

BULLETIN OF THE ST. PAUL GLOBE.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 31, 1897.

Weather for Today. Threatening, With Showers.

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PAGE 2. William Dawson Jr. Indicted. Young Woman Commits Suicide. Report of Banking Committee.

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EVENTS TODAY.

Met—My Friend From India, 2.30, 8.15. Gd—Shadows of a Great City, 2.30, 8.15. Capitol—Legislature, 10.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMSHIPS. NEW YORK—Arrived: Bovis, Liverpool; Ems, Genoa. Sailed: Cufic, Liverpool; Polaris, Hamburg; Trave, Bremen. ANTWERP—Arrived: Kensington, New York. QUEENSTOWN—Arrived: Cephalaria, Boston.

It looks as if all the pools would have to pool their issues.

Hetty Green is in Chicago. If she likes the place, she may buy it.

Perhaps Greece is getting ready to have a Turkey for Thanksgiving.

The Mississippi at St. Paul has at last become a river worth looking at.

Mr. Brice says he doesn't want any more togs. And Mr. Brice is sure to get his wish.

How wicked Carson is getting! It has had his prize fight, and now it wants a lottery.

What kind of water are the people of Omaha drinking, that they see air ships every night?

The poorest man in the world today is the one who has nothing but money—John D. Rockefeller.

The bicyclist should not forget that the country road is one of the things which have no bottom in early spring.

Father Knickerbocker has ordered a No. 8 hat. New York is now the biggest thing in the world except London.

The Yantic is trenching upon the persimmons of the battleship Texas. The Yantic has run aground off Uruguay.

Over 1,000 bills have been introduced in the Minnesota house of representatives. Perhaps 100 of them ought to pass.

The bicycle may as well be declared the universal riding machine. Gladstone at eighty-seven has mastered the wheel.

Four of the candidates for mayor of Chicago have figured out their own sure election. What a chance for disappointment!

Mr. Hunter, of Kentucky, may as well go gunning for something else. He was apparently not built for a senatorial toga.

The anti-prize fight exhibition bills in various state legislatures threaten the kitescope trust with an oversupply of negatives.

Niagara Falls has a new suspension bridge, which, for traffic facilities, is quite an improvement on the one Blondin used to use.

Mayor Strong, of New York, indorses Mr. Tweed. At the same time it is difficult to see how this is going to help Mr. Tweed.

Thanks to hustling merchants getting goods out of bond, the available cash balance is growing faster than the gold reserve.

The Spanish are still the leading liars of the world. It is now known to a certainty that President Cisneros, of the Cuban republic, is not dead.

The people of St. Louis are buying eggs at the rate of three dozen for a quarter. They will no doubt lay up some for the spring election.

Both Anoka and Hastings have been insane with joy in the past few weeks, but the fact remains that neither will get the fourth hospital for the insane.

The people of Europe can now watch the Greeks hurl "warlike enthusiasts" against the big battalions of infantry and heavy batteries of artillery of the Turks.

A new crime is bulletined from Montana. The secretary of the senate has been indicted for issuing a bill on the last night of the session of the legislature.

Gov. Mounts, of Indiana, says he will not give positions to steady drinkers. He thus strikes about 75 per cent of the Indiana politicians off his list at one move of the pen.

NEARS THE DANGER POINT.

Flats Are Now Flooded. River Is Rising.

FAMILIES ARE MOVING OUT.

Father of Waters Drives Some of the Dwellers on the St. Paul Levees to Higher Ground.

Waters Gradually Increased in Volume During the Day—What the Record Showed at Midnight—West Side Residents of the Bottoms May Suffer.

S. A. M.—Gauge stood at 12.9 feet. S. P. M.—Gauge stood at 13.1 feet. 12 (Mid)—Gauge stood at 13.3 feet. Danger line - - - 14.0 feet.

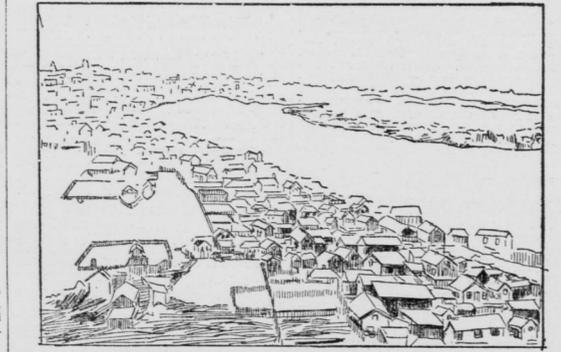
The river was the center of attraction all day yesterday. The bridges were all lined with spectators throughout the entire day, while all up and down the banks on both sides small groups of people could be seen viewing the rushing waters with anxious faces and talking of the high waters of past years, and wondering if the present spring would bring a repetition of the desolation and destruction that had been wrought in those years. Many of the men who made up the groups have been residents of the river banks and flats for years, some were even there in 1881, when the river reached the highest point ever known, and they realize more than any one else what high water means.

The situation was most serious yesterday on the West side flats, and the Polander flats about half a mile below State street. The water last night was within a foot of a vast majority of the houses on the Polander flats and within two feet of nearly all the houses on the West side. Many families moved out of their homes Monday, and express wagons could be seen all day yesterday carting household effects from the shanties and huts along the river front to empty houses on higher ground. A great majority of the people, however, are still in their homes because they are too poor to secure quarters elsewhere, or have no money with which to pay the expenses of moving. One thing was noticeable among this latter class yesterday. Nine out of ten of them were busy all day with their boats, painting and calking them.

The back water from the river has been forced up Tennessee street almost to State street, and the lower warehouses of the St. Croix Lumber company are entirely surrounded, with the exception of a small strip of land running down from State street. The situation here is, however, not near so serious as it is nearer the river front, for the land that is covered with water is very low, while the ground surrounding it, on which the majority of the houses are built, is at least four feet from the level of the water. One family, living in a house boat at the foot of State street, came to St. Paul to spend the night Monday, and returned yesterday morning to find their home half submerged in the water and their effects almost ruined. This was the only case that could be found where the people have suffered any material damage.

The warehouses and large blocks along the river front between the Jack-along the river front are experiencing some trouble with the water that is seeping into their basements, and many of them had large forces of men busy yesterday conveying the contents of the basements to the floors above. No serious damage is looked for here, as the water will have to raise several feet before it will flow directly into the basements.

The situation on the upper flats on this side of the river, while it is assuming serious proportions, is still far from the danger point to the vast majority of the flat dwellers, and with but few exceptions they do not seem to



think that there is any occasion for alarm. Several families have been compelled to vacate their homes, but in nearly every case the houses were built on the extreme low land back of the levee. The most trouble has been experienced about the center of the flats. At that point two or three houses are entirely surrounded by water, but their owners have been gone from them for several days. The level of the river is still between four and five feet below the lowest points in the levee, and the

trouble is being caused by the water backing up over the low land through the culverts at the lower end of the flats near the stone yards. During times of low water these culverts serve as a drain for the flats, but whenever the river rises the service that they perform is the direct opposite.

At McMillan's packing house, near the upper end of the flats, quite a little trouble has been experienced from the water flowing into the basements, and a force of men were busy all day yesterday carrying the contents to a place of safety.

Across the river from the upper flats and near the south end of the Omaha bridge, several families were compelled to make a hasty exit this morning, but all got safely out of their homes. In some cases the household effects were taken to the upper stories of the houses, but a majority of the people had sufficient time to get their possessions to houses on the higher ground.

At 6 o'clock last night the government gauge at the foot of Jackson street registered 13.1 feet, an increase during the day of 4 of a foot and an increase since 6 o'clock Monday night of 2.5 feet. Observer Lyons is at a loss for a reason for the sudden rise of the river. He says that there is no apparent explanation for it except the fact that the northern snows are melting before the usual time and he does not think that this would cause such a sudden increase. He was of the opinion last night that the rise had been caused by the breaking of a gorge farther up the river, releasing a large volume of water that had been held behind it.

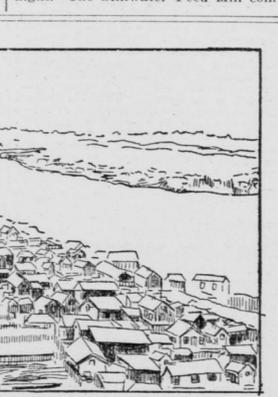
The water at 8 o'clock last night was but .9 of a foot from the danger mark and was steadily rising. At midnight last night the gauge registered 13.3, having increased in four hours .2 of a foot. With that rate of increase the danger point will be reached by noon today.

The scene on both the upper and West side flats was one of activity. Men were thronging the shores of the river with lanterns watching the black waters as they rushed by, while in the houses the women and children bled themselves in restless anxiety. Flat dwellers watched the steady rise of the water with anxious faces, realizing that if continued the water would be compelled to abandon their houses. They did not seem to greatly fear the gradual increase, but were fearful that the waters would come with a rush as they did on Monday night and they would not have time to take their belongings to a place of safety.

The river at Minneapolis is gradually rising, the water having risen more than two feet during the twenty-four hours ending last evening. There is an ice jam up the river from the Flour City and when that breaks the water will go with a rush. Fears are entertained that Bassett creek will go on a rampage this year as in 1892. It is probable, however, that the gradual melting of snow and ice will prevent this.

ICE BREAKING UP. The Water in Lake St. Croix Is Rising Rapidly.

STILLWATER, Minn., March 30.—The ice in Lake St. Croix began breaking up today, and the lake is now free of ice from the St. Croix boom to the point-boat bridge. A few days more of warm weather will cause the ice to disappear entirely. The water in the lake continues to rise, and the most rapid rate was evidenced yesterday morning, when it was ascertained that an increase of almost a foot had occurred during the night. The Stillwater Feed Mill com-



pany found it necessary to shut down its mill today the water in the lake having overflowed the floors of the engine room. At present the lake registers only two feet less than it did during the high water of last spring, and rivermen and lumbermen unite in the assertion that it will go much higher, basing their opinion upon the fact that much snow remains along its tributaries. If the rise continues it will not be long before the city is forced to start its steam pump on the levee to keep the water from backing into the sewers.

TWENTY VICTIMS OF CYCLONE.

The Town of Chandler, Oklahoma, Practically Wiped Out of Existence by Furious Winds.

GUTHRIE, Okla., March 30.—Report is received here that twenty lives were lost this evening in a cyclone that swept over Chandler, a town of 1,500 inhabitants, fifty miles east of here. It is reported that only two buildings were left standing—the Mitchell hotel and the Grand Island grocery store. In addition to the twenty persons reported killed, rumors say that fully 150 were badly injured. The following names are given as among those killed: Woodward and wife, Mrs. Mitchell, Mrs. Thomas Smith, John Lawson, lawyer. The following are reported as among the injured: John McCartney, brother-in-law of United States Marshal Nagle, F. N. Niblack and father, John Foster, Mrs. Emma Foster, Two daughters of County Treasurer Clam, Samuel Winthrop, George McHenry. The cyclone struck at 5 o'clock this evening. The court house in which Chief Justice Dale was holding court, was taken off its foundation. All communication with Chandler is now cut off. The telephone office was destroyed, and the only information received here was from a telephone connection made a mile and a half out of Chandler. That has since been lost.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 30.—A special to the Journal says: At 6 o'clock this evening, a terrific tornado, followed by hail and flood, swept through the town of Chandler, completely devastating the town. Three-fourths of the residences and business houses of the town were totally wrecked or badly damaged; scores of people were injured and many were killed. Darkness at once came on and the work of rescue

is carried on under greatest difficulties. The telephone office was carried away and at 10 o'clock tonight a telephone was connected with the wire two miles away and a message was sent for assistance. Up to that time, Mr. and Mrs. Woodrow, Mrs. Henry Mitchell, Mrs. Thomas Smith, Attorney John Dawson and two unknown persons had been found dead, and fully 150 people were known to be badly injured. Mrs. Emery Foster and baby are thought to be fatally hurt.

Chandler is built on a hill in thick timber, and the mass of torn trees and wrecked houses makes it impossible to reach the injured in the dark. On every side can be heard groans and cries for help, and the scene is indescribable. A large number of physicians and other citizens have left Guthrie for the scene with surgical instruments, drugs and other supplies.

A later message states that a large number of people known to have been in business buildings are missing, and it is feared they are dead under the ruins. The true state of affairs cannot be learned until daylight. KANSAS CITY, March 30.—Reports received here indicate that the cyclone which destroyed the town of Chandler, Okla., tonight also passed across the state of Kansas, though in less destructive force.

Florence, Kan., reports a severe wind storm between 5 and 6 o'clock that unroofed a portion of the Santa Fe round house blew down several wooden buildings and blew box cars from the track.

Great Bend reports a very heavy wind accompanied by hail and rain. Wichita characterizes the heaviest rain ever experienced there accompanied by wind and hail. Barton reports a very heavy wind, which wrecked several small buildings and blew cars from the tracks. Telegraph service throughout the state is badly crippled.

COULDN'T HOLD THE FORT.

Hastings Lost Its Votes. The Veto Stands.

ANOKA IS SUPREME HAPPY.

The Down River Town Gained Eleven and Lost Ten of Its Supporters After the Bill Was Passed.

Hall of Representatives Crowded by Friends of Both of the Towns Interested—Heated But Dispassionate Debate on the Action of the Governor.

The house failed yesterday, after a pretty contest, to give the Hastings appropriation bill enough votes to pass it over the veto of Gov. Clough, there being but sixty-eight affirmative votes, or a gain of one over the last vote taken, when it was necessary to have seventy-six in order to successfully disregard the veto.

The matter came up as a special order at 2:30 in the presence of as large a crowd as has ever forced places for a call of the house was ordered. It was further reiterated that the debate should proceed, but that a second vote should be held before the final vote was taken. For a second time the governor's message, as reported by the clerk, and the battle royal was on.

Mr. Staples, the Hastings champion, opened the ball with a formal motion for reconsideration of the bill, but it was passed, whereupon several members took issue with him in the position, among them being his own colleague, Mr. Donnelly, who reviewed the bill, but the veto, must be reconsidered, Speaker Jones held that Mr. Staples' motion was not in order, and that the question was whether the bill should or should not pass over the veto. Mr. Staples, having taken a fresh start, opened the battle. After explaining his friendly relation personally with Gov. Clough, he expressed the view that the matter had resolved itself into a question of opinion. The veto was a constitutional right of the governor and he declared his own opinion that the action, by a large majority, of both branches of the legislature, in proceeding to criticize the wording of the veto in referring to the matter of public policy and the need of maintaining the right of fair dealing, was an unconstitutional interference with the commission were the acts of state, was, Mr. Staples thought, an argument favorable to Hastings, and that the legislature had no right to interfere with the action of the governor.

When the vote was taken, Mr. Staples said 62 1/2 per cent of the joint bodies decided in favor of the Dakota county city, and that the legislature had no right to interfere with the action of the governor had taken advantage, by his veto, of the entire legislature.

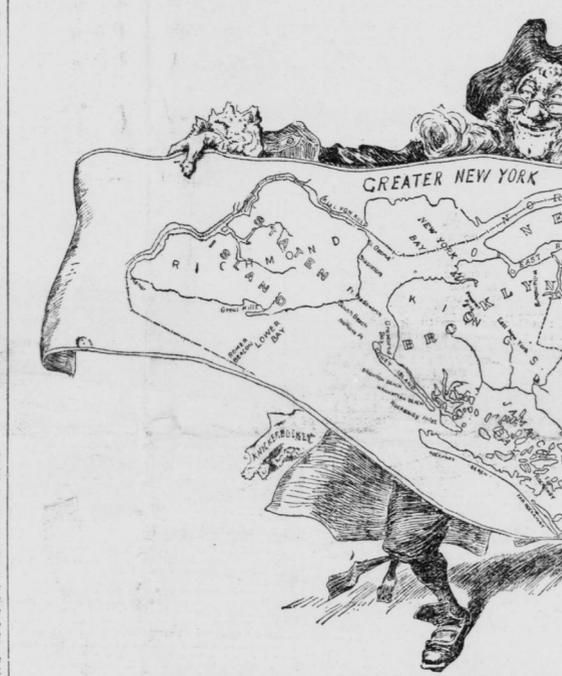
The second speaker was the other representative of the floor of the house, Ignatius Donnelly, following the cue of Mr. Staples, he said he had no personal hostility to Gov. Clough. He had been told that some of the people on the floor expected him to attack the chief executive, but he wanted to say that nothing was further from his mind. He had been a friend of the governor and he had been personal friends for a long time and although they had differed politically the governor had the same right to his opinion that he demanded for himself.

"Neither have I any hostility to Anoka," Mr. Donnelly went on, "I admire the good feeling and community that will stand up for their rights and for their own up-building. This emulation has made up a prosperous people. The extra business in case St. Paul and Minneapolis has been greatly caused by this emulation." In support of this doctrine from a literary standpoint, Donnelly quoted from Shakespeare the familiar lines of Hamlet: "To have a thousand suns." He also disclaimed any ill feeling toward any gentleman who had sustained Anoka upon any of the subjects mentioned, and that if the question was still what it had been at the last time it was taken up and the proposition should be simply whether the veto should stand or whether to Anoka or to Hastings, he should blame no man for expressing his preference.

But he argued, this was not the same case. It is now a question of whether the veto should be sustained, and the veto were sustained, it meant that the legislature had no asylum at Hastings but that there should be none at Anoka. He insisted there was absolutely no chance for Anoka, would effectively destroy Hastings were defeated, besides, Anoka standing in its own way. He had been told that there was some proposition to locate the asylum at Hastings at Anoka. (The crowd snickered audibly as Mr. Donnelly proceeded to show that any further opposition on the part of Anoka, would effectively destroy any chances there might be for such an institution.)

"I am almost inclined to think," Mr. Donnelly said, starting on a new subject, "that the veto power is a mistake. It is a relic of king-craft, when William, the Norman, the most powerful and terrible brute who ever sat on a throne, came over from the continent and conquered the king of England on the battle-field, he formed a despotism, based upon the doctrine that all power was lodged in the king, and the ownership of land should be in the king. Out of this grew the feudal system; all legislation had to be brought to the feet of the king for his approval. Gradually England has evolved from this system, so that neither king nor queen of Great Britain since 1707 has exercised the veto power. This was on the occasion when Queen Anne vetoed the act for the colonization of soldiers into Scotland.

"There are eight states in this union, notwithstanding the fact that our institutions are copied from those of Great Britain, in which the governor has no veto power. These states are Rhode Island, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee and Ohio. It is an American institution, a relic of king-craft. England has abandoned it all except in form, and here we have it in its reality. I have nothing to say against the governor of this state. He is an excellent gentleman, but in no respect is he intellectually superior to any one gentleman on this floor, yet in his message, he says, I know more than all of you. When my head was anointed with oil and I became governor, my wisdom became greater than that of the entire legislature. I don't think Gov. Clough would insist upon this in private conversation, but his acts speak louder than his words. Ordinarily, according to Cushing's manual, only questions of constitutional law are made subjects of the veto, but this is no constitutional question.



Father Knickerbocker—'Only One Ahead of Me, London.'

FATE OF THE DELTA SEALED.

Heroic Efforts Have Not Prevented One of the Most Disastrous Overflows in History.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., March 30.—News received here at 10 o'clock tonight confirms the report that a break of immense proportions occurred at 8 o'clock tonight at the Stokes' plantation in Bolivar county, seven miles south of the Perthshire break, four miles below Guntersville, and a few miles above Rosedale. The crevasse is in an immense levee and the water will join with that of the Perthshire break and add to the distress of the people of Bolivar and Washington counties. This last break is situated so that the water flowing through it, added to that of the Perthshire crevasse, will inundate an immense territory and will soon stop the trains on both the Yazoo and Mississippi Valley lines, and also on the Southern. The heroic efforts of the people of the delta have not been able to prevent one of the most disastrous overflows in the history of this great delta. That much is now a settled fact.

Back thirty to fifty miles from the river run a number of lateral streams which empty their waters into the Yazoo. The whole territory from the main river east to these streams will be for the most part under water in forty-eight hours. The region marked for destruction is probably a hundred miles long and from twenty to thirty-five miles wide. The country is as fertile as a northern garden. Greenville is in great danger. The water front from the middle break will partially flood that town. If the levee in front of Greenville should break, no man can conceive what the loss to life and property would be. Railroad communication has already been cut in two places, and before tomorrow night the Georgia Pacific road, running east from Greenville, may be flooded. Probably 15,000 people are working with a desperation born of despair to save their homes and property. The whole machinery of the state and the Illinois Central railroad is being brought into play. It is currently reported tonight that the levee in front of Laconia Circle, Ark., has broken. If this should be true, and most probably is correct, 30,000 acres of fertile cotton land will be flooded by morning.

The news reached Memphis through a telegram from Capt. M. Cheek, of the steamer Kate Adams, that at an early hour this morning, supposedly between 10 and 11 o'clock, a break occurred in the levee at Laconia Circle, Ark., and that the water was flowing over the top of the levee. The water was about 10 feet high at the time of the break, and the water was flowing over the top of the levee. The water was about 10 feet high at the time of the break, and the water was flowing over the top of the levee.

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MEMPHIS, Tenn., March 30.—There are now three breaks in the levee that protects the Mississippi delta from the waters of the river. One is seven miles below Greenville, Miss., at Wayside, which is 1,200 feet wide; one forty miles north of Greenville, at the head of the delta, which is one thousand feet wide and becoming deeper and wider as the water rushes through it. The third occurred at an early hour this morning seven miles north of a point opposite Arkansas City and, at last reports, a stream as wide as the Hudson was tearing through it and covering the country for miles in the interior. The river from the north to the south

itself in representatives' hall, and in the gathering was a goodly representation of the fair sex. The crowd was divided about evenly between Hastings and Anoka, and the stirring speeches made by the leaders of each faction were enthusiastically cheered, despite the vigorous rapping for order by Speaker Jones.

On the speaker's platform with him sat ex-Speaker Wm. E. Lee, while among the spectators were ex-Gov. Hubbard, Ell Torrance, P. E. Winston, Capt. S. R. Van Sant, Prof. Phelps, Howard S. Abbott and many other well-known people. The ladies were interested spectators, and the legislators who rose to speak on either side of the fight who were not inspired or repaid by the energetic clapping of gloved hands could hardly be said to have done justice to the occasion. Already 2:30 was the hour set, it was scarcely 1 o'clock before the aisles and members' chairs were pre-occupied by friends of either side, and even the press table in the corner was fairly besieged by the onlookers.

The vote taken, while a victory for Anoka as against Hastings, was regarded as rather a hollow one in every sense, and leaves the matter in a shape that the state has not now decided whether it needs a fourth hospital for the insane or not. The Hastings people, who have worked hard and faithfully to secure the needed seventy-six votes, were justified in their belief that victory would be theirs on standard, as the record shows, but where eleven new votes were secured to the Hastings column from those who were either absent before or voted for Anoka, there were ten men who stood by Hastings on the first occasion who either voted for Anoka yesterday or were absent. It was mostly a case of defect, however, for there were but two absentees, Severance, a Hastings man, and "Paddy" Vail, who has not voted on the matter on either occasion. The men Hastings gained yesterday took the matter in a philosophical way, and leaves the matter in a shape that the state has not now decided whether it needs a fourth hospital for the insane or not.

The house, as stated, was filled to suffocation when Speaker Jones rapped for order and asked that quiet be preserved, the better to transact the business of the house. Mr. Stockwell's motion that speeches be limited to ten minutes was lost when

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