

BULLETIN OF THE ST. PAUL GLOBE.

MONDAY, MAY 24, 1897.

Weather for Today—Fair and warmer.

- PAGE 1. Spanish Ministry in a Dilemma. Stevens Explains Talk With Burns. Two Killed in a New York Fire. Edhem Pasha Playing Dictator. Tariff to Be Taken Up Tuesday. PAGES 2. Swine at the Fair. Memorial Services in Churches. Father Lawler Talks to Co. D. PAGES 3. Minneapolis Matters. Deserted Wisconsin Village. Affairs of Stillwater. PAGES 4. Editorial. Henry Clews' Weekly Review. PAGES 5. Saints Wade in Gear. Millers in Complete Disgrace. Detroit and Milwaukee Win. Results in the National. PAGES 6. Tariff a Thorn in the Flesh. World's Markets Reviewed. PAGES 7. Greater New York. Wants of the People. PAGES 8. Yukon's Gold Fields. The Jungfrau Conquered. TODAY'S EVENTS. Met—Social Highwayman, 8.15. Grand—Tryndall, 8.15. Ft. Snelling—Guard Mount, 8.45 A. M. Battalion Parade, 6.45 P. M. MOVEMENTS OF STEAMSHIPS. NEW YORK—Arrived: La Gasconne, from Havre. Sailed: Massilia, Marsellia. QUEENSTOWN—Sailed: Lucania, New LIVERPOOL—Arrived: Etruria, New York. Sailed: Assyrian (from Glasgow), Philadelphia. NEW YORK—Arrived: Manitoba, London. The Missouri strawberry tickles the Minnesota palate in exactly the right spot these days. Senator Hanna is much improved in health, even if he does not improve his political methods. One of the Eastern magazines is learnedly discussing the moral value of cash. Perhaps the Minneapolis council could tell. Calmly viewed, it looks decidedly as if a lot of wise old senators made a great sprint for the band wagon at the last minute. As soon as that \$50,000 begins to operate, a whole lot of Cubans will hastily reach the conclusion that they are of American descent. Delaware has a new constitution. There isn't much in it except fourteen columns of nonpareil, but this won't affect the peach crop. Most of the Ohio men in Washington now prefer to admit that they are from the Buckeye state. Men from any other state have a better prospect of getting an office than an Ohio man. A good deal of fault is found with the literary form of the Greater New York charter. Most of the people elected under it won't know or care whether it is good or bad literary form. The man who "saws wood" gets there after all. It is stated that the yearly product of the woods of this country is \$1,000,000,000, more than twice the value of the output of the mines. A magazine is to be started in Chicago to be known as New Time. Mr. Corbett need not cringe up his ears, however, as it does not permit a man twenty seconds in which to get up. The tendency in funerals these days is toward the unique. Half a dozen ice wagons followed the hearse containing the body of a New Jersey ice dealer in the procession to the cemetery. This administration is too cowardly to do anything. It is afraid of offending Spain—Senator Teller. And he it recorded that Senator Chandler and Representative Heatwole are a part of this administration. The unhappy young woman in New Jersey is Miss Margaret Williams. She wrote the word "provided" instead of "prohibited" into the anti-gambling bill, and now the mosquito legislature must hold an extra session to rectify the error. That the senate is full of chumps is again shown in the fact that the Cuban relief resolution was not signed while that body was in session on Thursday. As the senate does not meet again until Monday, starving Americans in Cuba must wait for relief three more days. The sons of distinguished men are the most likely people in the world to drift in the wrong direction. Jesse Grant and others have secured the privilege of running a lottery and gambling device at the famous Hot Springs of Tia Juana in Mexico. It is announced that they will build the finest gambling house in the world to cost \$2,000,000. Lyman Gage, the new secretary of the treasury, has received quite an indorsement by way of deposits in his Chicago bank. In May, 1896, the deposits in Mr. Gage's bank were \$27,827,869. Now the deposits of the First National Bank of Chicago are \$34,294,071, larger by about an even million dollars than the deposits of any New York bank. What little things some big men will do! A St. Louis millionaire named Scruggs was arrested on arriving in New York from England with several thousand dollars' worth of diamonds on which he was trying to escape duty. He provoked mirth by declaring that he had bought the jewelry for the teachers of the St. Louis Sunday School union.

REPORTS THE BURN.

Spanish Ministry Is Determined He Shall Not Be Forced Out of the Cabinet.

Matters Will Be Brought to a Crisis in the Cortes Today.

Liberals Threatening a Boycott on the Obnoxious Minister.

Crisis Completely Overshadowing the American Situation.

MADRID, May 23.—The position of the cabinet is the theme of most anxious discussion on all sides. Some of the government organs think the ministry should meet the cortes tomorrow, endeavor to secure the adoption of such bills as are pressing and then suspend the session as soon as possible. Others think a change of policy expedient, and, in fact, inevitable. All admit the difficulty of appointing a colorless ministry to carry on the business of the country.

MADRID, May 23.—The cabinet sat in council this evening until 8 o'clock, and it was decided to appear before the cortes tomorrow. The cabinet members of the Petuan-Comas incident of Friday last, even if the Liberals should absent themselves. A special committee of the chamber of deputies will be instructed to consider the budget bill.

LONDON, May 24.—The Standard's correspondent at Madrid says: "In the conference held on Saturday between the president of the senate, the premier and Senor Sagasta, with reference to the Petuan-Comas incident, the premier said he would not be justified in interposing, as the affair had not occurred in the senate chamber, but in the lobby. The premier declared that the opposition ought to be satisfied if the Duke of Tetuan announced in the senate chamber that he never intended to slight or to give offense to the Liberal minority. He added that the government would not dispense with the Duke of Tetuan's services as minister of foreign affairs, because he alone was acquainted with and able to conduct important and delicate negotiations with foreign governments (meaning America)."

"Senor Sagasta promised to give his followers conciliatory advice, but said he must be guided by their decision. Accordingly he summoned a meeting of the Liberals, who were in no conciliatory temper. However, after a prolonged discussion they gave a vote in favor of Senor Sagasta, with instructions to settle the conflict on the understanding that they would not enter the cortes until the government had accepted the resignation of Senor Sagasta as minister of foreign affairs. The dissenting Conservatives declared that they would follow the decision of the Liberals, and that they would not be present in parliament since Friday. The premier, on receiving the reply of Senor Sagasta, went to the palace

to inform the queen regent, who summoned a council of ministers. The crisis has withdrawn popular attention from the attitude of the United States senate, which a majority of the newspapers and of the ministers affect to consider without importance as bearing upon the immediate relations of the two countries."

SOLDIERS SHOT TO KILL. Bloody Election Riots at Bonaenza, Hungary.

AGRAM, Hungary, May 23.—The election for the Croatian and Slavonian provincial diet took place today. Serious disturbances occurred in several towns. At Bonaenza there was a terrible riot. The military were ordered to fire upon

PRAXEDES MATEO SAGASTA, SPAIN'S NOTED LIBERAL LEADER.



Praxedes Mateo Sagasta, the noted leader of the Spanish Liberal party, is to the front again as the cause of the assault made by the Duke of Tetuan upon Senor Comas on the floor of the senate. Tetuan charged that it was Sagasta's speech to the Liberals that brought about the vote in the American senate. Sagasta is an old patriot of Spain, and has been in a revolution or two. He was born at Torredilla de Cameros in 1827. He studied for an engineer, and practiced his profession at Valladolid and Zamora. He was elected to the constituent cortes from the latter place in 1836. He took an active part in the revolution of 1836, and was obliged to take refuge in France. He later returned to Spain and accepted a professorship in the school of engineers at Madrid, and became the editor of La Iberia, the organ of the Progressist party. It was during the insurrection of June, 1836, and was again obliged to fly to France, where he remained until after the dethronement of Queen Isabella. He was appointed

the crowd with the result that fourteen were killed and thirty wounded. The Hungarian papers accuse the Catholic clergy of fomenting the riots by asserting that the government intends to introduce civil marriage. The soldiers who were assigned to preserve order at Bonyaci were fired upon and stoned by a crowd of a thousand, mostly women.

DANISH MINISTRY OUT. Reconstruction of the Cabinet With Herring as Premier.

COPENHAGEN, May 23.—King Christian has accepted the resignation of the Thott ministry, which was tendered on the 10th. The cabinet has been reconstructed with the following assignments of portfolios: Herr Herring, premier and minister of finance. Vice Admiral Rayn, minister of marine and ad interim minister of foreign affairs. Herr J. Hjeruus Buerdneft, minister of the interior. Herr Alfred Hage, minister of agriculture. Bishop St. Hjr, minister of education and public worship. Col. Puxen, minister of war. Herr N. R. Rump, minister of justice and ad interim minister of justice.

Herr H. E. Herring was minister of the interior and of the public works in the cabinet of Baron Reckter Thott. Herr Rump and Vice Admiral Rayn retain their former portfolios of justice and marine, though Baron Thott was minister for foreign affairs in his own cabinet.

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minister of the interior in the first cabinet formed by Gen. Prim, and gradually abandoned his active views, breaking entirely with Zorilla. He was made minister of state in January, 1870. He continued in the cabinet under King Amadeus, and took part in several ministerial combinations. He was minister of foreign affairs under President Serrano in 1874, minister of the interior and president of the council. After the coup d'etat which resulted in the establishment of the monarchy, he withdrew from public life, but in June, 1875, gave his adherence to the cause of Alfonso. In 1880, when a new Liberal party was formed, he joined it. The Conservative cabinet of Canovas del Castillo was overthrown early in 1881, and a coalition formed by Sagasta and Gen. Martinez Campos assumed control and remained in office till October, 1883, when it was succeeded by a cabinet formed from the dynamic left. On the death of Alfonso, 1885, Sagasta again became the head. He was overthrown in 1890, and retired.

cars ran today and were liberally patronized, notwithstanding that there was a steady drizzle of rain all day. There was no disturbance or incident of any kind connected with the running of the cars. In view of a decision given by Judge Ferguson last night that the cars were not to be run any further attempt will be made to interfere with the running of the cars. The money taken by the company today will be given to the city hospitals.

Mother Died With Her Child. Two Suffocated and Three Seriously Injured in a New York Boarding House Fire.

NEW YORK, May 23.—Two persons were killed and three seriously injured in a fire which started shortly after 4 o'clock this morning in the four-story and basement brown stone building at 149 West Twenty-third street. Several persons narrowly escaped death. The dead are: MRS. CATHERINE MOSSWAY, thirty-three years, died at hospital from suffocation and burns; BEATRICE MOSSWAY, four years old, daughter of the former; suffocated in her room. The injured: Mrs. Mary C. or Carrie, Bowles, boarding-house keeper at 23 Hollis street, Boston, dangerously hurt by jumping from a window on the third floor; Miss MacDonald, six years old, on face; P. S. Phapis, slightly burned on face. The building was occupied for both business and dwelling purposes. In the basement is an all-night eating house. The Weser Piano company occupy the first floor and the upper part of the building is a furnished room establishment conducted by Mrs. Curtis. Before the firemen reached the scene the building was filled with flames. The hallways from the first floor to the roof were in flames, and escape by the front was cut off. Panic seized the inmates of the house. While a tenant named Lamont was crawling along the narrow sill to reach the adjoining house, the body of a woman struck a large sign which hung on the outside of the building, and to which he clung for support. The sign was torn from its fastenings and fell with a crash upon the woman, who was killed. Mrs. Bowles, who had precipitated herself from the third floor to the street below, when she found that egress from the house by way of the stairs was checked by the flames. She was picked up and taken to a hospital. Lamont did not fall to the street.

FIRED ON BY SPANIARDS. British Steamer Ethelred Had an Exciting Experience.

PHILADELPHIA, May 23.—After being twice chased by Spanish gunboats and passing through a perfect storm of shot, which splashed in the water across the vessel's bows, the British steamer Ethelred passed through the exciting ordeal unscathed and arrived at this port tonight after a five days' run from Port Antonio, Jamaica. When the Ethelred left here May 12 it was the intention of Capt. John D. Hart to accompany her, but he was arrested as he was about to step on the gang plan to go aboard. As it was the invalid daughter was a passenger. It is supposed that agents of the Spanish government in this city had notified the Spanish authorities at Havana that Hart would be on the vessel, hence the effort to hold up the Ethelred in Cuban waters. The first encounter with the Spanish cruisers occurred off Cape Maisy on the trip down. Just after dusk on Sunday evening, May 16, a gunboat without any lights shot out from under the capes, and crowding on all steam, steered directly for the fruit vessel. After steaming for an hour without gaining an inch the gunboat turned a searchlight on the other vessel. All steam was crowded on the Ethelred, which was beginning to show the Spanish gunboat. A cloud of smoke belched from the cruiser's side and a second later a solid shot out the water a half-mile ahead of her bows. Then came a second and third shot, each nearer than the others. Capt. Israel kept on his course, and after another hour's hot chase the Spanish cruiser dropped the race. The second chase happened last Thursday afternoon in almost the exact spot in which the first attempt to hold the vessel up occurred. Just as the Ethelred rounded Cape Maisy, a big Spanish gunboat of the newest type started out from under the cape and gave chase to the Ethelred. For two hours the chase was kept up aboard. As it was then by a solid shot throwing up a sea of white spray just ahead of the swift vessel's bows. It began to look as if the Spanish meant to chase the Ethelred clear to the Delaware capes, when another steamship was sighted, and the gunboat sheered off and gave vigorous chase to the newly discovered steamer.

THREE TROOPS. Senate Will Take Up the Dingley Bill.

The Policy Is to Cut Off Debate as Much as Possible.

House Will Block the Morgan Cuban Recognition Resolution.

Party Leaders Prefer to Give McKinley the Responsibility of Acting.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—On Tuesday next, ten weeks and a day after the beginning of the session, the senate will take up the tariff bill for the passage of which the session was especially called. The bill was to have been called up on Monday, but the death of Senator Earle, of South Carolina, will render necessary an adjournment for a day. Senator Aldrich will call up the bill move its consideration and make a speech in its support. The Democratic amendment striking out the internal revenue features of the bill will be introduced by Senator Vest. After this the course of procedure is somewhat indefinite. The Democrats are not clear as to whether they will permit the immediate taking up of the schedules or will demand an opportunity to make set speeches bearing upon the general policy of the bill. The prevailing opinion among the Democratic leaders is against the policy of general speeches at the beginning of the discussion, but they will not attempt to restrain individual senators who may wish to be heard. There are some Democratic senators who are disposed to discuss the general features of the bill and who incline to the opinion that the best time for such speeches will be while the debate on the bill is young. Senator Vest does not expect to make a speech in moving to strike out the internal revenue features, but the motion may lead to immediate debate, and in case exception is taken to it the Missouri senator will be heard from. The silver Republicans and Populists will seek opportunity during the pendency of the bill to present some remarks of a political nature, and some of them may be heard during the week. The general sentiment among straight Republicans is adverse to the encouragement of any general discussion of the bill or to long speeches on the schedules, but no party policy has yet been decided upon. The caucus has been called for this purpose to be held Monday afternoon. There will undoubtedly be strong opposition to some of the schedules on the part of Republican senators, and amendments will be firmly pressed. Some of these amendments will be offered to the chamber schedule, but they will probably be reached during the present week. Other features of the bill which Republican senators will attack are the provisions relating to wool duties and taking hides from the free list.

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Senator Pettigrew's amendment against trusts is also certain to prove fruitful of much general debate when reached. The Republican members of the finance committee of the amount of revenue the bill will produce and will explain the committee's plan of action, giving the reasons for the more important amendments made. His statement is anticipated with much interest. In reply to question, Mr. Aldrich, who will have charge of the bill or behalf of the Republican side of the senate, said today that when the bill was taken up he would press consideration to the exclusion of all other business, except conference reports, until it should be finally disposed of. The conference report on the sundry civil appropriation bill probably will be considered some time during the week. The conference committee has practically agreed upon a compromise on the forest reservation bill, which they hope will prove satisfactory to all parties, but whether it will or not can only be determined when the report is presented to congress.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—The Morgan resolution regarding the belligerency of the Cuban insurgents, which was passed by the house on Thursday, will not be acted upon by the house this week. That is the decision of the Republican leaders. They have agreed to block the resolution until the plans of the president, which are now maturing, are formulated. There will doubtless be demand on the part of the minority for immediate action, but they are powerless to secure consideration unless the rules committee will report a special order. The Republican majority will not do. The majority will antagonize any attempt to force consideration with a motion to adjourn until Thursday. The conference report on the Indian or sundry civil bill may be ready. If one or the other is not ready the house will adjourn until the following Monday.

INGALLS' SARCASM. Didn't Lose Any of It in Reporting the Prize Fight.

SPECIAL TO THE GLOBE. WASHINGTON, May 23.—John J. Ingalls, once a senator but recently a prize fight reporter, who vied with John L. Sullivan, in writing a description of a celebrated "sawney" between professional pugilists, is here today, looking as statesque as in his days of dignified senatorial complacency and saying of congressmen: "Ingalls' head looks like a piece of neck which has run up and haired out."

The ex-senator is as venomously sarcastic as ever. Referring to the incarceration of Broker Elverton R. Chapman, he says: "In the old barbarous days of Washington, if a common plain citizen violated the laws and was convicted and sentenced to imprisonment he was hustled into the Black Maria, with a policeman on the step, and turned over to the jailer with unfeeling and inhuman lack of ceremony. But now when a man suspected of corrupting legislation defies the senate and is convicted by due process of law, the execution of the sentence is deferred till the delinquent has expressed his readiness to endure the penalty. Obsequious attendants receive upon his arrival in the cell, and a distinguished guest. He is consulted about the hour when he prefers to have his incarceration begin. A diagram of the prison is submitted to him, and he may select the most eligible apartments. Persian rugs alleviate the harshness of the stony floor. Vans of furniture are forwarded to replace the simpler appointments of the cell. Trunks of fashionable apparel are conveniently stored for his access. Fellow prisoners are detailed to act as valets to the inmate, and a chef prepares a daily menu in preparation for a great chef for the selection of viands and beverages to soothe his weary hours. Eminent citizens in carriages escort him to the gate. The iron cot is found to have been removed to make place for a brass bedstead with luxurious upholstery whereon this minion of fortune may stretch himself in the most restful and taking hides from the free list."

Mr. Stevens says that he came back to St. Paul from his official duties as soon as he was informed that the books of the Minnesota Savings bank showed an apparent overdraft on his account, and that his return was for no other purpose than to secure the fullest investigation into all the facts connected with the affairs of the insolvent bank, of which he was an officer and director. Mr. Stevens says that there has never been an actual overdraft, but that the apparent existence of such a thing is due to the fact that while his drawings have been properly charged in the books, credits due to him have not been properly shown in the accounts. This, he says, is the reality in connection with his account in the Minnesota Savings bank, and that he has been endeavoring to secure the fullest inquiry into that apparent overdraft, as well as all other circumstances bearing on his connection with the bank by the present grand jury. This, and nothing else, was the purpose of his meeting with Mayor Doran and Grand Juror Burns at the latter's office a few days ago. That, he says, is the only conversation relating to his case that he has had with Mr. Burns or any other member of the grand jury, and that was the only object of that conference. The grand jury, he says, assumes the entire responsibility for the second conference which aroused public curiosity, explaining, as does Congressman Stevens also, that the meeting in the police court vault was solely to arrange for the giving of bail in the event that an indictment should be returned against the congressman. Mr. Sullivan says that it was he who brought Mr. Clausen and the others there, and that there was no talk of, or thought of, any design to influence the action of the grand jury in regard to any pending investigation.

Mr. Sullivan personally disclaims any intercourse with the grand jury, and declares flatly that he has never exchanged views with any grand juror relating to the case of the Minnesota Savings bank, or any other case which might be under consideration by it.

EACH STRIKER FOR HIMSELF. Tailors Given Permission to Make Agreements With Bosses.

NEW YORK, May 23.—No meetings were held at the headquarters of the striking tailors today, and quiet prevailed there. Strike Leader Schoenfeld said that the executive board of the union had agreed to a meeting and had decided to give permission tomorrow to strikers to make settlements with their employers. The agreement signed must provide for only fifty-nine hours of work weekly; the manufacturers must guarantee the pay of the employees, who must be paid weekly, and an increase of 15 per cent over last year's scale of wages. The strikers must agree to accept the demands of the strikers, and would also open their shops Tuesday. Several shops attempted to start today, but the workmen did not appear.

THE BENNETT'S YACHT ARRIVES. The Namouna Made a Roundabout Trip Across the Atlantic.

NEW YORK, May 23.—James Gordon Bennett, proprietor of the New York Herald, arrived this afternoon in his steamer yacht, the Namouna, from France, calling at Madeira, Las Palmas and Bermuda. The Namouna sailed from Toulon May 3, touching at Madeira on the 9th, Las Palmas on the 12th and Bermuda on the 21st. The run from Bermuda to this port was made in fifty-three hours. The Namouna arrived at Quarantine shortly before sundown, and after a brief inspection by the health officer she proceeded up the bay and anchored off Tompkinsville. A tug went alongside the Namouna shortly after she dropped anchor. Mr. Bennett and his guests, Lady Bulkeley and her daughter, and Mr. Henry Ridgeway, were transferred to the tug, which proceeded to the city.

QUAKERS MET IN PRAYER. Day's Session of the Convention Devoted to Religious Services.

NEW YORK, May 23.—The 203d session of the New York yearly meeting of the Society of Friends was continued in the meeting-house on Broadway from morning until night the whole day was devoted to public worship. There was a prayer meeting in the morning, at which a number of persons interested in the society delivered addresses, and in the afternoon there was a school union at which the school children attended, followed by a meeting for worship which was largely attended. Meetings were also held in Brooklyn. In the evening there was a meeting of the Young Friends association, at which Mary A. Nichols read a paper entitled "Are Friends clear of Materialism?" Her contention was that even among those who believe in the principle of truth and the divinity of Christ materialism was making inroads.

Edhem Pasha as Dictator. Demands That the Greeks Negotiate With Him for Peace.

ATHENS, May 23.—It is again emphatically asserted that Edhem Pasha, the Turkish commander-in-chief, has repeated his statement that peace must be negotiated with him, and is now pressing for the appointment of a Greek plenipotentiary to conduct the settlement of terms. M. Deligorgia, a former foreign minister, has been elected president of the Cretan central committee. Gen. Smolenski has sent telegrams to the Athenian newspapers denying that he ordered a retreat except in pursuance of the commands of Crown Prince Constantine, and adding: "I earnestly beg you not to publish inaccurate statements calculated to create dissensions in the army."

He also denies that any guns fell into the hands of the enemy during the retreats from Revendi and Valentino. The Berthet column (Italian) insisted on coming here, several of the volunteers refusing to return to Italy on the ground that they are liable to arrest as deserters. The government has decided that the column must return to Italian territory and will undertake to board and lodge only those liable to arrest.

PARIS, May 23.—Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria has a long conference today with M. Hanotiau, minister of foreign affairs. It is understood that the Græco-Turkish armistice will be prolonged, if at its expiration the peace negotiations should not be finished.

CANEA, May 23.—Col. Staikos, with the last detachment of the Greek expeditionary force, embarked for Greece this morning.

LARISSA, May 23.—Edhem Pasha, the Turkish commander, has disbanded his army, and will undertake to board and lodge only those liable to arrest.

LONDON, May 24.—According to a dispatch to the Daily Graphic from Corfu, it is reported there that Col. Manos attempted suicide while in jail. He has been sent handcuffed with his court staff to Athens for trial by court martial. The forces of the Ethniko Hetairia have distinguished themselves more since during the war, and bands of irregulars and deserters are pillaging and devastating the Phthiot district, where the condition of the villages is most lamentable.

LONDON, May 23.—The correspondent of the Times at Constantinople says: "The powers have instructed their ambassadors to act as their representatives in mediating between Turkey and Greece. A collective note will be handed to the Porte forthwith. Palace circles now realize that great maladresse has been displayed on the Turkish side. The question is how

to retreat from the present situation without humiliation, and a change of ministry is being discussed as the best way to save appearances. LONDON, May 24.—The correspondent of the Daily Telegraph in Egypt says: "The picture of the excesses of the Italians while traveling from Arta to Zaverda. He says they stole brandy and drank it like water. They were armed with revolvers and bayonets, by the time they reached Zaverda they were quarreling fiercely among themselves. The villagers, thoroughly alarmed, gathered in readiness to fight the Italians, and the situation became serious. A Greek tried to pacify a Garibaldian, who was shouting, 'The Italians displayed a flag of truce and the embargo was lifted, and they were allowed to pass through the exciting ordeal unscathed and arrived at this port tonight after a five days' run from Port Antonio, Jamaica. When the Ethelred left here May 12 it was the intention of Capt. John D. Hart to accompany her, but he was arrested as he was about to step on the gang plan to go aboard. As it was the invalid daughter was a passenger. It is supposed that agents of the Spanish government in this city had notified the Spanish authorities at Havana that Hart would be on the vessel, hence the effort to hold up the Ethelred in Cuban waters. The first encounter with the Spanish cruisers occurred off Cape Maisy on the trip down. Just after dusk on Sunday evening, May 16, a gunboat without any lights shot out from under the capes, and crowding on all steam, steered directly for the fruit vessel. After steaming for an hour without gaining an inch the gunboat turned a searchlight on the other vessel. All steam was crowded on the Ethelred, which was beginning to show the Spanish gunboat. A cloud of smoke belched from the cruiser's side and a second later a solid shot out the water a half-mile ahead of her bows. Then came a second and third shot, each nearer than the others. Capt. Israel kept on his course, and after another hour's hot chase the Spanish cruiser dropped the race. The second chase happened last Thursday afternoon in almost the exact spot in which the first attempt to hold the vessel up occurred. Just as the Ethelred rounded Cape Maisy, a big Spanish gunboat of the newest type started out from under the cape and gave chase to the Ethelred. For two hours the chase was kept up aboard. As it was then by a solid shot throwing up a sea of white spray just ahead of the swift vessel's bows. It began to look as if the Spanish meant to chase the Ethelred clear to the Delaware capes, when another steamship was sighted, and the gunboat sheered off and gave vigorous chase to the newly discovered steamer.

TORONTO'S SUNDAY STREET CARS. Court Refused to Grant an Injunction. TORONTO, Ont., May 23.—The street