

BULLETIN OF THE ST. PAUL GLOBE.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 23, 1897.

Weather for Today—Showers; West Winds.

PAGE 1. Republican Senators in a Row. Celebration of the Queen's Jubilee. Ohio Republicans in Convention. Goodnow Going Far Away (Cartoon). Southern Express Train Robbed. Iowa Silver Forces Will Fuse.

PAGE 2. Many Names to Charter Petition. Retail Grocers Go on a Picnic. Like-wise the City's Butchers. Third Regiment Going to Chicago.

PAGE 3. Jurymen for Dickinson Trial. Serious Cutting With a Razor. Goodnow Consul Gen. to Shanghai.

PAGE 4. Editorial. Certain Companies Refuse to Report. Love and Lead at Kasson.

PAGE 5. St. Paul Defeated at Milwaukee. Minneapolis Beaten at Kansas City. Grand Rapids Whipped by Hoosiers. Columbus Continues Winning. Ben Brush Wins Suburban. Several Notable Men in Town. Rate War About Over.

PAGE 6. Bar Silver, 60 1/2c. Cash Wheat, 68 1/2c. Stocks Strong and Higher.

PAGE 7. Wants of the People.

PAGE 8. Work of the United Church. John Adler a Paranoiac. Much State Pine Saved.

EVENTS TODAY.

Met—Double Bill—French Marriage and Pygmalion and Galatea. Matinee and Evening, 2:30 and 8:15.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMSHIPS.

NEW YORK—Sailed: Tauric, Liverpool; Edam, Amsterdam; Trave, Bremen; Aurania, Liverpool. Arrived: Mongolian, Glasgow; Kensington, Antwerp; Ethelma, Glasgow. BREMEN—Arrived: Aller, New York, via Cherbourg. SOUTHAMPTON—Sailed: Havel, New York. QUEENSTOWN—Arrived: Waesland, Philadelphia.

Both butter and Minnesota stone are firm.

"Billy" Bickel has broken all records by breaking into jail.

It can hardly be said that the queen's jubilee passed off quietly.

Gen. Weyler says he is not well. Very few people of Cuba wish him well.

Oil has been discovered in Illinois. It was probably carried there by a pipe line.

Put the British flag away now and get your eye on the stars and stripes again.

Kansas has been startled by a meteor. And John J. Ingalls is not at home.

The number of inventors of airships has fallen off rapidly the past two weeks.

Grocers got sand in their socks at Russell Beach who never put sand in their sugar.

Hanna had his day yesterday in Ohio. The people of Ohio will have their day next November.

How soon are we forgotten! The Democratic leaders of Illinois have deserted John P. Altgeld.

Perhaps Goodnow will take that ball team to Shanghai with him, Minneapolis doesn't seem to want it.

Paul Sorg and Horace Boies do not care much for principles, but are looking for victory at any cost.

The long and short of it in Illinois is that Cullom is getting all of the offices and Mason none of them.

Debs says he is ready to defy an army. Remember, Eugene, what a fall you made of defying a cucumber patch.

Charley Ross has not been found. The sad story of his disappearance is recalled by the death of his father yesterday.

Inquirer, it has not rained in St. Paul every day this month. We remember at least three days on which it has not rained.

Japan is said to be very angry over the proposition to annex Hawaii. This is a place where Japan can condole with Queen Lil.

Eighty thousand pounds of the tea which has come to San Francisco in the past few days has been found below the standard. It isn't even fit for Mayor Strong, of New York.

Ex-Treasurer Bartley, of Nebraska, has been found guilty of embezzlement. This, however, will not put any of the money in the treasury of Nebraska which Bartley took out of it.

Wichita, Kan., citizens are seeing bright things in the sky about the size and shape of a barrel. Their standard of comparison will make the public a trifle incredulous in accepting their statements.

The Republicans of the senate made Republican wool fly yesterday. Some people would be ashamed to talk about "agreements" and "combines" so glibly, but Republicans are not ashamed of anything.

John Goodnow, base ball impresario of Minneapolis, is going to be consul general at Shanghai, China. Nobody need be surprised to hear that Goodnow has purchased the Hovey kingdom from Li Hung Chang and other interested parties.

ROBBED OVER TABLE "SWAG" CAUCUS SECRETS OUT IN OPEN SENATE.

Bad Faith Charged by Foraker in the Matter of the Wool Schedule.

EVERY MAN FOR HIMSELF IS HIS MOTTO.

Ohio Senator Declined to Be Bound by the Terms of a Broken Compact.

Fuel Added to the Flames by the Sarcastic Comments of Mr. Vest on the Spectacle Presented by Warring Factions.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—An exciting debate, mainly considered the wool schedule, which was begun in the senate today. It developed the first serious disagreement on the Republican side of the chamber and led to a warm personal exchange between Senators Carter, of Montana, and Foraker, of Ohio, on one hand, and Mr. Allison, of Iowa, in charge of the bill, on the other. Mr. Foraker asserted that an agreement concerning rates on certain wools was being violated, and that, under such circumstances, every senator would be free to act for himself. Mr. Allison, with great vehemence, declared that he could not be driven by threats. Mr. Carter, who had around the storm, endeavored to have the paragraphs relating to carpet wools go over, with a view to securing some united action, but Mr. Vest, in an ironical speech, objected to delaying the era of prosperity and postponing the public business while the Republican senators held a caucus. Mr. Teller, of Colorado, also spoke against delay and took occasion to say he would not vote for the bill unless objectionable features were eliminated. Aside from this stormy interruption fair progress was made on the wool schedule. The duty on first-class wool was agreed to at 10 cents per pound and on second-class wool 11 cents, which is between the house and senate rates in each case. The rates on third-class wools went over. Most of the other amendments related to the classification of wools. Mr. Jones, of Arkansas, spoke against the entire schedule as seriously oppressive on the consumers of woolen goods. The wool schedule was taken up as soon as the senate opened. Mr. Mantle submitted an amendment covering the three classes of wool, prepared by the Wool Growers' association, and spoke briefly thereon. The paragraphs on wool were then agreed to as reported up to paragraph 355, which was struck at Mr. Allison's request. It referred to skirted wools imported in 1896 and prior thereto. This brought the senate to the wool schedule as it stands. On the first class the house rate was eleven cents per pound, the senate committee rate eight cents per pound. Mr. Allison moved to substitute ten cents per pound. On second class wool the house rate was twelve cents, the committee rate nine cents. Mr. Allison moved to substitute eleven cents per pound. Mr. Mills, of Texas, demanded a separate vote on each proposition, and the first vote was taken on Mr. Allison's motion to make the rate ten cents per pound on first class wool. It was adopted, yeas 53, nays 13. Messrs. Butler, Carter, Clark, Foraker, Heitfeld, McBride, Mantle, Pettigrew, Shoop, Stewart, Teller, Turner and Warren voted in the negative. The announcement of the vote was the signal for an unexpected outburst on the Republican side of the chamber. Mr. Carter (Rep., Mont.) arose and said the vote just given disclosed a purpose to make reductions in the rates which would be tantamount to a reckoning for such action. In view of what had been done he asked that the consideration of the wool schedule be now suspended. This declaration, coming from a Republican senator, caused a mild sensation which was but the prelude to another scene. Mr. Foraker, with great positiveness in his tones, said he had supposed there was an agreement as to the manner in dealing with this wool schedule. Unless this agreement was respected then, Mr. Foraker declared, vehemently, every senator must act for himself. He added that there had been an agreement in writing and not until he had entered the chamber that day did he know of the changes which were contemplated. "And I do propose," concluded Mr. Foraker with energy, "to be bound by any such action."

Mr. Allison, still preserving his outward calm, said there was no written agreement, that he had not wished to resent, in mild terms, he said, the suggestion of a combination that had been made by the senator from Montana. The amendments now offered, he said, were an increase of the original committee rates on first and second class wool, although a reduction from the house rates. Mr. Allison intimated his willingness to postpone the disputed rates, but with rising temper said: "Senators are not to be driven and the senate is not a good place for a drive."

Mr. Foraker referred in general to the agreement until asked by Mr. Burrows to specify the agreement. Then Mr. Foraker said: "We understood that if third class wools were given a specific duty, then the scoured third-class wools should have the triple duty just as first and second class wools have a triple duty. We did not suppose there was any dissent from that. Everybody acquiesced in it who was consulted in regard to it, and our agreement was made with that distinct understanding. Now for the first time we are notified there is objection to it."

Mr. Penrose took part in the debate to briefly state that the agreement which the senator from Ohio said existed could not have been understood, as he and Mr. Foraker had seen the wools have a triple duty. We did not suppose there was any dissent from that. Everybody acquiesced in it who was consulted in regard to it, and our agreement was made with that distinct understanding. Now for the first time we are notified there is objection to it."

Mr. Hale's effort to calm the disturbance by suggesting a postponement, in order to secure united action, seemed about as quiet as the storm. Mr. Vest, smilingly arose and said: "I object." Attention was now directed to the Missouri senator, who spoke in ironical terms. "I have had a novel experience today," he began. "For the first time in my life I have been accorded the privilege of listening to declarations of a Republican caucus." The wool schedule was taken up as soon as the senate opened. Mr. Mantle submitted an amendment covering the three classes of wool, prepared by the Wool Growers' association, and spoke briefly thereon. The paragraphs on wool were then agreed to as reported up to paragraph 355, which was struck at Mr. Allison's request. It referred to skirted wools imported in 1896 and prior thereto. This brought the senate to the wool schedule as it stands. On the first class the house rate was eleven cents per pound, the senate committee rate eight cents per pound. Mr. Allison moved to substitute ten cents per pound. On second class wool the house rate was twelve cents, the committee rate nine cents. Mr. Allison moved to substitute eleven cents per pound. Mr. Mills, of Texas, demanded a separate vote on each proposition, and the first vote was taken on Mr. Allison's motion to make the rate ten cents per pound on first class wool. It was adopted, yeas 53, nays 13. Messrs. Butler, Carter, Clark, Foraker, Heitfeld, McBride, Mantle, Pettigrew, Shoop, Stewart, Teller, Turner and Warren voted in the negative. The announcement of the vote was the signal for an unexpected outburst on the Republican side of the chamber. Mr. Carter (Rep., Mont.) arose and said the vote just given disclosed a purpose to make reductions in the rates which would be tantamount to a reckoning for such action. In view of what had been done he asked that the consideration of the wool schedule be now suspended. This declaration, coming from a Republican senator, caused a mild sensation which was but the prelude to another scene. Mr. Foraker, with great positiveness in his tones, said he had supposed there was an agreement as to the manner in dealing with this wool schedule. Unless this agreement was respected then, Mr. Foraker declared, vehemently, every senator must act for himself. He added that there had been an agreement in writing and not until he had entered the chamber that day did he know of the changes which were contemplated. "And I do propose," concluded Mr. Foraker with energy, "to be bound by any such action."



JOHN GOODNOW—HERE, WALTER, TAKE THESE. I'M GOING FAR AWAY FROM MINNEAPOLIS AS I CAN GET. DON'T WRITE ME ABOUT THE PENNANT WINNERS OF 1896.

Foraker-Bushnell Forces Routed.

Hanna in Complete Control of the Machinery of the Republican Party in Ohio.

TOLEDO, O., June 22.—The Ohio Republican state convention assembled here today and will continue tomorrow. The occasion has been one of bitter factional fighting for two days. There is no opposition to the endorsement of Senator M. A. Hanna for both the long and the short terms as senator, and there is no opposition to the nomination of Gov. Bushnell and the other state officers who have had only one term. The contest has been on the state campaign chairmanship. Senator Hanna wanted Maj. Charles F. W. Dick, secretary of the national committee, for this place. Gov. Bushnell and other state officers wanted Chairman Charles L. Kurtz, who has managed the past two campaigns, retained in that place. Senator Foraker was not here, but it is known that he supported Gov. Bushnell and Chairman Kurtz as strongly as possible by wire. It has been the custom for the head of the state ticket in Ohio to name the chairman of the state executive committee, but Senator Hanna had the convention here in hand today and will not perfect the party organization according to precedent.

Free Silver Forces.

Three Conventions Will Meet at Des Moines Today.

DES MOINES, Io., June 22.—Three conventions will be held in this city tomorrow simultaneously, and the three are expected to adopt the same platform and nominate the same candidates. The three are the Democrats (Bryan), the silver Republicans and the Populists, constituting the free silver forces of Iowa. The intention is to merge them all into one and make another determined fight for silver. The convention will be called to order at 10 o'clock. The main convention of the Democrats will be presided over by Congressman F. E. White, of Webster, who is a prominent candidate for governor. The delegates have been arriving all day, and tonight the hotel lobbies are crowded. The platform tomorrow will be brief, favoring free silver, a tariff for revenue, economy in state expenditure, and an amendment to the railway laws preventing the employees from signing away their right to sue for damages. There are many candidates for governor, and Nolan is in the lead tonight. Among the possibilities are ex-Gov. Boies, ex-Congressman White, J. R. Burgess, of Ottumwa; L. R. Bolter, S. H. Bason and others. There is little or no controversy over the minor offices, except that of judge, for which L. G. Kinne, a gold Democrat who voted for Bryan, has been generally accepted, but the sentiment for an out-and-out silver man is growing.

CONFEDERATE REUNION.

The Leaders of the Lost Cause at Nashville.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., June 22.—Many special trains arrived today with ex-Confederate soldiers and friends who came for the purpose of attending the annual reunion of the noted Confederate veterans. The regular trains were run in sections in order to accommodate the very heavy demand for transportation. Rain fell during the morning, but the weather cleared somewhat towards noon. The ex-Confederate soldiers spent the morning in attending the reunion at the Tabernacle and meeting the veterans. Prominent among those who were seen on the platform were Gen. Stephen D. Lee, of Mississippi; Judge J. H. Reagan, of Texas, Davis' private secretary; Gen. J. B. Thomas Menees, of Nashville, and Hon. J. M. C. Atkinson, surviving members of the Confederate congress; Hon. Marcus J. Wright, of Washington; Gen. Simon B. Buckner, of Kentucky; Col. Lake, Col. Henry, of Mississippi; Gen. E. P. Sikes, of Mississippi; Col. Howard, of Georgia; Gen. Sherman, of New Orleans; Col. Baxter Smith, of Nashville; Gen. W. B. Bate, Col. John H. Savage, of Tennessee; Dr. William Jones, chaplain of the United States Confederate veterans; Gen. Clement Evans, of Georgia, and Gen. Joseph Wheeler, of Alabama. Robert E. Lee, Jr., a grandson of Gen. Robert E. Lee, also occupied a prominent place on the platform. The assemblage was called to order by Gen. Gordon and prayer was offered by Gen. Jones, the chaplain. Gov. Taylor delivered an address of welcome in behalf of the state; Judge Ferris spoke for the county, and Bishop Fitzgerald, who represented Mayor McCarthy, spoke for the city. Capt. J. B. O'Brien, chairman of the executive committee, made some announcements in behalf of the committee and welcomed the visitors. Gen. Gordon then spoke briefly. Judge Reagan delivered the principal address.

Petty Cabinet Crisis.

Antunze Government Forced to Retire From Office.

LONDON, June 23.—A dispatch to the Times from Santiago de Chile says that the Antunze cabinet has resigned. The retiring cabinet is Liberal. The fallen cabinet was formed last November, but owing to the composition of the congress elected last March, Senator Antunze has been unable to carry out many of the leading features of his programme and the resignation has been expected for some months. Gen. Grosvenor was made a member

LONDON ABLAZE WITH LIGHT. THE CROWNING GLORY OF THE JUBILEE.

Metropolis of Queen Victoria Illuminated in Honor of the Longest, Wisest Reign.

SPLENDID PAGEANTRY OF THE PARADE.

Miles of Soldiers With Millions of Spectators to Cheer Their Steady Progress.

Old Earth Girdled by Beacon Fires Lighted With the Setting of the Sun—All Spectacular Effects in History Outdone.

LONDON, June 22.—When London went to rest tonight it was to dream of military glory, of crowds and light and color; of countless banners blazoned with the royal arms; of marching men, decked with all the orders and ribbons that reward the brave; of a pageant so varied, so splendid, so bewildering that in modern history nothing can be found with which to compare its manifold features. Through London's streets today, under the gaze of millions of eyes, through miles and miles of banners, flags and arches, with steady tread, marched the pick of the soldiery that under many skies has won or defended the realm over which reigns the queen and empress, in whose honor they were assembled. In a single show were gathered men of the service from every portion of the British domain. The Life Guards, the show soldiers of the empire, shared their honors with the mounted police of the Canadian North-west; the dusky men of India, the irregulars of the Cape country and the patrols of Australia. Nor did England alone contribute to the brilliancy of the occasion. In honor of the diamond jubilee, the finest soldiers of Europe, generals of division, marshals and princes rode through the lane of cheering humanity, resplendent with all the badges of rank that royalty can bestow, not the least conspicuous among them being the commander-in-chief of America's army, Gen. Miles, the military representative of the United States in the spectacular display.

After the queen had proceeded in state through the streets of her capital; after the marching and the cheering, the formal reception at the gates of the city, with its quaintness of ceremony, and the brief but impressive services at St. Paul's, came the real culmination of the long to be remembered day. The crowds, which had filtered out of the procession streets after the great show, wedged back again to view London alight. The decorations tonight, like everything that had previously transpired during the morning hours, were greater and more resplendent than anything in London's history. The symbols of loyalty and affection, of imperial grandeur and the growth of empire that had met the eye in painted and gilded mottoes, devices of paper and bunting and spangled cloth, were now reflected for miles in lines of glaring gas, glow-worm all lamps, opal globes, paper lanterns and transparent, incandescent lamps, celluloid flowers and hundreds of devices in thousands of colored crystals. Everywhere was brilliancy, sparkle, color, as was the case with the draperies the decorations by the route were confined principally to the route taken by her majesty this morning, and may be said to have begun at Hyde park corner. The queen showed light in some way and where it was sufficiently brilliant the effect was decidedly enhanced by the day draperies, though the empty streets were already filled with the celluloid balloons quite justified French taste, the incandescent glow lamps hidden in flower petals suggested the festoons of the East. The balcony of Titania's court. Fleet street from the law courts to Ludgate circus was a dazzling vista of prismatic and radiant colors, ending in a magnificent hill in the massive dome of St. Paul's brilliantly lit by searchlights, standing with its huge golden cross a beacon to the eye, and beyond.

Nothing in all London elsewhere exceeded in artistic beauty and brilliancy of display the scene from the Washington statue, with the Bank of England on one side and the dome of St. Paul's on the other. The official home of the lord mayor was bathed in so much light that all the beauties of the night were completely obliterated and mingle with that of the night. On the top of the pediment a splendid star of India burned its brilliant points and the incandescent gas globes outlined the facade and a portion of the side, with the royal crown, encircled by a wreath of laurels in incandescent light, stood out prominently in front of the building. Old spectators pronounced the scene one of artistic brilliancy in illumination unsurpassed since the days of the great night in Paris or for him at Moscow.

Father Thames tonight furnished an impressionist color scheme. The sweep of the river—its pool—its lights, its ghosly form the shipping; the Tower the heavy lines beyond on the long neck of Westminster gems away towards the Westminster, with St. Paul's shadows on the silent waters; the small string of colored lamps on some waning tug or dumbrow barge; lines of light on near-by bridges; the streaming rays darting skyward from the dazzling street—all made more marked the gloomy warehouses, dark patches of almost impenetrable shadow that on the river's edge seemed to fringe the glory of it all.

Among the many displays of one sort or another between Westminster bridge and the Horse Guards, one in particular demanded notice—that by the London and Northwestern Railway company at the corner of Bridge and Fenchurch streets—the most extensive illumination by electric light to be seen in the metropolis. There were 3,000 candle-lamp lamps arranged to outline the building. The chief feature was a large corner surmounting the dome at the corner containing six hundred lamps. They were mostly white, but the jewels in the crown, the orb and cross, were shown by clusters of colored lights. The columns supporting the dome were picked out in white and there were horizontal lines of light over each floor with lines vertically on the Bridge and Parliament streets frontages, in large letters of white light letters in ruby—the words: "Longest, noblest, wisest reign," stretched around both frontages. Enormous gas flares over the parapet of each frontage completed the scheme. Victoria street was notable for the illumination of the United States embassy and the offices of the colonial agents general. The most prominent and successful of these was that erected by Sir Donald Smith at the Canada offices, in which the shield and armorial bearings of the Dominion were surrounded by the names of the provinces painted on white glass and illuminated so as to show a bouquet of color. All the stately houses in Carlton House Terrace, including Mrs. Mackay's and William Waite's, were aglow with light, but the two splendid mansions occupied by America's two ambassadors, Col. Hay's house on one side and Mr. H. H. Wood's on the other, were especially brilliant, and called forth many approving comments. The two houses were illuminated in the same design.

With illuminations, which are universal in every city, town and hamlet of England, Wales and Scotland, and in some parts of Ireland, with fireworks in countless places, with illuminations following the fall of night in every part of that empire where the queen has sway, there yet remains to be mentioned the lighting of the beacon of the empire's torch—the form of giving warning or sending joy, the beacon fires. As 10 o'clock struck at the observatory a tongue of flame shot upward from the Langvern. "The backbone of the Midland," it was the jubilee beacon fire. Hardly had the spectator time to look on it before another beacon was lit, on the right, then again on the left, on the north, south, east and west. Peak answered to peak, until from Berwick-on-Tweed to the north, from the towers of Litchfield, Worcester, Ripon, Lincoln and Durham, from Skiddaw to Heliers, from Hastings to Cader Idris and across the mountains of Ireland, and Dublin, a thousand beacons blazed up their message of loyalty to the sovereign. Half an hour later the lowland beacons, the wild heath, the swaying signals to the sky. And then slowly as the light faded from day to evening, round the world the empire's torch leaped to Gibraltar, to Malta, to Cyprus, to Ceylon, to India—where it shone triumphantly on the Himalayas—to China, to Canada, to the West Indies—the empire's torch shed its radiance over the universe.

EARLY DAY EVENTS. London on the Alert for the Coming Spectacle. The queen breakfasted at 9 o'clock, and informed her physician that she was not fatigued by yesterday's ceremonies. She showed light in some way and where it was sufficiently brilliant the effect was decidedly enhanced by the day draperies, though the empty streets were already filled with the celluloid balloons quite justified French taste, the incandescent glow lamps hidden in flower petals suggested the festoons of the East. The balcony of Titania's court. Fleet street from the law courts to Ludgate circus was a dazzling vista of prismatic and radiant colors, ending in a magnificent hill in the massive dome of St. Paul's brilliantly lit by searchlights, standing with its huge golden cross a beacon to the eye, and beyond.

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