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BULLETIN OF
THE ST. PAUL GLOBE

MONDAY, MARCH 22, 1897.

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Fair and Colder.

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EVENTS TODAY.

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MOVEMENTS OF STEAMSHIPS.

NEW YORK—Arrived: Hekla, Stettin; Sililia, Stettin; Andalusia, Hamburg. Sailed: Manitoba, London.
QUEENSTOWN—Sailed: Umbria, from Liverpool, New York.

The snow isn't so deep as a week ago, but it weighs more.

Thank heaven, there are only nine more days of March, 1897!

You can almost feel the breath of the "scorcher" coming up the pike.

The action of Mr. Fitzsimmons in giving his lungs a rest is very commendable.

Sheer necessity has forced the men who went out to shovel snow to shovel water.

The little silver elephant tries to get the impression abroad that he carries a big trunk.

Having said good-bye to Jackson and Walling, Gov. Bradley can now run for senator from Kentucky.

Henry C. Payne has declined a foreign mission. Perhaps he did it at the suggestion of President McKinley.

The man with a forty-foot lot doesn't have to trifle with the truth these days to say he has a lake on his place.

John Hay takes a cheap little name over to England with him, but perhaps he has a great head for all that.

Li Hung Chang has begun making presents to American girls. Mr. Chang, we have only enough girls for the nobility of France and England.

Chicago has the queerest mayoralty contest on record. Each of the candidates for mayor is popular with nobody in particular except himself.

The oldest inhabitant remembers one or two legislatures which did as little real work in the interests of the people of the state as the one now in session.

Senator Pettigrew's shibboleth, "The free list for all dutiable articles which are controlled by a trust or its equivalent," is a winner.

Peachblow Pingree, perennial potato planter, has been pulled down by the supreme court of Michigan. Will he call out the militia to suppress the court?

David B. Hill has gone home to Albany entirely satisfied with his record. If David had asked for indorsements, he might have run against a few demurrers.

If the new tariff bill isn't passed in the next sixty days, the merchants of this country will own nearly every pound of wool in the world—enough to last them two years at least.

Those who receive appointments from Mayor Doran should get sworn in within five minutes after getting their papers. The mayor changes his mind with freedom and frequency.

It has been disclosed that the Fitzsimmons-Corbett ring was twenty-two and not twenty-four feet square. There is no evidence, however, that Corbett would have won in a bigger ring.

This fall the man who pays $40 for a suit of clothes which he formerly purchased for $25 will remember Mr. Dingley, Mr. Tawney et al., and buy an ax for use in the next congressional election.

It is perfectly plain that our immense purchases of wool in London will start a flow of gold from New York to England. When the balance of trade is against us money must flow away from us.

While this hubbub over the tariff is going on New York is breaking all records on customs receipts. The total duties for the port of New York for March 15 were $2,667,979, nearly $360,000 larger than for any previous day in the history of the country.

The greatest head in Washington is that which sits serenely between the shoulders of Thomas B. Reed. He has so trained his guns that the people of this great republic cannot fail to see every day the United States senate wastes. For this, Mr. Reed, the whole nation is indebted to you.

BIG BREAKS IN THE LEVEES

Crevasses Cause the Water at Memphis to Fall.

FLOODING THE LOWLANDS IN ARKANSAS.

Every Foot of Ground at Marion, Ark., Submerged—Houses Sitting in the Water.

Gorges in the Missouri at Yankton—Whole Northwest Waterbound, but Conditions Improving Somewhat.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., March 21.—To-night for the first time in many weeks the Mississippi river is reported falling at Memphis, the gauge reading 37 feet, against 37.1 at 7 o'clock this morning. Several breaks in the levee are known to have occurred, between Osceola, Ark., and Memphis, and the fall of the river here is attributed to these crevasses. The break at Sans Souci is widening and the mad rush of the waters through the opening can be heard for miles. Three additional breaks, all near Sans Souci, are reported today, and the suffering of the people in Eastern Arkansas will surely be greatly intensified.

The condition of the levees south of Memphis is about the same as on yesterday. A dispatch from Vicksburg says that the reported crevasse at Modoc, Ark., near Helena, is confirmed by officers of the steamer State of Kansas, which passed there last evening, and by dispatches received at Vicksburg. The levee at Modoc has been considered in a hopeless condition for several days. The water will run into White river very fast, and will find its way back into the Mississippi in a day or two. Levee men say the effect will be merely temporary, but today a decline is reported of from 1 to 4 inches along the Coanomi county, Miss., levee, where the struggle against the high water has been most desperate. The Kansas also reported a break lower down, but these are probably protection levees. The officers of the Kansas say that the scenes along the shores of the big river from Memphis south everywhere show the general anxiety. Lights are shining along the levee and guards and inspectors are covering every inch of the territory. The river at Vicksburg has risen 3 inches since 7 a. m., and tonight registers 45.4.

At Greenville the river continues to rise rapidly, and a stage of 45 feet may be expected before April 1, if the levees remain intact.

The break last night at Modoc lowered the water along the front of Friars' Point five inches, but will give no relief to levees and property below the mouth of the Arkansas river, as the water from the crevasse will find its way back into the Father of Waters through the White and Arkansas rivers, swelling those streams far above the danger line.

The river continues to rise at all points south of Vicksburg.

The railroad situation at Memphis is somewhat better tonight. The Yazoo & Mississippi Valley sent its trains to New Orleans tonight, the tracks between Memphis and Lakeview having been raised above the water level. The Illinois Central south and the Kansas City, Memphis & Birmingham east are running trains on time. The Memphis & Charleston, and Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis roads are moving local passenger trains, but the former cannot go beyond the Big Hachie river, while the latter road cannot cross the Tennessee. Railroad communication with Nashville is entirely cut off. The Iron Mountain tracks on the west side are still above water, and all roads entering the city from that direction are moving passenger trains over the Iron Mountain tracks.

Over in Arkansas the town of Marion is in a bad condition. All the houses are surrounded by water, and the whole face of the earth is submerged except here and there a small Indian mound remains above water. There are many breaks in the levee, or at least many places where the water is running over the levee like a mill race. The water is also pouring over the Kansas City railway at three places in the town of Marion, and possibly at more. At these places the current is exceedingly rapid, and the waves roll and dash eight and ten feet high. No other loss of life is reported today.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., March 21.—At 6 o'clock tonight the Cumberland river marks 48 feet on the gauge and is falling rapidly, the fall being now over a foot since 6 o'clock this morning. It will be several days before the mills and manufactories on the East side will be able to resume operations even if there is no more rain, but the cessation of the rise saves the lumber yards, which were being greatly endangered. The damage done in this city is chiefly from backwater, and it is not thought that there have been any great losses to manufacturing plants along the river, though they have shut down.

This city is cut off from railroad communication with Memphis.

In North Alabama, from reports received, railroad communication is badly disorganized.

Tonight is clear, though the day has been excessively hot, causing fear of more rain. No fatalities in this city are reported.

QUINCY, Ill., March 21.—The flood waters from the North have now reached this point, and this section of the Mississippi is now booming. The river has advanced over two feet in the last 48 hours, one of the heaviest rises ever recorded in the same period of time. The river is out of its banks, and the low lands which are not protected by levees are being inundated and crops damaged. The loss so far is slight, but the vast volumes of water above that are yet to come down give rise to apprehensions of a serious flood before the end is reached.

WORST OVER AT MILWAUKEE.

Water Higher Than for Fifteen Years Past.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., March 21.—Reports received from all portions of the state tonight show that the floods have subsided at all points except in the Milwaukee river just north of this city. In the latter river the water is still running at a high rate. Estimates of the losses range all the way from $200,000 to $300,000 in the state.

In the Milwaukee river the ice jam which formed yesterday at Sauxville loosened this morning and let down the immense volume of water which had banked up in the rear of it. The water carried the ice down to the crest of the Milwaukee dam at North avenue. There it was stopped by the pillars of the footbridge over the dam. It piled in a solid mass against these early in the morning, and kept accumulating all day. About 4 o'clock this afternoon the jagged cakes of ice were piled up against the rail of the foot bridge and extended for a mile back of it in the river, which was constantly getting higher.

The ice loosened the stone pillars which supported the footbridge and carried away seventy-five feet of the structure. This left an opening for the waters and in a short time the immense field of ice had thrown itself into the river below the dam. This rose rapidly, and it is rushing through the city tonight at a rate which has not been experienced since the breaking of the dam fifteen years ago. The river is within two feet of the height which it reached at that time, and the water is backing up in the sewers in some of the down-town districts. The water at the head of the river has subsided some, and it is thought that the worst is over here.

GORGES IN THE MISSOURI.

Railroads Out From Yankton in Bad Shape.

YANKTON, S. D., March 21.—The two gorges in the Missouri river here are firm tonight. The whole Northwest is waterbound, and the railroads are all in bad shape. Of the three roads which run in here the only one having connection with Eastern traffic is the Milwaukee, and it is compelled to use transfer boats at Vermillion and Sioux City. After the water subsides it is estimated that it will take ten days to replace bridges.

OMAHA, Neb., March 21.—The Missouri river has risen less than a foot at Omaha today, and the ice is running very freely and not gorging as frequently as was feared. The tributaries in the state are doing the most damage.

At Norfolk the north fork of the Elkhorn river has overflowed its banks, and the valley between there and Pierce is one vast sea of water. The river has been rising for several days, but last night it rose very rapidly, and at 5 o'clock this morning the fire whistle was blown to awaken the people so that they might rescue stock and save other property from the damage of flood.

Cellars on the north side of Main street are flooded and the water is now in places pouring over Main street, which is on a five-foot grade. The southeast portion of the residence district is under water.

At Fremont the Platte is subsiding, and is now within its banks.

DUBUQUE, Io., March 21.—Cooler weather stopped the rise of the Mississippi here. Charles City reports a rise of four feet in Cedar river, while at Cedar Falls a large force of men and teams worked all night and today building dikes to protect the people on the low lands from the united floods of the Cedar and Shell Rock rivers.

LOCAL WATER SITUATION.

No Flood Conditions Apparent as Yet.

The only local indications of a flood or trouble from high water so far reported are in the suburbs of the city, where the street car company have cleared a twenty-foot trench on the streets along which their lines are operated. The result has been that for long distances in the neighborhood of Hamline and Merriam Park the tracks are covered with water. The street railway officials report some trouble on the Mississippi and West St. Paul line owing to sand washing on the tracks, but the delay or obstruction is not serious.

The report at the Union depot last evening was that trains were all on time and there had been no serious trouble from high water or washouts on any of the lines running into the city. The river as yet shows no perceptible signs of overflowing its banks in this locality, although the residents of the upper flats are taking time by the forelock and making ready scows and boats in case of a sudden rise of the waters.

BLOCKADE OF CRETE BEGUN

Gale in the Aegean Sea Makes the Work Dangerous.

COLONEL VASSOS' POSITION CRITICAL.

Neither Greece nor Turkey Can Long Sustain the Armies They Have Mobilized.

Cretans Will Oppose the Greeks Withdrawing Until the Turks Have Been Ordered Home.

LONDON, March 22.—The Athens correspondent of the Times says a strong gale is blowing across the Aegean sea, which will make the blockade exceedingly difficult. It is reported that the admirals purposely refrained from interfering with vessels which recently landed provisions in Crete, one having discharged its cargo at Akrotiri almost under the eyes of the admirals. The necessity of removing the Turkish troops from the island becomes more and more imperative. Absolutely nothing else, continues the correspondent, will convince the Cretans of Europe's sincerity. It may be regarded as certain that they will even prevent the departure of the Greek army by force until the Turks have gone. There is no time to be lost. It is impossible that Greece and Turkey could long support the armies they have mobilized. Either may prefer provoking a struggle to seeing its troops starve.

The foreign warships have already arrived at Crete, and the sultan should be induced, the correspondent says, to make a voluntary recall of his troops Greece might then be willing to recall Col. Vassos.

It is reported from Jerusalem that the Greeks and Arabs in Palestine are greatly excited by recent events. Thousands are receiving communion at the mosque of the Holy Sepulchre and preparing to take the field against the Turks in the event of war.

A dispatch to the Times from Canea says Chief Manouli, at Rodia, represents that the insurgents mistook the Austrian warship Sebenico for a Turkish vessel and thus were misled into a hostile action. The Christians are very angry at the proposed landing of British troops, for they assume that these will side with the Mohammedans

LONDON, March 22.—The Athens correspondent of the Chronicle says that all the Greek newspapers protest against the blockade, and the question is raised as to whether Turkish vessels will be allowed to enter Cretan ports.

There is no confirmation of the rumor that the Greek troops have crossed the frontier into Epirus. The Turkish troops there occupy strong positions, except on the coast, which is open to a sea attack.

The Daily Chronicle's correspondent at Canea says the Moslem beys object to autonomy, because they fear they will be compelled to leave the island without compensation for their large landed interests, which are heavily mortgaged to Christians. Moslems own two-thirds of the lands in Crete, but the whole country is now practically in the control of the insurgents. Nobody, continues the correspondent, believes that a scheme of autonomy, such as the powers propose, is really workable. It would only serve to accentuate existing feuds. The Chronicle's correspondent at Canea says the Italian officers returned last night (Sunday) from the camp of Col. Vassos in the center of the island, and they report that he has declared his intention to resist any attempt to force the withdrawal of the Greek troops. He said he would himself tear up every copy of the autonomy proposition that came his way, and he gave them the impression that he intended to assume the offensive.

While shots were being exchanged Saturday at Akrotiri between the Turks and insurgents, a Turkish frigate shelled the insurgent position in full view of the European fleet. The result of the shelling is not known. Some insurgents at Akrotiri begged food from the ships, but the admirals declined to give them anything except medical aid.

Unless the gale abates it will be difficult to land the foreign troops.

The Athens correspondent of the Daily Chronicle denies that King George has promised not to bring about an uprising in Macedonia, and asserts that the sultan himself suggested amicable negotiations with King George, asking the czar to act as mediator. Count Muravieff replied instantly: "Russia would never countenance such a perfidious proposal." It was then that Russia urged Turkey to take hostile measures.

ATHENS, March 21.—It is rumored here that the Greek government has offered to purchase the island of Crete, and that a gentleman known to be closely connected with the palace party at Constantinople visited Col. Vassos a week ago in the guise of a tourist, charged with secret instructions on the subject.

Two Greek officers have arrived here from the camp of Col. Vassos. They report that he is amply provided with all necessaries.

Another Greek officer writes accusing the Turks of trying to dynamite the church at Platania when the Greek officers and Cretan chiefs were attending mass for the dead. A Greek vessel, which has returned here from Crete, reports that it landed its cargo, although a French warship fired a blank shot as a warning. France is understood to support the proposal to make Prince George governor of Crete.

CANEA, March 21.—The situation in Crete today may be described as one of expectancy. This morning the fact that the blockade had formally begun was generally communicated from Canea to all points in the island in telegraphic circuit. Pillaging still continues. Three Turkish soldiers who were caught in the act of pillage Saturday night fired on the gendarmes, who returned the fire, killing one of them.

Some doubt is now expressed by the officials here as to whether Col. Vassos commander of the Greek forces in Crete, will be able to hold out long, owing to the scarcity of provisions. It is also denied by the officials that there is friction between the admirals and consuls.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 21.—Reports have been received here of a very serious disorder at Tokal, in the Sivas district of Asia Minor. It is said that many Armenians and Turks have been killed. As yet there are no details as to the exact cause of the outbreak.

The city of Tokal is on the Yeshil-Irmak river, and has a population of about 60,000. The government has established extensive works there for refining the copper produced by the mines of Arghana-Maden, near Diarbekir. It is in the heart of the old province of Armenia.

The action of the Servian government in calling the reserves and part of the militia to the colors, ostensibly to participate in maneuvers near the Turkish frontier, has caused much anxiety in Turkish official circles. The Porte has instructed the railroad companies to keep sufficient rolling stock in readiness to convey troops immediately, if necessary, to the Servian frontier. Fifteen battalions will be concentrated at Salonica. Quarters are being prepared for the troops in the mosques and other public buildings of the city.

ATHENS, March 21.—Some of the Greek sharpshooters at Pramanda opened fire on the Turks today, and it was only by the most urgent efforts of the Greek officers that a conflict was averted. The Greek military preparations on the frontier continue with ceaseless activity. At Korpsaina the officials seized 1 000 sacks of flour destined for the Turkish troops at Sangora.

LONDON, March 22.—A dispatch from Constantinople to the Daily Mail says the Greeks in all the islands of the Archipelago are arming, drilling and preparing to revolt as soon as war is declared.

The correspondent of the Daily Mail at Berlin says the Berlin Post publishes a telegram to the effect that two Greek lieutenants have been arrested in the Turkish camp at Elassona and condemned to be shot as spies.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 22.—Ismail, the sub-governor of Crete, has wired to the Yildiz Kiosk that the Mohammedans who were rescued at Cadamo accuses the foreigners of pillaging their society. A secret society has been discovered among the sultan's Albanian bodyguard. The Porte has asked the authorities of the mosque and synagogues at Salonica to allow the troops to be quartered there.

LARISSA, March 22.—A party of Englishmen and Americans who succeeded in getting to Elassona reports that the Turkish forces there are at last 35,000, with 160 field guns, and another hundred at Veria. They say many German officers among the Turkish troops, and heard it reported that Prussian officers are expected shortly. The Turks are not well supplied with horses. At the top of the Melouna Pass, the Greek and Turkish outposts were fraternizing.

A WEEK OF HEAP BIG TALK.

Tariff Will Occupy the House and Arbitration Treaty the Senate.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—The programme of the tariff debate, which opens in the house tomorrow, is simple but arduous. The house will sit from 10 o'clock in the morning until 11 o'clock at night, with a recess from 5 until 8 each day for dinner. The general debate will close Thursday night. Beginning Friday the bill will be read for amendment under the five-minute rule until 3 o'clock on the following Wednesday, March 31, when the bill and pending amendments will be voted upon. The committee on ways and means, by the terms of the special order under which the house will operate, will have the right of way in the matter of amendments, and such amendments can at any time supersede pending amendments of individual members, a provision made to give the committee the fullest power to perfect their bill. The debate will be opened by Mr. Dingley, the chairman of the ways and means, for the majority. Either Mr. Bailey, of Texas, the selected leader of the minority, or Mr. McMillin, of Tennessee, will reply. Mr. Bailey has tendered to Mr. McMillin this privilege in deference to his long service on the ways and means committee, but it is not yet decided whether the latter will avail himself of the proffer. The night sessions of the house during the general debate will be given up almost entirely to set speeches by new members who desire to get their views in the Congressional Record for the benefit of their constituents. When the Wilson bill was under consideration the time at the night sessions was not consumed, and there is likely to be a repetition of lack of speakers on this occasion, as members under the order are given leave to print, and many of them will take advantage of this opportunity without taking the floor.

The senate will devote the major portion of the week to the consideration of the Anglo-American arbitration treaty. If the appropriation bills which have passed the house as they were agreed upon in the last session should be reported to the senate, they probably will receive prompt attention. There is a possibility that these bills may not be taken up immediately in committee owing to the absence of some committee members. It is also possible that when reported they may be somewhat changed, or, if not changed in committee, that they will be in the senate. Many senators have propositions which they are anxious to see enacted into law, and they are not disposed to forego this chance of getting them through. The Democratic leaders may consider it wise party policy to hold the appropriation bills up until the Republican policy in the senate with reference to the tariff is developed.

Senator Allison, chairman of the appropriations committee, will exert himself to secure speedy consideration of the bills. There is little prospect of committee work until the committee vacancies are filled. The two sides of the chamber are holding out against each other, each contending for concessions which the other refuses to make. The Democrats still insist on being allowed to fill all the places vacated by the retirement of Democratic senators, while the Republicans contend that the silver Republicans and the Populists should be charged to the Democrats. Upon the adjustment of this difference the whole matter depends. Some way out of the difficulty ultimately will be found, but the opening has not yet presented itself.

BAILEY ON THE DINGLEY BILL.

Invites Extravagance and Fosters the Trusts.

WASHINGTON, March 21. — Joseph W. Bailey, the new leader of the Democratic party in congress, has the following home thrusts at the Dingley tariff bill:

"The evil of the bill does not stop with its injustice against the individual citizen. That is bad enough, but it is not its only nor perhaps its worst defect. According to the estimate of its framers, it will raise more revenue than the government needs, and surely it requires no special wisdom to discern that when this money is once collected Republican leaders will find a way to spend it. In this way the bill invites extravagance, and is in strange contrast with the Republican platform of 1860, which declared that 'a return to a rigid economy is indispensable to arrest the systematic plunder of the public treasury by partisan favorites.'

"The rigid economy which Mr. Lincoln and the early leaders of the Republican party thought essential to good government is a jest and a byword among the Republican leaders of this day. I was taught to believe that economy is a cardinal virtue in a government like ours, and that extravagance is not only a burden upon the taxpayers, but is a crime against the republic, because it is as impossible for an extravagant government to avoid becoming a corrupt government as it is for a spendthrift to preserve either his money or his good name.

"Another effect of the bill, no less monstrous than the injustice which it sanctions and the extravagance which it invites, is the encouragement which it gives to the formation of trusts. Sagacious men will scarcely wonder that when the manufacturers of the country have succeeded in inducing congress to exclude their foreign competitors, they will soon protect themselves against competition with each other. It is inevitable that when congress secures them against outside competition by a tariff, they will secure themselves against inside competition by combinations and trusts, and it is the merest drivel to talk about destroying trusts under the system, the very object of which is to prevent competition."

ABILITY AT A DISCOUNT.

Residence the Main Requisite in Officeseekers.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—Col. Harrison Gray Otis, of California, will not be assistant secretary of war. This conclusion was reached after a conversation in the cabinet room between the president, Secretary of War Alger and Col. Otis. The decision was reached because of Col. Otis' geographical location. Had he been a resident of Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Nevada, any state, in fact, that is not represented in President McKinley's cabinet, he would probably have been appointed to succeed Joseph B. Doe, the present assistant secretary of war, whose resignation has already been accepted. Col. Otis was Secretary Alger's second choice for the place, his first being a man from Michigan, whom the secretary asked the president as a personal favor to appoint. President McKinley informed Secretary Alger that he would be very glad to honor the request, but he could not consistently do so, as it would not do to give too much prominence to one state.

ENGINE WAS BLOWN TO ATOMS'

Engineer and Fireman Killed—Passengers Escape Unscathed.

CHICAGO, March 21.—The boiler of the locomotive which was hauling the Chicago and Boston special on the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern railroad blew up this morning, instantly killing engineer and fireman, and completely demolishing the engine. The dead are:

ALEXANDER FRANKS, engineer, of Chicago.
EDWARD B. SMITH, fireman, of Chicago.

The engineer was hurled 200 feet into the air, through a network of telegraph wires that were stretched along the tracks, and had his right leg torn off. The fireman was thrown against a cattle car with such force that almost every bone in his body was broken. None of the remainder of the crew nor any of the passengers were injured.

The train to which the engine was attached, one of the fastest on the Lake Shore road, leaves the Van Buren street depot at 10:30 o'clock in the morning. The accident occurred about 11 o'clock as the train had just pulled out from the Englewood depot, and was running at the rate of twenty miles an hour.

A peculiar feature of the explosion was the fact that, although the report was so loud it was heard by residents a half-mile away, and the force so great that the engine was literally blown to atoms, none of the passengers in the rear part of the train heard the report and were not aware that anything unusual had happened until they looked out after the train had come to a sudden stop.

The train dashed along about 150 feet after the explosion took place, and, although the stop was quite sudden, none of the passengers were thrown from their seats, and not one of the coaches was damaged by either the explosion or the sudden stop.

The force of the explosion was apparently directly upward and outward, as parts of the engine were thrown into the air 100 feet, and huge pieces of the boiler, weighing several tons, were tossed over the telegraph wires into a swamp, a distance of 250 feet, while the baggage car directly behind the engine was not damaged in any way.

It is not know just what caused the explosion, and the officials of the road say that it will not be determined until what remains of the engine is taken apart and examined. It was thought at first that there was no water in the boiler, but this theory was abandoned, as it was an out-going train, and the engine had just been taken from the round house a short time before the explosion. It was rumored that the boiler of the engine was defective in some respects, but this was denied by the officials of the road. The latter say the locomotive was in good condition in every respect, had been in service about three years, and was considered one of the fastest engines on the road. The train that it was pulling is known as No. 10, and it is a through train from Chicago to Boston.

Wilmington's Trial Deferred.

NEW LONDON, Conn., March 21.—The expected speed trial of the new United States gunboat Wilmington, originally scheduled to take place in the sound off New London tomorrow, will have to be deferred for a few days, at least, as the unfavorable weather has caused unexpected delays. The officials are of the opinion that it will not take place before Wednesday, but that date is uncertain, and will depend generally as to when the Wilmington arrives here.

Chinese Wall Tariff.

Canada Talks of Retaliation if the Dingley Bill Passes.

MONTREAL, March 22.—Since the provisions of the Dingley tariff bill were announced it has been considerably canvassed here and the consensus of opinion seems to be that it is hostile to the interests of Canada. The lumber trade has been mostly to the front, and there has been a general demand for export duty on saw logs and all kinds of pulp wood. The indications are that the government will accede to this demand, and that the forthcoming revision of the tariff will not be so much in the line of lower duties as was promised before the elections. Alderman Prefontaine, M. P., who has just returned from a conference with the ministers at Ottawa, has intimated pretty plainly that this is the case, and that retaliatory duties will be imposed against the United States all along the line. An important editorial much to the same effect is published in La Patrie, which is owned by Hon. J. I. Tarte, minister of public works. "The American tariff," La Patrie declares, "constitutes a Chinese wall against Canada's trade, and, since this is the case, Canada should govern itself accordingly. It is unfortunately only too evident that our neighbors do not wish to trade with us, consequently it behooves us to look elsewhere for trade. Great Britain and our sister colonies offer us a market that can be utilized to the greatest advantage."

SCORCHED OTTUMWA

Loss of $180,000 in the Business Part of the City.

OTTUMWA, Io., March 21.—A disastrous fire of unknown origin broke out here this evening in a brick business block, on Main street, owned by the Seth Richards estate, and up to 9 o'clock had destroyed property valued at $180,000. At that hour the situation was extremely critical, the flames being propelled by a heavy gale. After a hard fight the fire department at 10:30 succeeded in getting the fire under control. The property destroyed was insured for $100,000. Following is a list of losses: Cullen & Co., dry goods, $50,000; Prugh & Co., china and dishes, $15,000; Donlan & Co., dry goods, $25,000; J. G. Meek, dry goods, $16,000; Seth Richards estate, $60,000; office tenants, $15,000.

GISNEROS GONE WITH MAGEO.

Now It Is Reported That the Cuban President Is Dead.

HAVANA, March 21, via Key West—It is reported from Camaguey that Salvador Cisneros, president of the Cuban republic, is dead; that Vice President Bartolome Masso succeeds him as president, and that Dr. Carpolt, ex-professor of Havana university, will be appointed vice president. Gen. Quintin has returned to Camaguey.

A large body of insurgents is concentrated near Sancti Spiritus, and a combined movement of Spanish troops against them is expected.

For the last few days Capt. Gen. Weyler has been greatly annoyed by a serious affection of the throat, with suppuration of the glands of the oesophagus. On Wednesday, after a consultation of his physicians, it was decided that for a time the patient must have absolute repose.

In addition to the lad Nelson, several other American boys have arrived at Havana within the last few days, with the intention of joining the insurgent army, but the advice given them is to return to the United States. The boy Robert Emmet Scully, of Somerville, N. J., who came to join the insurgents, will probably be shipped back to New York at the request of his family and of the American state department.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—It is expected by the state department officials that the inquiry to be conducted into the causes leading up to the death of Rr. Ruiz, the naturalized American, in a Cuban prison, will soon be commenced. The investigation will be conducted in Havana or in the place where Ruiz was imprisoned, and Consul General Lee will be present in person, or will be represented by some one, to look after the interests of the family of Dr. Ruiz. Secretary Sherman tonight expressed the belief that the investigation into the affair will be a thorough and fair one, assurances to that effect having been given by the Spanish government.

HAVANA, March 21.—Charles Scott, the American against whom the military court at Guanabacoa preferred charges, which were subsequently dismissed, was released today. He will probably leave for the United States on Wednesday next.

INTENTIONAL DUPLICATE EXPOSURE