THE SAINT PAUL GLOBE.

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BULLETIN OF THE ST. PAUL GLOBE.

FRIDAY, APRIL 9, 1897.

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Fair and Warmer.

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EVENTS TODAY.

Grand—Showman's Daughter, 8.15.
Capitol—Legislature, 10.
First Baptist—Symphony Concert, 8.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMSHIPS.

NEW YORK—Arrived: Havel, Bremen; Chester, Rotterdam; Zaandam, Rotterdam. Sailed: Fuerst Bismarck, Hamburg.
LIVERPOOL—Sailed: Cephalonia, Boston.
GLASGOW—Arrived: Sarmatian, Boston.
QUEENSTOWN—Sailed: Teutonic, New York. Arrived: Britannic, New York for Liverpool.
BREMERHAVEN—Arrived: Trave, New York via Southampton.
NAPLES—Arrived: Kaiser Wilhelm II., New York.

The straits of Mackinaw are entirely free from ice. Me too.—Lake Pepin.

The Rhode Island Democrats did not care enough about the election to get out and vote.

Mark Hanna has washed his hands of the Kentucky fight. Kentucky ought to be congratulated.

The new Democratic mayor of Detroit indorses the potato patch, but goes no further in Pingreeism.

Perhaps Noah's flood was merely a local spring rise such as we have been having in Minnesota and the Dakotas.

If reports are correct, Col. Dan Lamont, a very short man, is going to try to direct the affairs of a very long railway.

It would serve Starkweather right to have to go right ahead giving out bags of candy throughout his administration.

Anthony Comstock will have to guess again. A New York court has declared D'Annunzio's "Triumph of Death," a fit book for circulation.

The Minneapolis saloons will close on Sunday at 9 p. m. The back doors of Minneapolis saloons will open at 9:05 Sunday evenings.

Having delivered his blow, will Jerry Simpson please sit down until called for? The idea of anybody asking the house of representatives to work.

Mayor-elect Harrison, of Chicago, has taken to the woods on a bicycle. Some of the officeseekers will run out on a train and put tacks in his path.

Tesla has now learned how to make X-rays cheap. In the next few years every family may have its own X-rays, but they will not be stored in the closet with the family skeleton.

The more one reads the Ohio returns the more one is forced to the conclusion that Mark Hanna is likely to be asked to remain at home after his short term as senator is over.

Thirty-seven thousand eight hundred wheels passed a given point in New York the other day. Several hundred tacks, judging from results, were going the other way at the same time.

Politics has taken a new turn in Kansas. An editor at Pleasanton says the Presbyterian and Methodist churches are worshipers at the shrine of Wall street and urges all Populists to refuse to support them.

Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, our boss farmer, appears to be handicapped with too much knowledge. His knowledge of agricultural science embraces chemistry, pomology, entomology, microscopy and vegetable pathology.

During the past week the house of representatives has conducted itself in a manner above criticism. It hasn't done a thing, which is very much better than passing Dingley bills to rob the common people for the benefit of millionaire manufacturers.

Minnesota has a great "reform" legislature in session. The reapportionment bill which passed the house yesterday adds five representatives and nine senators to two bodies already large enough at an added expense to the state of $7,000 for each session.

NEED A LAW.

Knute Nelson Defends His BANKRUPTCY BILL.

Pending Torrey Law Criticised as Unduly Harsh in Its Terms.

MORGAN'S THIRD DAY.

More Cuban Talk by the Honorable Gentleman from Alabama.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—The senate today heard Mr. Morgan, of Alabama, for the third successive day, on his resolution declarig that a state of war exists in Cuba. He was severely critical of Spain's methods against American prisoners, and went over in detail the circumstances in the Competitor case. Mr. Morgan said he would close his speech at the next meeting of the senate, when he would present a letter from one of the Cuban officials of the Eastern province of the island, showing the complete civil system of government now maintained by the Cubans.

Mr. Nelson, of Minnesota, spoke for two hours on the bankrupcty bill, opposing the pending Torrey bill as excessively harsh and designed as a collection agency for large creditors and urging his substitute as a measure drafted in the interest of thousands of poor debtors struggling to get on their feet.

Mr. Chandler offered a resolution, which was agreed to, as follows:

Resolved, That the committee on interstate commerce be directed to investigate the payments made or agreed to be made by the interstate commerce commission for attorneys' fees and also to inquire whether in any cases the attorneys of the commission have also been employed by railroad companies in similar cases, and further, whether any additional authority from congress is required for the employment of counsel in any pending proceedings which have been instituted by or on motion of the commission.

The resolution of Mr. Earle (Dem., S. D.) for the reorganization of senate committees went over, Mr. Chandler, presenting an amendment to be urged when the resolution is taken up. The amendment provides that on Tuesday, April 20, at 2 p. m., the senate will proceed to appoint its committee.

In resuming his speech on the resolution declaring that a state of war exists in Cuba, Mr. Morgan reverted to the statement of Mr. Hale yesterday that the number of American prisoners in Spanish prisons was reduced to twelve. In sarcastic tones Mr. Morgan said that such releases as had occurred were the result of application by our government, and perhaps it would be appropriate to adopt a vote of thanks to Spain for not slaying these prisoners.

Mr. Morgan, continuing, spoke of the Competitor expedition. He reviewed the circumstances of the case—the departure of the little schooner, probably with the purpose of carrying aid to the insurgents. In particular, the senator took up the case of young Owen Melton, one of the Competitor prisoners, and followed the progress of his trial and his imprisonment incommunicado in the Spanish dungeons. Mr. Morgan declared that it was a long course of violation of treaty rights and of ordinary methods of judicial procedure. "Young Melton," said he, "is held today in a loathsome dungeon, not because guilt has been established against him, but because he is a young American boy." The evidence of such Spanish cruelty came to the senate from unimpeachable sources. It was, declared the senator, a record of horror unmentionable to decent and civilized ears. It could not even be described on the floors of the senate without shocking all present and driving people from the galleries to the outer corridors.

Mr. Morgan read from the laws and treaties to show the unjustifiable character of Melton's imprisonment. Then the senator exclaimed with great vehemence: "Whether there are seventy-four prisoners in Cuba or 74,000, or whether it is one, in the person of Owen Melton, this Arkansas youth, the flag of the United States, if it refuses to shelter him, is a disgraced rag."

Mr. Morgan gave way at 2 o'clock to the bankruptcy bill, stating that he would conclude his speech at the next meeting of the senate.

Mr. Nelson (Rep., Minn.) addressed the senate on the bankrupty bill. He said there was no public demand for the drastic collection machinery provided by the Torrey act. When the measure came up, the other day, he received a shower of telegrams favoring it, evidently inspired by interested parties in Washington. But the men who wanted a harsh collection system, who loaned money and clipped coupons, should not be aided by a bankruptcy bill. It was the honest debtor who was struggling to get on his feet.

Mr. Nelson criticised the Torrey bill in detail, saying it was vicious and complicated, providing fifteen distinct causes for bankruptcy. The bill also created thirty-four criminal offenses, with severe penalties. This was a most inopportune time, he added, to build up a great criminal code against the poor debtors of the country. Instead of that any bankrupt law provided by congress should lift up the poor debtor, place him on his feet and say Godspeed. There was, he said, no limit to fees the attorneys might charge under the bill. This was one of the crying evils of the law of 1876, under which so many attorneys made fortunes. So also was the rule of preferences under the Torrey bill hard and unreasonable.

Mr. Nelson then discussed the main features of his substitute bill. He said that this bill was in the main a voluntary bankruptcy bill, and that it was based upon the George bill, differing only from that measure in that it required no preliminary assignment, and that it provided for uniformity in the matter of fees. The purpose of the substitute was to make the proceedings simple and inexpensive, limiting bankruptcy to a few causes and leaving creditors in all other cases to the state laws. There was no demand outside of a few jobbers and wholesalers in favor of the excessive Torrey bill.

In the Northwest the hard times had nearly shipwrecked many worthy business men. They were loaded with debt, and it was to the interest of that whole section and the country to give them a law to put them on their feet, not to strangle them by a harsh engine of collection. Next to the tariff bill, Mr. Nelson said, he regarded a conservative bankruptcy bill, designed to help debtors, as the subject of chief importance before congress. He hoped congress would not adjourn before passing some bankruptcy bill. He even said he would be willing to take the harsh Torrey bill rather than see all legislation fail.

Mr. Hoar defended the Torrey bill against Mr. Nelson's charges of harshness. He said 500,000 debtors were awaiting the relief of this humane bill. The Nelson substitute Mr. Hoar regarded as impracticable. Mr. Lindsay, of Kentucky, gave notice of a speech at the next session in answer to criticisms of the committee bill.

Mr. Thurston (Rep., Neb.) gave notice that on Tuesday next he would address the senate on the subject of the Pacific railroad debts settlement. At 4:45 p. m. the senate adjourned until Monday.

CRETANS PREPARING

To Fire on Europe.

LONDON, April 8.—The Times will print tomorrow the following dispatch from the Canea correspondent: The Cretans are now massing around Kissamo. They have mounted four guns and intend to attack the fort, which is held by 150 Turks. Yesterday they wrote to the captain of the Austrian warship anchored in the bay, declaring that, as the action of the international fleet had hitherto been hostile to them, they would repel forcibly any attempt of the warships to interfere with their designs at Kissamo. It is expected, therefore, that the Cretans will direct their guns upon the warships, if the latter open fire.

The Rome correspondent of the Daily News learns that the powers will begin the blockade of Greece simultaneously with a new proclamation of the Cretans. Everything indicates that Greece is determined to resist.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 8.—An extraordinary council of ministers of the empire was held at the palace today. It is understood that, as a result of it, the Turkish government will reinforce the troops at Salonica with thirty-two battalions of Redifs from Anatolia, making a total of 33,000.

PARIS, April 8.—A dispatch from Constantinople to the Temps says the proposal to leave the choice of a governor of the island of Crete to the proposed Cretan assembly has been accepted by four of the powers; but, it is added, Germany and Austria still oppose the proposition.

CAPE TOWN, April 8.—A dispatch from Vryburg says that in an encounter with the Bechuanaland insurgents on Tuesday, near Kuruman, the Cape volunteers lost five men killed and had six men wounded. A later dispatch from Vryburg says that the volunteers have captured and burned the insurgents' stronghold at Ganssepe. Lieut. Harris was among the killed.

Canea, April 8.—The Mussulmans of Sitia are suffering from want of water, the wells of the town not sufficing to supply their needs, and the insurgents driving them back whenever they attempt to obtain water outside of the town, in spite of the protection afforded by the foreign warship in Sitia Bay.

The foreign admirals have sent a warship Kissamo, with instructions to assist the Turks in evacuating that place, the latter having declared it to be impossible to resist the insurgents. The fire which broke out yesterday near the cathedral in Candia destroyed the residence of the bishop. The Greek quarter was saved by the Italian marines, who demolished a number of buildings in order to check the progress of the conflagration.

Rome, April 8.—Considerable uproar attended the interpellation of the government by Signor Imbriani, the Social leader, in the camber of deputies today, who referred to the "odious policy of leading free Italy to commit inconceivable acts of violence against Greece and to trample upon the laws of nations." Continuing, Signor Imbriani asserted that Italy was playing the role of a vassal to the Dreibund, and he eulogized the conduct of Greece. In so doing, the Socialist deputy vigorously attacked the acts of Italy and the concert of the powers for which he was frequently called to order by the president of the chamber and was loudly cheered by his followers.

ORE PRICES SLASHED.

Heavy Cuts Made by the New Bessemer Iron Association.

CLEVELAND, O., April 8.—The ore producers of the old ranges have finally succeeded in pooling their interests. The object of the organization, which is called the Bessemer Iron association, is to conserve the interests of the miners on the Marquette, Menominee, Vermilion and Gogebic ranges. The new schedule varies from $2.40 a ton for Chapin ore to $3.40 for a special low phosphorus ore. The reductions which were made in several instances were large. An ore that sold for $4.25 in 1896 will sell for $2.92. A Marquette specular ore that was on the market last year at $4.50 will be sold for $3.11. As no transactions have been made in old range non-Bessemer ore, prices have not been established. Standard Negaunee is expected to bring $2.25 and possibly $2.30.

ALONZO J. ACQUITTED.

New York Police Unable to Convict Whiteman.

NEW YORK, April 8.—Arguments in the case of Alonzo J. Whiteman were concluded today, and the case was submitted to the jury. Whiteman was charged with grand larceny in having fraudulently obtained $580 from a bank in this city. The jury returned at 11:20 o'clock tonight with a verdict of not guilty.

KANSAS AGOG

Over Charges of Bribery and Political Corruption.

TOPEKA, Kan., April 8.—The special committee appointed by the Populist majority of the state legislature to investigate charges of bribery and corruption noised about during the recent session of the state law-makers got down to business today and the very first sitting of the committee developed enough charges of bribery and wrong doing to set political circles throughout Kansas agog.

MR. DUNCAN EATEN.

Tale of Cannibalism From the New Hebrides Islands.

VICTORIA, B. C., April 8.—Australian advices state that S. Duncan, a white trader, who reached Sydney from South Africa last year, met his death in a very painful way while trading with natives of New Hebrides. He was tied up to a tree for three days, being kept alive and forcibly stuffed with food. He was then cut down, killed and eaten, women even joining joyfully in the cannibalistic feast. There was a great assemblage from the various groups of islanders. Duncan, it appears, was a single man, about thirty-two years of age. He was a peaceable man, and his friends at Sydney say he would not draw his revolver on any account. From those who know the New Hebrides, has been collected the information that the natives are very treacherous, they having on several occasions dealt murderously with European vessels.

COL. SHAFTER PROMOTED.

His Nomination to Be Brigadier General Sent to Senate.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—The president today nominated Col. William Rufus Shafter, First infantry, to be brigadier general.

LIVES LOST.

Knoxville's Fire Fatal.

DEATH LIST IS FIVE.

Blaze Was One of the Worst the South Has Ever Known.

IT EXCEEDS A MILLION.

Property Destruction Will Not Fall Below the Seven Figure Limit.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., April 8.—Never before in the history of Knoxville has the city suffered such a loss, both of life and property, by fire as it did today. The very heart of the city, including some of the largest wholesale and retail business houses in the South, was destroyed. The loss is variously estimated at from $1,000,000 to $1,500,000, with about 60 per cent of insurance. The fire was discovered about 4 o'clock a. m. in the wholesale grocery store of the McNulty Grocery company, by a porter of the Knox hotel, which adjoins the grocery. A general alarm was turned in, and all the local fire companies were soon on thee scene. Their efforts proved futile, however, and the flames spread rapidly.

The loss of life is uncertain, as the Knox hotel register on which fifty-six names were written, was burned. The proprietor of the hotel says that he had five or six guests who have not put in an appearance. A. E. Weeks, of Locke, N. Y., drummer for a Rochester stamping company, is known to have perished in the flames. R. W. Hopkins, a St. Louis drummer, was last seen in the burning building in a suffocating condition.

The last man to leave the burning hotel says that he is positive that five or six persons were burned. He ran over three of four men in the hallways, who were suffocated.

The list of the dead so rar reported is as follows:

DEAD.

A. E. WEEKS, Locke, N. Y.
R. W. HOPKING, St. Louis, Mo.
—— ROBINSON, Pulaski, Tenn.
S. E. WILLIAMS, Springfield, Mass.

The injured are:

J. C. M. Bogle, Tennessee; burned and will die.
D. M. Dean, Indianapolis; ankle sprained.
Tom S. Peck, Morristown, Tenn.; ankle cut and sprained.
Lieut. Hood, Knoxville police; cut on face and head by glass from explosion.
Claude Harris, Knoxville; cut in dozen places places.
Policeman Asquith, burned and cut by flying glass.
Policeman Duncan, badly burned and was carried home.
Fire Chief McIntosh, bruised from fall.
W. H. Kephart, Knoxville; internally injured.

J. M. Dean, of Kansas City, who jumped from the burning building, tells a thrilling story of his escape. He started out with only his night shirt on and had that torn off before he reached the street. His roommate, W. A. Tabor, was more fortunate, having saved two shirts. The T. P. A. members of the local posts took care of all the drummers, buying some suits out and out. W. H. Mitchell, of Abingdon, Va., jumped from the burning building to the bank building. U. I. Johnson, a railroad baggage master, came down from the fifth story, hand over hand, on the waterpipes, before the fire engines arrived. Only one of the guests saved any of his effects.

When the firemen thought all the inmates of the hotel had escaped a woman with an infant in her arms rushed to a rear window and screamed for help. A net was quickly stretched and the woman asked to drop the child out, but as the smoke almost choked her, she told them if one had to die both would die. The woman was finally rescued by the firemen.

From the hotel building, which is five stories high, the fire spread east and west. A stiff wind made the flames very ugly and the fire department was inadequate. In the wholesale hardware house of W. W. Woodruff & Co. a dynamite explosion occurred, and scores of people were hurt by flying bricks and glass. It became necessary, at last, to have the walls of one building blown down by cannon to stop the mad career of the fire. A mountain howitzer, of the Knoxville Legion, was called into play, and a load of canister did the work, at the same time tearing up some residences in a different part of the city.

The city authorities, realizing that the fire department was unable to conquer the flames, telegraphed to Chattanooga for assistance. An engine was put on a flat car and started the run of 111 miles, which was made by Engineer Robertson in 119 minutes, breaking the record. When the engine arrived here the fire was about under control, yet the Chattanooga boys did some good work.

A large force of men is at work tonight clearing away the debris and searching for bodies. The street car lines are completely tied up, and all the electric companies have suffered. One Knoxville architect received orders today for plans for eleven buildings to take the places of the ones burned.

MR. BRYAN INJURED.

Platform Caved In.

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla., April 8.—Hon. W. J. Bryan was injured here this afternoon by the caving-in of the piazza from which he was speaking. Nearly 400 men and women were precipitated about twenty feet to the ground and many of them were injured, but none fatally. Mr. Bryan was picked up unconscious and removed to a physician's office where an examination revealed that he had received no injuries of a serious character. It was deemed best, howevr, to abandon the reception, which was to have been given him this evening.

Mr. Bryan arrived here at 4:50 p. m., and was greeted at the station by several hundred people. At 8:30 he addressed fully 3,000 persons from the piazza of the San Marco hotel. At the close of his speech hundreds of people flocked about him, and so great was the strain that one section of the piazza forty feet square fell through.

WANT AT THE DOOR

Of Flood Sufferers.

GREENVILLE, Miss., April 8.—The condition of affairs in this section of Mississippi continues serious. Want is today at the door of many. The Yazoo delta embraces ten counties, with a population of nearly 400,000, the greater percentage of whom are laborers who depend for bread on rations issued weekly by the planters and local merchants. The planter and merchant, in turn, secure advancements from money centers on their paper, based on the growing crops, after having carried the laborer until the crops have been planted. The inundation occasions a withholding of credit from the country, thus cutting its most vital cord.

The promptness with which the federal government has interested itself in the condition of the inhabitants of the inundated districts has brought a strong ray of hope into a most gloomy situation. The secretary of war has kept himself in telegraphic communication with the governor of Mississippi, seeking information concerning the needs of the flooded districts. Gov. McLaurin, in turn, has kept in telegraphic communication with the representative men of the delta, and yesterday he was advised that assistance was needed. Today's advices give a more extended report of the prevailing condition. Many of the leading planters and business men of the section held council and sent the following dispatch to the governor, which was by him sent to Gen. Alger, secretary of war.

Further investigation into the effect of the overflow shows that Washington county is practically entirely overflowed. The population of the county is about 50,000. The means of all of them are about exhausted and their credit destroyed by the overflow. Thirty days will probably elapse before it can be determined whether a crop can be made. If none can be made, the destitution will be incalculable. In the meantime we must appeal to the government for aid, during this period of waiting, in caring for these people. Only actual necessities are desired, and such supplies can be distributed without waste through the government forces stationed at this point. We estimate it will require not less than $135,000 worth of supplies for this purpose during the ensuing thirty days and we earnestly request your aid in securing it.

REFUGEES AT ROSEDALE.

Poverty-Stricken Band of Sufferers on Hand for Aid.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., April 8.—Telegrams received tonight from the flood area of the Mississippi delta report the situation unchanged. A heavy rain, accompanied by a strong northwest wind, has prevailed all the afternoon. Information from the Flower lake crevasse says the break is 1,700 feet wide. The town of Lulu is entirely shut out, except by telegraph. Today was ration day for the destitute refugees at Rosedale, and a more poverty-stricken band of negroes than those gathered at the place of distribution would be hard to picture. Only those who were known to be actually in need were supplied. The news had become current among the negroes that the government had sent rations, and many who were yet able to take care of themselves were grievously disappointed at not finding their names on the relief roll.

At Helena the river has fallen two feet and eleven inches since the levee gave way on Sunday. The back water in the southern part of the city is at a stand. Many flood refugees are being taken to Helena, and the number in that city will now probably reach 3,000. The relief committee is doing good work. The river is falling at all points between Cairo and Helena.

RIVER BULLETINS.

Waters Gathering Rapidly About the Town of Clarksdale.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—The following reports have been received today from the weather bureau officials in charge of river districts:

St. Louis—Little change from St. Louis north for a day or two. Missouri will rise steadily, but the rise east of Hermann is unprecedentedly slow. Danger line from Booneville to Kansas City will probably be reached within two or three days, and warning has been given.

Cairo, Ill.—River has fallen four-tenths of a foot since yesterday morning, and will fall slowly during the next twenty-four hours.

Memphis, Tenn.—Very little change in the situation since yesterday. The river at this place is falling slowly; the fall at Helena is decreasing. The waters are rapidly gathering about Clarksdale, but they have strong hope of saving the town.

Helena, Ark.—Not much damage. River falling, and will continue down to 47 feet or lower. Gauge 48.9. Rainfall .2 of an inch.

Vicksburg, Miss.—Rise at Vicksburg increasing. Weather threatening and windy. Levee condition unchanged and work progressing rapidly. Highest water since 1862.

New Orleans—Levees continue intact all along the line, and work thereon continues. Extensive preparations have been made for a desperate fight. Slight rise occurred from Bayou Sara Southwest. Natchez had a slight fall.

The Central Ohio, Lower Missouri, Cumberland and Red rivers have risen slightly. The Mississippi has risen slightly from La Crosse to Davenport and from Vicksburg to New Orleans and fallen slowly elsewhere. During the past twenty-four hours about six-tenths of an inch of rain fell in the basins of the Arkansas and Lower Missouri rivers, and four-tenths in the Central Mississippi. Light showers occurred in the basin of the Ohio, Tennessee and Cumberland.

—Willis L. Moore,
Chief of Weather Bureau.

ALGER ACTS PROMPTLY

In Affording Relief to the Mississippi Flood Sufferers.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—Secretary Alger is pushing forward the work of relief for the flood sufferers, and within a few days the disbursement of the rations, provided for by congress, will begin. Today the secretary was in consultation with Col. Gillespie, president of the Mississippi river commission, who was summoned here by telegraph by the secretary for the purpose of consultation. Col. Gillespie has just returned from a tour of inspection along the flooded district of the Mississippi and was therefore able to give the secretary a fair idea of the needs of the situation.

It is felt by the engineer officers that with the appropriation of $250,000 already placed at their disposal by congress they will be able to restore the broken levees and get the river banks into normal shape, wherever they are protected by the levees constructed by the national government, and are not state works. Already Capt. Fitch at Memphis has been ordered to draw upon the appropriation to the extent of $20,000 for the repairs necessary in his district, which lies up the river from Memphis.

LEVEE BREAKS.

Situation in the St. Francis Basin Summarized.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., April 8.—Breaks in St. Francis levee are: Caruthersville, Mo., 3,000 feet wide; just above Arkansas and Missouri state line, two breaks, each 1,000 feet wide; between Osceola and Nodena, Ark., seventeen breaks, aggregating a width of a mile. This basin practically overflowed from Gayoso, Mo., to mouth of St. Francis river, for twenty to twenty-five miles back. Overflowed area estimated at 2,500 square miles. Breaks in White river levees are: Three miles below Helena, Ark., 800 feet wide; five miles below, 1,000 feet wide; fourteen miles below, 300 feet wide; below Moroc, Ark., and foot of Island 64 are six breaks, the lower being three-quarters of a mile wide; between Knowlton, Ark., and two miles above are three breaks, aggregating 2,000 feet; Laconia levee broken, inundating Laconia circle. The overflowed area of the White river basin is estimated at 500 square miles. In the upper Yazoo district there is one break opposite the mouth of St. Francis river, about 800 feet wide.

REJECT AID.

Fargo Needs No Charity.

A REPLY TO ALGER,

Refusing to Accept Any Portion of the Government Appropriation.

CRITICAL AT GRAND FORKS

James River Breaking Records at Huron—The Big Muddy Falling at Mandan.

Special to the Globe.

FARGO, N. D., April 8.—The waters are receding and the danger point is passed in one of the greatest floods ever known in this city. Now comes the replenishing of the flood sufferers. Hundreds of people are destitute and relief committees are doing all in their power for the sufferers. Secretary of War Alger today wired Mayor Johnson, of this city, asking what amount was needed for immediate relief. Mayor Johnson wired back that $10,000 would be needed at once. Later, however, in deference to the diversity of opinion among citizens, the mayor called a mass meeting for tonight, at which the subject was discussed. The meeting was an enthusiastic one, and great indignation was felt among those present regarding the exaggerated reports sent out regarding the floods. A motion was unanimously passed that it was the sense of the meeting that Mayor Johnson wire Secretary of War Alger that no subsistence is needed. The telegram was as follows:

Hon. R. A. Alger, Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.: Fargo is very grateful for offered assistance. Water subsiding fast. Our people are not in need of subsistence tendered. Damage greatly exaggerated.
—J. A. Johnson, Mayor.

Senator Hansbrough and Congressmen Johnson and Roach were wired to the same effect. The people of Fargo believe that the flood is caused largely from unnatural sources, rather than natural. Culverts on the railroads have been enlarged, and no sooner was this done than the water commenced to recede, and at present writing the high water has gone down several feet.

Residents of the South side are trying to find out where they stand. So many homes are entirely ruined that there is a general feeling of despondency among people of that section. A number of residents of the Fourth ward will bring suits against the Northern Pacific Railroad company for damages from the dam at the Northern Pacific crossing of the big coulee. The company had in only a 44-inch culvert, which was entirely inadequate.

Fargo people who have friends in Grand Forks and other towns between here and the Canadian line are advising them to seek higher land. Some Grand Forks families will come to Fargo until the flood abates down river. The relief committee is doing noble work, and there is little change since yesterday, except the welcome change of the slowly receding water.

Special to the Globe.

GRAND FORKS, N. D., April 8.—This afternoon and tonight has shown all interested here that a flood of immense proportions was inevitable. The old settlers and people who could tell just how high the water was going have left, and every indication tonight points towards a record-breaker in the water mark of the Northwest. From noon to midnight the water has come up steadily one and one-half inches an hour, and there are no indications of a drop in that speed. There is much danger of both the Northern Pacific and city bridges going out. Yesterday all day, sand sacks were piled high on the ice piers of each bridge, but it seemed to have but little effect on the running ice, and each piece that came along and struck, was sufficient to sway the bridges several inches. All hopes have been given up of saving the bridge at Minnesota point across the Red river, and it is looked after only as a precaution to protect the bridges below. The Northern Pacific and Great Northern and Demers avenue had at early morning a force of men at work blasting the gorge of ice that has formed there, and tonight it has been thinned sufficiently to make the night one of little care, the firsst in several days. The water, however, still goes up and the first great damage that the city has sustained was when it reached the end of South Third street, tearing up paving even after timbers, sewer pipe and threshing engines had been placed on top as a weight. Nearly a block went at that point, and Demers came next. The street is flooded and cedar blocks float like fish corks on top of the waves. It has not piled up yet, and the expected fall may save the street. In East Grand Forks, water is running across the street almost its full length, the best saloons and business houses being from a foot to three feet in water. Graham, the clothier, was the heaviest loser, and his stock was placed in safety at the last moment possible. Both railroad bridges are in danger and are turned tonight in order to allow floating debris a chance to pass. If the rise continues until morning at the same rate, Third street will be covered and the greatest damage to merchants will result then. The gas works, so far, have been able to supply consumers and hope to continue, but three feet more will shut down the water works, and gas will soon follow. Reports from Caledonia and Belmont are that the water is falling, and it is good news for the people here. Red lake has given out little water yet, and the ice is still solid. If it should break up within the next day or two, it would give the valley the worst flood imaginable. In early times a steam boat landed at the corner of Third and Kittson, and a foot and a half more will give it the same chance. Capt. Hayes, of the government boat, was ordered today to prepare for a trip for the relief of sufferers, with ten days' provisions aboard. Along the river there has been much suffering, and it is supposed that Col. Jones is to take an early trip along the river to look after the needy people and to have an eye out for those who are entitled to a share of the $200,000 appropriated.

FORMAN, N. D., April 8.—All settlers along the Wild Rice river bottoms have been compelled to abandon their homes, and three bridges have been already swept away by the floods. The river is the highest ever known, and much damage has resulted. The bridge on the Great Northern line southwest of Rutland, is reported to have been swept away.

HALSTAD, Minn., April 8.—The Red river has risen one inch since 7 o'clock last evening at this point. The ice yesterday commenced to move down stream. Weather still continues cold and cloudy. The track of the Great Northern a short distance south of here, is floating by the side of the grade and there cannot be communication by rail for a long time.

PEMBINA, N. D., April 8.—The water has been rising one and a half inches an hour for the past forty-eight hours and the ice has commenced to break. The Pembina river at Neche is about overflowing its banks. Frosts at night and cold days keep the smaller creeks from adding very much as yet to the flow. All persons in this whole section living in small houses and on low places, are leaving for higher ground. The indications are now that it will be the greatest flood in twenty years. The Pembina river, about fifteen miles west of here, rose ten feet last night and that water will reach here by tonight.

ST. Vincent, Minn., April 8.—No rains have fallen this spring and local streams are falling. The prairie was never as dry as now in any previous year at this date. Farmers are preparing to sow. The river ice has parted in many places and moved. The river has risen thirty-nine inches in the past twenty-four hours, but is well down in its banks. Unless caused by water from above, there will be no flood here.

WINNIPEG, Man., April 8.—The Red river is eleven feet above normal. The ice remains solid. Mayor McCreary has a force of twenty-five quarrymen ready to blow up ice with dynamite if necessary. Citizens are apprehensive of danger.

JIM RIVER RISING.

Highest Record of Former Years Broken at Huron.

HURON, S. D., April 8.—The Jim river has risen eight inches during the last twenty-four hours, and is still rising. It is fifteen inches higher than ever before known here. Low lands are overflooded and much property will be lost.

VERMILLION, S. D., April 8.—Two miles of telegraph wire has gone down near the Jim river. Flood conditions are about the same; the water rose five inches last night, and more track has been washed out near Meekling. Engineers of the Milwaukee arrived today and will examine the track east of Burbank in anticipation of trouble.

YANKTON, S. D., April 8.—The Jim river is rising a trifle today. It is estimated by those who know the country well above here that the present high water comes from small creeks in the southern part of the state, and that no high water has yet reached here from such streams as the Turtle, Snake, Maple and Elm, and various other streams all tributary to the Jim in the north part of the state, to say nothing of North Dakota.

Yankton is now so situated that no outside news reaches here with the exception of weather station reports from up river, and they tell of big rises up the valley. The weather station failed to get regular reports from Huron this morning, and fear the wires are down.

WATERTOWN, S. D., April 8.—The water in the Sioux river at this point continues to fall. It is down now over two feet from the highest point. Lake Kampeska has risen over six feet, while Lake Pelican, which has been dry for five years, is now over eight miles long and three wide, with an average depth of eight feet. So far no lives have been reported lost, but a few horses and cattle have been drowned. The heaviest loss to farmers comes from grain and hay stacks, which, owing to the large amount of snow, they were unable to move to higher ground. The country has lost heavily by the destruction of bridges and roadbeds, the heaviest loss being the large steel bridge over the river at the outlet of Lake Kampeska. The bridge was new and cost several thousand dollars, and must be replaced at once. For the present a ferry boat will be run until a new bridge can be constructed.

PIERRE, S. D., April 8.—Ice began running in the river this morning, and it is rapidly rising, being about ten feet up now. It can stand a rise of about four feet more without doing damage at Fort Pierre; six feet more without doing damage to this side. The ice is increasing all the time.

ST. LAWRENCE, S. D., April 8.—The floods are abating; the first train west since March 27 went through today. The Northwestern is energetically lifting its blockade. Seeding will be very late.

STILL RISING AT WINONA.

Crest of the Flood Wave Travels Southward Slowly.

Special to the Globe.

WINONA, Minn., April 8.—The Mississippi here has risen nearly six inches during the past twenty-four hours. With the exception of Youmans Bros., all the mills are closed. Pupils attended the Lincoln school, near the lake, in boats today. The lake rose two feet in the past twenty-four hours, receiving the overflow from the river.

PEPIN, Wis., April 8.—The water in Lake Pepin is higher than the record, but it is falling. It is washing the dump of the Burlington for miles at a stretch, and will cause damage as soon as the wind blows. Watchmen are patrolling the track all along the lake. The Chippewa valley branch of the Milwaukee is washed out for about 400 feet between Trevino and the Mississippi bridge at Reed's Landing.

MANKATO, Minn., April 8.—The Minnesota river began to fall last night, and has gone down six inches. Fears of a disastrous flood are now over, and it is thought the river will fall steadily.

LOWER AT MANDAN.

N. P. Mail and Passengers Will Be Ferried From Bismarck.

Special to the Globe.

MANDAN, N. D., April 8.—The highest point reached by the Missouri water on the flats east of town was at 10 o'clock this morning. It was higher than at any time in the history of the town. If the dyke had not been higher than it was in 1887, Mandan would have been flooded. As it was, the city had three feet of dyke to spare. All afternoon the water has been gradually falling. No transfers of passengers or mail were possible today. It is reported that the Missouri is clearing below and it is expected the water will materially lower.

Special to the Globe.

BISMARCK, N. D., April 8.—The flood is at practically the same stage here. Water remaining at high level. General Superintendent Kimberly, of the Northern Pacific, arrived by special train tonight, and looked over the situation. It is probable trains will be returned East tomorrow, and sent west over another road.

Delightful Luncheon Party.

Mrs. W. J. Murphy gave a luncheon yesterday, at which her guests were: Mrs. J. J. Hill, of St. Paul; Mrs. M. E. Koon, Mrs. Samuel Hill, Mrs. Charles A. Pillsbury, Mrs. Henry F. Brown.