THE ST. PAUL GLOBE

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GLINTS OF TWIN CITY LIFE.

One day the conceited young man came into the office and remarked: "Dickey Tompkins says Mrs. McCawley is a pelican."

"Oh, I don't know," said somebody. "They say that a fish diet makes brains."

"Well," said the conceited young man, twisting his eyebrows into question marks, "a pelican isn't a fish."

"No, and you are not a pelican," was the reply, amid a roar of laughter, and he went away to the Klondike, and never saw the point.

When Richie Ling, as Don Jose in "Carmen," at the Metropolitan last week, made a vicious lunge in the direction of the willful heroine, and, curling his lip up from his big, white teeth, said things which are not understood as love speeches, a woman in the rear of the house was heard to remark in an audible whisper to a companion:

"That's just the way my husband looks when he is mad."

Ex-City Treasurer A. C. Haugan, of Minneapolis, has lost faith in his fellow men, and a right good reason he has for so thinking.

A month ago, shortly after Mr. Haugan commenced his jail sentence, Frank Miller was released from the jail. Miller had served a term for larceny, having been committed from the county. Upon leaving the institution he had neither clothes, money nor friends. He represented himself as having influential relatives in Wisconsin, but said that he was ashamed to go to them in his condition. Mr. Haugan took pity on the man, and sent him out to his farm near Lake Minnetonka. Although there was no need for extra help, Mr. Haugan's well-known kindheartedness prompted him to offer the man a place to stay until the spring farm work should begin. Before sending him to the farm, his benefactor saw that he was provided with clothes.

Mr. Haugan received word yesterday that Miller had unceremoniously left the farm, first taking with him a number of articles, both useful and valuable. One of the latter was a fine meerschaum pipe, which had been presented to Mr. Haugan by a friend some years ago. This was worth at least $50, but was valued at thrice this amount by its owner.

Thus it is that Mr. Haugan is inclined to look upon his fellow men in a pessimistic light.

There was a little incident of one of the Dawson trials that did not get into print, but which deserves to. The indictment was based upon an alleged false report to the bank examiner. When the case was called for trial the county attorney rose and said to the court that, since drawing the indictment, he had investigated the facts more closely, and that he was obliged to ask the court to enter a nolle because he had found that the accused "had inadvertently omitted to sign the report." Quick as a flash, Chris O'Brien, counsel for the accused, rose and said: "Then, your honor, as Mr. Dawson 'inadvertently omitted' to commit a crime, I move that he be discharged." And the court so ordered.

The season of joy is at hand for those whose taste is so true and so nearly allied to the sublime that they properly appreciate the ecstatic pleasure there is in absorbing those delicate essences that go to make the mint julep.

Monday the first shipment of mint came in from the South. It came by express and was handled as a valuable package. As it was unloaded from the car it caught the eye of a man of gentle lineage whose knowledge of good things was born in him. He was in the smoking compartment of an outgoing train. He turned to the stranger who sat beside him.

"Do you know," said he, "that that package of mint reminds me of the only man I knew with whose taste I could find no fault. He was a Southern gentleman who had been deprived of his patrimony by the fortunes of war. He had lived for many years in a state very nearly in touch with want—even want of creature comforts. But he never lost the true instincts of a gentleman. When he was about that age which every gentleman ought to look forward to as being the stage of life to really enjoy it—the enthusiasm of youth being worn off and a critical fastidiousness having taken its place—he was left a small fortune, just $20,000. Did he spend it in gross pleasures? No. He went to the gulf coast of Alabama, bought a house and a bit of land, three barrels of brandy and six barrels of good whisky, gave a black man an annuity to serve him for the rest of his life, planted four acres of ground to mint and lived as became the son of his fathers."

He sighed gently and presently asked if mint were not indigenous in these parts.

It was Pat Connolly who told this story about "Bill" Somers, who is not unknown in St. Paul:

"When Bill first went into business," said Mr. Connolly, "he knew as much about mixing drinks as I do about the Congo. One day Bill was in his place alone when a man came in and asked for a whisky sour. It set Somers back for a minute, but he came too presently and said: 'I'm sorry, but I kend mage it; I hev no vinegar in the house.'"

A couple of youngsters stood in front of The Globe counting room windows looking at the pictures of the warships. They talked of the prospect of war.

"D'yer ever see a Spanyud?" asked one.

"Naw; deyse like Dagoes, ain't dey?"

"Naw, nit; I kin go 'n lick a Dago in a minit widout goin' off de block. Spanyuds don' sell poipers; dey makes cigarettes fer a livin'."

William H. Eustis, Capt. S. R. Van Sant and Judge L. W. Collins, the three principal aspirants for the gubernatorial nomination at the hands of the Republican party, of Minnesota, sat down together with a party of friends at a dinner given at the West hotel, Minneapolis, last evening by Mr. Eustis. The other members of the party were Senator W. A. Sperry, Owatonna; W. B. Douglas, Morehead; State Printer Whitney and F. B. Snyder, Minneapolis.

It was an interesting side light to the convention of Republican clubs, in view of the present situation, and it is said that the utmost peace and harmony reigned. It was a party of the most informal character, and, while the future governor was mentioned, nominee. Stories were told and good nature nominee. Stories were told and good nature abounded, when, at 7:30 o'clock, a toast was drunk to "the next governor of Minnesota," and the party dispersed to attend the meeting at the Exposition hall.

ARMY BURNED OUT.

Barracks of the Salvationists at Staples Destroyed by a Morning Blaze.

Special to The St. Paul Globe.

STAPLES, Minn., March 22.—The old Northern hotel, a large two-story brick veneered building on Third street, was entirely destroyed by fire this morning.

The first floor was occupied by the Salvation Army and the second was rented to tenants and roomers.

The fire is supposed to have been caused by a defective flue and had probably been doing its destructive work long before it was discovered.

The building was owned by Soloman and Hirshman and was insured for about $4,500.

COL. KAVANAUGH RELIEVED.

CHICAGO, March 22.—Col. Marcus Kavanaugh has been relieved of the command of the Seventh regiment, Illinois, by Gov. Tanner, for parading his troops on St. Patrick's day. Lieut. Col. Daniel Moriarty has been placed in command.

DAVID CHASTISED

Mankato Conference Reads the Riot Act to the Governor.

HIS HIDE ON THE FENCE.

Emphatically Denies Him the Right to Personally Provide for His Successor.

VAN SANT MAKES A MISTAKE.

TRIES TO VOTE DOWN THE ANTI-CLOUGH COMBINE, BUT FAILS MISERABLY.

The Presiding Officer Rather Rubs It Into the Followers of the Winonan—A Riot Imminent—The Whole Convention Tries to Talk at Once—Gen. Baker Makes the Great Speech of the Day—Takes a Smash at Bosses.

Special to The St. Paul Globe.

MANKATO, Minn. March 22.—A convention unique in the political annals of Minnesota was held here today, and the political hide of the governor of the state was nailed to the fence by a representative gathering of his party. But when the convention adjourned the political organization of the Republican party of the Second district was about as symmetrical as a scrambled egg—and just about as solid.

Gen. J. H. Baker, of Blue Earth county, a leader in the councils of his party and the man who came very near defeating John Lind when he ran against him for congress, told the convention that if Clough was permitted to name the Republican nominee it would not be possible to hold the rank and file of the party in line, and with such disaffection to the state ticket the most vigorous efforts would not save any of the congressional districts to the Republican party.

The convention broke up in the greatest disorder, after passing resolutions of which the following was the most important:

RESOLVED, THAT WE EMPHATICALLY PROTEST AGAINST THE RIGHT OF ANY MAN, OR COTERIE OF MEN, TO ASSUME TO PREJUDGE, FORESTALL OR IN ANY MANNER INTERFERE WITH THE RIGHT OF ANY INDIVIDUAL TO A FREE VOICE IN THE SELECTION OF CANDIDATES TO BE CHOSEN AT THE NEXT STATE CONVENTION, AND THAT WE WILL, TO THE EXTENT OF OUR ABILITY, INDIVIDUALLY AND COLLECTIVELY, EMPLOY EVERY HONORABLE MEANS TO AID AND PROTECT THE HUMBLEST MEMBER OF THE PARTY IN THE EXERCISE, FREE AND UNTRAMMELED, OF HIS CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS, AND THAT WE DENY THE RIGHT OF ANY PUBLIC OFFICER, IN RETIRING FROM HIS HIGH POSITION, TO PERSONALLY PROVIDE FOR A SUCCESSOR. THEREFORE, BE IT

RESOLVED, THAT WE BELIEVE THE REPUBLICANS OF MINNESOTA SHOULD, IN STATE CONVENTION ASSEMBLED, SELECT AS THEIR STANDARD BEARERS CANDIDATES OF HIGH CHARACTER, KNOWN ABILITY, ABSOLUTELY UNTARNISHED, WHOLLY FREE FROM ENTANGLING ALLIANCES, AND FOR GOVERNOR A MAN WHO, REPRESENTING THE PATRIOTISM, INTELLECTUALITY, ABILITY, INTEGRITY, LEARNING, DISCRETION AND CULTURE OF THE PEOPLE OF THIS STATE, CAN MEET THE VOTERS IN CAMPAIGN WITHOUT APOLOGY FOR HIS CANDIDACY, AND WHOSE CHARACTER WILL INSPIRE CONFIDENCE IN THE PEOPLE AND SOLIDIFY AND ENTHUSE THE PARTY.

The Mistake of Van Sant.

Van Sant made a bad political move when, at the last moment, he permitted his managers to go into the meeting. It had been practically decided last night that the anti-Clough element should be permitted to run the meeting as they liked, and get out of it what satisfaction they could, but this morning's trains were crowded with administration "boosters" and if they had been a little more numerous Hunt and Weaver would have been beaten at their own game. As it was the Van Sant people did attempt to control the organization and that beat them, for the autocracy of Czar Reed is a mild and innocuous thing compared to the vigor of the methods of W. H. Funk, who presided over this love feast.

There were 200 people in Hunt's hall when H. G. Hays, of Sleepy Eye, called the meeting to order a few minutes after 11 o'clock, by reading the call. Mr. Funk, of Mankato, was nominated for chairman, and elected without opposition. He made a speech, in which he pointed with pride to the record of the national administration; then he took up his hammer and plead for harmony. Hays was made secretary without opposition.

Then J. C. Carlson, a professor at Gustavus Adolphus college, opened the attack for the Clough forces. He wanted to know by virtue of what authority the convention had been called; if it were to be a private conference of Republicans, all right, he was present as a member of the Republican party and was ready to confer privately with his friends, but the meeting had some elements of formality.

Secretary Hays explained that the conference had been called after three prominent Republicans in each county in the district had been consulted.

"Give me their names," shouted Carlson. Mr. Hays treated the demand with contempt, remarking afterwards that if he had given up those names and the letters he had received there would have been a riot on the spot.

Mr. Everett, of Fairmont, who divided with Carlson, of Blue Earth, the distinction of leading the Clough forces to disaster, said he was here, not as a Van Sant man, but as a Republican, and he would like to know by what authority the convention had been called. The chair calmly disregarded the fact that Mr. Everett was talking and recognized Dr. Andrews, of Mankato, who moved that the chair appoint a committee of three on resolutions.

Mr. Everett could not see that there was anything to resolve about. "Tell us what the resolutions are to be about," he said, for so far everyone had refused to refer specifically to the object of the meeting. His supporters shouted:

What Are We Here For?

"Yes, what are we here for?"

Everett continued: "I beg of you gentlemen not to do anything you may regret; do not put weapons in the hands of the enemy. Resolutions passed now might prove a boomerang next fall. We know nothing of the composition of this assemblage; there may be Democrats here."

The ayes and noes were called on the motion. The noes had it about 3 to 2.

"The motion prevails," announced the chair without flinching.

Then there went up a mighty roar and the Clough people knew that they had been guilty of criminal carelessness in permitting the organization to go by default.

Motions for a division, a standing vote and to adjourn sine die were fired at the chair, and Mr. Funk concluded to give them a run for their money.

A Howl of Derision.

"Those in favor of the motion will arise to be counted," he remarked. Secretary Hays did the counting, and when he got through the chair announced that forty-one gentlemen did not want any committee on resolutions, while sixty-two were anxious to have that committee named. This was too much, and a howl of derisive laughter went up, and quite over the head of Mr. Hays, who was busy verifying his figures.

The chair announced the selection of Somerville, of Brown county; Allen, of Watonwan, and Oels, of Yellow Medicine, as members of the committee on resolutions. Mr. Somerville promptly declined and Mr. Hess, of Brown, was substituted. Mr. Allen said he had to catch a train and could not serve. A voice remarked: "The resolutions are all ready; you won't miss any train." Mr. Allen insisted and Mr. Hunt, of Mankato, was substituted.

Mr. Everett, of Fairmont, is a ministerial looking person and when he again got the eye of the chairman he said: "My brother Hays counts very rapidly, but I hope this congregation will be very deliberate in what it does. This is the time to sound the note of warning and if it is not attended to it will be heard under more ominous conditions in the future. I move that we do not adjourn." The motion was put and again there was that roar of support that evidenced the strength of the administration forces.

"The motion is lost," said the chair in his most conciliatory tone. A motion to take a recess until 2 o'clock was made. Mr. Estes stood up in the Van Sant ranks and tried to get a hearing. He was turned down. So was the motion for recess.

Mr. Fowler, of Mankato, wanted the chair to indicate the names of the Republicans in the convention. He was declared out of order, and Mr. Everett was next denied the floor, but he kept on talking while another motion for a recess was being put.

Apply the Gag.

Mr. Hunt arose. "Mr. Chairman—" That was as far as he got. "Apply the gag to him, too," roared Mr. Estes and a half a dozen gentlemen got up to talk at once. A motion for a recess until 1 o'clock was finally entertained, it being explained that in the meantime the resolutions committee might prepare a report. Mr. Fowler got up and remarked very distinctly that the resolutions were already prepared and that there was no use of prolonging the agony. Then the motion for a recess was carried.

During the dinner hour the anti-machine forces got together. There were numerous meetings, and it was determined by the anti-Clough forces that every man who could be got together would be necessary to accomplish anything and they were prepared for business when the convention was again called to order. And it was decided that all side issues affecting McCleary, Weaver and others should be abandoned.

It opened up warm. On the falling of the gavel Chairman Hess, of the resolutions committee, got the floor and presented the resolutions. He read them himself. There was very little applause and in the midst of it Gov. Ives, of St. Peter, made himself heard. He was declared out of order, but he persisted in talking. He said:

"These resolutions will make trouble. They will make trouble in the Second district, and may materially affect the welfare of the party. I warn you not to pass them. I move that we do now adjourn sine die."

"Motion out of order."

"A motion to adjourn is always in order and not debatable. I insist." There were a dozen seconds and the chair put the question. There had been an obvious strengthening of the forces headed by Mr. Hunt and Mr. Hays. The motion was declared lost.

Sheridan Abbott moved that tellers be appointed. Alex. Fiddes and Dr. Andrews were named. Then commenced a debate that showed the extent of the feeling, and the speakers, led by Gen. Baker, stopped hinting at what was beneath the surface and called things by their right names. And the Clough forces begged for conservative action. Mr. Carlson was recognized. Said he:

"I want to know if these resolutions are to be passed as representing the sentiment of the Second district. If they are presented as voicing that sentiment I do most emphatically protest against their adoption. Has anything been done that calls for such outrageous action as this? Is there any one man in the state who has assumed to dictate to the Republican party. If

Continued on Fourth Page.

GOV. CLOUGH OPENING THE CAMPAIGN OF 1898.

MARIX WITH THE REPORT

JUDGE ADVOCATE LEAVES KEY WEST FOR WASHINGTON

"Case of the Maine Perhaps the Most Peculiar in the History of the World," a Significant Remark Attributed to Admiral Sicard—Findings of the Officers Purely a Matter of Surmise.

KEY WEST, March 22.—Lieut. Commander Marix, judge advocate of the court of inquiry into the loss of the battleship Maine, left Key West this afternoon on his way to Washington, by the City of Key West, by way of Miami, taking with him the report of the court on the disaster.

Before leaving Key West Commander Marix said nothing could be given out about the work of the court of inquiry or its findings. Personally, the commander said, he was intensely relieved at completing his labors.

Lieuts. Jungen and Hood, Cadets Bronson and Boyd, Passed Assistant Engineer Bowers, Assistant Engineer Morris and Carpenter Hilms, of the Maine, left here today on the City of Key West for Miami. Gunner Hale, of the lost battleship, will leave later. There are no commissioned officers of the Maine here.

Commander Marix brought the report ashore from the Nashville today, and Rear Admiral Sicard, with Commander Marix, spent several hours in its further revision.

The decision reported by the court is still a matter of surmise. Perhaps some significance may be attached and conclusions drawn from a remark made by Admiral Sicard last night, when he said to a correspondent:

"The case of the Maine is most peculiar, perhaps the most peculiar which has ever occurred in the history of the world."

From the general tone of his remarks it might be inferred that the court findings do not definitely solve the mystery of the explosion. This is further borne out by the admiral's statement that, even after the report had been sent to Washington, the department may require further investigation.

Two Views.

Within the last five days a minority sentiment has been steadily growing that the court has been unable to determine definitely the cause of the explosion. Still it is true that a majority hold to the conviction that the report will find and prove that the Maine was blown up intentionally.

As is natural, all who could speak authoritatively continue to maintain the silence which has marked the history of this most remarkable court. In the absence of any reliable basis, speculation continues as rife as ever, and accurate news from Washington is awaited as eagerly by Rear Admiral Sicard as by the youngest cadet in the fleet.

The sending of the report today to Washington, as forecasted by this correspondent yesterday, was an undramatic climax of weeks of waiting. Lieutenant Commander Marix went aboard the Nashville early in the day and brought off the findings. After a prolonged conference with Rear Admiral Sicard certain alterations were made and then Rear Admiral Sicard affixed his signature of approval.

HAVANA, March 22.—The divers have been busy on the Maine today raising two six-inch guns from the aft cabin with great difficulty and getting ammunition from the magazine aft. In doing this the divers are compelled to go down through the turret aft in a narrow chute and then along the deck to the magazine opening. They are liable to be jammed and great care is taken. It may be necessary to cut a hole through the decks direct into the magazine. Morover, the divers are somewhat nervous about handling explosives.

JOHN BALL BRISBIN DEAD

WAS ONE OF ST. PAUL'S MOST PROMINENT CITIZENS

Passed Away Suddenly and Unexpectedly at His Home at 2.30 Yesterday Afternoon — Had Been Confined to His Bed for Three Days, but Was Not Considered Seriously Ill.

Hon. John Ball Brisbin, retired lawyer, ex-legislator, ex-mayor of St. Paul, and one of the city's most prominent men, is dead.

Judge Brisbin passed away at 2:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon at his home, 382 Dayton avenue, the cause of his death being heart deisease. He was seventy-two years old. He had been failing in health for several years, and about a year ago it was plain that he was suffering from an affliction of the heart which was liable to take him off at any moment.

Three days ago Judge Brisbin took to his bed. He awoke late yesterday and ate a hearty breakfast in bed. A few hours afterwards he asked for a glass of lemonade, which he drank with relish. His wife stepped from the room for a minute with the empty glass and upon her return found the once brilliant barrister dead. His hands were crossed over his breast and his features wore a look of peace and calm.

The dead lawyer leaves a wife and a daughter, the latter Miss Flo Brisbin, aged twenty-three. He had a brother and two sisters in New York state who have been telegraphed for.

The funeral will be held from the residence Saturday afternoon, under the direstion of Guthunz & Rockstroh, undertakers.

The pallbearers have not been selected yet. Judge Brisbin expressed a desire some time ago that no honorary pallbearers be at his funeral.

The judge with his family had moved to 382 Dayton avenue only recently, having spent a year visiting in Mapleton, Minn.

In his biographical sketch of old settlers of St. Paul, the late T. M. Newson said of Mr. Brisbin:

John Ball Brisbin was born in Schuylersville, Saratoga county, N. Y., in the year 1826. His father was an eminent physician and his mother a great-great neice of the mother of Washington. His grandfather came to this country from the north of Ireland and died at the age of 101 years.

Educated at Troy and Schuylersville, young Brisbin entered Yale college in the year 1842, and graduated in 1846, with the reputation of being one of the finest writers and speakers in that institution, taking the Townsend prize for the best essay in the senior class.

After graduating he read law with Hanry W. Merrill, of Saratoga, and subsequently with Judge Cady and Cady, Van Vechton & McMartin, of Albany, and was admitted to the bar in 1849. He practiced at Schuylersville until 1853 and then removed to St. Paul.

Mr. Brisbin, on arriving in this city, took an active part in the ranks of the Democratic party and was ever a strong, unflinching, determined and able advocate of its principles. He was a member and president of the territorial council (senate) in 1856 and 1857; a member of the house of representatives in 1858 and 1863; mayor of the city by a unanimous vote, in 1857; city attorney in 1856, then supreme court reporter; in 1859 he was a candidate for attorney general; in 1864 was chairman of the Minnesota delegation to the national Democratic convention, which naminated George B. McClellan for president; was for several years chairman of the state Democratic central committee, and for a long period prior to his death devoted his time to writing and speaking for the Democratic party, no matter whether the principles of that party were popular or unpopular.

He married Miss Almire George in 1850, who died in 1863, and then married, in 1865, Miss M. Jones, of this city, a native of New York, who survives him.

Probably no one man ever did more in the legislature of 1857 to prevent the removal of the capital from St. Paul to St. Peter than did John B. Brisbin. He was fortunately president of the senate, and by his ruling, his determined efforts, and his influence he held the opposition together and it won. The bill had passed both houses and had gone to the committee on enrolled bills, of which Joe Rolette, of Pembina, was chairman, and he, of course, put the document in his pocket and cleared out.

Not making his appearance for several days, Mr. Balcombe, a member from Winona, offered a resolution that the next member of the committee enroll a copy of another bill and report it to the senate, and upon this he moved the previous question, when Mr. Setzer moved a call of the house; and then occurred that gladiatoral battle, the equal of which has never since been witnessed in this state.

The vote was five for the motion and nine against it, and Brisbin, the president, decided that, two-thirds of fourteen not voting for the motion, it was lost, Balcombe strenuously declaring, however, that nine was two thirds of fourteen, but Brisbin insisted that his decision was correct, so the senate continued under the call of the house, but no Rolette made his appearance.

And here is where Brisbin showed his tenacity of purpose and parliamentary knowledge, for the senate could not adjourn under the call, and if members on the opposite side absented themselves, then the bill could be killed. Liquid and solid refreshments were sent to the chamber, and both parties ate, drank and slept, and camped on the floor of the senate chamber. This continued for a number of days and nights, and another copy of the bill was procured, enrolled, reported, passed and sent to Mr. Brisbin to sign, which he refused to do, claiming that the bill was not legal.

The speaker of the house also refused to sign it, but Gov. Gorman put his signature to it, and subsequently, when the matter was carried to the supreme court for adjudication, the decision of Judge Nelson was in favor of the position taken by Judge Brisbin, and St. Paul still continues to be the capital of Minnesota. Joe Rolette was in one of the upper rooms in the old International hotel playing cards while the senate continued in session five days and five nights, waiting for the sergeant-at-arms to produce the member of the committee (Rolette), who had the bill in charge. He came just as the gavel of President Brisbin had declared the senate adjourned, and, in a hilarious and grotesque manner, presented the bill as duly enrolled.

JOHN B. BRISBIN.

WILD TIME IN IOWA.

Board of Control Bill Passed by the Lower House Amid Great Excitement.

DES MOINES, Io., March 22.—The senate bill to place the state institutions under a board of control passed the lower house today, 71 to 10, after the wildest time ever witnessed in Iowa. The speaker allowed the bill to pass to the third reading on a simple majority vote, thus shutting off all amendments and debate.

This enraged the Republican opposition to the bill, and for a time the greatest confusion prevailed. The chair was loudly reproached on the floor by the members.

The committee amendments giving the board supervisory powers over the state educational institutions were adopted and are now part of the bill. It is believed that the senate will concur in the house amendments.

NEW ALASKAN DISASTER

THE BARK HELEN ALMY LOST WITH ALL ON BOARD

Discovered Floating Bottom Upward, and It Is Not Believed That Any of the Forty People on Board Escaped—Party Was Bound for the Copper River Region in Alaska.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 22.—Upon the arrival of the Pacific Coast Steamship company's steamer Santa Rosa from San Diego today, the news was received of another horrible accident indirectly attributed to the Alaskan gold excitement, which is believed to have cost the lives of forty passengers and sailors.

Capt. Alexander, of the Santa Rosa, reported that early this morning white nine miles off Point Bonita, at the mouth of the Golden Gate, he sighted a derelict, bottom up. The tug Sea Witch was immediately dispatched to the point indicated and found the derelict to be the bark Helen W. Almy, Capt. Hagan, which sailed hence for Copper river points with twenty-seven passengers and a crew of thirteen on Sunday last.

The bark lay upon her starboard side with her stern low down in the water, her deck hamper badly wrecked and several planks of her hull washed loose by the seas which broke over her. While there were no signs of boats among the wreckage it is not believed her passengers and crew escaped by putting off from the vessel in them, as there has been a very heavy sea for several days past.

Furthermore no word has been received from the survivors, if any exist, although the derelict was sighted within ten miles of the shore and fully forty-eight hours have passed since the wreck occurred.

According to the tug boat men, there was a pretty stiff breeze when the Almy sailed out of the Golden Gate on Sunday last and by noon it was blowing a gale. She left here under top sails and when last seen was standing out for an offing. There was a heavy sea running and it is supposed that some time during the night she was struck by a squall and turned turtle.

The following is a list of her passengers and crew:

Passengers—A. Anderson, David Anderson, A. Beach, G. D. Cinotte, Theodore Crabber, E. P. Currier, Oscar D. Kersander, Fred Franks, Julius Gill, J. T. Gotsky, Gus Jourmer, M. R. Lemley, John Levick, William McCray, R. N. Nichols, James Ronalds, J. T. Reason, James B. Sagon, John Snell, William Sneder, C. B. Spilles, Charles R. Smallwood, John Vance, Adolph Waldi, John Walker, John Westwick, an unknown man.

The Crew—W. J. Hogan, captain; V. B. Crantz, chief mate, native of Boston; F. Mackie, second mate; John Higgins, cook, Massachusetts; W. C. Hopkins, steward, Illinois; Ira Cook, cabn boy, Connecticut; Fred Cromwell, apprentice, Pennsylvania. Seamen: P. Broson, J. B. Underwood, New Jersey; Charles N. Letch, Connecticut; Ernest T. Allan, William McKeon, New York; Antoine Nicholas.

The Helen W. Almy was once a South sea trader and was quite famous for her many adventures among the reefs. Her commander operated her in the interest of John Wightman, who retained an interest in her when she entered the Alaskan trade.

The vessel was in good condition for an old vessel, and perfectly seaworthy. She was on the dry docks some days before being put on the berth and her owners spent $3,000 in repairing her. She had a temporary house on deck.

When the Almy left port she had twenty-five tons of ballast in her, besides the provisions of the passengers and their outfits. She was a vessel of only 250 tons and was therefore ballasted sufficiently to make her "stiff."

MARSEILLES, March 22.—The General Transatlantique company's mail steamer Ville de Rome has been wrecked off Port Mahon, Balearic islands. The Ville de Rome had on board 117 passengers, including thirty women. There was no loss of life and the mails were saved.

FRAUD IN CHECKS

Steal Perpetrated Through Fraudulent Government Paper.

WAS ISSUED IN ST. PAUL

It All Bears the Signature of J. H. Southall, Former Government Officer.

HE REFUSES TO SAY A THING.

HAS BEEN THE SILENT PARTNER OF SMITH, HUGHES & CO., COMMISSION FIRM.

The Man Whose Name Has Been Used on All the Bogus Paper at His Home in St. Anthony Park—Says He Is Not Under Arrest—Pinkertons Deny Any Knowledge of the Case, and United States Officers Say They Know Nothing About It.

The failure of the United States government to pay its workmen in cash, but to issue to them time checks or promissory notes for their labor, has enabled somebody connected with the engineering department in St. Paul to commit a gigantic fraud by which a number of local banks, brokers and private individuals have been swindled of thousands of dollars. Financial institutions in Eastern cities as well have fallen victims and it cannot be known how much money has been obtained or from whom until an investigation of the books of the department for years back has been made.

The discovery of the frauds has resulted in suspicion being cast on James H. Southall, of the brokerage firm of Smith, Hughes & Co. in the Endicott Arcade. Mr. Southall is at his home at 2352 Bourne avenue, St. Anthony Park. He is the person who is suspected of having issued the fraudulent time checks, and while it was reported yesterday that Mr. Southall had been placed under arrest, this the gentleman denied. So, too, did the county authorities, the United States authorities and the Pinkertons, who are supposed to look after bank cases.

"We have nothing to do with it," was Supt. Weber's reply.

An Associated Press dispatch, however, coupled Mr. Southall's name with the fraud.

Mr. Southall is one of the best known men in St. Paul. He is about forty-five years of age, and with his wife and daughters has moved in the best society. For fifteen years he was clerk in the engineering department having charge of the Mississippi river work between Rock Island and St. Paul. As chief clerk it was his duty to sign all time checks issued to laborers as certificates of debt for work performed for contractors, but for which the government had no money to pay. These checks were sold by the recipients for cash to speculators at a discount and in that way found their way to banks and other financial institutions, where they were deposited by their holders as collateral for loans. As they matured they were taken up. In this way Mr. Southall's signature in course of time became as familiar to business men as that of the president, and was considered quite as valuable, for it was backed up by the government. No United States bond was regarded with greater confidence than a time check bearing Mr. Southall's indorsement.

Process Was Simple.

It is not known when these fraudulent time checks with Mr. Southall's signature began to be sent out, but it is thought to have begun a long time ago. The ease with which the checks were converted into money and the possibilities which the system opened up for getting money fraudulently are believed to have suggested the scheme which, it is alleged, was put into operation.

It is very simple.

All that was necessary was a dummy pay roll. Checks were issued by the wholesale in favor of fictitious persons and the paper was floated. It had always been good, and the speculators eagerly bought it, and the banks accepted it without question. The success of one experiment determied whoever started it to keep up the practice and so for a unmber of years, it is supposed. Mr. Southall's siguature was used to deceive the government and the business community.

Mr. Southall's signature is supposed to have realized for whoever used it hadsome returns from the fraudulent time checks.

Mr. Southall was very fond of the stock market and of the wheat pit, and a year ago he resigned from the engineering department and went into speculation. He did not, however, notify his friends that he was no longer connected with the government.

Smith, Hughes & Co.

On the 1st of October last, Southall and Sterling S. Smith organized the firm of Smith, Hughes & Co., brokers, in the Endicott Arcade. They took into partnership with them Lucius A. Hughes, an expert telegraph operator. They agreed to give Mr. Hughes a quarter interest in the concern and a guarantee of a certain amount each week. Southall was to put $5,000 into the firm and the business was to be conducted as a straight, legitimate concern.

At the same time Mr. Southall, it was reported, backed the commission house of Gibbons & Co., in the basement of the same building.

While Mr. Southall had changed his business, the time checks bearing his name continued to be issued and to be floated about the city. They were accepted by bankers and business men without question. The checks were made out for several months and unless inquiries were made their fraudulent character would not be detected.

But a week or two ago a Hartford, Conn., banker who had received a number of time checks in the course of business became suspicious. He thought there were more checks afloat than was covered by the appropriation for the work which they purported to represent. He inquired of the officials in Washington and an investi-