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MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

PROBING THE MYSTERY

NAVAL COURT OF INQUIRY STILL IN SESSION AT HAVANA

Nothing Discovered Throwing Light on the Maine Disaster, or at Least Nothing Was Made Public by the Authorities—Divers at Work in the Hull of the Ship.

HAVANA, Feb. 22.—The naval court of inquiry investigating the cause of the explosion of the Maine resumed its work this morning. Lieut. G. F. Holman, navigator and ordnance officer of the Maine, was examined at the morning session.

The court met for the afternoon session at half past one, and Lieut. Commander R. Wainwright, executive officer of the Maine, was called to the witness stand. Lieut. Commander Wainwright has been in immediate charge of the wreck since the explosion.

Four divers are at work, two in the forepart of the ship and the others aft. The task is most laborious, and the men are naturally extremely careful, as they have had to work in complete darkness, and several have had bad falls. Electric lights from the Mangrove are now available and much good is expected from them.

Nearly all the possible salvage has now been made from the cabin aft. The efforts to reach the ward and mess rooms are frustrated by some unknown obstacle. It is expected to find bodies in those rooms. Two cases of ten-inch amunition have been found, the one having exploded, the other full of powder. These were found forward.

The work of securing the bodies under the hatch has been most difficult in the dark, but it is hoped that the electric lights will be of great assistance. The bodies are much mutilated and some are partially burned.

Wreck Visited.

The officers of the court of inquiry paid another visit to the wreck today. Capt. Sampson, after the visits of the members of the court by the captain-general and Admiral Manterola today, said the reception extended them had been polite and cordial. The captain-general and admiral had expressed deep sympathy and the hope that nothing would interfere to prevent a thorough investigation. They offered to give any help in their power. Capt. Sampson referred to the visits as "tending to promote a better understanding."

George W. Koebeler, of Brooklyn, died today at the military hospital. All the other injured show some improvement.

La Lucha in an editorial today comments upon the "unfairness of the United States in making Capt. Sigsbee the adviser and assistant of the court of inquiry."

The editorial is evidently based on incorrect information from the United States, as naval officers here say it is impossible under the rules constituting naval courts of inquiry that the captain commanding the ship destroyed should have anything to do with the finding of the court, being in one sense on trial himself. It is made Capt. Sigsbee's duty to give all the testimony as to the facts in his possession.

La Lucha claims also that the court of inquiry is not constituted as it would be by any other of the great powers, but in this particular the paper is evidently laboring under further misinformation.

Gunner Morgan in Charge.

Gunner Charles Morgan, of the cruiser New York, who is in charge of the divers, will devote special attention to examining the ammunition in the fore part of the Maine's hull and to ascertaining the condition of the plates, magazines and engines. He is a graduate in gunnery and is regarded as entirely competent, as indeed are all the divers under his direction. He is under strict orders not to give out anything on the subject of his investigations, except to the officers of the court of inquiry when called upon.

The autonomist government has confirmed the appointment of Senor Manuel Rafael Angulo as delegate of the colonial government at Washington, to prepare a commercial treaty, according to instructions which he will receive from Senor Montero and Senor Rodriguez, colonial secretaries of the treasury and of commerce respectively.

It has also been decided to reserve the posts of directors in the hospitals and the asylum for persons of known non-partisanship, provided they acknowledge the new regime and return to the island.

Capt. Sigsbee received a dispatch from Secretary Long tonight, saying that the wrecking tug Right Arm has been ordered from Key West to Havana with an additional diver and further apparatus.

The bodies of twelve firemen have been taken out from under the hatch leading from the superstructure to the fire room. None was recognized, and all were necessariiy dismembered in course of removal.

Not Picturesque.

There was nothing picturesque or impressive in the scenes in or about the lighthouse tender Mangrove, in which the court of inquiry sat today. The weather was somewhat cloudy, but on the whole pleasant enough. A steady breeze blew out the bunting in which the Fern, the Bache and the Mangrove were dressed in honor of Washington's birthday. The Spanish vessels also floated the American colors in honor of the occasion.

The Mangrove, which is small and rather ancient-looking, lies near the wreck on the side furthest from Havana, with the Fern and the Bache respectively north and south of her. All are moored to buoys and swing with the tide. Boats from various vessels or from the wharves ply to and fro in the harbor with passengers eager to inspect the mass of steel and iron which is all that is left of a great battleship.

On the Mangrove the sessions of the court were held in the captain's cabin aft. The officers were not in full dress, but in the uniform used every day aboard ship. The proceedings were very quiet, no one but the witnesses and the short-hand reporter being admitted. The arrangement is that the stenographer shall write out his notes day by day, and the court will adjourn from time to time to give him the opportunity, as was the case today, when the court again visited the wreck and spent some time in additional inspection.

The pomp and circumstance of the tribunal are not as much as an ordinary garrison court martial would show, but the high character of its members and the evident earnestness of their purpose to find the truth, if possible, give dignity to the court of inquiry.

CALL ON BLANCO.

Members of the Court Visit the Cuban Captain General.

HAVANA, Feb. 22.—Consul General Lee and the members of the United States court of inquiry into the loss of the battleship Maine called this morning on Capt. Gen. Blanco and Admiral Manterola. When these ceremonies were ended the court returned to the United States light house tender Mangrove and resumed its sessions.

It is believed that a number of bodies will be recovered from the forward part of the Maine today. A majority of the remains are understood to be those of firemen, and many of them are said to have been mutilated in the struggle for life, which the divers say must have been frightful.

It is announced that 1,600 Spanish regular troops arrived at Santiago de Cuba on Saturday.

The military commander of Guanabacoa has ordered the suspension of public festivities as a mark of respect to the memory of the Maine's dead. The prohibition will continue for three days.

DAVIS DISCUSSES SPAIN

NO OVERT ACT OF WAR HAS AS YET BEEN COMMITTED

Minnesota Senator the Guest of the Michigan Republicans, and Great Interest Attached to His Words on Account of His Position on the Foreign Affairs Committee.

DETROIT, Mich., Feb. 22.—Lobbies of the principal hotels were filled today with Republicans from all over the state, who are here to attend the Michigan club annual banquet and other Republican events.

A reception was held this afternoon at the residence of D. M. Ferry, chairman of the Republican state central committee. The guests of honor were Senator C. W. Fairbanks, of Indiana; Senator Cushman K. Davis, of Minnesota, and William F. Curley, of Omaha.

An informal "at home" was held all day in the Michigan club rooms, chamber of commerce building.

One of the principal subjects of comment was the increasing strength of Gov. Pingree, who is now fairly conceded to be his own successor, even by the Republican politicians who have hitherto opposed him.

Tonight occurred the annual banquet of the Michigan club. Nearly five hundred members were seated at the tables. At the speaker's table on the stage were a score of Republican leaders of national reputation.

Great interest centered in the utterances of Senator Cushman K. Davis, of Minnesota, whose topic, "Our Foreign Relations," was considered of special import on account of Senator Davis' position as chairman of the senate committee on foreign relations.

Senator Davis Speaks.

Senator Davis spoke of the vastness and intricacy of our foreign relations. Said he: "We too often forget that humanity in the state and socially is subjected to laws of development and control which no legislature can enact or repeal. A nation is a great and composite human being, a human-leviathan, entitled to rights, subject to duties and penalties. Nations develop and decay in proportion as they observe the rules formed by the accretions and wisdom of the ages in mankind's experiences.

"Many influences which sway the tide of human affairs are wholly outside of enactments. Monetary values, relations of credit and exchanges of balances were written in no code or enactments in any time. They are intrinsic in the wisdom of all peoples. When a nation, a party seeks to evade or overcome these natural laws it will fail and overwhelm its country in disaster. The effects of the violation of these world's laws are not confined to the place where the violation is perpetrated. Like a tidal wave it shakes the foundations of all the structures of order.

"If our states have differences, the supreme court adjusts them. Between independent nations we have no such tribunals. They cannot without sacrifice of their independence be subjected to such a method.

"This was the difficulty with Mr. Cleveland's arbitration treaty. It provided that all pecuniary claims exceeding one hundred thousand pounds be left to arbitration tribunals."

Concerning present questions Senator Davis explained the status of the Alaskan boundary and of Hawaiian annexation questions. He reviewed the arguments for annexation heretofore made in his committee and in the senate. Concerning our Spanish relations Senator Davis said:

We have suffered from Spain's procrastinating policy always. While no overt act of war has transpired there have been several occasions where we have been perilously near it.

There has been reigning in Cuba an insurrection, a terrible strife for liberty which has been met by Spain with examples of horrors which have deeply shocked the civilized world and more especially the people of the United States.

"I speak, however, from the head, not from the heart. I do not wish to fire your enthusiasm to any unwarranted conclusions. The duty of the congress and of the president is confined solely to the interests and advantages of the people of the United States. However, profoundly our sympathies may be stirred (and God knows my heart sympathizes with these struggling patriots as much as any man's) we are still brought back to the question of what in connection with our foreign relations is for the interest, honor and dignity of the people of the United States.

"What would Washington say were he here today? "No, entangling alliances; no entanglements with foreign powers." When the South American states revolted in 1810, many of our people clamored for beligerent measures; the history of the time of Monroe and Adams reads much like that of the present, but it was not until 1825 that the United States recognized the belligerency of those struggling nations.

Policy of Moderation.

Where the hand of cruelty or indignity is laid on our people, better war by land and sea than peace under such circumstances, but so long as no American is deprived of his rights and liberties (speaking from the head, not the heart) in the interests of my own country only, I implore you (and I would that my voice could reach all our people), I implore you let us be moderate in act and in word.

I am commissioned to bring you no word from the government, but I have seen our president weighing these questions of the hour. A large portion of our people wish to drive him forward and into war. Let us take the advice of Capt. Sigsbee and suspend judgment on the Maine disaster. If then our dark forebodings are justified by the investigation, be assured President McKinley and the United States government will not be found wanting in any act which that dreadful circumstance shall render necessary.

Does anybody suppose that McKinley, the ex-soldier, that our John Sherman, your own Gen. Alger, John D. Long and the United States senate and house lightly feel, or slightingly put aside these great questions? It is easy for one not having these responsibilities "doing something right away," but impose these responsibilities upon those who thus complain and they would approve the present course of the president of the United States.'

In concluding, Senator Davis said he favored building so many modern warships that foreign governments would deem it useless to watch or attack our shores. He pointed to the record of the Republican diplomacy as sufficient guaranty of wisdom in future conduct of our foreign relations.

DAY FREE FROM RUMORS

NO SENSATIONS REGARDING THE MAINE SPRUNG AT WASHINGTON

Signing of the Wrecking Contract the Feature of the Proceedings at the Navy Department, the Only One Where Business Was Not Suspended.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—All the government departments were closed in Washington today save the navy department, where a few of the officials assembled to receive any dispatches that might arrive and to close the contract with the wreckers for the recovery of the effects on the Maine and the vessel herself if that be practicable. The signing of the wrecking contract was the most important event of the day and this concluded, the officials closed up shop and went home to enjoy a respite from the rush of the past week.

Capt. Sigsbee was heard from in a dispatch which indicates that close attention will be given to the coal bunkers by the naval court of inquiry.

Washington officials unquestionably have been for some time preparing for any emergency that may arise, but appearances at the department today would indicate that any necessary orders already have been given and that the situation was not one calling for immediate activity at Washington.

The Castine and Cincinnati in accordance with orders made known some time ago are to move much further north to West Indian waters, and at Norfolk the monitor Terror has been ordered to be in readiness and may be sent to New York later.

The senate passed a bill to add two artillery regiments to the strength of the army. This measure has been urged for many months by officials of the war department who foresaw that while congress of late years had taken measures for the protection of our coasts by considerable appropriations for extensive works and great guns, it had not provided the men necessary to operate these engines of war. Should the house pass the bill it will enable the department to carry out plans it has long had in view.

Criticisms lately passed upon the state of the army and our fortifications have caused increased activity in military matters and to some extent this is responsible for reports arriving from varous quarters of movements at army posts.

Report Denied.

A report was circulated that Gen. Miles, as commander of the army, had issued additional orders for troops at all forts to be on the alert and ready for immediate action, but this was promptly denied by the general's chief of staff. Nothing whatever of a sensational character occurred in Washington, and, on the whole, the day was free of rumors by comparison with its immediate predecessors for the past week or more.

Probably Lieutenant Commander Wainwright, the executive officer of the Maine, now in Havana, will be assigned to the duty of inspecting the wrecking work as it proceeds.

The officers of the two wrecking companies today said that, after the expedition was assembled in Havana harbor, a complete inspection of the wreck would be made, and the exact line of work determined upon. The facilities will be so ample that all of the divers will be able to work at one time on different parts of the wreck. Most of the lifting will be done by a smaller derrick, which is of sufficient capacity for the lighter upper works of the Maine, but it will take the monster derrick Monarch to lift the huge turrets of the Maine and the guns mounted within them. Capt. Hugheys stated that the purpose was not to separate the big guns from the turrets, but to lift them as a whole. This will be a tremendous undertaking, as the combined weight of each gun and turret is sixty-six tons. The Monarch can lift 260 tons, so there is ample margin of lifting power.

The wreckers were loath to express an opinion as to their ability to raise the hull of the Maine. Mr. Chapman and Capt. Humphreys stated that nothing but a close personal inspection would permit a decision on that point. They are hopeful, however, that the ship can be brought to the surface. The iron barge Lone Star will be used to receive the turrets, guns and wreckage, and, as fast as loads are made up, she will be towed to the Norfolk navy yard.

Wrecking Plans.

The plans of the wrecking expedition for the relief of the Maine were completed today after long conferences between Secretary Long and the representatives of the Merritt & Chapman company, of New York, and the Boston Towboat company. The companies had expected to begin work in Havana harbor in about a week, but at the last moment Secretary Long insisted that a provision should be made for sending forward at once at least one large wrecking boat with divers and equipments. This was agreed to, and a dispatch was sent to the captain of the sea wrecker, Right Arm, now at Key West, to suspend his private work there and proceed at once to Havana. If the Right Arm has started north, a torpedo boat will be sent after her with orders to proceed to Havana.

The commander of the Right Arm is ordered to place himself with his divers and machinery under the orders of Capt. Sigsbee, who thus will be free to avail himself of their services in the recovery of bodies or any particularly desirable piece of equipment of property before the regular wrecking operations begin. These are emergency steps which precede the main wrecking expedition, which will be outfitted at Boston, New York and Norfolk, with a view to beginning extensive operations within a week.

The terms of the contract concluded and signed today provide for the payment to the wrecking companies the sum of $871 per day for their regular plant, and an additional payment of $500 per day for the use of the Monarch, while the latter is actually employed. An express provision is made that the government may terminate the contract at any moment. It is so provided that the compensation shall not exceed the sum of money, $200,000, appropriated by congress for this purpose in the joint resolution passed yesterday. Finally it is provided that if the companies succeed in raising the Maine and in towing her to New York, they shall receive a bonus of $100,000.

Expensive Work.

In view of the large first cost of the Maine, $5,000,000, and the national desire that she be raised, as evidenced by the prompt and unanimous action of congress upon the joint resolution, Secretary Long believes he is fully justified in making the above terms with the wreckers, though at first thought the per diem compensation seems large. It must be borne in mind, however, he said today, that this will constitute the largest wrecking expedition ever equipped in this country. Moreover, the wreckers expressed a willingness to go to work in the usual way that they serve underwriters, namely to do the wrecking and then take the award of a board of arbitrators. This plan, however, was not open to the government which is compelled by law to fix exact terms in advance.

A clause of the contract requires the companies to proceed with all dispatch and in a business-like manner with the work of wrecking, and though this haste adds to the cost of the work, it is believed to be necessary in view of the possibility of the early appearance of yellow fever at Havana harbor, with the approach of the rainy season next month.

A government official high in authority in the line of engineering has advanced several theories to account for the destruction of the battleship Maine. He says that the proper way to secure information as to the cause of the explosion would be to cofferdam the Maine, as it would be almost impossible for divers to judge of the cause from personal observation.

Not Conclusive.

He says the fact that plates may have been blown outward is not positive evidence, or even an indication that the explosion was internal; that a torpedo exploded in close proximity or any where within thirty feet of the vessel would cause a concussion which would result in pulling the plates out of the bottom of the vessel, thus giving a layman the impression that the explosion came from the inside; that a cofferdam would enable the commission to discover the wires, if any, connecting the torpedo with the land; that these wires will undoubtedly be intact on the bottom of the harbor; that it would be impossible to pull them in from the shore, as the weight of the mud would cause them to cling so closely to the bottom that they could not be drawn in.

A torpedo or mine exploded in the bottom of the harbor would disturb the surface of the water but very little; whereas, if it were exploded within five or ten feet from the top, it might cause the water to shoot up as high as 200 feet. It will be remembered that several eye witnesses claimed that sprays of water and debris were thrown many hundred feet—in fact, that portions of the vessel fell on the steamship Washington, lying at anchor over a cable length away. Assuming these statements to be true, they would seem to indicate that the torpedo was near the surface when it exploded. Practically the same effect would have been produced if one of the magazines had exploded. His conclusions were that it will require the most careful investigation, and that the exact facts may not be known for several weeks, possibly never.

Sigsbee's Theory.

The following telegram was received by the navy department this afternoon from Capt. Sigsbee:

Send to Forsyth for Sigsbee, transverse sectional drawing of Maine through forward ten-inch magazine and shell room, showing pocket coal bunkers.

This request was immediately complied with. It is supposed that Capt. Sigsbee wants these drawings to assist in the work of wrecking the ship, as they would be a great aid to the divers. They will be useful also as the basis for the testimony now being taken by the court of inquiry at Havana. The fact that it is deemed essential that the drawings shall show the pocket coal bunkers, which abut on the magazine, is evidence that Capt. Sigsbee has in mind the spontaneous combustion theory, though it does not follow by any means that he is committed to it.

Some of the employes of the navy department have been making estimates of the amount of money that will be required to meet the demands of the joint resolution which Mr. Boutelle proposes to introduce in the house, allowing a year's pay to the families of the dead sailors, and the money for lost clothing and effects, not to exceed a year's pay, to the survivors. It fixes the sum at not to exceed $150,000.

"Should it be proved that the Maine was destroyed by an outside explosion, with the knowledge of Spanish officials, President McKinley will demand an indemnity of from $13,000,000 to $15,000,000." This statement was made today by an officer of the navy department, who is thoroughly conversant with the present Spanish situation.

"It was decided at the conference of the president and several cabinet officers today," he continued, "that the Spanish government was bound to protect the vessels of a friendly nation in one of its harbors, and if the Maine was destroyed by a submarine mine or torpedo, whether with the knowledge of officials or not, that government must be responsible. The value of the vessel is estimated at $5,000,000. The rest is to be paid to relatives of officers and men who lost their lives by the destruction of the vessel."

An Ugly Rumor.

There was a very unpleasant story afloat last night. It is to the effect that there is a traitor connected with the war department who has sold to Spain secret information concerning the fortifications of New York harbor, which were supposed to be known only to the chief engineer and a few of his most trusted associates.

For some time past Lieut. Command-

Continued on Third Page.

BIG ZENITH CITY BLAZE

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE BUILDING PARTIALLY DESTROYED

Loss on the Structure, Which Was Supposed to Be Fireproof, Fifty Thousand Dollars, and on the Contents Much More—Naval Reserve in Contemplation.

Special to The St. Paul Globe.

DULUTH, Minn., Feb. 22.—The chamber of commerce, one of the largest and most costly of the buildings in the city, was partially destroyed by fire tonight. The origin of the fire is a mystery, and it caused the firemen a hard struggle before it was gotten under control, owing to the fact that the building is in the form of two wings, with a broad passage in the rear.

The building was supposed to be fireproof, but burned briskly in spite of the fact that twenty lines of hose poured ton after ton of water on it for more than two hours. At midnight the blaze was under control, but not until after the greater part of the interior had been gutted by the flames. The building is valued at $200,000, and, as near as it is possible to find out, a line of insurance is carried amounting to about $125,000. The loss is estimated at $50,000 on the building, and nearly as much more on the contents.

A meeting was held here today and all the preliminary arrangements made for the forming of a naval reserve. The government has unofficially declared its intention of equipping the reserve if formed. The movement is being pushed by Maj. Upham and Captains McDougall, Inman and Singer, all men that are well known from one end of the lakes to the other. Another meeting will be held this week, and the final arrangements for the forming of the reserve made.

The delegates to the annual convention of the grocers of the state, which will be held here during the remaining days of the week, arrived today from all parts of the state. The delegations from Minneapolis and St. Paul came in on special trains. It is estimated that about 300 delegates are in the city.

ANTI-HAWAIIAN SPEECH

THE FIRST GUN FIRED IN THE HOUSE BY A REPUBLICAN

Many Members of His Own Party and the Galleries Joined in Giving Mr. Johnson the Heartiest Applause of This Session—Day Devoted to Political Addresses.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—Washington's birthday was celebrated in the house, after a motion of Mr. Bailey to adjourn had been voted down, with a vast deal of political speech-making, and it was also signalized by the firing of the first gun in opposition to Hawaiian annexation.

Mr. Johnson, an Indiana Republican, delivered a speech that electrified the house and the galleries in denunciation of what he termed an attempt to cut loose from the traditional policy of the United States and enter upon a scheme of colonization that had proved the ruin of empires and of nations. He used some very strong language, but his remarks were enthusiastically applauded and the minority and many Republicans joined in the demonstration.

Mr. Johnson, in opening, referred to the contest now on in the senate over Hawaiian annexation, and said the friends and supporters of the treaty, both inside and outside of the senate, were turning heaven and earth to secure its adoption, and that President McKinley was laboring to change the convictions of senatorial opponents of the measure. He discussed the recent visit of President Dole and suggested that the Hawaiian nation, unlike the United States, had everything to gain and nothing to lose. "I am opposed to the annexation of Hawaii," he continued, "because I believe the people of Hawaii are opposed to it. I am not to be confused by this special plea that the real sentiment of the people of the Sandwich islands is only to be obtained from the views of those who have assumed to govern them."

Color to Suspicion.

Whether the present government of Hawaii was a de facto or a de jure government, he declared that it misrepresented the people of Hawaii whose rights it was ready to proffer away.

"When it was charged, in 1893, at the time when the republic succeeded the monarchy, that the revolution was aided by interposition of American citizens, I did not believe it was true," said Mr. Johnson, "and I denied it vigorously at the time, but the persistency with which this treaty of annexation is being pressed, gives color to the accusation then made, and which I then so earnestly denounced."

Mr. Johnson, continuing, gave some of the reasons which impelled him to opposition to annexation. The annexation of Hawaii would establish a bad precedent which we would be urged to follow at an early day. The appetite grew by what it fed upon. Today the cry was, "Give us Hawaii;" tomorrow it would be, "Give us Cuba," and the next day, "Give us Samoa."

These appeals would all be justified by the pleasant sophistries which appealed to our vanity and cupidity until at last "we would find ourselves irretrievably committed to a policy unnecessary to the material happiness of our people, hurrying along a path which was strewn with the wrecks of empires and of nations. (Applause.)

"Let us not be known and execrated as the 'Bolstering bullies of the Western hemisphere.' Our country is all-powerful. The world concedes our strength.

"While I am proud of our navy," continued Mr. Johnson, impressively, "I sometimes think that the powerful battleships we have built have bred a feeling of intolerance and insolence. It is not more true that a plethoric treasury breeds public plunder than that a well equipped army and navy rashly lead to friction and war.

Great Demonstration.

"While it may seem that these remarks are premature and that I have taken too firm a grip on the forelock of time, it is my purpose to sound the alarm that the house and the country may understand the character of the proposition pending in the senate. My information is that the treaty will fail in the senate, but it will be supplanted by a joint resolution providing for the annexation of the islands. I do not doubt its passage by the senate and that it will come here. If the senate fails to do its duty, let us, fresh from the people, exercise our high prerogative and send it to its doom." (Applause.)

The demonstration which greeted the conclusion of Mr. Johnson's speech was one of the greatest and most spontaneous witnessed in this congress. Many of the Republicans joined in it, and the galleries, which were crowded, gave evidences of approval. Members thronged about the Indiana member when he took his seat and warmly congratulated him.

The remainder of the day was almost entirely consumed with political speeches.

Mr. Miers (Dem., Ind.) made a vigorous arraignment of gold monometallism and the Republican party. Mr. Jones (fusionist, Wash.) delivered a general speech in opposition to existing conditions which aroused the minority to enthusiasm, and Mr. Simpson (Pop., Kan.) created some amusement by some of his rather unique observations.

Wealth Defended.

Mr. Walker (Rep., Mass.) replied to Mr. Simpson denouncing the other side for its reiterated aspersions of men of wealth.

Turning to the Southern members, he declared impulsively that he had given to the cause of education in the South more than all of them together had contributed.

"Figure it out," said he with feeling, "and you will find I have given two dollars for every one you have contributed. I am tired of this abuse. I stand here in the integrity of an honest life. I have given away more than I now possess. You have driven me to this statement, now hang your heads in shame." (Great applause on Republican side.)

Before the debate began Mr. Cannon took the floor and made a general explanation of the features of the sundry civil bill which was nominally before the house. While the bill was not extravagant, Mr. Cannon said, it was liberal in its provisions for the public service. He pointed out in detail the various increases and reductions in the bill and the new provisions of law.

Mr. Smith (Rep., Mich.) criticised the provision in the bill creating an advisory board of nine commissioners to the Paris exposition to serve without compensation. He said it was discriminating against those who were not wealthy enough to serve without salary.

Mr. Simpson (Pop., Kan.) suggested that if the provision stood as recommended the millionaires with special interests would go to Paris, amuse themselves and attain social glory.

At 5 p. m. the house adjourned.

Confidence Men Arrested.

CHICAGO, Feb. 22.—Edward Schultz, Peter Raven, Harry Wright and William Prendergast, said by the police to be four of the cleverest confidence men in the country, were arrested today, charged with swindling Christian Wuster, of Dawson, Neb., out of $3,000 in currency and $2,000 in checks.

The Globe's Bulletin

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1898.

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TO-DAY.

Metropolitan—Cissy Fitzgerald, 2:30; 8:15.
Grand—"Under the Polar Star," 2:30; 8:15.

ATLANTIC LINERS.

NEW YORK—Arrived: Fuerst Bismarck, Naples; Furnessia, Glasgow. Sailed: Tauric, Liverpool; Lahn, Bremen.

QUEENSTOWN—Arrived: Waesland, Philadelphia, for Liverpool.

MALTA—Arrived: Aller, New York.

NAPLES—Arrived: Scotia. Sailed: Marcella, New York.

CREW OF TWENTY LOST

BRITISH SHIP ASIA WRECKED ON THE NANTUCKET SHOALS

Two Bodies From the Ill-Fated Craft Washed Ashore—Wreckage Along the New England Coast Indicates Further Loss of Life During the Recent Gale.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Mass., Feb. 22.—The British ship Asia, Capt. Dakin, from Manila for this port, is supposed to have been wrecked on Nantucket Shoals during the recent storm and her entire crew of probably twenty men have perished. The body of a man and a little girl were recovered from a portion of a floating hull near the Handkerchief light ship this afternoon by the tug E. V. McCaulley.

Capt. Haley, of this city, telephoned tonight that while the tug boat E. V. McCauley was steaming out to the barge Excelsior, he saw positive evidence of the wreck of a large square-rigged vessel and recovered two bodies from a portion of a dismantled hull.

Capt. Haley states that while near the Handkerchief lightship the tug passed through a large amount of wreckage, including bales of hemp, broken spars and broken ship timbers. Drifting in the midst of this mass was a portion of the wreck on which the bodies were lashed. It was discovered that the bodies were those of a man and a little girl, apparently ten or twelve years old. They were fast in the mizzen chains.

The tug quickly headed in the direction of the wreck, and the crew released the bodies, and the tug returned immediately to Woodshall, where the news was sent to this city.

HIGHLAND LIGHT, Mass., Feb. 22.—Capt. Rich, of the Pamett River life saving station, reports that a schooner's mast, broken off at the cross trees, and a part of a hatch combing had come ashore near his station. The wreckage apparently came from some vessel of about 100 tons and had not been long in the water. A heavy fog has prevailed since Sunday, the tides have been very high and a terrific sea has been washing the cliffs for miles, even at low water.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Feb. 22.—The bodies of two men, supposed to be from the ill-fated schooner Marcellus, of Seaport, Me., which was wrecked off Dolliver's Neck during the blizzard of Feb. 1, were discovered on the beach today a few hundred yards from where the wreckage came ashore. Both bodies were badly decomposed and could not be identified.

KILLED IN CHICAGO.

Wilbrod Barbeau, of St. Paul, Loses His Life.

Capt. Rouleau received a telegram from the deputy coroner of Cook county, Ill., last night, saying that Wilbrod Barbeau, of St. Paul, had been killed by the cars in Chicago. No particulars were given.

Mr. Barbeau lived with his wife and four children at 162 Caroll street, and was thirty-two years old. He was the owner of a line of cabs in St. Paul. Four days ago he went to Chicago on some business and was expected to return in a day or two.

Capt. Rouleau had Mrs. Barbeau informed of the contents of the telegram last night.

Some of the relatives will go to Chicago this morning.

EXPLODING BOMBS.

Anarchists Active in France for the Past Few Days.

MONTPELIER, France, Feb. 22.—A bomb was exploded today at the residence of M. Messine, a former president of the chamber of commerce. Serious damage was done, but there was no loss of life.

The police have discovered three similar bombs in the vicinity of the headquarters of the staff and at the railroad depot.

Several anarchists have been here for some days past.

SPRING OF PATRIOTISM

BUBBLES WITH INSPIRING SENTIMENT AT THE ABERDEEN

Banquet of the Minnesota Societies of the Sons of the Revolution and Sons of the American Revolution—Gems From the Responses to the Toasts.

The Minnesota Societies of the Sons of the Revolution and Sons of the American Revolution gave a banquet last evening at the Aberdeen. There were eighty-five seated at the tables. Rukard Hurd, president of the Society of the Sons of the Revolution, presided and acted as toastmaster.

The tables were laid in the dining room of the hotel. The decorations consisted only of the red, white and blue colors, but these were appropriately arranged in clusters or in the windings of columns in the room. At the main table were seated Rukard Hurd, president; D. R. Noyes, Rev. W. W. Everts, C. P. Noyes, Conde Hamlin, Rev. M. D. Edwards, D. D.; Samuel Appleton, Marcus D. Grover. Among those present were:

James H. Mead, Rev. A. B. Meldrum, Hon. W. B. Dean, Rev. J. P. Egbert, C. A. Clark, J. H. Skinner, Emerson Hadley, C. M. Griggs, H. T. Drake, T. L. Tompkins, N. S. Porter Jr., John W. Craig, John Townsend, W. P. Abbott, N. P. Langford, Capt. Philip Reade, John F. Corning, L. W. Vandermarker, Gen. J. W. Bishop, Edgar B. Barton, H. C. Burbank, Edward C. Stringer, F. C. Field, L. C. Russell, J. Q. Adams, L. B. Elwood, D. M. Robbins, Dr. Parke Ritchie, A. H. Lindeke, Dr. H. P. Ritchie, A. T. Tallmadge, Dr. Thomas McDavitt, Capt. Dudley, Dr. George R. Metcalf, Lieut. Almy, H. B. Wenzel, Col. Hunter, R. Gifford, L. L. Hesselgrave, Benjamin E. Franklin, A. A. Doolittle, Dr. Eastman, John W. Boxell, R. H. Boxell, W. H. Grant, N. V. Hornick, W. H. Carr, C. O. Rice, C. H. Congdon, Frank O. Osborne, J. F. Wade, R. L. Robertson, J. H. Elmer, Prof. Gilbert, L. F. F. Sewell, Edward C. Boxell, L. A. Cook, G. Bacon, Douglass Putnam, Dr. C. Williams, H. H. Hart and William Browne.

The menu was elaborate and quickly served. At 9 o'clock the toastmaster Rukard Hurd, arose to make the opening address. Among other things, he said:

The Society of the Sons of the Revolution was organized to stand before the public as a practical patriotic organization worthy of respect, honor and attention. Absolutely ignoring the politics, religion, wealth or social rank, it gathers together the worthy descendants of the fathers and founders of the Nation, that by their honored names and patriotic services these descendants may be stimulated and inspired to a high appreciation of their patriotism, devotion, heroism and sacrifices. That by this appreciation they may educate themselves and their fellow countrymen to a high standard of loyal, unselfish, watchful patriotism. It thus provides in a systematic order to stand as the exponent, leader and defender of patriotism. It gathers the people together in meetings such as this to celebrate Washington's birthday and anniversaries of Revolutionary events. It collects and preserves Revolutionary records and by the power and strength of its organization influences national and state government to also attend to this most important and long neglected matter.

It gathers its members and their guests at dinners, entertainments and church services, and provides at these the best oratorical talent obtainable, whose efforts, distributed through the press and by pamphlets, give to the public the thoughts and ideas of studious, thoughtful, patriotic men. It erects monuments on Revolutionary battlefields, and places memorial tablets on historic houses. It steadfastly stands for the protection of our beloved flag against desecration and prostitution to base, political or commercial use. Such is the mission of the Sons of the Revolution, and of its brother society, the Sons of the American Revolution, and such is the mission of the magnificent society of the Daughters of the American Revolution in their blessed and far-reaching work of organized, intelligent patriotism.

Upon these principles, as an order and as individual members, we stand and must depend for contined existence, and I maintain that such principles and such a society are a blessing and a benefit to the community. If there is any misunderstanding on that point among the public, or if it is thought that we are organized merely to eat, drink and be merry, and rely for our career or for hope of salvation on the name, deeds or coats of arms of ancestors, let such be speedily corrected.

The first toast was "Massachusetts, the Cradle of the Revolution," and it was responded to by Samuel Appleton. Mr. Appleton started forth on the theory that there never was a well organized New Englander who did not realize that Boston was the head of New England. When he travels abroad he registers from Boston. When he goes to New York he sees that there are more people there, such as they are, than in Boston. He comes to Chicago and recognizes the mushroom growth in that city and sighs for the east winds and the fogs of Boston harbor.

Mr. Appleton called attention to the importance of Boston in connection with the progress of the revolution; first in the call upon Washington as the leader of the army and next as the place at which, on the 1st of February, 1876, the Star Spangled Banner was presented to the American soldiers. He paid an eloquent tribute to the flag, no matter whether it waved at the head of the column in victory or hung limply at the mast head of the wrecked and sunken battleship Maine in the harbor of Havana.

The Rev. W. W. Everts responded to the toast "The Pilgrim Fathers at Church." He said the life of the early New England fathers was the religious life. Virtue, piety, everything, even in the affairs of state, was conducted in the religious atmosphere. Everything was associated with religion. The people of New England had as few vices and as many virtues as any people that ever settled any country in the records of history. The test of men is what they produce, and certainly there has never been anything superior to that which has grown up out of our Pilgrim Fathers.

The Patriotic Society.

Conde Hamlin spoke upon "The Patriotic Society" as follows:

Patriotism is a precious and a peculiar plant. It has withered in the hothouse of civilization and sometimes on the bleak sides of snow mantled mountains, it has flourished and flowered until its blossoms are brilliant pictures in some nation's story. It is a gem possessing which the humblest nation has a brilliant compared to which the crown jewels of the proudest dynasty are lusterless as glass. It is a chord vibrating in the heart of a nation in unison with those individual notes of unselfishness and loyalty struck by heaven above as the motif in the melody of human life. But patriotism is more than these insensate things. It is the soul of a nation, without which a state can have no enduring character and lacking which its political fabric is fated to crumble at the first test of unpropitious events.

Patriotism does not spring full-panoplied from the brow of Mars. The greatest of civic virtues, it is the product of education and association that resolves itself into action at the call of duty. Its inculcation, its development, its protection is the highest duty of citizenship. The War of the Rebellion was won years before the first gun thundered against Sumter. It was won at the knees of Northern mothers who told their lisping children of the deeds of their Revolutionary sires and that those deeds were performed that their children's children to the furthermost generation might be forever free. It was won in the little schoolhouses, linked together by the electric wires of intelligence in one vast recruiting office where pupils learning the meaning of the Revolution felt their blood thrill with a desire to emulate the deeds of its heroes and passed out into active life, potential soldiers of the mother republic.

But side by side with the soldiers that battled for the legacy of liberty inherited direct from Revolutionary sires there stood 178,000 sturdy Germans, the equivalent of 178 full regiments; 144,000 chivalrous Irishmen, who, denied the privlege of fighting for their native isle, the shrine of their earthly devotion, took