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MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

ZOLA'S NECK IN DANGER

DEMONSTRATION AGAINST THE NOVELIST THAT PROMISED A LYNCHING

Ex-President of the Republic on the Stand, but Very Little Brought Out During the Course of His Examination — Paris in a Tumult Over the Developments.

PARIS, Feb. 8.—The Zola case today furnished two sensations, one the appearance on the stand of the once president of the republic, and the other a demonstration against the defendant, which for a time promised a lynching. Zola was surrounded by the crowd when he emerged from the court room and was with difficulty rescued by the police.

But little was brought out during the examination of the former magistrate of the country, as he declined to answer most of the questions put to him.

The trial opened today with scenes very similar to those of yesterday. There were cheers for Zola mingled with hoots and hisses.

The presiding judge, M. Delegorgue, read a letter from Maj. Count Esterhazy, in which the latter refused to testify. Thereupon, M. La Borie, counsel for M. Zola, insisted that Esterhazy be brought into court by force.

The court admitted the claims of the defense and decided that Gen. Mercier, the former minister of war, and Maj. Paty de Clam should be resummoned. The court also decided that the other witnesses alleged to be ill should be visited by a doctor and that if found able to appear, they should be resummoned.

Mme. Dreyfus was the first witness. M. La Borie asked her whether she could say under what circumstances she was informed by Maj. Paty de Clam, in 1894, of her husband's arrest?

The judge declined to put the question.

M. Zola here arose and cried: "I desire the same treatment as the assassin or the thief. They have always the right to defend themselves, but I am deprived of this. I am mocked and insulted in the streets, and the obscene press drags me in the mud. You see, gentlemen of the jury, the position I am in. I wish to have my witnesses heard, but I am prevented."

"But do you not know the law?" the judge asked Zola.

"No, I don't know, and I do not want to know," was Zola's reply. The scene caused great excitement among the spectators.

M. La Borie demanded that the questions be put to the witness. The judge answered:

"I will enter your protest if you so desire, but I cannot put questions which are foreign to the indictment, in order to arrive at a revision of the Dreyfus case, which has already been determined."

In an Uproar.

Thereupon M. La Borie exclaimed: "In the presence of obstruction placed in our way—"

Cries of "No," "yes," and "quite right."

"I have the honor to ask what means we should employ?"

"That does not concern me," answered the judge, whereat there was laughter.

M. La Borie then proposed to submit a list of questions, leaving the court to indicate which of them might be put, and the session was suspended in order to allow the questions to be drawn up.

During the interval the noise in the court room was deafening. Every one discussed the case at the top of his or her voice, with such intensity of excitement that the faces of the disputants were distorted.

In the meanwhile Mme. Dreyfus retired to the witnesses room, where she was seized with a violent fit of hysterics.

On the resumption of the session of the court, M. La Borie presented a statement claiming the right to ask Mme. Dreyfus certain questions in the interest of justice.

The advocate general, M. Van Cassel, argued that the court could not readjudicate facts already decided, and turning to M. Zola, he exclaimed:

"You say you do not know the law, and do not want to know it. Well, we do know the law and will have it respected, with the aid of a jury in which we have the most complete confidence."

M. La Borie responded with great warmth, protesting against the obstruction of which his client was the victim.

Finally Zola said he would submit to the law and to justice, adding: "I do not revolt against the law, as my words may have implied. What I want, gentlemen, is that you should end your hypocritical schemes."

This remark was greeted with shouts of "bravo, bravo," and murmurs of dissent. The court then decided against the defense, saying that no question not contained in the indictment would be allowed.

For the Defense.

M. le Blois, a lawyer and a witness for the defendant, testified of the intrigues against Col. Picquart, when the latter was transferred to Tunis.

M. Scheurer-Kestner, who was next examined, said he learned last July that Col. Picquart had discovered that the bordereau had not been written by Dreyfus, and he submitted Maj. Esterhazy's handwriting to M. Bertillon, who agreed that it was in the same hand as the bordereau. Witness suggested to Gen. Gonz that a fresh expert examination be made, but the general dissuaded him from so doing.

At this stage of the proceedings, M. Scheurer-Kestner was about to give the gist of the correspondence between Gen. Gonz and Col. Picquart, showing that Gen. Gonz favored reopening the Dreyfus case, but the presiding judge ruled that the evidence was inadmissible.

M. Laborie then intervened, saying: "I ask that these letters be read in court. M. Zola was aware of the existence of these letters. It is time that light was thrown into the case."

The judge, however, reiterated that the letters were inadmissible, as previous notice had not been given.

M. Scheurer-Kestner then sketched the contents of the letters in which Col. Picquart wrote that fresh facts had been discovered which would be "eagerly seized upon by the Dreyfusians, who would create a great scandal."

M. Scheurer-Kestner further said that he never mentioned the name of Esterhazy, except to the government. But, some time later, Mathieu Dreyfus (brother of Alfred Dreyfus) came to him and declared that he also had discovered that Esterhazy was the author of the bordereau, whereupon the witness told Mathieu Dreyfus to write to the minister of war, which he did, denouncing Esterhazy.

There was much stir in court when it was announced that M. Casimir-Perier, the former president of the French republic, would be the next witness.

When he was called, the presiding judge said: "You swear to speak without animus and fear, and to speak the truth and nothing but the truth—"

Ex-President Examined.

M. Casimir-Perier at this point interrupted the judge, saying: "Pardon me. I cannot swear to tell the truth, because I cannot do so. It is my duty not to tell it."

This statement caused a commotion among the audience. The presiding judge resumed: "The law compels you, before even speaking or refusing to testify, to take the oath."

M. Casimir-Perier then took the oath.

"Can you say," asked M. Laborie, "if, when you were president, you knew before his arrest that a staff officer was suspected of treason, and that charges had been made against him—"

The presiding judge intervened, saying: "You cannot ask that."

M. Laborie made a formal application, "in the interests of justice," that his question be allowed to be put. The judges, after deliberating on the matter, refused to allow the question.

M. de Castro, a banker, was then examined. He declared he recognized the identity of the handwriting of Maj. Esterhazy and that of the writer of the bordereau. The witness revealed this discovery to Mathieu Dreyfus, and, he added, he had since received a number of threatening letters.

The court then rose amid great excitement and shouts for and against M. Zola.

On leaving the witness box M. Casimir-Perier received a great ovation.

There was a big crowd outside the lower court, and as the people were leaving the building a man cried: "Vive Zola. Down with France." He was immediately arrested.

A tremendous rush followed. M. Zola, on emerging from the jury door, was recognized and obliged to return and seek refuge in the robing rooms, the doors of which were then locked.

Zola Nearly Lynched.

The crowd remained outside yelling "Conspuez Zola," etc., led by a number of young barristers in their robes, who roughly handled M. Zola's sympathizers until a detachment of republican guards cleared the approaches to the court.

M. Zola then emerged, pale and trembling, and the moment he appeared on the stairs leading to the court yard there was an immense clamor and shouts of "Down with Zola," "Long live Zola," and "Death to Zola," the last cry dominating the others. The novelist had difficulty in keeping his feet amid the surging crowd.

In the meanwhile, the police, misunderstanding their orders, closed the gates, and M. Zola thus found himself inside the court yard surrounded by a howling, threatening mob. The police were powerless, and, for a moment, it looked as though he would be lynched with the friends who formed his bodyguard.

His friends rallied around him and eventually the gates were re-opened and the police, having been reinforced, escorted M. Zola to the street, while the majority of the mob was confined in the court yard, shrieking threats against the novelist, who eventually entered a cab and drove quickly away.

The women in the crowd were especially violent. A man who cheered for Zola was set upon by a mob, who hustled him to the St. Michele bridge, where they tried to throw him into the river Seine, but the police were reinforced in the nick of time and saved him.

The crowd remaining in the court yard greeted M. Rochefort's exit with great cries of "Vive l'armee" and "Vive la France." They were eventually dispersed.

"BOSS" HANNA REPUDIATED.

Indiana Republicans Will Make Their Fight on the Sound Money Issue Alone.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 8.—Charles L. Hernley, a lawyer of New Castle, was this afternoon elected chairman of the Republican state committee for two years. Mr. Hernley announces his platform as follows:

The Republicans of Indiana must no longer be under the guardianship of an Ohio boss; the campaign in Indiana must be made on the sound money issue; Gen. Harrison will be invited to return to the councils of the party and will be invited to sound the "keynote" for the coming campaign.

It is claimed for Chairman Hernley that he is not the representative of any candidate for the United States senate.

FIVE MEN OVER THE FALLS.

Four Members of a Boating Party Drowned by an Oregon City Accident.

OREGON CITY, Or., Feb. 8.—A boat containing five men went over the falls today. George Freeman Sr., his sons, George and James, and L. J. Shannon, were drowned. Harry Freeman held to the boat and reached shore.

The present high water will probably prevent recovery of the bodies.

TOOK BROWN'S PICTURE DOWN

Sentiment at Dubuque Changed by Recent Developments in the Famous Church Case.

DUBUQUE, Io., Feb. 8.—Rev. C. O. Brown's staunchest friends were in the Dubuque conference. Recent developments have so changed sentiment that the trustees of the Dubuque Congregational church have removed Brown's portrait from the church parlors.

The action has caused a sensation in church circles.

ABSCONDER LOCATED.

He Was on the Way to the Klondike and Short $25,000 in His Accounts.

CHICAGO, Feb. 8.—Edward Hodgeman, the absconding treasurer of the Chicago Building Trades council, has been located on his way to Klondike.

He was arrested in the remote part of the Northwest territory. A detective left today to bring the man back to Chicago. Hodgeman's shortage is said to reach nearly $25,000.

ANOTHER CRUISER IS COMING.

Spain Orders a War Ship to Havana, Thence to New York.

MADRID, Feb. 8.—The Spanish government has decided to send the Spanish cruiser Almirante Oquendo to Havan and thence to New York.

HAVANA, Feb. 8.—Gen. Pando arrived here this morning. Capt. Gen. Blanco went to Sagua and probably to Santa Clara.

Gen. Pando met at noon today the editors of the local newspapers, and issued instructions prohibiting them to write, directly or indirectly, or in an ironical vein, in disparagement of the efforts being made to secure peace.

The colonial government, in recognition of the visit of the French officers, and in order to mark the "happy development of the new regime," will give a grand reception at the palace on Thursday in honor of the French rear admiral.

From Spanish sources it is announced that the Maria Cristina battalion has been engaged at Quintana, this province, with the insurgent forces under the command of Betancourt, Arango and Sanguilly.

CANNOT BE CALLED FORGERY.

California Court Decides a Ticket Case Against the Road.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 8.—The damage suit instituted by Peter D. Peterson, against F. F. O'Connor, general ticket agent of the Oregon Railway and Navigation company in this city, resulted in a verdict in favor of the plaintiff.

The suit grew out of Peterson's arrest for forgery in signing the name of another to a ticket purchased from a scalper. The court held that after the ticket had been disposed of by the party to whom it was issued, he ceased to have any right to it and Peterson could not be guilty of forgery in signing the former owners name.

NO CONFLICT OVER CHINA

SALISBURY'S EXPLANATION OF THE EASTERN STATUS

Parliament Assembles and the Premier Outlines England's Policy —Capture of Khartoum One of the Present Possibilities—The Queen's Speech Calls for Money.

LONDON, Feb. 8.—The dramatic interest of the reassembling of the British parliament today centered in the house of lords, where the speech from the throne was attacked by the Liberal leader and defended by the premier.

The two houses met first in joint session, and the address was read after the usual ceremonies. Without other action they then adjourned.

On the reassembling of the house of lords, the new peers were introduced and took their seats with the usual ceremony.

The house was full, and the galleries were crowded with peeresses and the daughters of peers. Henry White, secretary of the United States embassy, and Mrs. White and Mrs. James R. Carter, second secretary of the United States embassy, were in the diplomatic gallery. The Duke of Marlborough and Lord Dunraven were among the peers present on the floor. The Prince of Wales and the Duke of York were present.

After the address in reply to the speech from the throne had been moved and seconded, the Earl of Kimberly, the opposition leader, replied that he regarded the local government of Ireland as being one of the most important subjects of the queen's speech, and, while he regarded the government measure favorably, he was compelled to add that the Liberal party remained of the opinion that the only way to permanently satisfy Ireland was by establishing home rule.

Lord Kimberly said he thought there would be considerable unanimity as to the necessity for immediate relief of the distress in the West Indies, and he would withhold any criticism with reference to the propping of a waning industry until he saw exactly what the government's proposals were.

The Earl of Kimberly mildly criticised the government's policy in the Soudan, West Africa and the far East, but he said he wished to extract no embarrassing information. When a cabinet minister, however, spoke of war, he thought it time parliament was plainly told what was meant.

Capture of Khartoum.

The Marquis of Salisbury then arose and leaned his hands upon the table which separated him from the opposition, began in low, conversational tones, as if addressing Lord Kimberly alone.

The first announcement which provoked "hear, hear!" was that before many motnhs he hoped that their efforts in Egypt would result in the capture of Khartoum.

When the premier reached the question of China, there was a murmur of expectancy. The pacific assurances he gave were received with evident approval and relief.

The Marquis of Salisbury said: "I will not use a word which seems to grate on the noble earl's ears, but I may say there is no effort which this country would not make rather than to lose our treaty rights. At the same time no one has evinced the slightest intention of infringing those rights.

Lord Salisbury said the concessions the government had asked in return for the Chinese loan were, without exception, directed toward increasing and freeing the trade with China, and contained nothing injurious to China, herself.

"Regarding the immediate opening of Ta Lien Wan," said his lordship, "the Chinese council have informed us that it would embarrass them very much. For reasons that it is not necessary to enter into very closely and for their own personal comfort and well being, they expressed the desire that we should not insist on this proposal. Whereupon I replied that the proposal was not essential, though we thought it advantageous; and I suggested, as a compromise, that the opening of Ta Lien Wan be deferred until the railway reached the port.

China Compromise.

"A few days afterward, Sir Claude MacDonald reported that the compromise was accepted as a condition of the loan; and since then I have heard no more about Ta Lien Wan. But I am bound to say I am not very much interested, as I recently received from Russia a written assurance that any port they obtain leave to employ as an outlet for their commerce will be a free port for all the commerce of this country. A free port is much better than a treaty port; and, thus, having ascertained that Ta Lien Wan was to be a free port, it interests very little indeed to know whether it will be a treaty port or not.

"I may say that similar assurances have been made us by the German government respecting the territory they recently occupied. Indeed, the German government went further and were more flattering to us, for the German ambassador told me they had concluded that our manner of dealing with such things was better than theirs and that in this instance, at any rate, they intended to imitate our methods."

Turning to India, Lord Salisbury declared that the troubles with the Afridis were not due to the occupation of the Chitral nor to fanaticism, but to terror at the approach of civilization. It was only intended to occupy such additional posts on the frontier as competent military authorities deem absolutely necessary.

The address was then adopted, after which the house of lords adjourned.

On the resumption of business in the house of commons this afternoon, the new members took their seats.

On a sessional motion that peers and lord lieutenants should not interfere in elections, the amendment was negatived by 319 to 200 votes.

Gen. Balfour, the chief secretary for Ireland, gave notice that on Thursday he would introduce the local government bill for Ireland.

The queen's speech was then moved and seconded. Sir William Vernon Harcourt, the opposition leader, said the government could not complain that the house and court were demanding explanations on many matters. When 100,000 men were in arms in various parts, he added, they could not congratulate themselves upon Pax Britannia.

Mr. Healey, at a meeting of Irish members held after the session, proposed Edmund Vesey Knox, member for the city of Londonderry, as chairman, and Michael Davitt proposed John Dillon, who was elected by a vote of 34 to 14.

SPEECH FROM THE THRONE.

India, the Far East and Colonial Questions Discussed.

LONDON, Feb. 8.—The fourth session of the fourteenth parliament of Queen Victoria and the twenty-sixth of the United Kingdom was opened by commission at 2 o'clock this afternoon with the customary ceremonies. The queen's speech was as follows:

My Lords and Gentlemen: My relations with the other powers continue friendly. The negotiations between the sultan of Turkey and the king of Greece have been brought to a conclusion by the signing of a treaty of peace, under which the territorial relations between the two powers are practically unchanged. The question of the autonomous government of the Island of Crete has occupied the attention of the powers. The difficulty of arriving at a unanimous agreement on some points has unduly protracted the deliberations, but I hope these obstacles will before long be surmounted.

Intelligence, which is apparently trustworthy, was received of the intention of the khalifa to advance against the Egyptian army in the Soudan, and I have therefore given directions that a contingent of British troops should be dispatched to Berber to the assistance of his majesty, the khedive.

I have concluded a treaty of friendship and commerce with his majesty, the emperor of Abyssinia.

The report of the commission I appointed in December, 1896, to inquire into the condition of certain of my West Indian colonies, has conclusively established the existence of severe depression in those colonies, caused by the heavy fall in the price of sugar, which is mainly attributable to the reduction in the cost of production, and the great increase in its extent in recent years. But the fall has been artificially stimulated by the system of bounties to producers and manufacturers of beet root sugar, maintained in many European states.

Bounty System Evils.

There are signs of growing opinion in these states that this system is injurious to the general interests of their population, and communications are now in progress between my government and the governments principally concerned with a view to a conference on the subject which I trust may result in an abolition of the bounties. In the meantime measures will be proposed to you for the relief of the immediate necessities of the West Indian colonies, for encouraging other industries and for assisting those engaged in sugar cultivation to tide over the present crisis.

On the northwestern borders of my Indian empire an organized outbreak of fanaticism, which spread in the summer along the frontier, induced many of the tribes to break their engagements with my government, to attack the military posts in their vicinity, and even to invade the settled district of my territory. I was compelled to send expeditions against the offending tribes for the punishment of the outrages, and to insure peace in the future. A portion of the Afridi tribes have not yet accepted the terms offered them, but elsewhere the operations have been brought to a very successful close. The courage and endurance exhibited by my troops, British and native, have overcome almost insuperable difficulties in the country in which they were operating, but I have to deplore the loss of many valuable lives, both amongst my own troops and those whose services were voluntarily and loyally placed at my disposal by the native princes of my Indian empire.

I rejoice in the fact that there is reason to anticipate a prosperous year both for agriculture and commerce, throughout India.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons: The estimates which will be laid before you have been framed with the utmost desire for economy, but, in view of the enormous armaments now maintained by other nations, the duty of providing for the defense of the empire involves an expenditure beyond former precedents.

KANSAS PACIFIC PAYMENT.

Government Claim Will Probably Be Settled Without Foreclosure.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—There seems to be a probability that the negotiations now pending between the government and the Union Pacific reorganization committee will result in a settlement of the government's claim against the Kansas Pacific without the necessity of a foreclosure sale.

Up to yesterday the best offer made by the committee for the government's interest in the road was $2,500,000, and upon this being declined another proposition was made on a basis of $4,500,000, which also was declined. The government is fixed in its purpose not to accept less than $6,303,000, the principal of the debt, as the difference between this amount and the offer already made is only $1,803,000, it is believed that before the time arrives for making the motion for leave to pay off the first mortgage and for a postponement of the sale, the full amount will have been offered and accepted.

CITIES SEIZED BY JOHN BULL.

English Take Possession of Two Places in the Borgu Country.

LAGOS, West Coast of Africa, Feb. 8.—The British troops thave occupied Beregouren and Bashoro, in the Borgu country.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 8.—Acording to trustworthy intelligence, China has finally abandoned the idea of raising a loan in London or elsewhere.

'Out Age' Wanted.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—A delegation representing the distilling and wholesale liquor interests of the country appeared before the ways and means committee today to urge an amendment of the internal revenue daws so that "out age" shall be allowed on liquor held in bond beyond four years.

MASON DEFIES THE DON

ANOTHER FIERCE OUTBREAK OF JINGOISTIC SPIRIT

Three Radical Cuban Resolutions Offered, Ranging From Recognition of Belligerency to a Positive Demand That Spain Must End the War at Once.

Washington Bureau St. Paul Globe, Corcoran Building.

Special to The St. Paul Globe.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 8.—Extreme caution is the policy of the administration on the latest phases of the Cuban situation. It is known to a certainty that Spain's reply, just received at the state department, is not only bellicose, but belligerent.

The president, it is stated on high authority, cautioned every member of the cabinet, after the meeting today, to treat the latest advices from Minister Woodford with indifference whenever senators or members of congress seek information as to what is being done.

Senator Billy Mason was checked today by Hale, of Maine, the ultra-conservative advocate of the administration policy in the senate.

By Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—Three propositions, differing materially as to methods, were presented to the senate today for the relief of the Cuban insurgents.

Mr. Allen (Neb.) offered, as an amendment to the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill, a resolution recognizing the belligerency of the insurgents, and said that he hoped thus to afford the senate an opportunity to vote on that proposition.

Mr. Cannon (Utah) offered a resolution urging the president to notify the kingdom of Spain that, if it did not recognize the independence of the Cuban republic before March 4, 1898, the United States would recognize the belligerency of the Cubans and within ninety days thereafter would assert the independence of the Cuban republic.

War Must Cease.

Mr. Mason (Ill.) followed with a resolution requesting the president to notify Spain that the Cuban war must cease at once and declaring the intention of the United States to restore and maintain peace on the island of Cuba.

Both Mr. Cannon and Mr. Mason gave notice of their intention to speak upon their resolutions tomorrow.

The right of Hon. Henry W. Corbett to a seat in the senate from Oregon occupied the senate's attention for two hours, Senator Chandler speaking in favor of seating the claimant. The remainder of the afternoon was spent in executive session.

Mr. Mason's resolution, which is regarded as the most important of the three offered, is accompanied by a lengthy preamble, in part as follows:

The people of the United States do not seek to acquire title to Cuba, nor do they seek to gain advantage in any way, directly or indirectly, of any nation, by reason of this barbarism called war. They do not complain of our loss of trade with Cuba, and have patiently borne the assault on the health of the people by the filth of Spanish rule in Cuba. They seek no redress for loss of business, or health, or money. They have patiently waited, not wishing to interfere with the affairs of other nations, until the stench on our very borders has passed endurance, and the barbarous situation in Cuba has become a stain upon our continent, and a blot upon our Christian civilization.

The people of the United States, demanding no personal profit, having no fear and seeking no favor, clear and conscious as to the justice of our position, do in the presence of the civilized nations of the world, and in the name of justice and liberty, demand that the so-called war in Cuba must cease.

Corbett Case.

In accordance with notice previously given, Mr. Chandler called up the resolution in regard to the Corbett case, and made a speech in favor of seating the claimant as a senator from Oregon.

Mr. Chandler submitted, in opening his argument in opposition to the proposed resolution, a supplementary statement from Mr. Corbett himself in which he discussed some points of the case and defined his personal position. At the conclusion of Mr. Chandler's remarks, the senate, on motion of Mr. Davis, chairman of the foreign relations committee, went into executive session, and at 5:20 p. m. adjourned.

DEPARTMENT IN IGNORANCE.

Does Not Know the Contents of Spain's Latest Note.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—It is said at the state department that all attempts to state the nature of the Spanish reply to Minister Woodford's note of last December, at least so far as correspondents on this side of the Atlantic are concerned, are purely speculative and must be so of necessity for the reason that up to this time the department itself does not know the substance of the reply.

This disposes of the stories that have appeared to the effect that the administration has been deeply stirred by cablegrams from Mr. Woodford relative to the Spanish answer.

Senor Dupuy de Lome, the Spanish minister, called at the state department today and spent some time in consultation with Mr. Kasson, the special plenipotentiary, talking over the proposed reciprocity treaties to be arranged between the United States and Spain. It is said that the progress made so far is encouraging to both parties.

SENDING SOLDIERS TO ALASKA

Two Troops Ordered to the New Gold Field to Keep Lawlessness in Check.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—At the cabinet meeting today it was decided to send two companies of troops to Dyea and Skaguay, Alaska, immediately, for the purpose of preserving order and protecting life and property.

Advices to the government state that the rush to the gold fields has attracted hundreds of the lawless element, and that troops are necessary at once to prevent trouble.

In accordance with the cabinet decision to take steps to protect life and property at the Alaska seaports, the war department this afternoon forwarded instructions to Gen. Merriam at Vancouver, to make arrangements to send two companies of the Fourteenth infantry to Dyea and two companies of the same regiment to Skaguay, Alaska, prepared to stay at least through the coming summer season.

OTTAWA, Ont., Feb. 8.—There appears to have been a misunderstanding relative to United States troops accompanying the Yukon relief expedition over the Canadian border.

In reply to a query in the house of commons on the subject, Hon. Clifford Sifton, minister of the interior, said: "The question of the accompanying of this expedition by United States troops has been the subject of negotiations between the two governments. United States troops under arms will not accompany the expedition over the Canadian territory. The question of whether United States troops shall be allowed to be sent over Canadian territory, not under arms, for the purpose of more expeditiously reaching American territory, is now under consideration.

OHIO CAPITOL TO BE RAISED.

Chicago Man Ready to Lift the Massive Structure and Insert a New Story.

COLUMBUS, O., Feb. 8.—H. Sheeler, of Chicago, has made a proposition to lift the massive capitol of Ohio and place another story under the structure. Mr. Sheeler says he will accomplish this remarkable feat for $300,000, and Senator Miller, of Licking county, has promised to introduce a bill to provide the funds for the undertaking.

The present capitol is inadequate to the needs of the various state departments and the previous legislature provided for the remodeling of the structure. Plans have been adopted to this end, but the great expense that would be entailed has aroused opposition to the plans.

The Ohio capitol is built of native limestone and is one of the most massive buildings in the country and covers more than two acres. It is estimated that there are many hundred thousand tons of stone in the structure. Mr. Sheeler proposes to raise this immense structure without disturbing a single occupant of the building. He would cut off the building at the basement and raise it with screws. This work alone would require a forest of timber, thousands of screws and the labor of a thousand men for three weeks. The entire work of completing the structure would occupy about three months.

Mr. Sheeler's plans propose remodeling the dome and putting in elevators and all modern conveniences.

The Globe's Bulletin

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TO-DAY.

Metropolitan—"The Geisha," 2:30, 8:15 p. m.
Grand—"Two Little Vagrants," 2:30, 8:15 p. m.
Market Hall—Poultry Show, Day and Evening.

ATLANTIC LINERS.

NEW YORK—Arrived: Bovic, Liverpool; Mississippi, London; Normannia, Naples; Mohawk, London. Sailed: Havel, Bremen; Georgic, Liverpool.
ROTTERDAM—Arrived: Rotterdam, New York.
LIVERPOOL—Sailed: Cephalonia, Boston.
LONDON—Arrived: Kensington, Philadelphia.
ANTWERP — Arrived: Noordland, New York.
PHILADELPHIA—Arrived: Victoria, Shields.
MALAGA—Arrived: Augusta Victoria, New York.

"GRAND OLD MAN OF THE COAST" IS INSANE.
Adolph Sutro, 'Frisco's Famous Ex-Mayor.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 8.—Adolph Sutro, the famous former mayor, was today adjudged insane by Judge Belcher, and his daughter, Dr. Emma Sutro-Merritt, was appointed guardian of his person and of the great Sutro estate. Her bond was fixed at $100,000, and her two brothers and her sister became sureties. Mr. Sutro is eighty years old, and the weight of his years has weakened his mind. The petition on which the court issued its order was made by Col. Fisher, the manager of the Sutro estate.

Few men in America have had lives so picturesque as that of the "grand old man of the coast." He was born of Jewish parents at Aix-la-Chapelle, and came to California early in the '50s. He soon built up a fortune, the principal factors in which were the great Comstock lode and the Sutro tunnel, from which he cleared $5,000,000, which he promptly invested in San Francisco real estate. The Sutro property takes in the entire ocean front and more than 2,000 acres of suburban land lying between the ocean and the improved city lands.

Much of the property he bought he presented to the city, and also gave sites to various institutions, charitable and educational. He recently rebuilt the Cliff house, a superb roadhouse on the ocean bluff, and the Sutro baths, finished two years ago, are unrivaled in all the world. Historians say these baths have been equaled for gorgeousness and comfort only by the baths of Nero. A finished architect and engineer, he himself designed the great hotel on Sutro Heights, and he also designed the bathing house into whose pools flow directly the waters of the Pacific. The ocean rolls its tremendous breakers over the edge of a huge basin blasted out of the solid rock, and is led by tunnels and drains into the bathing pools, where it is kept constantly fresh and warm. The water is returned to the ocean several feet from the intake, and by this circulation the pools are maintained in a perfectly clean condition. The principal tank of the baths is 275 feet long and 150 feet wide.

Connected with the baths is a free museum in which rare plants, pictures, ancient books and photographic views of the world are exposed to the public. The grounds of the Cliff house make up a beautiful park, which is one of the sights of the city. From Sutro Heights are seen the famous "seal rocks," black with the interesting animals of the North at play in their free and native element. The baths accommodate 5,000 people, and 15,000 more may ramble along the beautiful parades under the grand roof.

Mr. Sutro expended his wealth judiciously, and seldom put much of it to his private uses. His magnificent library of 250,000 volumes, containing books that are precious and rare, besides many real curiosities of the art of printing, will be given to the city, and was collected by Mr. Sutro for that purpose. His life has been useful to his fellow men, and his name, stamped upon the city in indelible philanthropies, will not be forgotten so long as the metropolis of the coast shall sit upon her stately hills.

BOIES' CURRENCY PLAN

EX-GOVERNOR OF IOWA OFFERS A SOLUTION OF THE PROBLEM

Legal Tender Certificates in Dollars, at the Highest Market Price, to Be Delivered to Depositors of Silver or Gold Bullion the Central Idea of the Plan.

FAIRFIELD, Io., Feb. 8.—Ex-Gov. Boies made an address on the financial question here tonight. It was his first utterance on the subject since the publication of the widely quoted letters in which he denied the sacred and irrevocable nature of party platforms and insisted that the battle for free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 having been fought, under the most favorable circumstances and the demand defeated at the polls, the Democratic party should abandon the financial plank of 1896 and endeavor to rally on new ground.

His speech tonight embodied a plan for a redeemable government currency upon which he thinks all Democrats should be able to agree. In part he said:

In less than another decade the national banks will hold the purse-strings of this government, and in the United States will wield a power before which thrones have crumbled and republics have disappeared, or they will be upon the high road to final and complete extinction. If the latter, some plan will have been discovered for the preservation of a nation's paper currency, excluding all others, sufficient in volume to constitute a just measure of values, and answer all the requirements of business; susceptible of expansion or contraction, as the necessities of government and people require; absolutely sound in every part and every particular, and so guarded by law that it will be invulnerable to attack from enemies without or within.

No one metal is sufficient for the basis of such a currency. To endure, it must have its root in the constitution, with gold and silver so interwoven and welded about it that no power on earth can tear them apart or make one the superior of the other.

I would not retire a single dollar of our existing national currency, or change it in any respect, except to make it redeemable in the same way.

The endless chain that has made so much trouble in the past can be rendered harmless without a farthing's depreciation of a single dollar of our present currency, and without a tremor in all the business enterprises in the country, and our mountains and mines, employing hundreds of thousands of our own laborers at remunerative wages, will furnish in abundance the basis for the soundest and best paper currency that man has ever known.

We have now in the treasury of the United States, the sole property of the nation, more than $50,000,000 worth of silver bullion at its present market price, besides an idle gold reserve of $100,000,000, kept there for the redemption of our national paper currency.

Solvent Institution.

We have outstanding in United States notes a little less than $350,000,000, and in treasury notes in or out of the treasury nearly $150,000,000 more. And we have also outstanding over $350,000,000 in silver certificates, every dollar of which is now existing national currency.

The government of the United States is an entirely solvent institution. If a reserve equal to that deemed necessary for a bank can be constantly maintained in gold or its equivalent without the slightest danger that such reserve could be diminished, all ought to concede that a national currency based upon it would be and always remain a sound currency. This can easily be accomplished, and the government instead of losing by the transaction can release for other purposes $50,000,000 of its present idle gold reserve.

How?

Let congress provide that for the redemption of existing United States and treasury notes there shall be maintained in the treasury a reserve of 25 per cent of the aggregate face value of such notes outstanding, one half in silver bullion at its market value, and one half in gold at the same value. That three days' grace shall be allowed for their redemption after demand, and deposit in the treasury for that purpose. That they shall be redeemed in gold or silver at the government's option, at the market price of the metal used for such purposes, or in coin of either metal at the government's option, if coin is demanded, and shall thereupon be re-issued as at present provided. That on the day of redemption the treasurer shall purchase in the open market a quantity of bullion equal to that required for the redemption of notes deposited.

We would then have a reserve for that purpose that could neither be increased nor diminished. Not an additional dollar of expense would be incurred by the government, and its existing United States and treasury notes would be as sound as any paper currency can possibly be made. No raid upon the treasury would ever occur. The endless chain would then unload in the treasury just as many ounces of metal as it carried away, and neither the government nor individuals could be injured.

We have this currency. It supplies every want; answers every purpose that money can possibly do. Why should we surrender it, and load the nation with an interest-bearing debt of $500,000,000 or more, every farthing of which must be wrung from the toilers of the land?

What next?

Let congress further provide that upon the receipt of either gold or silver bullion at the treasury, there shall be issued to the person depositing it ac ertificate expressing in dollars the highest market price of the same on the day of deposit in the great markets of the world, redeemable on demand, subject to three days' grace after deposit for that purpose in gold or silver, at the government's option at the same valuation, and make it the duty of the treasurer, within the three days allowed for redemption, to purchase, in the open market a quantity of bullion equal to that required for redemption.

Make those certificates (not the bullion they represent), a legal tender in payment of all claims, public and private, and provide for their reissue as fast as redeemed, and then so legislate as to turn the gold and silver stream, that filters through our mines, away from the open markets of the world, and into our own national treasury.

Who would dispute the soundness of such a currency?

Every cent of fiat, that walking goblin that frightens the money kings of the world, squeezed out of it. Every dollar secured to its full face value, by gold or silver, stored in the nation's treasury and reinforced by the plighted faith of this great republic, that no matter what comes it shall always be redeemed with one or the other of the money metals at their actual value whenever demanded.

Put a puny bank note, that is not money and cannot be made such, backed by the personal liability of its stockholders and its 100 per cent of national bonds that bankers are always trying to get rid of furnishing beside it, and tell me which of the two would be sound money, and which would not be money sound or unsound.

We have this money. An infinite Creator bestowed it upon us. Our mountains are loaded with it. We have also armies of men eager for work that could be profitably employed in digging it out. We foster, or try to, other forms of industries. Why should we help to strike this down? Bring out the metals, cord them up in the treasury, make money of their paper representatives, hold fast to every ounce we can get, and what will follow? In a few short years the United States of America would be the most powerful nation in the world, for it would have under its control more of the precious metals, more of the sinew of war, than any other can possibly acquire.

Let a necessity for the expansion of our currency arise, could we meet it? Certainly. Increase it four-fold, and still have behind it a reserve in gold and silver equal to any reserve our banks have ever been required to carry.

Who should object to such a currency? Certainly not a friend of silver, for under such a system we could promptly take all that would come and utilize in a day, if necessary, ten times as much as our mints could coin in a year. It it not coin the public demands. Since 1878 the mints have turned out more than 450,000,000 silver dollars. Less than 60,000,000 of these are in actual circulation. The remainder lie buried in the treasury, nearly all of them represented by paper certificates in circulation as money.

One thing more and our national currency would be complete. Preserve our present silver coinage and silver certificates as we have them now and let the government increase their volume as the necessities of the people require. They are the money of the masses. Let them remain such. Clear the field they should occupy of everything else. Call in and cancel every other note and coin of a denomination less than $10, and fill their places with these up to the limit required for everyday transactions of the great body of our people.