THE ST. PAUL GLOBE

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BAD FLAW IN THE MAIN

DISASTER TO DULUTH'S NEW WATER WORKS SYSTEM

Pipes That Cost the City $750,000 May Be Useless—Zenith City Election Today—Bitter Fight Is on With Mayor Truelson as the Main Factor.

Special to the St. Paul Globe.

DULUTH, Minn., Jan. 31.—A sensation of no mean order was developed this afternoon when it was reported on the streets that the new force main of the supplementary water system had flattened out. The city officials indignantly denied the report, but an investigation revealed the fact that the rumor was true, and that workmen had been busy all day in the main strengthening it. This main is the new on that has just been completed at a cost of $750,000. Just how much of the pipe is damaged could not be ascertained, but it is said that the investigation will be continued tomorrow.

Tomorrow the city election will be held, and the interest in the outcome is the greatest in years, but it differs from former years in that there is no noise other than political meetings. Mayor Truelsen, the fusionist candidate for re-election, claims that he will win out by a majority of 1,500. Elmer Mitchell, the Republican nominee, places his majority at 1,200. Conservatives believe that Mitchell will win out, but by less than 300 votes.

BLIZZARD IS WORKING HAVOC.

Michigan Towns Snowed Under and New York Conditions Scarcely Less Serious.

MARQUETTE, Mich., Jan. 31.—The severest blizzard of the season has been raging all day from the north and northwest. The waves on Lake Superior are higher than in years.

DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 31.—The fourth severe blizzard of the winter is playing havoc with railway schedules nearly all over both peninsulas of Michigan. Three trains on the Toledo, Saginaw & Muskegon railroad are stalled in the snow east of Greenville, and nearly all the trains on that portion of the Detroit, Grand Rapids & Western road are canceled. Towns on the Lake Michigan shore are badly snowed up and street car and other traffic seriously impeded. Deep snows and intense cold prevail.

NEW YORK, Jan. 31.—Since 3 o'clock this morning snow has been falling in this city and vicinity, and tonight a strong west wind and falling temperature call forth many predictions of a blizzard. All day there was a fog on the bay, and traffic on the water was impeded seriously. There was one serious ferry boat collision, and many accidents were narrowly averted.

Trains and railways terminating in Greater New York and Jersey City were delayed by the storm. Most of the through trains were from twenty minutes to half an hour late.

The storm started like the blizzard of March 12, 1888, that tied up traffic in this city for several days.

Weather Forecaster Dunn said tonight: "The weather conditions have taken on a form resembling more the outline of the blizzard than any other storm that has appeared on our maps for many years."

RESPECT FOR THE FLAG.

To Be Inspired in the Minds of Samoan Natives.

NEW YORK, Jan. 31.—The American flag will soon be displayed in Samoan waters by a man of war, says the Herald's Washington correspondent. The vessel will be the Mohican, which has been converted into a training vessel. Since the arrival in Washington of former Consul General Churchill, the president and Assistant Secretary of State Day have become convinced that American interests demand that an American vessel should visit Samoa. Mr. Churchill has told them that the natives have no respect for the American government, because it has never sent a man of war to support any steps for the protection of American interests which its representatives in Apia might take.

Upon the arrival of the Mohican in Samoan waters it is expected that her commanding officer, Commander G. M. Booker, will confer with Consul General Osborne in regard to the steps to be taken to create a deeper respect among the natives for the American flag.

As a result of the representations which have been made by former Consul Churchill, the administration may enter into negotiations with the London and Berlin governments looking to the amendment of the treaty under which Samoa is governed. There is no intention on the part of the administration to abandon the interest of this government in Samoa, and Mr. Churchill does not recommend it, although he says the only reason why this govenment should continue its hold upon the islands is because it is morally bound to do so by the course pursued in the past.

Mr. Churchill states that if the United States were to withdraw from Samoa the islands would be divided up by Germany and Great Britain.

CENSURE FOR MURPHY.

Resolution Requesting His Resignation Offered at Albany.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 31.—Assemblyman Weeks, of New York city, startled the assembly and its 2,000 spectators tonight by the introduction of a resolution censuring and requesting the resignation of Edward Murphy Jr., senior United States senator from this state, for voting for the Teller resolution.

The resolution was a complete surprise. It brought to their feet a number of the members of the minority with objections. They could not object to the introduction of the resolution, but they signified their intention to debate the proposition, and under the rules of the house it had to go over and be printed.

Assemblyman Weeks stated that he was willing that it be laid aside with the understanding that it be made a special order at 8:30 o'clock on next Monday evening. That course was pursued.

The senate, by a vote of 25 to 9, adopted the assembly resolution in favor of action to restore peace in Cuba. A belligerency substitute was defeated.

RIGHTS OF SHIPPERS.

Jury Fails to Agree in a Northfield Case.

Special to the St. Paul Globe.

NORTHFIELD, Minn., Jan. 31.—A case in the municipal court which excited considerable interest here yesterday was that of the State vs. Gleason, in which the defendant was charged with breaking into the Milwaukee stockyards some time ago. A. W. Riddell and Joseph Gleason are both engaged in the business of buying and selling stock for shipment, and both are users of the stockyards. On the day of the trouble Gleason alleges that Riddell refused his stock access to one of the pens where Riddell had a few head of cattle and hogs, and furthermore chained and locked the gate and defied him to open it. Gleason promptly cut the chain with an ax, and today's trial for malicious injury to personal property was the result. Riddell claims that he had been given the privilege of locking the pen, by the railroad company, but Supt. E. C. Clements, of the Milwaukee railroad, denied on the witness stand that such permission was ever given or ever would be. The case was one of note in deciding the privileges of shippers and is the first time such a question has arisen here. The jury disagreed.

Science Strikes a Snag.

CHICAGO, Jan. 31.—A New Brunswick, N. J., special to the Chronicle says: A farmer visited the New Jersey state experimental farm yesterday afternoon and asked to see Prof. John B. Smith, who has been experimenting with insects and obtaining peculiar results by grafting. He said he had been informed that the professor intended to produce three-headed mosquitoes by his grafting process and he wanted, as a resident of the worst mosquito-infested section of the state, to make a remonstrance. One-head mosquitoes were bad enough, he said.

HANNA HEARING NEARLY OVER

Two Reports Will Be Submitted by the Committee as to the Alleged Bribery.

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 31.—The investigation into the alleged attempt to bribe Representative Otis to vote for Senator Hanna, during the late senatorial contest, is rapidly drawing to an end. The committee held a brief session, after the senate adjourned, this evening.

Attorney T. C. Campbell was the only witness examined. He was recalled for the purpose of allowing Senators Robertson and Garfield, who were not present last Friday, when Mr. Campbell was on the stand, to question him. Neither of the senators, however, asked a question and the only queries were made by Chairman Burke. Attorneys Daugherty and Hulick were present, but they took no part in the proceedings.

Mr. Campbell told of his personal relations with Otis. He said he had infrequently acted as attorney for Otis and always considered Otis a straightforward and honest man. He said Otis had always been a sort of mild Republican. Campbell said he did not see how Otis could have voted for Hanna, as Otis was a member of a free silver club. Campbell said he had always been on friendly terms with Senator Hanna and had been associated in a business way with some of Mr. Hanna's friends. He claimed he had been a supporter of Hanna until after the latter's position on the money question had been made known after his appointment to the senate. Then he had rather drifted away from the senator politically.

Campbell claimed he had been a supporter of McKinley in the presidential campaign on account of his views on the tariff. Campbell said he had made a speech in Cooper Union hall, for which the president and Senator Hanna had both sent him notes of thanks.

No further witnesses were examined and the crowd of spectators who had gathered were somewhat disappointed. It is believed the committee will complete its work this week, and that a report, or rather two reports, will be submitted soon. Senator Garfield will probably submit a minority report, while Chairman Burke will submit the report for the majority.

RUSSIA RULES IN THE EAST.

All Talk of an Anglo-Japanese Programme Declared to Be Entirely Unfounded.

LONDON, Jan. 31.—It is announced on the best authority that the talk of an Anglo-Japanese plan of campaign on certain eventualities is unfounded. No agreement exists between England and Japan except the common desire to secure the free development of trade in China.

As regards Port Arthur, the Russian fleet, according to the same authority, is only there for winter quarters.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 31.—The Russian auxiliary cruiser Saratoff, belonging to the volunteer fleet, with twelve quick-firing guns, and 1,600 troops on board, passed the Bosphorus yesterday on her way to Vladivostock.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—The Shanghai correspondent of the Daily Mail says a dispatch has been received there from Port Arthur, asserting that no British vessels remain in the harbor and that the Iphigenie and the Daphne left a week ago.

MANY THOUSANDS AT STAKE.

Big Suits in the N. P. Clarke Cases on at St. Cloud.

Special to the St. Paul Globe.

ST. CLOUD, Minn., Jan. 31.—In the district court this afternoon the case of Lucas Kells, as assignee of N. P. Clarke & Co., vs. H. C. Akeley, came to trial before Judge L. L. Baxter. The suit is one of the largest growing out of the Clarke failure, $165,000 being involved. The allegations of the complaint are that N. P. Clarke & Co. gave two bills of sale, one for $65,000 worth of logs in December, 1894, and another shortly before the assignment in May, 1895, for $100,000 to Akeley. It is claimed that these conveyances were without consideration, and that it was a preference of creditors. A large number of witnesses will be produced in the case, and several depositions, including one from Fred H. Clarke, now in Chicago, a member of the firm and a nephew of N. P. Clarke.

Another phase of the legal complications that have arisen is the suit of L. D. Stokes et al. vs. Lucas Kells, assignee of N. P. Clarke, which grows out of the case of Kells vs. McClure, in which the supreme court held that the transfers of Clarke to McClure were fraudulent. In this instance Clarke had sold a large quantity of logs to McClure, and the latter had given his notes upon the mortgage back to Clarke. These notes were then given to the depositors in Clarke's private bank. This transaction having been declared illegal the note holders sue Assignee Kells to recover their deposits upon the ground that they are innocent holders of the notes. About $30,000 is involved in this suit.

NEW PAPER POOL.

Capital of Nearly Fifty Million Dollars to Be Consolidated.

ALBANY, Jan. 31.—The International Paper company, of Corinth, Saratoga county, a combination of all the big firms in the country, filed articles of incorporation today with a capital stock of $45,000,000.

The capital stock of $45,000,000 is divided into $25,000,000 preferred stock and $20,000,000 common stock. The power is reserved to increase the preferred stock by issues of 100,000 shares of the par value of $100 each if the same shall be required for the conversion of the mortgage bonds of the company to be issued for the aggregate principal sum of $10,000,000. The company is to commence business with $60,000,000.

D. O. Mills, who is heavily interested in the Niagara Falls Paper company, is reported as having said: "All the large paper mills of the East are in the combination, and some of the largest Western mills. I do not think the consolidation will result in any material change in prices. Its chief advantage will be concentration of management and the reduction of expenses."

For the first year each plant will be operated under the present owners, but when a general manager is elected he will have power to appoint his assistants for each plant.

TWO CURRENCY QUESTIONS

Submitted to Secretary Gage by an Indianapolis Inquirer.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 31.—A citizen of Indianapolis, a few weeks ago, wrote to Mr. Gage, secretary of the treasury, and propounded two questions to him. The first one was as follows: "Is the value of our paper currency regulated by a law of congress, or by reason of gold or silver being held in our government vaults for its redemption?"

An answer to this was received today from F. A. Vanderlip, the assistant secretary of the treasury department, to the effect that "Legislative action alone is not sufficient to give value to a paper currency."

The other question was as follows: "If the government of the United States should retire all its paper currency, and which is now by law made a legal tender and substitute in lieu thereof, those of a national bank currency, could congress, under our constitution, make such bank currency a legal tender one?"

This the assistant secretary declined to answer.

TAXES DECLARED LEGAL.

An Important Decision Regarding N. P. Lands in North Dakota.

BISMARCK, N. D., Jan. 31.—The supreme court has handed down a decision in the suit of Wells county against the Northern Pacific Railroad company for delinquent taxes on lands of the company amounting to $80,000, and affirms the decision of the lower court and the legality of taxes on all lands except place lands for the years 1887 and 1888.

The matter is of great importance as other counties will bring suit under the decision. Attorney J. E. Robinson, of Fargo, represents Wells county, and by agreement with the commissioners is to get half the total amount collected, which will make his fee something like $40,000.

TAMS' HEAD IS SECURE

SENATE WILL RESTORE THE INDIAN TERRITORY COMMISSION

Curtis Bill for the Reorganization of the Territory Considered Too Far-Reaching in Its Efforts to Remedy All the Existing Evils at One Stroke—Wrongs of the Reds.

Washington Bureau St. Paul Globe, Corcoran Building.

Special to the St. Paul Globe.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—When the annual Indian appropriation bill reaches the senate, an amendment will probably be offered to restore the Dawes commission to five members. It is a characteristic exhibition of the way congress goes at its business, that while the duties of the Dawes commission were such that a larger or smaller number of members would answer its purposes about equally well, the number was raised from three to five; and that, simultaneously with a very great increase of its burdens, such as is involved in making a new census of the five civilized tribes, the membership should be cut down from five to three again. The work of the commission in Indian territory has never been an enviable task, in view of the uncomfortable conditions of life there, the actual personal peril sometimes involved, and the thanklessness of the whole business no matter how it might result, but its heaviest tasks are still to come. It is believed that this is more fully appreciated in the senate than in the house, as the senate has had the more to do with Indian territory affairs generally.

Another amendment which is proposed, and to which it does not seem that any objection can be made, has to do with the right of appeal from the decisions heretofore rendered on application for citizenship in the civilized tribes.

By the act of 1896, which gave the commission its original jurisdiction of citizenship questions, the rolls of citizenship then existing were confirmed as they stood, and the commission was authorized simply to add thereto the names of applicants who had obviously been deprived of rights which belonged to them under the Indian laws, usages and customs. This gave the commission no authority to go back to any of the earlier rolls to find out whether applicants or their ancestors had been entered there, and not a few cases of hardship have resulted from such a limitation of the commission's powers, since the admission of names to the tribal rolls and their exclusion therefrom had become so much a matter of bargain and sale among the Indians that the rolls were honeycombed with fraud.

THE ONLY APPEAL

permitted under the law of 1896 was to the United States district court. It is to the credit of the commission that in the vast majority of instances the court sustained its decisions; but one of the newer judges, being little acquainted with local conditions, laid down certain principles of law in direct contradiction of the commission's rulings, and the Indians felt seriously aggrieved thereby. In one case, for example, where a white man had married into the Choctaw tribe and thus, according to Choctaw law, become a citizen, but after the death of his Choctaw wife had married a white woman, the commission held that his children by his first wife were citizens of the Choctaw nation, but his children by his second wife were not.

This decision procceded upon the theory that whereas, having once become a citizen himself, the man could not be deprived of his citizenship by a mere incident of second marriage, the children by the second marriage, not having any Choctaw blood, would have no claim to citizenship by descent. But the court overruled the commission on this point, holding that the children of any citizen were themselves citizens. The Choctaw nation naturally feels sore over this decision, but there is no appeal under the law of 1896.

It is proposed, in the interest at once of the Indian nation and of honest claimants who have been denied citizenship through technical defects in their cases or the limited powers of commission and court, to present to the senate an amendment to that part of the Indian appropriation bill which provides for the expenses of the commission and its future work, authorizing the United States court of appeals for the Indian territory to entertain appeals from either an Indian nation or a claimant, if filed within, say, thirty days of the passage of the act. It was at first proposed to permit the taking of appeals to the United States supreme court. But as the questions are so multifarious that they could not be settled by a few test cases, and as the supreme court is already so well laden with business, appeals to that court would be liable to delay the further progress of affairs in the territory inordinately. Moreover, the judges in the Indian territory are familiar with the local laws and customs, which would not have to be expounded afresh at every hearing. There are four judges in the territory, which would always leave a court of three appellate judges who had not had anything to do with the appealed case in its earlier stages, and they would decide each case on its appeal from the fourth judge. As both the Indian nations and the dissatisfied claimants are desirous of carrying some controversies further, it is not believed that any serious opposition will be developed to the amendment in the senate; and the house has hitherto followed the lead in the senate in Indian territory affairs.

THE CURTIS BILL,

as it is called, "for the protection of the people of the Indian Territory, providing for the laying of towns, the leasing of coal and other mineral, timber, farming and grazing land, and for other purposes," is the fruit of an extended series of conferences between a subcommittee of the house committee on Indian affairs and a subcommittee in the senate. The purpose of these conferences has been to work the bill down into such a shape as would be satisfactory to both committees, so that both could support it and protect it against amendment in either house. The members of the two-subcommittees realized that in this course lay their only hope of getting any bill at all through the present congress. By permitting a bill to be loaded down with amendments in either house, its friends of course endanger it with the other house, and the peril of having conference committees appointed and letting repeated reports run the gauntlet of organized opposition in both houses is very great, as every one knows who is familiar with legislative methods in Washington. Excellent as was the purpose of the gentlemen who labored over the Curtis bill, it looks now as if they had overshot their mark; for the result of their painstaking effort is a bill which deals with the judicial system of territory, the rolls of citizenship, the allotment of land, the disposal of oil and mineral deposits, the ousting of intruders, the organization of townships, the appraisal of property, the payment of money due the Indians by the federal government, the unlawful enclosure of land by others than the owner thereof, and the arbitration of claims of the government upon the Indians or of the Indians upon the government. Whatever may be the merits of such a bill in other respects, it is obviously overweighted. The ablest jurist who ever lived could not prepare a law which would settle satisfactorily at one stroke all the many problems liable to arise in the organization of the Indian Territory.

The wise course for congress to take—and the one which the best friends of the Indian hope it may still take in spite of the time and trouble spent on this all-inclusive measure, would be to take one subject up at a time and legislate for that alone. There is no hot haste, outside of the ranks of the land boomers on the borders of the territory for pushing the work of reorganization. It is a difficult and delicate task under the most favorable conditions. And as the rights of so many persons now living and yet to come are involved in the proper solution of the Indian Territory question, it would be no waste to give ten or even twenty years to the careful undoing of the work of sixty. Legislation of some sort for the reorganization of the territory is bound to come from the present congress. It is all important, therefore, that the friends of the Indians should be alert to prevent mistakes which cannot be corrected easily, if at all.

YUKON FOOD SUPPLY SEIZED.

Taken Possession of by Capt. Ray in the Name of the Federal Government.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—A telegram was received at the war department today from E. H. Wells, a newspaper man who has just arrived at Seattle from Klondike, saying that he had with him the long expected report from Capt. Ray to the secretary of war, which he was charged to place in the hands of the secretary himself. Capt. Ray was at Fort Yukon when he sent his report, Dec. 20 last. Inasmuch as the department officials who are charged with the preparations for the government relief expeditions are very anxious to secure such information as Capt. Ray has for their guidance, he was telegraphed by Acting Secretary Meiklejohn to place all the dispatches he has for the war department in the hands of Gen. Merriam, commanding at Vancouver barracks.

The war department has also received advices from its agent at Dyea, Maj. L. H. Rucker. In one dispatch, dated Jan. 12, the major says W. H. Rank, just in at Dyea from Dawson, Dec. 15, had dispatches from Capt. Ray. Rank said that Ray, who was at Fort Yukon, had seized all the supplies of the Alaska Commercial company and of the North American Trading company in the name of the government, and was issuing them to the people, selling at the company's prices to those who could afford to pay and giving to those unable to pay.

Rank further said that Ray would ask the government for five hundred troops to be stationed at Circle City and vicinity.

Jan. 12 Maj. Rucker reported that a number of parties had just come in from Dawson and "all appear to have accumulated a supply of dust and nuggets." There was no starvation at Dawson.

Maj. Rucker reports at length upon the plans prepared for the relief parties to be sent out by the government. He recommends strongly that the government contract with one of the railway companies to take in the supplies. One at least of these roads will be open by the time the supplies reach Dawson, he says, and he encloses an offer from one crossing the Chilkoot pass to take in 150 tons of supplies or more for 16½c per pound, delivered at Lake Lindeman.

BLAND BILL IS IN QUESTION.

Friendly Suit at Detroit to Decide the Status of the Silver Act of 1878.

DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 31.—A friendly suit in chancery was begun today in the circuit court to determine the constitutionality of the Bland-Allison silver act of 1878. Stephen Baldwin, a Detroit capitalist, purchased some land upon which there is a mortgage, held by Fred A. Baker, chairman of the Democratic state central committee.

Mr. Baldwin tendered 364 silver dollars in payment of the amount due on the mortgage. Mr. Baker declined to accept silver dollars unless enough of them would be tendered to equal, at the present bullion value of silver, 364 gold dollars. Accordingly suit was begun to obtain a decree compelling Chairman Baker to cancel the mortgage and accept the tender made.

All the parties are prominent silver men and will carry the case to the United States supreme court in any event.

Chairman Baker says: "I will contend before the courts that the Bland-Allison act is unconstitutional, because it did not provide for free coinage. It provides only that the government should buy silver at its depreciated price in gold and pocket the seigniorage. Yes, legalized the stealing of the seigniorage."

HUNDREDS STARVING.

Terrible Condition of Fishermen on the Newfoundland Coast.

NEW YORK, Jan. 31.—The Red Cross line steamship Portia arrived today, four days overdue from St. Johns, N. F., and Halifax, after a desperate encounter with pack ice off the Newfoundland coast, and with a harrowing tale of blizzards there, and destitution in the coast section of that country. Hundreds of men, women and children, dead of starvation and exposure, with abundance close by, and hundreds more threatened with a like fate, are the brief details of the condition of affairs brought by the Portia.

Four days the Portia was penned in huge Arctic floes, in plain sight of St. Johns, unable to move. She managed to escape by the merest accident. Many other craft, several of them relief vessels sent by the Canadian government to succor destitute fishermen, had to abandon their errands of mercy and return to St. Johns, where they were still in the ice when the Portia struggled into clear water.

Close to where the Portia lay the big steamship Virginia was locked tight. She had been sent north by the Canadian government with food for the starving fishermen, but a short distance up the coast she found the route securely blocked and was forced to return to port to prevent being icebound all winter. Before her departure news had reached St. Johns that unless assistance was promptly despatched the unfortunate inhabitants would soon be beyond relief.

Among the detained fleet at St. Johns were a dozen or more sailing vessels, loaded with codfish for England and Brazil.

The city of St. Johns was in a terrible condition on account of the blizzard. The streets were rendered impassable; the railroads suspended work, and the poor were suffering through hunger and cold. Prices of food had advanced until they were beyond the reach of the poor.

FOOT ROT IN CATTLE.

It Is Reported Very Serious in Parts of Nebraska.

CHICAGO, Jan. 31.—A Lincoln, Neb., special to the Tribune says Nebraska authorities are seriously concerned over a number of communications from stockmen in the vicinity of Hooper, Neb., addressed to the governor, complaining of a new and fatal disease among the cattle of that section of the state. Nothing similar has ever been seen in Nebraska and experienced stockmen assert that the disease is unlike anything they have ever heard of.

All the letters designate the disease as "foot rot." Hundreds of cattle have died recently in that part of the state of the disease. The feet of the afflicted animals turn black in a night, and within 24 hours begin to peal and crumble away until nothing but the bone is left.

BRUSH WITH THE MOORS

BRITISH STEAMER INTERCEPTED WHILE ATTEMPTING TO LAND ARMS.

Both Ships Opened Fire, and Moorish Troops After the Engagement Demolished Villages Favorable to the Foreigners, Killing a Number of the Inhabitants.

TANGIER, Jan. 31.—The British steamer Tourmaline, it is officially announced, while attempting to land arms and stores on the coast of Morocco, was intercepted by the Sherifian steamer Hassani, whereupon she opened fire.

The Hassani reciprocated and captured one of the ship's boats, with three Englishmen.

The Moorish troops then demolished the villages favorable to foreigners, killing a number of the inhabitants.

The difficulty appears to have arisen from the operations of a British mining company, the Globe Venture, a syndicate acting under a treaty whereby the Sus chiefs granted a trading and mining monopoly over 150,000 square miles of the Sus district.

BERLIN, Jan. 31.—A dispatch from Tangier to the Cologne Gazette says the government of Morroco has arrested five members of the Globe Venture syndicate on a charge of unlawful trading.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—A dispatch to the Daily Mail from Mogador, Morocco, says that an expedition having occupied Erkzes (presumably on the Sus coast) with the assistance of the rebel tribesmen, the sultan's troops attacked and defeated it after severe fighting, capturing four Englishmen.

CONCERT OUT OF TUNE.

European Powers at Odds Over the Question of Crete.

LONDON, Jan. 31.—There is an impression here that the sultan, in the end, will be compelled to accept Price George as governor of Crete. It is strong enough to provoke discussion of the consequences, namely, that the Turks, with Mohammedan feeling aroused, will be less disposed than ever to evacuate Thessaly, and that the Balkan states, already disturbed and restless, will be likely to ask compensation for Greece's virtual gain in Crete.

The European concert, as to the near East, is temporarily dissolved, with Germany and Australia on one side and the other powers on the other, but it is not beyond re-esablishment.

TO KILL THE SHAH.

Conspiracy Against the Ruler of Persia Nipped in the Bud.

BERLIN, Jan. 31.—The Post says it learns from Russian sources of the discovery of a conspiracy at Teheran, Persia, to murder the shah and to install a younger brother at the palace.

Mouzaffer Ed Din, the shah of Persia, has six younger brothers, of whom the eldest is Massoud Mirza, born in 1850, and the second is Kamran Mirza, born in 1856.

WHAT THEY DO ABROAD.

BERLIN, Jan. 31.—The reichstag today adopted the measure increasing the salary of Prince Hohenlohe, the imperial chancellor, to 100,000 marks.

London, Jan. 31.—Justice Sterling has framed an injunction partially restraining the United Press, either alone or in combination, from using any name calculated to lead to the belief that the United Press was the same as the Associated Press.

Rome, Jan. 31.—The minister of foreign affairs announced today that no Italian attache at Paris had ever had relations with Dreyfus.

Liverpool, Jan. 31.—The German ship Kaiser, which had sailed from here for Savannah, has returned damaged from collision with a tug.

Berlin, Jan. 31.—The health of Prince Bismarck is improving. There has been a marked diminution in his pain and his insomnia.

Berlin, Jan. 31.—Emperor William has pardoned Herr Trojan, editor of the Kladderadatsch, who was sentenced to two months' imprisonment for lese majeste.

NO "PINE RING" CONSPIRACY.

Report From Commissioner Hermann on the Gillfillan Charges Involving Minnesota Reservations.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—Commissioner Hermann, of the general land office, has submitted to the secretary of the interior a report on the charges preferred by Rev. J. A. Gillfillan, that a conspiracy exists with the object in view of obtaining all the timber on the Chippewa reservation in Minnesota at 50 cents per 1,000 feet, just as the large lumber companies are now getting the dead timber.

The commissioner says that no contracts have been entered into between the Indians and outsiders wherein less than $4.25 per 1,000 feet is offered for the dead timber. Thirty contracts entered into for logging have been approved by the office, the price obtained for the timber ranging from $4.25 to $5.75 per 1,000 feet.

Mr. Rosa, superintendent of logging, will be called on for a report in regard to statements alleged to have been made that certain lumber companies were to get all the Leech lake pine at 50 cents per 1,000 feet. The superintendent has heretofore reported that in camps under the jurisdiction of Assistant Superintendent Henderson, on the ceded portions of the White Earth reservation, he found the loggers complying with the requirements of their contracts, except that not enough Indians were employed.

WISCONSIN CENTRAL WRECK.

Engineer Walsh Killed and His Fireman Fatally Injured—Stuck in the Snow.

BURLINGTON, Wis., Jan. 31.—Engineer Patrick Walsh was killed and Fireman George McCarthy probably fatally injured in a freight wreck at Gray's lake, on the Wisconsin Central railroad, today. The train in charge of Engineer Walsh was stuck in the snow, and a misunderstanding in orders followed. Two other engines were brought to the aid of the stalled freight, and, in running down a steep grade, collided with a southbound freight, wrecking the engines at the head of each train and several cars. Walsh's body was found on top of the boiler of his engine. His body will be taken to Chicago. McCarthy was taken to Waukesha.

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 31.—This morning a Dayton & Union passenger engine caught C. F. Young, wife and four-year-old girl in a top buggy, killing father and child and terribly injuring the mother.

HAD A VALUABLE BUSTLE.

Cash and Jewelry to the Amount of $26,000 Found on a Prisoner.

Special to the St. Paul Globe.

WINNIPEG, Man., Jan. 31.—Tibbetts, the Boston embezzler, was before the extradition court at Regina today, and was remanded for two weeks. The prisoner is addicted to the use of morphine, and a doctor had to give him an injection before he could appear in court. Twenty-six thousand dollars in cash and a lot of valuable jewelry was found on him and a female companion. The woman was using the money as a bustle.

Engineers at Work.

LONDON, Jan. 31.—The engineering work throughout the country reopened today, owing to the settlement of the general strike. About 25 per cent of the men were employed. The others will be given work gradually, as the machinery gets in full swing.

The Globe's Bulletin

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1898.

Fair, Rising Tem.—See Page 4, Col. 1.

Page 1.

Disaster to Duluth Water Mains.
House Votes Down Teller Resolution.
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ATLANTIC LINERS.

GIBRALTAR—Arrived: Fuerst Bismarck, New York, for Naples and Genoa.

HAVRE—Arrived: La Normandie, New York.

ANTWERP—Arrived: Berlin, New York.

LIVERPOOL—Arrived: Servia, New York.

PHILADELPHIA—Arrived: Pennland, Liverpool.

BOMB LET OFF IN HAVANA.

Attack on the Ex-Conservative Mayor by a Political Prisoner Recently Released.

HAVANA, Jan. 31.—At about midnight last night a man named Luis Coro Lazo, who recently returned to Cuba from the African prisons, exploded a bomb at the private residence of the Conservative ex-mayor of Havana, Senor Miguel Diaz. The noise of the explosion was heard throughout Havana, although the scene of the explosion was at Jesus del Monte. The door was broken and a large hole was made in the house.

The Diaz family and those inhabiting neighboring houses were panic-stricken. Lazo drove to Jesus del Monte from Havana in a cab. He was captured while attempting to escape.

Senor Diaz says he does not know Lazo, and says he believes he has political accomplices.

KEY WEST, Fla., Jan. 31.—The cruiser Montgomery arrived here this afternoon from Tortugas. After coaling it is expected that she will proceed to Havana to relieve the Maine, which will go to New Orleans.

Washington, Jan. 31.—At the navy department it was said that there were no changes contemplated in the Maine's orders for a week at least and that the Montgomery had not been ordered to relieve her.

MADRID, Jan. 31.—At the cabinet council today Senor Gullen, the foreign minister, announced that the relations of Spain with the United States were good and he expressed a hope that a commercial understanding would soon be arranged.

WORLD POWDER POOL.

Steps to Be Taken in California to Break It Up.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 31.—By what is known as the world pool, the powder manufacturers of the Eastern and Western hemispheres have been bound together since August, 1897 in a trust which controls absolutely the trade in explosives.

The affiliated companies have divided the world into three parts—the American capitalists have one part, the Europeans another, and the third is neutral ground, where business is done for the common purse of the American and European countries. In this pooling agreement are the California powder makers. In order to disrupt this trust the facts of its organization and methods have been laid before the state attorney general and United States District Attorney Foote, with a view of having it enjoined, as the local coal companies have been so recently, by Judge Morrow.

HARRITY HOLDS HIS PLACE.

Request for His Removal Denied by National Chairman Jones.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—Chairman Jones, of the Democratic national committee, says there is no truth in the statement that he has removed William E. Harrity, a Pennsylvania member, and substituted the man designated by the Democratic state committee as his successor.

Mr. Jones says that Chairman Gorman, of the Pennsylvania committee and a number of Pensylvania Democrats called on him last week, and informed Mr. Gorman that the power of removal of a member of the national committee rested wholly with the committee itself, and that he would take the papers in the case when submitted to him, and send a copy to Mr. Harrity, giving him an opportunity to make a reply, and present his side of the case.

PETTIGREW'S POSITION.

It May Lead to a Test Vote on the Hawaiian Treaty.

Special to the St. Paul Globe.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—Senator Pettigrew is undertaking to get before the country on the Hawaiian treaty. He has a joint resolution pending, the purport of which is to commit the senate to a policy of acquiring no foreign territory that will require naval or military protection. Pettigrew is booked for a speech on this stand in the senate, but whenever he takes the floor Senator Davis will move an executive session, and then will come the first real test on the Hawaiian question in open senate.

FRANCE FOR FREEDOM.

Money Raised in Paris for the Cuban Cause.

NEW YORK, Jan. 31.—Dr. Sanchez Agramonte, surgeon general in the Cuban insurgent army, has just arrived from Europe, bringing $40,000, raised in Paris for the Cuban cause. Dr. Agramonte says that popular sentiment in France is strong in favor of success for Cuba.

"Among people of all classes," he said, "there is a desire that Cuba be freed. The French government is restrained from taking any action in favor of Cuba by the French interests in Spanish bonds."

Ended Life With a Rope.

Special to the St. Paul Globe.

BENSON, Minn., Jan. 31.—Ole Buck, an employe of J. Danelz, the Swift Falls miller, committed suicide yesterday at Swift Falls, by hanging himself in an old shed. He had been sick for several days and acted rather strangely. He leaves a family unprovided for.

HOUSE AGAINST SILVER

TELLER RESOLUTION VOTED DOWN BY A MAJORITY OF FIFTY

The Shifting, Shambling Nature of the Republican Financial Policy Betrayed by This Action—The Party Now Stands Just Where Cleveland Did Three Years Ago.

Washington Bureau St. Paul Globe, Corcoran Building.

Special to the St. Paul Globe.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 31.—Had Mr. Cleveland waited until today his recent remark relative to "the strange things that happen in these strange times" would have been all the more applicable, taken in connection with the proceedings in the house of representatives.

Under the lash of the party whip a Republican majority was forced to accept the identical position assumed by President Cleveland three years ago, when he sent a special message to congress showing how the government could save the sum of $16,174,770 if the bonds, then in process of printing, should be denominated gold bonds.

This special message was sent to congress on Feb. 8, 1895, and the option was left open for ten days. Mr. Cleveland urged immediate action and Hon. William L. Wilson, as chairman of ways and means committee, within a short time after the special message was submitted, reported a joint resolution embodying the president's views and denominating the bonds which were to be issued as gold bonds. Every Republican member west of the Allegheny mountains voted against the gold bond proposition.

Speaker Reed, who was too shrewd to be caught with the "rear guard" of the free silver forces, was, however, powerless to hold his party in line for the Wilson resolution. Such men as Cannon, of Illinois; Grosvenor, of Ohio; Dolliver, of Iowa, and his colleagues, Gen. Henderson and Col. Hepburn, and every Republican member of the Minnesota delegation, viz.: Fletcher, McCleary, Tawney and Kiefer, voted with Bland, Bryan and Hartman, and took the position that the Stanley Mathews resolution providing for the payment of bonds in coin was good enough and strong enough for Western Republicans.

But in February, 1895, Tom Reed was not in the speaker's chair, and, as a matter of fact, he yielded to the Western men because an opportunity was afforded them of sharply criticising the administration. A great deal of campaign literature was manufactured during the discussion, and President Cleveland and Secretary Carlisle have been branded and denounced and calumniated by Republican press and politicians which were forced upon the country by the mismanagement of the former Republican administration. But the vote today is a vindication for the financial policy of Grover Cleveland, and it comes at the hands of a Republican house.

When the Wilson joint resolution was before the house Feb. 14, 1895, Mr. Hopkins, of Illinois, said: "I am opposed to this resolution because I am opposed to this government at this late day in our financial transactions changing its policy with reference to the issuance of bonds."

Today Mr. Hopkins voted and spoke rather lamely in favor of putting the former financial policy of the Republican party forever to sleep when he voted against the Stanley Matthews resolution, the legislative creation of the Republican party.

Gen. Grosvenor, now the personal representative of the president in the house, speaking in opposition to the gold coin resolution, said with great emphasis on Feb. 14, 1895: "If you vote in the negative here today, and the majority is found that way, no obligation of the government will be forfeited, and the only difference will be, that, in the one case, the bonds of the government, under this new proposition, will be put at a lower rate of interest, in consideration of which we stipulate to pay in gold coin. That is all there is of it; and there is no question of honor; there is no question of integrity, there is no question of faith involved. It is a simple question of what we prefer to do. Shall we stand by the long established precedents of this government, now grown hoary and time-honored with age, or shall we for a reason that does not amount to sufficient justification change the entire policy of the government?"

And yet the silver-tongued Grosvenor of 1895 was not heard today in support of the Stanley Mathews resolution, which is three years older than it was when Gen. Grosvenor spoke as above.

Today's history in the house only furnishes one more instance of the shifting, shambling policy of the Republican party on the financial question.

TELLER RESOLUTION BURIED.

Beaten in the House by a Majority of Fifty.

By the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—The house of representatives today buried the Teller resolution, declaring the bonds of the United States payable in silver, under an adverse majority of fifty votes. The Republicans were solidly arrayed in opposition, with two exceptions, Mr. Linney, of North Carolina, who voted with the Democrats and Populists, and Mr. White (N. C.), the only colored member of the house, who answered "present" when his name was called. The desertions from the Democratic side were Mr. McAleer (Pa.) and Mr. Elliott (S. C.). Both voted with the Republicans against the proposition.

Speaker Reed, although it is not customary for him to vote, had his name called, and amid the cheers of his followers went on record in opposition to the resolution.

The vote was reached after five hours of debate, under a special order adopted at the opening of the session today. The limited time allowed for debate and the pressure of members for an opportunity to be heard was so great that the leaders on both sides were compelled to farm out the time by minutes. This detracted much from the continuity of the discussion, but it also, in a measure, intensified the interest in the galleries, which were crowded all day, and the combatants on the floor were cheered by their respective sympathizers. Many of the senators from the other end of the capitol were present to listen to the arguments.

The majority, under the leadership of Mr. Dingley, who made a carefully prepared speech sounding the keynote of the opposition, assumed the position that the last clause of the resolution was in reality a disguised declaration for the free coinage of silver, while the assaulting Democrats, under the direction of Mr. Bailey, maintained that the defeat of the resolution was another step in the direction of establishment of the gold standard, to which they alleged both the president and Secretary Gage had irrevocably committed the Republican party.

The debate was at times fast and heated, but there were no sensational incidents beyond the hissing of Mr. Rhea (Ky.) when he said that, as the

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