

BULLETIN OF THE ST. PAUL GLOBE.

SUNDAY, MARCH 14, 1897.

Weather for Today—Snow and Warmer.

PAGE 1. London Idea of Sherman's Policy, House Republicans Caucus, Loans Still Expanding, Reed Named for Speaker, England Expects a War, Weyler Wants Millions for War.

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PAGE 7. Minneapolis Matters, Hanev Acquitted, Drew Again Arrested, Pannecofte Visits McKinley.

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SHERMAN'S POLICY VAGUE

He Does Not Hope to Impress His Foreign Views on the Members of the Senate.

MORE FIXED IN HIS IDEAS AS TO THE CUBAN QUESTION.

Three Great Republics His Dream of America's Future, as Expressed to the London Times.

LONDON, March 13.—The Times today published an interview which its correspondent in the United States, George W. Smalley, has had with John Sherman, the secretary of state. Mr. Smalley, in substance, says: "After a long conversation with Mr. Sherman I believe that he has no very settled opinions on foreign policy and does not hope to make them felt in the senate. He does not think that foreign affairs are of the first importance, or even of very high importance; he approves platonically of the doctrine of arbitration and may readily enough follow the president's lead. But he does not seem sure that the amendments proposed for the arbitration treaty are

of much importance, though he has been told plainly that the British government will not proceed with the treaty thus amended. "His interest in Cuba is more direct, his purpose is clearer, and his senatorial jingoism has fallen off him like a worn out garment. He declared there would be no change of policy in regard to Cuba and there would be no war with Spain, saying: "We want none, and we do not believe Spain wants war. If Spain gave me a quit claim deed to Cuba I would not have it." "Referring to Canada, he dispelled the notion of desiring to annex Canada and said that under the British crown

she had all the freedom she would have if independent, adding: "If wise, she will maintain her connection with England. My dream for a remote permanent future of North America is three great republics, Canada, the United States and Mexico; but we shall not take a step to alter things as they are. What is to come hereafter must come from natural, political evolution."

The Irish members of parliament are largely signing a petition to President McKinley, which is in charge of Capt. A. J. C. Donelan, anti-Parliament member for the east division of Cork, urging that addition be made to the customs duty on cured mackerel, pointing out that the present profit in export is very small, and that any increase in the duties will almost destroy the trade.

According to a dispatch from Nice, Queen Victoria's drive from the railroad station to the hotel at Cimiez was marked by an incident. Her majesty was seated in an open landau when the horse of a chasseur who formed part of her escort shied, threw the rider and then fell to the ground. On regaining its feet the horse reared with his fore hoofs raised above the queen's head. The coachman saw the danger and succeeded in pulling the carriage to one side. Her majesty, seeing her narrow escape, was much unnerved and became deadly pale. Curiously a little later another horse became restive and compelled a short stoppage of the cortege.

HARDSHIP AT SEA.

One of the passengers of the Beaver line steamer Lake Winnipeg, a man named Dapp, has described the terrible experiences of that vessel on her long passage across the Atlantic. The Lake Winnipeg left St. John, N. B., on Feb. 14, for Liverpool and arrived in the River Mersey on Thursday, twenty-five days out. It appears that the first mishap occurred on Feb. 17. Very heavy weather was experienced; the masts and rigging were swept overboard and water poured into her engine room to such an extent that her fires were extinguished. The pumps were put to work, but they became choked, and

Capt. Taylor summoned the crew and passengers and informed them that the situation was serious, and that all hands must go to work with buckets in an attempt to clear the ship. This was done continuously for seven days during which time the Lake Winnipeg drifted helplessly about the ocean. Many cattle and sheep died during this time and the crew were held ready for launching. The weather was so severe at one time that several of the life boats were smashed, and, after one of the crew had been killed, another Lake Winnipeg's position was rendered more dangerous by a severe list to port. This, however, enabled the starboard engine to be worked for a couple of days, when the heavy seas again swamped the engine room, and the bucket brigade was reorganized.

All the efforts of the passengers and crew in this direction had no effect on the volume of water she had shipped, and the crew asked Capt. Taylor to allow the Lake Winnipeg to be taken in tow. The captain, however, showed great courage and determination, and succeeded in reinspiring confidence in the crew. Then the vessel was battered with the waves followed, during which all the live stock was jettisoned, and every soul on board worked at bailing water from the engine room with buckets or shifting the listed cargo.

Just as things began to look a little brighter and hope returned, it was found that the cargo, which formed part of the cargo had begun to swell and a large part of it had to be jettisoned. Every day brought fresh troubles for the unfortunate Lake Winnipeg. Several men were injured while at work, and then the supply of fresh water gave out, and it became necessary to condense sea water for drinking purposes. Gradually, however, the storm abated, and the battered steamship limped into port after one of the most severe struggles with the elements recorded for a long time past. The Norwegian storthing proposes to grant 4,000 kroner to each of Dr. Nansen's companions and 3,000 kroner yearly for five years to Capt. Sverdrup, who is to command the next expedition to the North Pole, which will sail in the Fram during the year 1898. M. Faure, the president of the French republic, is learning Russian, taking three lessons weekly, in view of his expected visit to St. Petersburg.

ENGLAND EXPECTS WAR.

Secret and Rapid Preparations Being Made for an Immediate Outbreak of General Hostilities.

ACTIVITY AT ALDERSHOT. CHIEFS IN CONSULTATION.

Orders Already Issued by Russia for a Blockade of the Greek and Cretan Ports.

LONDON, March 14.—Lloyds says that for some days past there has been a belief in well informed high official circles that secret and rapid detailed preparations are being made by Great Britain for a sudden declaration of hostilities. At the Horse Guards for some days past the officials have been engaged in preparing the details of every battalion which could be called at a moment's notice for active foreign service. While the subordinate officers were ignorant as to the reasons for these preparations it is undoubtedly true that the chiefs yesterday had tables prepared, showing the exact number of men available for foreign service within twenty-four hours. Inquiry

at Aldershot showed that there has been unusual activity. At Connaught many secret consultations of chief officers have been held from early in the morning until late at night. From Colchester similar statements have been received. At the Horse Guards the arrangements for the Easter volunteer maneuvers, usually completed by now, have been practically ignored.

VIENNA, March 13.—The following semi-official statement was published here this afternoon: Russia yesterday instructed the commander of the Russian squadron in Cretan waters to take steps, in conjunction with his colleagues, to blockade the Cretan and



MINNESOTA FLAX EQUALS THE BEST.

Knights Templars Conclave. PAGE 9. Vale Aurora Park, Base Ball Season Near, Minneapolis Cycle Show.

PAGE 10. Cleveland's new Home.

PAGE 11. Business Announcements.

PAGE 12. Books of the Hour, In Labor's Realm.

PAGE 13. Business Announcements.

PAGE 14. Week's Doings in Society.

PAGE 15. Woman's Page, Fashion's New Turn, Fashions of New York.

PAGE 16. From the Surrounding Hills, How It Feels to be Talked Through, Death of J. Wilkes Booth, Vast Ruined City in Mexico.

PAGE 17. Dramatic Review, Amusements of the Week.

PAGE 18. Among the Oebers, Activity in Stockholm, Bar Silver, 63 3-8c, Cash Wheat in Chicago, 72 3-8c.

PAGE 19. Wants of the People.

PAGE 20. With Sherman in Cuba, Largest Spectroscope in the World, Study of the Clouds.

EVENTS TODAY. Met-Selbert Concert, 3.30, Sousa Concert, 8.15, Grand-Under Martial Law, 8.15.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMSHIPS.

NEW YORK—Arrived: Etruria, Liverpool; Paris, Southampton. Sailed: La Bretagne, Havre; Fulda, Genoa; Aurania, Liverpool; Ferde, Hamburg; Massachusetts, London. BREMEN—Arrived: Maachen, Baltimore. LIVERPOOL—Arrived: Victorian, Boston; Embria, New York. Sailed: Cuba, New York. SOUTHAMPTON—Sailed: St. Paul, New York. BREMEN—Arrived: Stuttgart, New York. HAVRE—Arrived: Dresden, New York.

The Fifty-fifth congress need not expect any attention whatever until after March 17. Having failed to use the muzzle on others, the police department is trying it on the dog. Godfrey Hunter may yet succeed Joe Blackburn as United States senator from Kentucky. He has been unanimously nominated in Republican caucus.

Kansas City has demonstrated that the number "13" is one of ill omen. A woman committed suicide there in room No. 13 of a hotel. Her son had been released from a hospital thirteen days before, and she had lived in Kansas City thirteen years.

REED NAMED FOR SPEAKER. NO REVISION OF THE RULES.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—The caucus of Republican members-elect of the Fifty-fifth congress, which was held tonight, voted by acclamation to renominate Speaker Reed, and all the officers of the last house to serve through the Fifty-fifth congress. The slate chosen follows: THOMAS B. REED, speaker. RYD, HENRY M. COLEMAN, chaplain. THE ALEXANDER M'DOWELL, clerk. BENJAMIN F. RUSSELL, sergeant-at-arms. W. J. GLENN, doorkeeper. JOSEPH C. McLEROY, postmaster. The result of the caucus was a foregone conclusion. An effort to change the rules of the house had been expected and a strong speech was made in advocacy of such a change by Mr. Walker, of Massachusetts, but the attempt flashed in the pan. There were 175 of the 203 Republicans present.

Mr. Reed's name was presented by Mr. Payne, of New York, who referred to him as "a man of towering intellect, of sterling Republicanism, and a peer of the greatest parliamentarians." In acknowledging the nomination, Mr. Reed said: "Gentlemen: I am greatly gratified by your kind action tonight, and shall try to serve your wishes with whatever ability I have. We have again, as in the last congress, a politically divided legislature. Our house of representatives will be Republican by a considerable majority, and, fresh from the caucus, all eyes are turned to their wishes. I do not doubt your determination to do all in your power to bring this session of congress to a speedy close. Our duty is simple, and the people expect us to perform it at once and then leave to them the recovery of the country from the stagnation and depression of business which have so sorely tried the patience of a vigorous and growing people. What others may see fit to do we do not know, but we have strong hopes that all branches of the government will be in accord as to the policy of giving to the people immediately whatever relief their wisdom may devise. Then there was a call for Mr. Dingley, of Maine, chairman of the ways and means committee of the last congress, and in response, Mr. Dingley spoke as follows: "I congratulate the Republican members-elect of the Fifty-fifth congress on the manner in which the preliminary work of this caucus has been accomplished. (Applause.) I trust that it is an augury of the peace and harmony which will be exhibited in the extra session which will open on Monday.

"The Republican members of the ways and means committee of the last house, in response to a general demand for this course, has occupied several weeks in revising the tariff with a view to providing sufficient revenue to carry on the government without the necessity of borrowing in time of peace; and at the same time so adjusting these duties as to encourage the industries of this country which have been so badly stricken, partly by excessive foreign competition during the past three years. Applause. We hope to complete this work by Monday so as to be able to present a tariff bill to the house for reference to the committee on ways and means which will probably then be appointed and for prompt report back to the house for its consideration and action.

"I will not undertake at this time to forecast the provisions of the bill which we shall present. Rest assured that whatever shortcomings it may have will not be the result of a want

of careful consideration, but of the inherent difficulties in framing a measure of such magnitude. The Republican members of the ways and means committee who have framed this measure, believe, however, that barring the temporary interference arising from anticipated importations for the purpose of avoiding new duties—an interference which will depend entirely upon the promptitude of the delay in its passage—the proposed bill will secure the two ends so earnestly desired by the country, sufficient revenue to run the government, encouragement of American industries and the opening of abundant opportunities for labor. (Applause.) "The congress which will meet in an extraordinary session on Monday, will meet the expectations of our people without party distinctions, if it shall promptly put upon the statute books a tariff measure that will meet these two ends. Capital and labor unite in asking that there be no unnecessary delay. (Applause.) "Let me again indulge in the hope that the promptness and unanimity of our preliminary action tonight may presage the same results in the larger of the extraordinary session which has been convened by the chief executive, who has just been inaugurated amid the plaudits of the people." (Long continued applause.) When Mr. Dingley finished Mr. Walker and several others were on their feet for recognition, but W. A. Stone, of Pennsylvania, made a motion to adjourn, which drew from Mr. Milliken, of Maine, a protest that in a Republican caucus all who desired to speak should be heard, so Mr. Stone withdrew his motion. Mr. Walker prefaced his remarks with a motion for the selection of a committee of seven, of which the speaker should be chairman, to revise the rules of the house. Mr. Walker's resolution that there was a general feeling among members that the rules did not permit that freedom of action by the majority which was desirable in a representative body. A fiery speech by one of the youngest members, Mr. Mahany, of New York, followed. The whole tendency of the house rules was despotic, Mr. Mahany declared, and in conclusion he said: "I want new members that it is an invariable trick of leaders of the house, self-constituted and otherwise, to move the temporary adoption of the rules of the last house, and when once adopted it is harder to move them than to move Mount Atlas, and under their new members will find it impossible to represent their constituents."

There was an exchange of sharp personalities between Mr. Mahany and Mr. Pitney, of New Jersey. The rules were defended by Mr. Cannon, of Illinois, and others, and Mr. Walker's motion was buried under an overwhelming vote. After resolving that a call signed by 25 instead of 15 members should be necessary to secure a caucus, the caucus adjourned.

HUNTER NOMINATED FOR THE SENATE BY THE REPUBLICANS OF KENTUCKY.

FRANKFORT, Ky., March 13.—Congressman W. Godfrey Hunter was tonight nominated on the first ballot at the caucus of Republicans of the legislature for United States senator. The vote was 38 to 27 against the field, as follows: Hunter, 38; Holt, 15; Lewis, 5; Yerkes, 2. There were five absentees.

WHOSE VOTES WILL BE NECESSARY TO SECURE AN ELECTION. DR. HUNTER AND ALL OF THE OTHER CANDIDATES WHOSE NAMES HAVE BEEN BEFORE THE CAUCUS WERE CALLED OUT FOR SPEECHES, AND ALL OF THE OPPONENTS OF HUNTER ADVOCATED THE SELECTION OF THE CAUCUS NOMINEE, IN THE INTEREST OF HARMONY AND PARTY SUCCESS.

Dr. Hunter returned thanks for the nomination. There is considerable agitation over the ruling of Lieut. Gov. Worthington, that no ballot for United States senator can be taken until March 23, the second Tuesday after the assembling of the legislature. Senator Blackburn and his friends are here preparing for a contest.

Silver Conference. DENVER, Col., March 13.—Senator James K. Jones, chairman of the Democratic national committee, and Daniel J. Campau, of Michigan, chairman of the congressional committee, arrived in Denver today in an interview. Senator Jones said they were here to consult the silver leaders.

CHICAGO GOLD STANDARD DEMOCRATS WILL INDORSE HIM.

CHICAGO, March 13.—The gold standard Democrats have enlisted in the municipal campaign. At a meeting tonight they adopted a motion, amended by Mayor John P. Hopkins, requesting the executive committee of the National Democratic party of Chicago to call a convention in the largest hall that could be procured for the purpose. The committee will meet next Wednesday and a motion was adopted to call a convention on March 23. The foregoing action was taken by a unanimous vote, but a spirited debate, indicating that the sentiment of the meeting was strongly in favor of Washington (Independent) for mayor, preceded the final result.

A BIG CUBAN WAR BUDGET. WEYLER WANTS \$100,000,000.

NEW YORK, March 13.—A Havana special to the World says: Three large expeditions from the United States are said to have landed this week 250,000 rounds of ammunition, 2,000 stands of arms, 6 small rapid fire guns, one ten-inch gun, three tons of dynamite, 500 machetes and 1,000 hand grenades. The landing of the large amount of supplies has revived the rumor that an attack is to be made upon Havana. The palace officials have issued orders for the immediate concentration of more troops in the suburbs. The belief that Spain is hard pushed is strengthened by the order of Gen. Weyler directing the passengers and the merchants in the interior cities must hire guards to protect their property. The insurgents think the end of the war is approaching, but appear to be sanguine. The reason for their encouragement is apparently but slight. It is generally thought that Gen. Weyler recognizes that he cannot hold the interior if the troops are to be withdrawn from here for the Philippines, and will gradually surrender all but the fortified towns.

HAVANA, March 13.—Via Key West—Spain. Gen. Weyler has forwarded to Madrid the public budget bill, amounting to \$25,000,000 in addition to an appropriation bill reaching the high-water mark of \$93,000,000. The latter bill,

NEW YORK FINANCER SAYS: THE TOTAL CASH RESERVES OF THE NEW YORK BANKS, ACCORDING TO THEIR STATEMENTS OF MARCH 13, WERE \$197,000,000.

NEW YORK, March 13.—The New York Financier says: The total cash reserves of the New York banks, according to their statements of March 13, were \$197,000,000. Of this amount, the banks associated with the clearing house hold \$97,000,000, or nearly one-half of all the cash in the banks. The loans of the New York banks are now \$605,512,500, a record surpassed only in the fall of 1895, and the deposits are \$578,693,800, which is higher than has been touched since October, 1894. This will serve to show the strong basis underlying what now seems like a decided revival in business.

The statement for the week is favorable in nearly every item. The expansion in loans is due mainly to borrowings by importers who are taking goods out of bond in anticipation of higher tariff duties. Philadelphia reports the same activity in this regard, rates for money having advanced slightly on the strength of the demand. The banks of New York lost over \$1,500,000 last week to the interior. The inquiry for small bills is becoming larger every day, which is of itself an indication of a wakening trade, but it is also true that New York has an excellent market for interior borrowers. Letters to this paper from Kansas City say that some of the best paper there has

been going to New York at low rates, and that continued favorable offers have drawn considerable business from that point. Such transactions probably account for the high figures of New York bank loans. There are indications, however, that the remarkable ease in money will not continue indefinitely. Funds undoubtedly are in better demand, and a further reduction in the reserves of the New York banks is not at all improbable.

Circulation contracted \$134,400. This reduction, which has been going on since October, has resulted up to the present time in a shrinkage of nearly \$5,000,000 in bank notes taken out by the New York banks. The movement in loans is their culmination, although the continued high prices maintained on government bonds make the profit on circulation smaller than ever. A number of Broadway bankers purpose to organize the National Clearing Institute, which shall buy from city banks the country checks received by them and collect them at a less cost than the banks now pay. New York city banks receive each day \$10,000,000 in country checks, and the collection of that amount involves a great deal of trouble. Several attempts heretofore made to establish a national clearing house have failed.

UNITED STATES WOULD ALLOW EXPEDITIONS TO SAULT TO CUBA, AS GREECE AND ITALY DO FOR CRETE. SPANISH TROOPS WOULD EVACUATE THE INTERIOR TOWNS, HOLDING ONLY THE SEAPORTS, FINALLY ABANDONING THE ISLAND IN 1898.

The Cubans, Gen. Rodriguez said, were fighting only for independence. They want no reforms, no autonomy, nothing short of independence, and any offer of autonomy from Spain should be considered with distrust. Capt. Gen. Weyler has issued orders to the military commanders in cities and towns to expel all families which have any relatives in the insurgent lines. The insurgents raided Bejucal again on Thursday. On account of the raid, the military commander at Bejucal was removed. For the same cause Col. Tort has been deprived of his rank, and Nacacso Ponsdeviela, who was removed from the command at Guanabacoa on account of the death of Ricardo Ruiz, has been appointed as his successor. Col. Tegulero de la has been appointed to succeed Ponsdeviela. Maj. Pons, of Matanzas, while visiting the refugees quarters, found Carlos Suarez, his wife and four children in a most pitiful state. The twelve-year-old son, Venancio, had just died of typhoid fever, a fifteen-year-old daughter was dying, and the rest of the family helpless, owing to lack of food. Maj. Pons continued his visit to the Jalliba district, where numerous refugees besieged with requests for passes to go into the country for food. Some of them fainted from hunger. The family of the insurgent leader Robert Hernandez were arrested here, and Bicuaguana, province of Pinar del Rio. The family is composed of his mother-in-law, father-in-law and two nephews. Contrary to reports, Gen. Weyler has not again taken the field, but is still in Havana. Sylvester Scovel is expected in Havana tomorrow.

GREEK PORTS. GERMANY AND AUSTRIA HAD PREVIOUSLY SENT SIMILAR INSTRUCTIONS TO THEIR SQUADRONS, AND GREAT BRITAIN AND ITALY ARE READY TO PARTICIPATE.

A similar decision upon the part of France is awaited with certainty. Salonica, March 13.—There is great anxiety prevailing in this city, as the inhabitants fear that the town will be suddenly attacked by the Greeks should war be declared. The Mussulman refugees are flocking into Salonica from various parts of Thessaly, seventy-two battalions of Turkish infantry, six regiments of cavalry and twenty batteries of artillery are already concentrated on the Greek frontier.

Athens, March 13.—A dispatch received here from Canea today says that the Greek steamer Smyrna, which arrived there this morning, was ordered to leave and her commander replied that he intended to remain there. Thereupon, Admiral Canearo, the Italian officer who, by reason of seniority, is in command of the foreign fleets acting in concert in Cretan waters, sent word to the Greek vessels that unless she left Canea in five minutes her cables would be cut. The Greek captain then lifted his anchor and steamed away. The Astys Larissa correspondent says that the news of the destruction of a railroad bridge over the river Vardour, near Salonica, has been confirmed. The bridge was dynamited as a train carrying 3,000 Turkish troops was crossing. Many carriages were thrown from the rails, and many soldiers were drowned. The transport of Turkish troops has been suspended until the bridge is restored.

VIENNA, MARCH 13.—THE RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT HAS DISPATCHED A CIRCULAR NOTING TO THE SIX POWERS, PROTESTING THAT EACH OF THEM SEND IMMEDIATELY 2,000 TROOPS TO CRETE, IN ORDER TO EFFECTUALLY OCCUPY THE ISLAND AND COMPEL THE GREEK TROOPS TO WITHDRAW.

The powers are considering the proposition. Athens, March 13.—It is officially stated here that Turkey is sending 36,000 troops to the Serbian frontier. A dispatch from Canea, filed at 11 p. m., states that pillaging at Bejucal and Heraklion continues incessantly. Last night and today were given over to the pillage of houses which were not protected by the police. The houses of absent Christians were opened by the Turkish municipal authorities on the pretext that they were to be used as lodging places for refugees. Everything of value was immediately removed. The streets of Canea are full of stolen articles. The European detachments look on the work of pillage without interfering, having received no orders to prevent it. If orders are not issued to the detachments soon three-quarters of the town will be plundered by tomorrow night. Ismael Pasha has requested the Porta at Constantinople to send arms for the Mussulmans brought to Canea from Salina.

PURITAN IN A GALE.

The Effort to Make Hampton Roads Given Up. NORFOLK, Va., March 13.—The cruiser Columbia and monitor Puritan are reported spoken by a vessel which arrived at Newport News today. Tremendous head winds and sudden northeast gales forced them to lie to for several hours and as the progress of the two vessels is very slow, from the Puritan's side and condition, they are said to have given up the attempt to make Hampton roads and started instead for Port Royal, to dock the Puritan there.