

BULLETIN OF THE ST. PAUL GLOBE.

THURSDAY, APRIL 1, 1897.

Weather for Today. Local Showers; Cooler.

PAGE 1. Local Flood Increasing. Damage of Ice Jam in Minneapolis. Dingley Tariff Bill Passed.

PAGE 2. Dunkard Immigrants Arrive. County Auditor's Annual Report. Trap That Didn't Catch Fullerton. Omaha Freight House Burns.

PAGE 3. Minneapolis Matters. Warships Shell the Cretans. Worst Is Feared in Southern Flood. Arbitration Treaty Much Amended.

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PAGE 5. Four Appropriation Bills Downed. Capitol Bill Recommended. Work of the Legislature.

PAGE 6. Bar Silver, 61 1/2-100. Cash Wheat in Chicago, 70 1/2-80. Sugar Factory for New Uln. News of the Northwest.

PAGE 7. Mott Against Sunday Racing. Chandler, Okla., in Ruins. Wants of the People.

PAGE 8. Chamber of Commerce on Charter. Butter Men Copy Elgin. Railroads Evolve a New Plan. Express Companies Make No Returns. Railway Gossip.

EVENTS TODAY.

Met-O'Neill in Monte Cristo, 8.15. Grand-Shadows of a Great City, 8.15. Capitol—Legislature, 10.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMSHIPS.

NEW YORK—Arrived: Orizaba, Havana; Jason, Kingston. Sailed: La Champagne, Antwerp; Britannic, Liverpool; Southwark, Antwerp; Olympia, Marseilles. LIVERPOOL—Arrived: Cephalonia, Boston. PHILADELPHIA—Sailed: Anolis, Antwerp. HONG KONG—Arrived: Olympia, Tacoma. ROTTERDAM—Sailed: Maasdam, New York. Arrived: Werkendam, New York. AMSTERDAM—Sailed: Edam, New York. SOUTHAMPTON—Sailed: Havet, Bremen for New York. Arrived: Spree, New York for Bremen; St. Paul, New York. LIVERPOOL—Arrived: Indiana, from Philadelphia; Teutonic, from New York. Sailed: Germanic, for New York.

Don't kick! Don't kick today! Don't kick anything today! Peachblow Pingree is more stirred up than stirring lately. The Yant's is afloat again. So is the West side, St. Paul.

There is hope for Chicago, Dwight L. Moody is drawing better than any of the candidates for mayor.

Adlai E. Stevenson was born in Kentucky, but Kentucky doesn't seem to be very proud of the fact.

A hog got drunk on wine in California the other day. He is not the only hog that ever did it, either.

Hunter is holding his own in Kentucky, but if he doesn't do better than that, he will never be United States senator.

Times are pretty hard in New York. The number of convicts in the three prisons of that state in 1892 was 3,595. Last year it was 3,120.

There is a convict in the Connecticut penitentiary who knows Shakespeare from cover to cover. But this doesn't help him to get out of prison.

A Leavenworth, Kan., preacher charges the women of that town with gambling. He says one young lady lost \$300 at one sitting. What luck!

Colorado is buried under a foot of snow. That sounds homelike. It is less than a week since Minnesota was buried under more snow than that.

An Indiana man has broken the matrimonial record in a new spot. He died, leaving six living wives. He left the last of these \$1,000. To all of the others he was paying alimony.

Lightning struck a featherbed near Utica, N. Y., the other day. The old women of New York will have to seek a new haven of rest during thunder storms.

President McKinley sent another large batch of appointments to the senate yesterday. The most that Minnesota got out of it was a postoffice at Olivia.

Thirty-eight citizens of Louisville were arrested the other day for getting full on hock beer. It is spring in Louisville, and Louisville has a Republican mayor.

Rhode Island never had a representative in a president's cabinet. Rhode Island doesn't carry guns enough. It should annex Connecticut, Massachusetts or Block Island.

Milwaukee dispensers of liquid refreshments are taking concerted action for the abolition of the "growler." It is driving the Milwaukee saloonkeepers to drinking their own beer.

The skulduggery that goes on in some of the polling booths would indicate that it would be entirely appropriate that the flag that floats over them should be at half mast.

Fred Grant, late colonel U. S. A., is said to be on the slate for the Austrian mission. Thus Fred gives significance to his remark that the only way to get him off the New York police commission was by "legislation, death or something better."

ABOVE DANGER LINE. RIVER AFTER A RECORD.

Water in the Mississippi at Midnight Had Reached a Point Higher Than Any Since the Heavy Freshet in 1881.

FLAT DWELLERS ARE MOVING OFF.

Weather Bureau Requests Police to Notify Those Living on the Flats of Their Danger—Many Moved Under Difficulties—Something Must Be Done to Help the Homeless.

Between the hours of 11 o'clock and midnight, last night, a large quantity of ice came down the river, and with it came a slight increase in the rate at which the river was rising. The gauge at midnight registered 14.8 feet, a rise of .3 of a foot in three hours. This over reaches all the high water marks since 1881. In 1888 the records show that the water reached a height of 14.4 feet, and in 1893 it went to 14.7 feet.

The theory of the St. Paul weather bureau that the sudden rise of the river Monday night was due to the breaking of a gorge further up the river and that it would subside rapidly was not borne out by the action of the "Father of Waters," for it continued to rise all day yesterday, passing the danger mark at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

flats was worse than anywhere else, and the people were busy all day rattling and boating their belongings from their flooded homes to places of safety on the higher ground. No real danger has yet been encountered by the people of the upper flats. In two or three cases household effects have received a severe wetting owing to the refusal of the people to leave their homes until absolutely compelled to do so, but beyond that no serious damage has been done.

On the West side and lower Polander flats the condition of many of the people is pitiable in the extreme. They have no levee to protect them, as in the case in the upper flats, and in many places the water is flowing directly through their homes from the river. At 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon there were only a few small patches of land visible in the bend of the river below Fenton street. Tennessee street was a perfect sea of



SAVING HIS HOUSEHOLD EFFECTS.

At that hour the government gauge at the foot of Jackson street registered a full fourteen feet. This showed an increase since midnight on Monday of seven-tenths of a foot. With the smashing of the theories of the weather bureau the hopes of the flat-dwellers that they were to be spared a repetition of the extreme high water of past years have also gone glimmering. The scene on both the upper and the West side flats was one of lively activity all day yesterday. A few families had left their homes on Monday, but a vast majority of them remained in their houses, hoping against hope that the water had reached its limit and would show signs of subsiding by Tuesday morning. The result was that many of them awakened yesterday morning to find their homes in the center of a sea of water.

On the upper flats the water is still between three and four feet from the top of the levee, but the back water is causing the people serious trouble. The strong wind which blew directly across the river forced the water through the open culverts at a rapid rate, and with no means of escape it rose steadily until it was almost a foot higher than the level of the river. The condition in the middle and upper portion of the

water, and men were employed all afternoon with boats and wading boots staking the sidewalk into the ground so that it could not float away. There are less than a dozen houses on the Polander flats that are not flooded, and with but few exceptions, the owners have all gone to the empty houses on the higher ground. On the West side flats many of the houses have not as yet been reached by the water, owing to the fact that they are built on mounds piled up above the level of the ground, but nearly all of them are entirely surrounded by the water. Up to yesterday the owners of these houses felt very secure. They rather expected that the water might surround them, but did not think that it would reach their houses, but yesterday the majority of them decided to move while they had time and boats were busy all over the flats carrying their belongings to the higher ground, where it was loaded into express wagons and taken away.

Along the river front the condition of the people is worse than elsewhere. The houses are mere huts and the people living in them are of the very poor class. Many of them do not even own the boats, which is evidence of poverty on the flats and they have no money to hire the more fortunate ones to convey their goods to the high ground. Some of these people called on the mayor yesterday. They told him that they had no means to get their goods out of their houses and even if they had there was no place

for them to go. One man living on Fenton street, with a family of five children and two of them are sick in bed. The house was flooded with water and his family were really in danger.

When the river reached the danger mark yesterday afternoon and there were no signs of the flood abating, the weather bureau decided that it was time to act, and in compliance with a request from that office, Chief Goss took measures to serve individual and peremptory notice upon the occupants of each of the dwellings in any way endangered by the high water to move at once. One officer from the central station was sent to the upper levee and another from the Ducais street station to the West side flats with instructions to employ boats or any other means necessary to visit every house and in each case to secure the name of the occupant in order that the department may keep track of them.

Mayor Moran will call a meeting at once for the purpose of organizing a citizens' committee to furnish temporary quarters for the families thus driven from their homes and to render such other assistance as may be found necessary. Chief Goss spent the afternoon driving about the flats and superintending the work of the officers.

At 9 o'clock last night the register showed the height of the water to be 14.5, an increase in six hours of a half a foot, showing that the water had been raising at the rate of one inch per

hour. The platform surrounding the Devereaux commission house, where the government gauge is located, was under six inches of water at that hour.

Col. Jones, of the United States engineering corps, returned yesterday from a trip of inspection along the waterways of the north part of the state. The colonel is, therefore, qualified to speak with some certainty on the flood situation.

"There is plenty of snow in the north yet," said the colonel to a reporter for the Globe yesterday afternoon. "While it has melted to some extent from the open country, there has been no thawing at all in the timber where the snow is the deepest. So you see there is still rivers of water up there which will not come down for months. The waterways in the northern part of the state are not full as yet, and the volume in the government reservoirs has not commenced to increase to any great extent. Now if the present high water at St. Paul is caused by the melting of the snow in the open country, we are all right, and I take it we are. I expect to see the river rise higher than it is now, but this flood must not be taken for the regular summer or spring freshet which will not come until late in May. Then I expect the river will be far higher than it is at the present time. The stage of water in St. Paul now is nothing remarkable. Half of it comes from the Minnesota river."

DINGLEY TARIFF BILL PASSED.

As Adopted Its Schedules Go Into Effect Today—Five Democratic Votes for the Measure.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—With tomorrow morning the duties imposed by the Dingley tariff bill will be in force and the present law will be a thing of the past. If the last-minute amendments attached to the bill before its passage in the house today, fixing tomorrow as the day on which its provisions shall go into effect, is in the bill when it is finally enacted and is held to be legal by the courts. The Republican victory today was complete. The party presented an unbroken front to the opposition. All the rumors that the dissatisfaction with particular schedules of the bill might lead some to break over the party traces proved absolutely unfounded. On the other hand five Democrats, one more than was anticipated, braved the party whip and gave the bill the approval of their votes. These five Democrats are interested in the sugar schedule. Three from Louisiana and two from Texas. One Populist, Howard, of Alabama, voted for the bill. Twenty-one other members of what is denominated "the opposition," consisting of Populists, fusionists and Silverites declined to record themselves either for or against the measure.

The vote on the final passage stood: Ayes, 205; Nays, 122; present and not voting, 21, a majority of 83. Speaker Reed added to the dramatic nature of the climax by directing the clerk to call his name at the end of the roll call, recording his vote for the bill.

The events of the last leading up to the final vote were replete with excitement and incident and not devoid of humor. The galleries were crowded to suffocation. Even the executive and diplomatic galleries, which are usually empty even on big days, were well filled. Many prominent personalities were present. On the floor every seat was taken. After the amendment fixing tomorrow as the date on which the bill should go into effect had been adopted, against the protests of the Democrats, who contended that it was retroactive, and therefore unconstitutional, the last three hours were taken up with short speeches, most of which were made for the benefit of the galleries, and the constituents of the speakers. The Democrats had yielded the question of a long debate over the Grosvenor amendment, in the hope that enough progress might be made with the bill to permit the house to reach the sugar schedule, but only two more pages were read. The committee of the whole. The motion to commit, with instructions to amend the bill, so as to suspend the duties on articles controlled by trusts, upon which the Democrats based their principal hope of breaking through the Republican ranks, failed of its purpose. Every Republican voted against it. There was a great demonstration on the floor and in the galleries when the bill was finally declared passed.

The galleries were crowded early to witness the maneuvering leading up to the climax of the ten days' battle. Mr. Dingley and Mr. Baileys were in their places when Speaker Reed called the house to order at 10 o'clock. Mr. Richardson, of Tennessee, called attention to a quorum present, but declined, on account of the brief time remaining for the consideration of the bill, to make the point.

Paragraph 66, making phenacetine, etc., dutiable at 8 cents an ounce, was stricken out on motion of Mr. Dalzell, of Pennsylvania, and the basket clause, making them dutiable at 25 per cent.

Mr. Grosvenor offered a committee amendment, which was adopted, making the rate on dates and currants 2 cents per pound.

Mr. Devries (Dem., Cal.) said, as a representative of a fruit growing district, he favored this amendment. Mr. Grosvenor then presented the amendment about which there has been so much discussion during the last few days, fixing April 1 as the date on which the bill shall go into effect. The amendment in full was as follows: Section 27. That articles mentioned in the several schedules of this act, which shall be imported into the United States between the first day of May, and the date of the passage of this act, and which were not purchased and directed by the owner to be shipped for importation into the United States by any citizen thereof prior to April 1, 1897, shall bear the same duties to be charged upon similar articles in this act, and such duties are hereby made a lien on such articles wherever and in whatsoever hands found, except in the hands of persons holding them for final consumption and having no purpose to sell or part with the same or any part or product of the same, and except also in the hands of persons shown to have obtained such articles without notice of the provisions of the act, and any person, as a final consumer or holder, without notice, having obtained an interest in or possession of any such article or articles so subject to duty, except as a common carrier or warehouseman, shall be liable for the payment of such duties thereon, and the same may be recovered with interest, but without penalty, in an action or brought by the United States against such person or persons in any district or circuit court thereof. And all persons liable under this act for such duties on any part thereof in respect to any shipment, cargo or lot of any article or articles may be joined on the same action for recovery without regard to mutuality or nature of interest or defenses, and such joint or several judgments or decrees may be rendered including the enforcement of any such lien as justice and equity may require.

In such cases in the process of the court in the district where the action or suit is brought and where one defendant resides and service shall be made on all defendants in any other district. It is hereby made the duty of the secretary of the treasury to prescribe and enforce suitable

regulations to carry out the provision of this section, including the retention in the bonded warehouses of the United States or any other place where such goods are deposited of samples of such goods until required for evidence on any such trial.

The parliamentary point was immediately raised by the opposition, that the amendment had not yet been ordered reported by the full committee. In order to avoid any technical trouble, Mr. Dingley withdrew the amendment and called a meeting of the ways and means committee. The committee was absent but a few minutes, and upon entering the chamber, Mr. Grosvenor again offered the amendment making the bill effective April 1.

Mr. Dockery offered as an amendment the proviso to suspend the duties on articles controlled by trusts. A point of order made against it, after a short discussion, was sustained by the chair. An arrangement was made for fifteen minutes debate on each side of the Grosvenor amendment.

Mr. Baileys stated that the opposition was extremely anxious to reach two schedules in the bill and did not desire to consume more time on this amendment. In opening, Mr. Grosvenor remarked upon the alleged attempt of the Democrats to make political capital out of the opposition to trusts. As to the pending proposition, to make this tariff bill go into effect April 1, no matter what the date of its final enactment, he said, two questions were involved, its expediency and its wisdom. That it was wise, he did not think anyone would deny, and he would, therefore, direct his attention entirely to the question of its expediency.

Mr. Grosvenor's strongest point was made in connection with the present tariff law, which bore date of Aug. 1, 1894, but was not finally enacted until twenty-eight days later. Although

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IT WAS IRRESISTIBLE. ICE JAM AT MINNEAPOLIS.

Swept Away Millions of Feet of Logs, Snapping Booms as if They Were Pipestems and Causing Devastation on Both Banks.

A DAMAGE OF FULLY \$100,000.

Exciting Scenes at the Soo Railroad Bridge, During Which Hundreds of Lives Were in Peril—Sudden Rise and Fall of the River Responsible for Further Destruction.

"It is the worst I have ever seen and I have watched this river every spring as it was about to break up," for the last twenty-eight years, said H. M. De Laittre, of the Bovey-De Laittre Lumber company, yesterday afternoon, while watching the ice jam that had formed in the river near the C. A.

Smith and angry. For a time the booms at this point withstood the ice. About 11 o'clock part of it gave way, carrying logs and breaking all booms with which it came in contact. The heavy stone piers of the Smith Lumber company were ground into powder; logs were broken off like pipe stems, and chains snapped like mere threads. The force of the moving ice at this time can hardly be apprehended. The greatest action of the ice was, however, to come. After the first break away all was quiet for several hours. Expectation men viewed the ice apprehensively, while others made the prediction that all danger was over, and that the ice would stay where it was and gradually melt away, in the course of a few days.

It was shortly after 4 o'clock in the afternoon. Not fifty people could have been watching the river at the time. The ice was thickly formed on both sides of the river but a narrow swift current was seen in the middle. It carried pieces of ice with it under the gorge and was seen no more. The current was seen to gradually widen and larger pieces of ice commenced to move with it. "She is going to break up now," said an old river man. His word came true. The breaking up was in no way spontaneous. It was gradual, as if done with great deliberation. But it was sure. The huge cakes of ice on both sides of the river seemed to become imbued with life. They crowded each other and turned the logs on end, and crushed the remaining booms. The action of the ice near the Smith mill was from both sides of the river towards the center, although it seemed to be attracted towards the east side of the river. From the slow force that could hardly be seen at first, the ice gradually increased its motion, and in fifteen minutes after it commenced to loosen it was one angry turbulent mass. The sight in its terribleness was grand. It was as great a concentration of energy as could be seen. The power of the oncoming mass was almost immeasurable. Nothing short of the force of an earthquake can be compared with the giant force that slowly spent itself. Trees on the east side of the river were carried away. Piles of lumber were overturned, and for some time it was impossible to say what damage might have been done.

The crib of the North side pumping station received the full force of the attack. The small house on it was overturned by the ice and carried away, while the north side of the crib was seriously damaged. To what extent is not yet known. When the ice had passed this point all eyes were directed towards the Soo bridge, which crosses the river near Fortieth avenue. At this point the river before the breaking up was at least ten feet below the bridge. In a few moments it rose to the top of the piers, and it seemed certain that the bridge must give way before the terrible onslaught. Jams formed on both sides of the river, but the open trestle work in the middle of the river allowed the ice to go through. If it had not been for this, a great loss to property would have been incurred. Not only would the loss to property have been great, but also that of life. As there was no police protection of any kind on the scene, many careless people crowded out on the bridge to better watch the element. Had the bridges gone down they would have gone with it, and once in the seething mass, death would have been the inevitable result. The bridge, however, stood the war waged on it manfully, although the north side of it was badly bruised by logs which broke through the wood work.

It took the ice about an hour to pass, and when all was over the effects of the maddened element could be seen. The river, which at this point is filled with piers, piles and booms of every description, was smooth as a lake. All had been carried away, and great damage thereby done to the different saw mills and the Mississippi River Boom company.

The Mississippi River Boom company was the first to fear the fury of the element. The company's main boom is

Smith & Co's saw mill at Forty-fourth avenue north in Minneapolis. It was with apprehension that old river men watched the crowding ice, and when it did finally break away, it carried everything before it, causing a total damage that will foot up towards \$100,000.

That such a thing as an ice jam was imminent was never suspected by the lumbermen. The first signs that the ice was on a rampage was at 9 o'clock in the morning. At that time J. Lee and C. L. Traebert, of the C. A. Smith Lumber company, were standing near the river. The water was smooth as glass, and running along sluggishly as is its wont near this point. All at once a crash was heard from further up the river. Upon looking in the direction from which the crash came, a rugged, moving sheet of ice was seen. Tossing about among it, as if alive, were any number of logs. The jam coming around the bend at that place was by its impetus carried directly towards Savanson's brickyard, which is situated on the east side of the river. The ice was by its own force carried far up on the land, and did considerable damage to outhouses. Slowly the jam formed along the east side of the river until the entire river at this point was one mass of struggling ice. The ice and logs from above were crowded in upon the first ice, and for a long time the ice and logs fought each other as if

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ON THE FLATS EAST OF STATE STREET.