yesterday, he said: "Enough diplomatic red tape has been spun on this case to build a cable from the United States to Spain and enough ink for an ocean in which to lay the cable."

Instruction in bicycle riding is not the only use of the riding school. It appears to be a fairly good place to make love. Mrs. Jennie F. Abell, widow of the former publisher of the Baltimore Sun, has married the man who taught her how to ride a wheel, though he is seventeen years her junior.

A bill has been introduced in the house having for its purpose dictation to newspapers what they shall print in regard to prize fights. John Day Smith should be interviewed at once by congress. A few years ago Mr. Smith secured the passage of a bill telling the newspapers of Minnesota what they should print in regard to Minnesota hangings. The newspapers proceeded to print what they liked.

JULIO SANGUILLY NOW A FREE MAN.

Expresses His Gratitude to Secretary Olney and Prest. Cleveland.

PARDON QUITE UNEXPECTED.

Will Leave Havana Today With His Wife and Family for the United States.

HAVANA, Feb. 26.—J. Julio Sanguilly, having been set at liberty, spent the evening at his home with a large number of friends. Sanguilly leaves tomorrow on the Mascotte for Key West. The Associated Press correspondent called tonight on Sanguilly. His handsome residence is a villa in the outskirts of Havana, in the quarter called the Cerro, the aristocratic resort of the city. Sanguilly expressed his gratitude to the queen for the grace of pardon, which great ly surprised him. He said that he never thought that he would be pardoned. Sanguilly said the first news of the pardon reached him through a cable received from Secretary of State Olney, saying:

Advise Sanguilly's defender to withdraw his appeal and facilitate pardon.

Sanguilly believes the pardon was due to a desire on the part of her majesty to demonstrate her good will towards President Cleveland and Secretary of State Olney for services rendered On this account the preliminaries to the pardon were probably hastened, so that the announcement might be made during the term of office of Cleveland and Olney.

Sanguilly is well preserved in spite of his two years of imprisonment. He seemed very grateful to all of the officers of the Cabanas fortress, complimenting even the minor officials and mentioning especially the chiefs of staff of the fort for many courtesies shown to him. He had no complaint to make except in the matter of the imprisonment itself.

Sanguilly will be accompanied to the United States by his wife, son and adopted daughter. He will go to Tampa, where he will remain for a few days on account of delicate health of his wife. He will not settle permanently in New York, as his wife is obliged to live in a hot climate. Sanguilly hopes that when the island of Cuba is pacified he will be allowed to return.

Although no hostile acts on the part of the populace towards Sanguilly have been reported as expected, neverthe, less, precautions to protect him have been adopted. Before the Associated Press correspondent left Sanguilly's residence he asked the correspondent to make public his gratitude to the state department, to the American consul general and to all those contributing to his liberty. He expressed satisfaction with the American press for the great interest shown in his cause.

Advices from Santa Clara are that in the battle at Ceniza the loss of the Spanish under Gen. Weyler amounted to 500 killed and wounded. In the battles at Calabazas and Cabaiguan, the Spanish losses are reported to have been equally as large, but the Spanish dead and wounded were sent to Sancti Spiritus and definite figures cannot be obtained. In these two battles Gen. Gomez commanded in person.

The fighting has been continuous on Weyler's march through Santa Clara, and the Cuban patriots have scored numerous victories. The battles of Ceniza resulted in a complete rout for the Spanish, commanded by Gen. Legura. He was met by the patriots under Gen. Carillo and Col. Mirabal, and his two battalions were held in check and then forced back, the Cubans charging with their machetes. In this battle Capt. John Linn, a young American from Jacksonville, Fla., who landed in Cuba with the second expedition carried by the Three Friends, commanded a dynamite gun.

Cecil Rhodes on the Rack.

TRANSVAAL INQUIRY RESUMED.

LONDON, Feb. 26.—The inquiry of the parliamentary committee into the Jameson raid was resumed today in Westminster hall. There was a crowd of peers and members of the house of commons present, but the Prince of Wales was absent. Edward Blake's examination of Col. Cecil Rhodes was continued. The witness admitted he had instructed his agent in London, Rutherford Harris, to confidentially communicate the plan of the secret movement to certain persons in England, but he refused to divulge their names. Asked whether having a force ready to march into the Transvaal was conducted consistent with his position as premier, Col. Rhodes evoked laughter by replying:

"It is for this committee to judge of my conduct. It does not appear to me to be inconsistent,"

Mr Blake then drew attention to the passage in the statement to a foreign power and added: "I accept fully your view that you had adequate grounds for the statement."

Col. Rhodes replied: "I am glad you put it in that way. If I stated my reasons for the belief, perhaps is would do harm, and cause irritation to a friendly power."

Further questioned in regard to the imperial character of the proposed federation, Col. Rhodes said: "Mr. Blake must remember that when we federated Canada it was a local people federated and the imperial government finally sanctioned it."

Questioned as to whether he thought the end justified the means, the witness replied: "If I had succeeded we should have had a union of Africa, but the Chartered company would have greatly profited. As I failed, I must take the responsibility and I hope that the future will accomplish the union."

The witness asked the committee to consider in their deliberations the objects which he had in view.

Mr. Henry Labouchere next examined Col. Rhodes. He asked:

"Was Germany the power you believed President Kruger favored?"

"Yes," was the reply.

Asked for evidence in support of his belief, the witness read extracts from a speech delivered by President Kruger before the German club of Pretoria, on the occasion of Emperor William's birthday, in 1895. Mr. Labouchers suggested that President Kruger's speech may have been an after-dinner oration.

"But," remarked Col. Rhodes, "President Kruger only drinks water."

Replying to further questions, Col. Rhodes referred to the objection of the German minister for foreign affairs, Baron Mareschall von Bieberstein in the reichstag, to a commercial union of the South African states, as being likely to lead to a political protectorate, and the exclusion of German goods. The witness denied that a protective policy existed at the Cape, and added: "Protection means bad factories and bad articles for the benefit of a privileged few."

In answer to other questions, Col. Rhodes said that they proposed employing only Americans in some of the mines, "because they are best acquainted with deep levels."

After a discussion relative to the taxation of mines. Mr. Labouchere questioned the witness in regard to the meaning he intended to convey by the use of the term "civil rights."

Thereupon Col. Rhodes, with a vehement gesture, exclaimed: "The Johannesburgers have no civil rights and no body of Englishmen will ever remain in any place for any period without insisting upon their civil rights."

Col. Rhodes raised a laugh by taking from his pocket and reading aloud a long extract from a recent speech by Mr. Labouchere in the house of commons in regard to Crete, adding: "I quite agree with Mr. Labouchere, and transfer the same sentiments and state of affairs to the Transvaal."

Col. Rhodes, replying to a question on the subject, absolutely acquitted Mr. Chamberlain, the secretary of state for the colonies, of all knowledge of the revolutionary movement, whereupon Mr. Chamberlain interposed that he would be happy to answer any questions on the subject. The committee adjourned until Tuesday.

OLGA, ACCOMPLISHED AND PATRIOTIC QUEEN OF THE GREEKS.

Queen Olga, of Greece, is the most popular queen in all Europe, and after her plucky act the other day in defying the Russian throne there is not a native of Hellas who would not die for her. Queen Olga is a Russian princess and was an honorary admiral in the Russian fleet. She has just returned her insignia to St. Petersburg, with the remark that she cannot hold rank in a fleet that has fired upon the Greeks. Olga is the eldest daughter of the Grand Duke Constantine, of Russia, and a niece of the late Czar Alexander II. She is tall and stately and realizes the traditional idea of a queen in her appearance and manner. She is a blonde, with brown hair, regular features and a beautiful neck and shoulders. She goes about Athens unattended, even by a maid, and dresses in the most simple fashion. On state occasions she costumes herself royally. She is very fond of pearls, and has a small fortune in these ornaments. She is most popular among the Athenian ladies and has a wide circle of acquaintances among them. Like all the rest of this singularly democratic royal family, the queen never deports herself in the manner assumed by royalty in general, and while dignified, is gentle, affable and lovable. Olga is a great scholar. She loves science and the classics and can speak fluently in Russian, Italian, Greek, French, German and English. Lately she has mastered Albanian also. She is interested in music and art, devotes much of her time to charity and public education, and has founded one or two prosperous schools in Athens. Her recent patriotic display will make her all the more loved by the Greeks.

Business World's Rights.

DISCUSSED BY MR. ECKELS.

CHICAGO, Feb. 26—Hon. James Eckles, comptroller of the currency, addressed the members of the National Association of Merchants and Travelers tonight. He spoke in Central Music hall, which was filled with representative business men of all branches of trade and coming from every state in the Northwest and upper Mississippi valley. Mr. Eckles, who was introduced by Franklin Macveagh, of Chicago, who acted as chairman of the meeting, spoke upon "The Rights Due Our Business World."

He opened his address by urging the advantages of organization among the business men of the country, saying that they should long since have perfected an association on the lines of the one they have now formed. The business men of the country, Mr. Eckles, said had allowed themselves to become so engrossed by the demands of their business that they had paid insufficient attention to the enactment of laws calculated to protect their own interests. There had been in his opinion probably to many laws passed affecting the business world and there certainly had been to much agitation concerning the passage of laws already made, and those bills which might eventually become laws. Wise laws, he contended, were to the advantage of the business man but it had become so much the custom to tinker with existing conditions that it made all guesses of the business man as to the future course of events, nothing but the veriest gambling. It had come to pass in these days that the business men viewed with affright the opening day of a legislative session and hailed its closing with delight.

Mr. Eckles then dilated at considerable length upon the necessity of sound monetary laws, paying considerable attention to the questions of the single gold standard and of the free coinage of silver. He predicted that, in the near future, the country would witness the enactment of monetary laws which would place the financial system of the country upon a firm and solid foundation. The great majority of the laws bearing upon the nation's monetary system that had been passed since the nation became a nation were, according to Mr. Eckles, in the interest of the inflationist. The time had come for the passage of more conservative and safer laws. He closed his address by touching briefly upon the difficulties that have beset the present administration, bespeaking good wishes for the outgoing president and expressing hopes for the success of Maj. McKinley.

JUDGE SEARS NAMED.

Nominated for Mayor by the Chicago Republicans.

CHICAGO, Feb. 26.—Judge Nathaniel C. Sears was nominated this afternoon for mayor by the Republican city convention. The nomination was made on the first ballot. Charles Gross was nominated for city treasurer, Frederick Lundine, city clerk, and Roy O. West, city attorney. Judge Sears' total vote was 637 out of 1,007 votes in the convention.

Judge Sears, previous to his elevation to the bench in 1892, was attorney for the trades and labor assembly. His nomination for a judgship came from the Populists and was indorsed by the Republicans. Judge Sears was born in Ohio in 1854. He is a graduate of Amherst college, and completed his education at Heidelburg and Berlin.

INDIVIDUAL ADMISSION

Insisted Upon by the Daughters of the American Revolution.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—When the sessions of the Daughters of the American Revolution opened today Mrs. Stevenson, president general, read greetings from the regent at Honolulu, Hawaii, and a special invitation from Representative Washington, of Tennessee, to the society to attend the Tennessee centennial exposition. An attempt was made to reconsider the motion adopted last night providing that the Daughters of the Revolution be admitted into the senior society only as individuals. The motion to reconsider was lost, but another motion offered by Mrs. Titman was agreed to, that Mrs. Snow be authorized to report to her society that the applications of the members would be received in a block, but must be made out individually.

Another lively discussion ensued on the revision of the constitution, and some protests were made against the "unfair and unjust" treatment accorded the report of the committee having charge of the work. During the afternoon session the election of officers proceeded, but without completing the list. Those elected included Mme. Von Rydensvard, of this city, and Mrs. Mary Harrison McKee, of Indiana, vice presidents; Mrs. Charles S. Lakely, this city, chaplain general, and Mrs. Charlotte Emerson Main, recording secretary general; Mrs. Frances S. Nash, of this city, corresponding secretary general.

HELD FOR EXTRADITION.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Feb. 26.—Frank Butler, alias Ashe, alias Newman, the Australian murderer, was this afternoon held for extradition, on the charge of murdering Capt. Lee Weller and Arthur Preston, by United States Commissioner Heacock, before whom the extradition proceedings have been held. The case will now go to Washington for review, and if the commissioner's findings are approved Butler will be sent to Australia on the next out-going steamer.

THEY JOINED IN CRY OF WARNING.

School Inspectors Say More Money Is Needed or Schools Must Close.

GET AFTER THE LEGISLATURE.

Bill Now Buried in Committee Should Be Looked After—How the School Board Feels.

Unless the legislature comes to the relief of the school board the high schools and manual training school may not be open next year. That was the plain statement of opinion of the members of the board of education at the meeting held yesterday afternoon. Mr. Scholle, who is chairman of the legislative committee of the board, related in plain terms that the measure introduced in the senate to authorize an increased tax levy of one and one-half mills for schools purposes was tied up in the school committee of that body and there was little likelihood of its passage because of the indifference manifested by the general public and the opposition shown by the chamber of commerce. When Mr. Scholle finished his report the other members of the board declared that they had been modern Patrick Henrys in petitioning, remonstrating and supplicating at the foot of the throne of public opinion and the city council long enough, and they would not go a step further to secure funds for the adequate maintenance of the schools. They one and all agreed, however, that the kindergarten and the graded schools would be cared for first, and then if there should be anything left the high schools and the manual training schools might have a short session at the opening of the year.

When Mr. Scholle's report was called for, he said: "The members of the legislature feel that unless some urgent action is taken by the citizens, nothing will be done to authorize the one and one-half mills increase in the tax levy, which has been asked for the proper maintenance of our public schools. The bill is now in the hands of the committee on schools in the senate, and the majority of the members of that committee are opposed to recommending the bill for passage, because of the resolutions passed recently by the chamber of commerce. Unless that measure is passed the public might as well understand now as at any other time that we shall have to close the high schools next year."

The report provoked animated discussion. President Abbott said the board had done everything in its power to show the public and the city authorities that it would be impossible to conduct the schools next year on the money voted for that purpose. "If the council and the public generally is so indifferent, I propose that you let them run the schools next year and see what they can do," he said.

Mr. Wilkes declared that he would not close any of the schools. "Keep them all open as long as we can, and then close when the money gives out," was his opinion. It was pointed out that the schools must be kept open for a certain period during the year, and that Mr. Wilkes' plan would not do. Then Mr. McNair said:

"I think Mr. Scholle has gone far enough. He has done all that he can, and I think further that the board might as well let the matter drop right here. I shall stand by the kindergartens and the graded schools, and when the money runs low then close the high schools and the manual training schools."

"But we will have only $357,000 for the entire year and we will be obliged to close the high schools and probably the kindergartens," said Mr. Scholle. There was an interval of silence and then Mr. McNair, rubbing his glasses reflectively, said: "Well, we have done our duty in this matter. We told the council what was needed, and now let that body bear the responsibility."

Mr. McNamee declared that as this school board had been known as an extravagant Democratic body, he, for one, was willing to let a Republican city administration extricate the schools as best they could.

"Tut! Dick," said President Abbott, "this is no place to talk politics." Then Mr. Scholle broke in with the announcement that the chamber of commerce committee was to meet again to consider the matter once more. "Would it not be well for us to meet with them and try the force of argument once more," he suggested. "Further, this board should now, at this meeting, pass a resolution declaring that we will close the high schools next year if this increase is not given us."

"This board cannot do it," was President Abbott's comment. "It will be the incoming board that will have that power."

"I went with Mayor Doran the other day to inspect a site for a new school to be built in the midway district," said President Abbott. "We visited the ground offered at Aldine and University avenue, which has been offered for $3,500. There is considerable objection on the part of some property owners in that neighborhood to the erection of a school. This new school is to cost $40,000, and that money can be used for no other purpose, else we might persuade the city council to let us have it for general school purposes."

It was suggested by Mr. McNair that the council had in comtemplation a plan of adding to the Hancock and Longfellow schools in Merriam Park and Hamline, and not building at all this year. Then Mr. Scholle arose in his indignation and wrath and declared:

"I make it known right here, and I want the council to know it, that I shall take no interest in any new buildings, or additions to old buildings, until this matter of finances is settled."

This ended the discussion on the topic. But the earnestness of the school inspectors, and their evident determination to let the council and the public take care of the legislative end of school finances, makes the matter one of deep gravity.

The routine business of the meeting included the adoption of the following report of the committee on schools:

We recommend that leave of absence be granted Miss Adella Knudson, third grade Cleveland school, for the remainder of the present school year.

We recommend that leave of absence granted Miss Mary Giltinan be extended to the end of the present school year.

We recommend the transfer of Miss M. E. Bell from the fifth grade of the Neill school to the Mechanic Arts high school to teach three periods a day, at a salary of $45 to date from Feb. 15; Miss Frances Parker from the fourth grade, Franklin, to the fifth grade, Neill, vice Miss Bell transfered; Miss Ella O'Brien from the third grade of Lincoln school to the fourth grade of Franklin school, vice Miss Parker transferred.

We recommend the appointment of Miss Bernice Cannon to the Scheffer school, to open a new room; Miss Helen Copeland to the third grade of Cleveland school, vice Miss Knudson, granted leave of absence; Miss Nellie Comnick to the third grade of Lincoln school, vice Miss O'Brien transferred; Miss Charlotte Lewis to the Hawthorne school, to open a new room; Miss Florence Hodgman to the Drew school, to open a new room.

We recommend that the above transfers and appointments date from the beginning of the school month of March, unless otherwise specified, and that the appointments be at minimum schedule salary.

We recommend that the salary of Prof. Farrington, manual training school teacher for the grades, be fixed at $60 per month, dating from Feb. 1.

A resolution was adopted declaring that in all schools where the number of teachers is increased to more than seven the salary of the principal shall be decreased $5 per month. The principals thus affected by the changes recommended in the report of the committee on schools are Mrs. Chapin, of the Hancock; Miss Kenney, of the Douglass; Mrs. Lewis, of the Hawthorne; Mrs. Wanzer, of the Garfield; Miss Gervais, of the Wilder; Miss Hodgson, of the Drew, and Miss Cannon, of the Scheffer.

The vacancy in the German department of the Central high school was filled by the appointment of Miss Nix, from the Eight grade of the Madison school, at a salary of $800 per year.

As this was the last meeting of the board, President Abbott and Inspector McNamee retiring with the adjournment of the session, there was more or less political talk—not for publication, however. But it was the general opinion of all the inspectors present, —Mr. Yorg is in the East—that Mayor Doran would make the hit of his administration by the reappointment of President Abbott. Before the adjournment Mr. Scholle offered a resolution of thanks to the retiring president for his untiring efforts on behalf of the schools, his unfailing courtesy to the members, and all the other pleasant phrases that usually go with such a memorial. All the members voted heartily in favor of the resolution and Dr. Abbott blushed to the top of his bald spot, as is right and proper on such occasions.

Asked their opinions as to the probable appointees to fill the two vacancies, each individual member declared he hadn't an idea on the subject, but most of them shrewdly gussed that the Globe was close to the mark in its predictions. There was some discussion of the Globe's mention of C. F. Mahler, as a probable successor to Dr. Abbott, and it was agreed that he would be an admirable man for the place.

Suffering Intense

FROM COLD AND FLOOD.

CINCINNATI, O., Feb. 26.—What seems unprecedented in the present Ohio river flood, is its persistency at certain stages. It became stationary at 8 o'clock this morning at 61 feet 2 inches, and at 8 tonight was unchanged, having remained thirteen hours at that stage.

At present the condition of people driven from their homes by the flood is pitiable. With the mercury at 25 and steadily falling, their suffering increases. Outside of the regular charity organizations and the police force, there has been no provision for the assistance of these sufferers except such as is rendered by their immediate neighbors.

A Big Four switch engine today, went clear down out of sight on a side track by the washing away of the fill beneath the tracks. The engineer and fireman saved themselves by swimming out to the fill in the rear.

All points above here report the river falling fast. Immediately below Cincinnati it is either stationary or receding slowly. At Cincinnati tonight, from 8 to 9 o'clock, the river fell a quarter of an inch, making a beginning of subsidence. At this hour the mercury is 21 and falling, and the sky is fair.

Federal Anti-Fight Law.

The house committee on interstate commerce, at the instance of Wilbur Crafts, Secretary of the National Reform League, has ordered favorably reported a drastic measure which will, if adopted, practically put an end to prize fighting and boxing matches in the United States. The text of the bill is as follows:

Section 1. That no picture or description of any prize fight or encounter of pugilists, under whatever name, or any proposal or record of betting on the same, shall be transmitted in the mails of the United States or by interstate commerce, whether in a newspaper or other periodical, or telegram, or in any other form.

Sec. 2. That any person sending such matter, or knowingly receiving such matter, for transmission by mail or interstate commerce, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punishable by imprisonment for not more than five years, at the discretion of the court, or by a fine not exceeding $1,000.

BARRACKS FOR VOLUNTEERS.

Winona May Erect a Handsome Structure.

Special to the Globe.

WINONA, Minn., Feb. 26.—In Winona is situated the training school of the American Volunteers for the states of Wisconsin and Minnesota. Some of the good people of this city are now seriously contemplating erecting for this organization a home of its own instead of the rented two-story brick building which they now occupy. There is already a fund of $6,000 raised. As yet it is not decided whether the building will be a new structure or some old one remodeled for its new use.

Ballington Booth, the commander-in-chief of the Volunteers of America, will visit the training school here some time during the next month. The building matter will at this time probably be decided. Gen. Booth will be accompanied by Brig. Gen. Fielding, who ranks next to Gen. Booth in office.

Bought an Ashland Mill.

ASHLAND, Wis., Feb. 26.—The Butternut mill and adjacent real estate was purchased last night by W. I. Clifford, of Stevens' Point. It is understood that the Central Wisconsin is behind the deal. This is a valuable property, situated in a country covered with pine and hardwood.

Will Elect Extra Officers.

GRAND RAPIDS, Minn., Feb. 26.—There will be balloting here for all the village officers on March 9, as the new law making two-year terms is believed to be no good. Deer River will at the same time strive to secure a village incorporation.

Cambrian Sighted.

MISSING LINER SEEN.

QUEENSTOWN, Feb. 26.—The British steamship Rappahannock, which arrived tonight from Newport News, Va., reports that she sighted a steamship towing another steamer with a broken shaft, supposed to be the Cambrian, which was lost by the Allan line steamer Assyrian during a gale. The hawser broke on Feb. 16, and the Allan line steamer lost sight of the Cambrian during the storm.

Busy Time for Divorce Mills.

GRAND FORKS, N. D., Feb. 26.—The members of the divorce colony in this city are evidently very much afraid that the law requiring a residence of twelve months in this state, instead of three months, is going to be a law. At any rate suits are being started with great frequency, and yesterday the following applications were made in the district court: Hortense R. Frank against Solomon R. Frank, New York; Lylian G. Burr against George Edward Burr, Brooklyn; George K. Hamilton against Jeanette Hamilton, New York; Arthur Michaels against Elizabeth Michaels, Toronto; Guy H. Lockerby against Sarah J. Lockerby; Henry G. Middaugh against Hattie Belle Middaugh. In the last case the husband appears as one of the attorneys for himself.

Protest on Anti-Railway Legislation.

JAMESTOWN, N. D., Feb. 26.—A mass meeting of railroad employes and citizens was held this evening to protest against the passage of the anti-railway legislation now pending. Many believe this legislation, if passed, will not only prove detrimental to the interests of employes but will also affect the commercial prosperity of citizens and business men as well.

Powers Not in Accord.

ENGLAND MAY AID GREECE.

CANEA, Island of Crete, Feb 26.—The Turks, having been furnished with arms by the governor, made a sortie for the purpose of occupying strategic points around Canea They attacked and inflicted a severe loss upon the Christians. The commanders of the vessels anchored in the harbor protested to the governor against what they claimed was a violation of the armistice.

Athens, Feb. 26.—The collective note was still undelivered during the day (Friday). Only the Austrian, German and Russian ministers have received instructions. It is rumored that one power has withdrawn from the concert.

Salonika, Feb. 26.—The massing of Turkish troops and munitions of war on the frontier is proceeding with feverish haste. All the soldiers on furlough have been recalled, and eleven batteries of artillery, a regiment of cavalry and two battalions of infantry have gone from here, Monastir and elsewhere to Elassona Two additional battalions of infantry have reached Katerina.

London, Feb. 26.—A telegram received here from Athens this afternoon by a Greek firm of this city states that the king of Greece has intimated his intention to accept the demands of the powers.

A dispatch to the Standard from Athens, dated Friday, says: The long visit of the British minister to the king today (Friday) revives the rumor that England favors the Greek claims in Crete.

Two more classes of reserves were called out tonight. Crown Prince Constance, duke of Sparta, shortly starts for the frontier. There is feverish activity in the department of the ministry of war. Thousands of volunteers are offering their services to the government.

A dispatch to the Standard from Constantinople says: "The expenses of mobilizing are being largely met by cash payments, procured by appropriations of capital obtained from the agricultural banks. The Porte has demanded the immediate recall of the Greek consul, who is suspected of informing Greece of the movements of the Turkish troops."

A dispatch to the Times from Athens says: "Prime Minister Delyannis, in an interview Thursday, assured me that the decision of the government to maintain the army in Crete was irrevocable. On the other hand, Greece had no intention of declaring war against Turkey."