

BULLETIN OF THE ST. PAUL GLOBE.

SUNDAY, MAY 16, 1897.

Weather for Today—Fair and Warmer.

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ENGLAND ALONE.

Continental Powers in a Dreibund That Bodes Ill for John Bull.

EGYPT MUST BE SURRENDERED FIRST.

An Absolute Independence Is If Great Britain Objects Promised to the Transvaal Republic. There Will Be Trouble, and at Once.

BERLIN, May 15.—The correspondent in this city of the Associated Press is reliably informed that during the past week a definite understanding was perfected by which the cabinets of Germany, France and Russia will soon reach the solution of the Egyptian and Transvaal questions, and this will be done systematically in anti-British sense. As soon as the Græco-Turkish trouble is settled, the subject will be jointly taken up, unless Great Britain in the meanwhile precipitates matters, in which case she will encounter the united open hostility of the three continental powers. The ultimate object of the agreement is to force the evacuation of Egypt and the nullification of the London convention of 1886, and to put the Transvaal upon a perfectly independent basis. France, in the settlement of the peace conditions with Greece, will persistently side with Russia and Germany, in spite of the strong current of popular opinion to the contrary.

Both the bills proposed by the Imperial chancellor, Prince Hohenlohe—one reforming the right of association, and the other reforming military trials procedure—are understood to have secured imperial approval, and the cabinet crisis is considered to have been adjusted for the time. The reichstag and diet, however, will hardly pass these measures this session, being tired out and anxious to adjourn at the end of the coming week. Besides, in the diet, the bills will meet with violent opposition, owing to the agreement reached between the emperor and the officers of the German Colonial society, of which the Duke Albrecht of Mecklenburg is president, that at the annual meeting on June 12, at Munich, a resolution will be passed to launch a thorough agitation

throughout Germany in favor of enlarging the German navy, the aim being to equal in strength the navy of Russia and to have a navy two-thirds the size of that of France. Mass meetings for the purpose will be organized everywhere, and the press will be utilized. It will be further proposed to make the naval appropriation of the reichstag quinquennial, like those of the army. Several political meetings on the subjects have already been held, one of them being at Ruedesheim, at which the above programme was adopted.

During his sojourn at the Chateau Urville near Metz this week, Emperor William witnessed a sham fight, in the district of Gravelotte and Moulins. Several divisions were engaged. During the operations snow fell fast, but the emperor, the empress and Prince Adalbert, the third son of his majesty, watched the military movement throughout, on horseback, without wraps. The emperor also inspected sites in the vicinity of Metz upon which number of advanced forts will be built. He insisted in one instance on a change of location.

His majesty, on his way to Wiesbaden, paid a short visit to Strasburg today. The church bells were pealed and salvos of artillery were fired. He was received at the railroad station by Prince Hohenlohe-Langenburg, the governor of Alsace-Lorraine, accompanied by the princess, his wife. The emperor and the empress, who were also with him on this occasion, were heartily cheered by the people, and were escorted to the governor's palace by a detachment of mounted rifles, the emperor driving with Prince Hohenlohe-Langenburg, and the empress occupying the carriage with the princess. After lunch their majesties proceeded to Wiesbaden. A high treason trial at Leipzig this week brought out a number of sensational details. Depotmaster Meinicke, of the artillery of Metz, was shown to have been for years privy in close connection with the French spies and especially with the French police commissaire, and a coal dealer named Hamme, of Montigny, was found, to whom Meinicke sold all sorts of valuable new types of shells, fuses and bullets, used

with the new rifles, and plans. Meinicke made enough money by this means to retire recently from the army and live on the interest of the proceeds of his rascality. He was sentenced to two years of the months hard labor with loss of civic honors for ten years. Two of the witnesses against Meinicke were high officers of the ministry of war, who obtained proofs of his guilt through a Paris correspondent.

It is now definitely settled that Emperor William will attend the unveiling of the monument of his grand-uncle at Cologne June 18 as the guest of that city. The former chancellor planned for the occasion, and his majesty will utilize it to deliver an important speech.

Prince Bismarck lost twenty pounds in weight during his last illness. Dr. Schweininger, his physician, has ordered him to take the waters at Castelnau this summer. The former chancellor received a torchlight procession of his Hamburg admirers in the open air during the week, though snow was falling at the time.

Baron von Stumm-Halberg, the former intimate friend of Emperor William, has publicly announced that he will not be a candidate for re-election to the reichstag next year. Count von Frankenberg, during the week, made a violent attack upon American oleomargarine and its makers in the upper house of the diet, claiming that the stuff is poison and unfit for human food. The convention of manufacturers has sent a sharp protest to the Prussian minister of commerce, Herr Brefeld, warning him against sending objects to the Philadelphia museum. They argue that, in view of the Dingley bill, Americans merely wish to imitate German models. At the international art exposition at Dresden, the American painters, by universal consent, lead all other countries, Messrs. Melchers, Hitchcock, Bridgeman and Weeks being especially strong.

The steamer rates from Stettin to New York have been raised to 130 marks. The stream of emigrants passing through the depot at Rulleben, near Spandau, averages seventy-five daily. There are fewer Russian Jews. The emigrants are mostly peasants from Ruthenia and Galicia destined chiefly for Canada.

FIRST IN PEACE.

The Washington Monument in Fairmount Park Unveiled by McKinley.

PAGEANT IMPOSING IN PROPORTIONS.

Tribute to the First President by the Present Executive. Notable Gathering to Take Part in the Ceremonies of the Day.

PHILADELPHIA, May 15.—Today, in the city which first placed on his brow the laurel crown of achievement, the memory of George Washington was celebrated and honored in enduring bronze. The cord which released the saddling flags from the figure of the first ruler of the republic was drawn by his latest ruler. Surrounding him were men in hose veins run the blood of those first patriots who battled shoulder to shoulder with Washington, and with him made possible the scene enacted today—a scene conceived and planned by those very comrades in arms, executed by their sons in peace. The purpose of years, evolved by a handful of warriors to do honor to their chieftain, and carried through crosses and adversity by their sons and their sons' sons, was in its consummation beyond the brightest dreams of those first few war-stained Americans.

ride was marching towards the park. Headed by Maj. Gen. Snowden, as marshal, the troops reached the terminus of Spring Garden street, half a block from the monument, and there formed a line, through which the president and his party were to pass. A mighty roar heralded the arrival of the presidential party. They came in closed carriages, escorted by the First city troop of Philadelphia. The president uncovered in acknowledgment of the reception accorded him and entered the stand. Surrounding him were the vice president and cabinet officers. Close to the presidential party was Gov. Hastings, of Pennsylvania, and his staff officers; Archbishop Ryan and Bishop Whittaker on the side, and a few Texas dignitaries were Bishop Coleman, of Delaware, Mayor Strong, of New York, chatted with Mayor Warwick, of this city. Directly back of the president sat the members of the park commission, into whose custody the monument was today delivered. There was a brief delay before the



PICTORIAL ESSAY ON THE SCORCHERS.

Kansas City Continues to Lose. Averages of Twin City Teams.

PAGE 11. Late News of the Bicyclists. Bicycle Ordinance in a Nutshell.

PAGE 12. This Year's May Festival. In the World of Music.

PAGE 13. Business Man's Announcement.

PAGE 14. Books of the Hour. In St. Paul Labor Circles. Edison's Next Wonder.

PAGE 15. Business Man's Announcement.

PAGE 16. In St. Paul Social Circles.

PAGE 17. Saburban Social News. Fashions of New York. Cornell Girls' Rowing Crew.

PAGE 18. A Talk With Wu Ting Fang. Investors and Investors. How Rockefeller Made \$55,000,000.

PAGE 19. Giffen-Neill Company at the Met. Ida Fuller at the Grand. First Spirit Rappings.

PAGE 20. Today at the Churches. Bar Silver, 61 1/2c. Cash Wheat in Chicago, 74 1/2c.

PAGE 21. Wants of the People.

PAGE 22. Queen of Hearts (Story).

TODAY'S EVENTS. Grand—Ida Fuller, 8.15. Lexington Park—Base Ball, 3.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMSHIPS. NEW YORK—Arrived: Campania, Liverpool; St. Paul, Southampton, Thekla, Copenhagen. LIVERPOOL—Arrived: Lucania, New York. MOBILE—Arrived: Circassia, New York. HAYRE—Sailed: La Gasconne, New York. PHILADELPHIA—Sailed: Rhyndau, Liverpool.

Dispatches say Spain needs more money. Spain also needs more charity.

Consul General Lee is the right man in the right place, and it is a pity that partisan politics is bringing him home.

It is now reasonably certain that Tom Platt's selection for mayor of New York will come under the head of "also ran."

This is positively cruel. It is said the Athens dispatches signed Stephen Crane are written in the back office of a New York newspaper.

Whether the senators made any money out of it or not, sugar reached the top notch of the year the day the tariff bill was reported to the senate.

A man with a lovely disposition has been found out in Montana. Flouted because his former wife married another man, he sent her six sticks of dynamite, hoping that she would drop them and blow herself into a few thousand pieces.

THE SULTAN INSULTS THE POWERS.

His Reply That of a Sovereign Who Has Behind Him a Powerful Army.

LONDON, May 15.—The sultan's reply to the note of the ambassadors at Constantinople, offering mediation, saying he would be ready to discuss the matter after the greater Bairam festival, which ends on Sunday night, justifies the fear that the powers have drawn a gentl out of the war, that will not be easy to get back. Abdul Hamid's answer is cool, almost to the verge of insolence. It is that of a sovereign with a powerful army behind him, and he is disposed to treat the powers cavalierly. Articles published in the semi-official press of the continent show that the increase in the prestige of the sultan is the chief concern of the European cabinets, and that the prospects of an effective enforcement of general reforms for the Turkish empire are thereby relegated to the very distant future.

The Journal des Debats declares that the result of the war has been to place Turkey in a position she has not held for the past half century, adding "her tremendous military effort is largely in excess of what the struggle against Greece requires. It was done to refute the allegation of despotism and to demonstrate to the sultan's own subjects and to those of the smaller states, and to the great powers, that Turkey is able to hold her own against other dangers than a war with Greece."

The British, Russian and Austrian newspapers echo these remarks, and it is generally felt that this fact will have to be reckoned with in the negotiations upon the conditions of peace. In the meanwhile the postponement of the sultan's reply until after the Bairam is interpreted as meaning that his majesty intends that his army shall continue its victorious advance until every strategic point on the Othrya mountain range is in the hands of the Turks, and that only then will Edhem Pasha receive orders to stop fighting. The resumption of fighting by the Greeks in Epirus is regarded as a foolish move, and only furnishes Turkey with a plausible motive for refusing an armistice. It also hinders the progress of the peace negotiations.

The chancelleries are also occupied with the difficult problem of how Greece will pay the war indemnity, which Turkey seems certain to demand. M. Deloyannis, the former Greek premier, in his newspaper, Sanguine, argues that Greece cannot be expected to pay an indemnity because of the "declared war officially without provocation." This view of the question is not shared elsewhere, and an international commission to administer the finances of Greece on the lines of the similar Turkish commission is mooted. The Greek commission will, it is proposed, sit at Athens and take over the Greek customs for the purpose of the Greek debt, and possibly for the war indemnity.

ATHENS, May 15.—A private dispatch from Arta, just received here, says that the Turkish garrison at Prevesa, at the northern entrance of the Gulf of Arta, which has been besieged by the Greek land and sea forces almost from the outbreak of the war, has sent the Greek archbishop and five notabilities of Prevesa to the commander of the besieging Greek army with a message saying that the Turkish force is ready to capitulate to the regular forces of Greece.

PARIS, May 15.—It is stated that the

delay of the sultan of Turkey in arguing for a cessation of hostilities is due to the direct advice of Emperor William of Germany. Constantinople, May 15.—The sum of 18,000,000 (Turkish) liras is at the disposal of the sultan. The sultan will demand from Greece. Plans are being made in the Stamboul quarter protesting against the shedding of Mussulman blood on the ground that the sacrifices imposed upon Turkey by the war are out of proportion to the advantages she can gain.

BERLIN, May 15.—The correspondent of the Staats Zeitung, of New York, has telegraphed to his newspaper stating that an agent of King George, of Greece, has purchased the Villa Klusman, at Muhlwang, near Gaalung, Upper Austria. The correspondent added that according to current gossip King George will eventually retire to his new estate in Austria.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 15.—The Turkish government declares that there is no truth in the report that 4,000 Macedonian insurgents have captured a pass forming a part of the principal line of communication, that they are advancing towards Ellassona, and are preparing to unite their forces with bands under Davell, Zernas and other Macedonian chiefs. According to the Porte, all these statements are absolutely without foundation.

ATHENS, May 15.—Midnight.—The government has addressed a note to the ministers of the powers, saying that the Turks, by fortifying Graboro, are responsible for the operations in Epirus. The aides to the crown prince, recalled from Thessaly upon their arrival in Piræus were received with ironical cheers.

ATHENS, May 15.—The government, in its note to the powers, accuses the Porte of inducing small vessels to commit piracy upon the Greek ships. A second batch of troops has been recalled from Crete, and it is announced the third and last will soon be withdrawn.

ATHENS, May 15.—Five hundred Greek soldiers and twenty-five officers arrived here today from the island of Crete. They received an ovation from the populace.

Calhoun's First Report.

He Finds the Condition of Affairs in Cuba Deplorable.

NEW YORK, May 15.—A special to the World from Washington states that W. J. Calhoun, special commissioner to Cuba, has sent in his first report, not on the Ruiz case, which it was said would not occupy his whole attention, but on "affairs on the island." The World's dispatch says: In his preliminary report, received by the state department today, Mr. Calhoun says: "I, of course, have not had time to make a thorough investigation, but the information I have obtained warrants me in saying that affairs on the island are in a deplorable state, and that the reports you have received regarding the deplorable condition of American citizens are by no means exaggerated. But I am not at this time prepared to advise

immediate relief, as the means of successful distribution are doubtful. Will communicate later with you."

This dispatch was hurriedly translated and forwarded to the president. Abstracts of the report, in close connection with the utmost "gentleness" hereafter, so that there may be

A special to the World from Havana, says: The Spanish officials at the palace are much concerned over the rumors of the forthcoming message from President McKinley. Orders have been issued, it is said, that all Americans resident in Havana, and all "gentlemen" hereafter, so that there may be

PANIC PRECIPITATED AT HAVANA.

By the Decision of the Government Against the Exchange of Bank Bills for Silver.

HAVANA, May 15 (via Key West).—The decision of the government against the exchange of bank bills for silver has caused a panic. Prices of bread, meat and other necessities of life have risen within the past few days. The working classes, as well as all government employes, both civil and military, openly express their dissatisfaction with the action of the government in paying them in scrip which is below par. It is believed the government will no longer accept paper money in payment of taxes. In that event, a further depreciation of the paper money may be expected.

Calixto Soto, a surrendered lieutenant from the camp of Gen. Gomez, reports that Gen. Gomez during the winter campaign did not cross the river Zaza. He marched through the Santa Teresa, La Majnun and La Reforma zones, and is now supposed to be in the vicinity of the last mentioned place. He wanted to invade the Western provinces, but the insurgent government would not allow him to do this, fearing the superior Spanish force. Gomez still continues his former tactics, declining to fight and confining his military operations to light skirmishing. He relies upon time, the wet season, the breaking down of the financial system of the Spanish government and the ravages of disease among the government forces to bring about the triumph of his cause. In the Sancti Spiritus district the insurgents have vegetables and meat but little clothing. Gomez has only 606 men with him at present. His personal escort of fifty well equipped cavalry is commanded by Bernat Bozas. He is also accompanied by an expeditionary regiment commanded by Vega.

Eugene Sanchez, sanitary inspector of the island, could not agree with Gen. Gomez. He accordingly reported to the Cuban government, then located at Puerto Principe Heights. Gen. Gomez confirms the report that Pedro Riaz

no possible cause of complaint. It is understood also that the Americans confined in Havana prisons have been removed to new cells, and are given many comforts that they have never had before. La Lucha was warned yesterday against publishing anything regarding the attitude of the new administration at Washington, as it was feared that the insurgents would be encouraged thereby.

DYNAMITE BOMB.

Exploded in a Three-Story Business Block at Huntington. HUNTINGTON, W. Va., May 15.—A dynamite bomb was hurled into the three-story brick business block owned by Col. D. E. Abbott and occupied by offices of various kinds shortly before midnight tonight. No one was injured. The report was heard 20 miles away, and windows were broken in many places. The police are investigating.

Trains Mixed Up.

MERIDIAN, Miss., May 15.—A southbound mail and a northbound passenger train on the Alabama Southern collided on a curve near Halls, Ala., this afternoon. Six persons were more or less seriously injured.

THE UNION, WHICH HAS GROWN TO A MIGHTY ORGANIZATION, WHOSE MEMBERS STRETCH FROM OCEAN TO OCEAN, UNDER THE NAME OF THE SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI, WHILE THE MAGNIFICENCE OF THE MONUMENT ITSELF, REARED AT THE GATEWAY OF THE GREATEST PARK AND IN THE MOST INTENSELY AMERICAN CITY OF THE LAND, FAR SURPASSED THEIR HIGHEST HOPES.

It was a notable gathering, and representative of the country, including the president, vice president and the cabinet officers, its defenders in the army and its best blood in the direct descendants of the molders and riskers of the nation. Maj. William Wayne, president of the Cincinnati, who formally presented the monument to the city, traces his lineage straight to Mad Anthony, and William W. Porter, the orator of the day, is a grandson of David Rittenhouse Porter, twice governor of Pennsylvania, and a great grandson of Gen. Andrew Porter, who was on Washington's staff in the Revolution. Thus no historic interest was wanting to stimulate enthusiasm.

At sunrise this morning the boom of cannon from the batteries of the United States troops camped in Fairmount park, aroused the city to the greatest day in its history. It was not long that that steady stream of people began to flow along every byway leading to the Green street entrance to the park, where the monument stands. In spite of the heavy downpour of last night, the day broke under clear skies. The decorations throughout the city were lavish, but of course the greater labor and attention had been devoted to the hotels which sheltered the Washington dignitaries.

FLAGS AND BUNTING.

Both the Hotel Walton, where the president and several members of the cabinet were housed, and the Lafayette, which entertained the vice presidential parties, were literally swathed in flags and bunting. The archways of the vast city hall, a few blocks away were liberally clothed in the tri-color, and Chestnut street was a fluttering mass of red, white and blue. Stands were erected all along the line of march. The ceremonies proper began at noon, when the parade moved from Broad and Spruce streets under command of Maj. Gen. Snowden, and at the park it passed in review before the president. The president and party at 1:30 o'clock were escorted from the hotel to carriages in waiting. The carriages took their places in the procession, which was opened along the line to permit the passage of the vehicles bearing the party. The city troop acted as honor escort to the party. All along the line the president was given an ovation, thousands of people massing along the sidewalks and at various stands, cheering, waving hats and handkerchiefs as the president's carriage passed them. The president acknowledged the greetings by bowing and raising his hat. The scene at the monument during the wait for the presidential party was animated and picturesque. Immediate in front of the large stand of the Society of the Cincinnati was a small enclosure, handsomely decorated, and it was from this that President McKinley spoke. The Cincinnati stand had been erected at the foot of the hill surrounding the reservoir and above the brilliant decoration of the stand stood out in a conspicuous beauty the green nucleus of the hillside packed thick with people and rising to the sky line, a natural amphitheater. It was just 1 o'clock when the force of mounted police lined up to the eastern end of the enclosure, and a moment later Gov. Hastings and staff, all mounted, rode up. Meantime the pa-

beginning of the ceremonies proper, Bishop Whittaker, of the diocese of Pennsylvania, stepped to the speaker's table and offered up a brief prayer. Then Maj. A. M. Wayne, president of the state and a member of the Cincinnati, made a brief address. This all occupied but a few moments. Then Mr. McKinley arose, accompanied by the trustees of the park commission, the driveway. As he did so, quiet fell on the great throng. Every eye was strained to the huge figure, appareled in the stars and stripes, the vice president, with uncovered head, drew the cord, the flags fell in a billowy cloud from the shaft and the mighty monument stood revealed while cannon roared and water thundered. In a moment it was over. The president was escorted back to the stand and as soon as silence could be secured he began his address.

MCKINLEY'S ADDRESS. There is a peculiar and tender sentiment connected with this memorial. It expresses not only the gratitude and reverence of the living, but it is a testimony of affection and homage from the dead. The comrades of Washington projected this monument. Their lives inspired the participation of the living. Past and present share in its completion, and future generations will profit by its lessons. To participate in the erection of such a monument is a rare and precious privilege. Every monument to Washington is an tribute to patriotism and every shaft and statue to his memory helps to inculcate love of country, encourage loyalty and establish a standard of citizenship. Every shaft and statue to his memory helps to inculcate love of country, encourage loyalty and establish a standard of citizenship. Every shaft and statue to his memory helps to inculcate love of country, encourage loyalty and establish a standard of citizenship.

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