

PASSED UP

THE TEMPLE

WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION ABANDONS IT AS AN AFFILIATED INTEREST

MRS. MATILDA CARSE PLEADS IN VAIN

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE'S ACTION SUSTAINED BY AN OVERWHELMING MAJORITY

STORMY DEBATE LASTED FOR HOURS

Anti-Temple People Threw a Bomb at the Morning Session and Followed It Up in the Afternoon—Their Strength Was Carefully Treasured, and No Strategic Move Was Overlooked.

The report of the executive committee recommending the abandonment of the Temple in Chicago as an affiliated interest of the National W. C. T. U. was adopted last evening by a vote of 238 to 71. The members divided on the question as follows:

- YES. Mrs. Lillian M. Stevens, Maine. Mrs. Catherine Stevenson, Massachusetts. Mrs. Clara C. Hoffman, Missouri. Mrs. Frances E. Beecham, Kentucky. Mrs. Helen M. Barker, Illinois. Mrs. Anna A. Gordon, Illinois. Mrs. Ella A. Borio, New York. Mrs. Helen G. Rice, Massachusetts. Mrs. Mildred A. Dancy, Arkansas. Mrs. B. Sturtevant Peck, California. Mrs. Mary A. Kinny, California. Mrs. Mary J. Tulford, Colorado. Mrs. Caroline E. Forber, Connecticut. Mrs. E. K. Butler, Delaware. Mrs. Clinton Smith, District of Columbia. Mrs. Ned Inman, Idaho. Mrs. Louisa B. Rhoads, Illinois. Mrs. Luella P. Whitson, Indiana.

Mrs. Carse Doesn't Own Defeat.

Mrs. Matilda Carse, the president of the Temple board of trustees and the head of the Temple movement, was seen last evening after the defeat of the movement, and said: "No, we are not defeated; in my report we say that we resign if they will stand by the Temple bonds. All we wanted was their help till those were paid. We do not want to be an associated interest; we only want to be an affiliated interest. We are not defeated as we are not defeated as we have had a plan on foot which is already put into motion, for a Willard Memorial organization, which will form circles all over the country. The board will be composed of temperance women, who will succeed one another, and the W. C. T. U. organizations, caring to work with the trustees, will be given a pro rata interest in the Temple. We will begin right away, but our plans are not completed as yet.

"We have within \$12,000 to pay off the Temple trust bonds. We are not afraid to trust Marshall Field to manage the building. It is only by the same as we have been doing. The money they have been making so much fuss about only averaged 14 cents per member."

- Mrs. Ella W. Brown, Kansas. Mrs. Mary D. Goodell, Louisiana. Mrs. Francis Joseph, Louisiana. Mrs. Mary Hasup, Maryland. Mrs. Anna S. Benjamin, Michigan. Mrs. M. B. Curlee, Mississippi. Mrs. E. W. Patterson, Montana. Mrs. C. R. Wendell, North Dakota. Mrs. Emma Bourne, New Jersey. Mrs. Mary E. Garland, North Carolina. Mrs. Mary A. Lynch, North Carolina. Mrs. Eliza Preston, North Dakota. Mrs. Catharine Ferguson, Oklahoma. Mrs. N. W. Kinny, Oregon. Mrs. Rebecca B. Chambers, Pennsylvania. Mrs. Mary A. Babcock, Rhode Island. Mrs. Nellie A. Gibson, Tennessee. Mrs. Helen M. Stoddard, Texas. Mrs. Ida H. Road, Vermont. Mrs. Mary C. Pugh, Wisconsin. Mrs. Mary D. Ellis, New Jersey. Mrs. Marie C. Brehm, Illinois. Mrs. Mary D. Tomlinson, New Jersey. Mrs. Varilla F. Cox, New Jersey. Mrs. Mary P. Lord, Pennsylvania. Mrs. Mary H. Hunt, Massachusetts. Mrs. Hannah Guild, Missouri. Mrs. Esther Pew, Ohio. Mrs. Sarah Oberlin, Pennsylvania. Mrs. Ella M. Thatcher, New Jersey. Mrs. A. E. Carman, Illinois. Mrs. Sophie F. Grant, Kansas. Mrs. Francis E. H. Smith, Michigan. Mrs. Stella B. Irvine, Illinois. Mrs. Minnie B. Horning, Illinois. Mrs. Eliza B. Ingalls, Missouri. Mrs. Hannah J. Bailey, Maine. Mrs. Eliza W. Greenwood, New York.

TODAY'S BULLETIN.

- 1—Temple Is Abandoned. Spain Yields to Force. Philippines Offer Protest. War Revenue Bill Stands. Mr. Kenyon's Last Gasp. 2—W. C. T. U. Convention Proceedings. 3—Move to Save the Temple. Historical Society Meeting. 4—Editorial. St. Paul Trade. Receiving Coal Companies. 5—Sporting News. Supreme Court Decisions. News of the Railroads. 6—Markets of the World. Bar Silver, 69c. Cash Wheat, 69c. 7—Minneapolis Matters. News of the Northwest. 8—South on Trial. Mr. McCord's Views. The Coming Legislature. ATLANTIC LINERS. NEW YORK—Arrived: Preoria, Hamburg, Cevic, Liverpool. HAMBURG—Arrived: Moravia, Baltimore. SOUTHAMPTON—Arrived: Saale, New York. GIBRALTAR—Arrived: Ausonia, Victoria, New York. Sailed: Werra, New York. TODAY'S EVENTS. METROPOLITAN—The Meth and the Flame, 8:35 P.M. GRAND—"The Dawn of Freedom," 8:15 P.M. Palm Garden—Vaudeville, 2 and 7 P.M. National convention W. C. T. U., People's church, 10 A.M. Board of aldermen meets, city hall, 8 P.M. "In a Persian Garden," Rodgers Concert company, Central Presbyterian church, 8:30 and 8 P.M. Recital, Cooper hall, 8 P.M. Afro-American conference, Central hall, Sixth and Fort streets, 8 P.M. Continued on Second Page.

FILIPINOS COMPLAIN

CLAIM THEY ARE MISTREATED BY AMERICAN OFFICERS AT MANILA

SPANIARDS FARE BETTER

Insurgents Driven Back into the Country, Where It Is Difficult to Obtain Supplies, and Robbed of All the Fruits of Victory—That Is What Their Leaders Say in an Appeal to President McKinley.

HONG KONG, Nov. 14.—The Filipino junta, representatives of Gen. Aguinaldo and the Philippine government here, has drawn up what they designate as an "appeal to President McKinley and the American people," but what is in reality rather in the nature of an arraignment of American actions in the Philippines.

John Barrett, former United States minister to Siam, was asked by the junta to present the memorial to the United States government. Mr. Barrett replied that, while he could have no official influence regarding the status of the matter, he was satisfied that a document which represented the sentiments of the Filipinos would receive, at the hands of the Americans, all the consideration it merited. The memorial says:

"We, the Honorable Kong representatives of our countrymen, appeal to the great and good judgment of President McKinley and the American people, as it is always shown in their regard for the petitions of the weak and oppressed. While the fate of the islands is still undecided, and we are doing all in our power to prevent a conflict between the Americans and Filipinos—existing entirely the conclusion of the Paris conference—we implore the intervention of the president, supported by the will of the people, to end the slight shown our leaders, soldiers and people by some of the American military and naval officers, although we do not wish to wrong Admiral Dewey or Gen. Otia."

The memorial then avers that "false reports are spread broadcast, alleging that the Filipinos are responsible for all the friction; points out that the tension is greater every day, and any moment a shot may be fired by an irresponsible American or Filipino soldier leading to great bloodshed, and beseeches the United States to "help the junta to control our own people by directing American officials at Manila to temper their actions with friendship, justice and fairness."

SPANIARDS BETTER TREATED.

"From the commencement of the hostilities," continues the memorial, "the Filipinos acceded to all the American requests, but, after bottling up the Spaniards in Manila, the Filipinos were completely ignored when the Americans advanced, and thus deprived us of the fruits of victory. Now, after months of campaigning, the Filipino troops have been ordered beyond the suburbs, where they have no quarters and where supplies are difficult to obtain. All our launches have been seized because of foolish rumors that we would attack the Americans, and, when we asked explanations, we were not even answered. The Spaniards, on the other hand, are treated as enemies, and are often treated as such."

After asserting that the Filipinos uniformly acted upon the advice of the Americans and were infinitely recognized by them until Manila was captured, the memorial goes on to say: "We can only attribute this sudden change to orders from Washington to American officials at Manila to avoid compromising the American government by a recognition of the Filipinos as their government. The Americans and people of these islands are literally losing sight of the former friendly intercourse and assistance of the assurance the American officials gave Gen. Aguinaldo, which he communicated to his followers."

After emphasizing the junta's "absolute confidence in President McKinley and the people of the great Republic," stating that "our protests are not prompted by animosity, but are directed against conditions existing at Manila, and not against the American government and people," acknowledging "our gratitude to American arms for destroying the Spanish power in the Philippines," and expressing "a hope that the islands are not to be returned to Spain," the memorial concludes thus: "We await the arbitration of the peace commission with even greater interest than the Americans, because it concerns our kind, our happiness and our freedom. In the meantime, we shall pray for peace and a perfect understanding with the Americans."

AN ARMY SENSATION.

Lieutenancies Said to Have Been Given Out by Society Girls.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—When the senate, some time in December, receives the names of 200 young men appointed second lieutenants in the regular army during the vacation of congress highly sensational developments are promised. A high war department official will be called on to explain, so the story goes, why certain young women of Washington have distributed these lieutenancies' commissions to their society friends.

This official is one of the president's friends, but there is no intimation that the president has been at all cognizant of the use made of his appointments in the army. The three charges made against the official are: 1. That he recommended the appointment of young men as lieutenants who were notoriously unfit, either in common or military education, for the rank to which they were elevated. 2. That the commissions of some of these young men so recommended and imposed on the president were presented as gifts to two young women of Washington for distribution among favorites in their set. 3. That the improper use of these commissions was to aid the high officer in his military aspirations and to buy his way into fashionable society.

Wisconsin Central Finances. MILWAUKEE, Nov. 14.—The receivers of the Wisconsin Central lines today made application to Judge Jenkins for permission to issue a second series of receivers' certificates to the amount of \$1,000,000, to draw interest at the rate of 8 per cent and payable in five years, from March 1, 1899. The court has taken the matter under advisement. The receivers are desirous of securing the debt from the road, and the money to be derived from the sale of the certificates is to be used for this purpose.



BENJAMIN UNABLE TO HEAR ANYBODY CALLING HIM TO THE SENATE.

KENYON'S LAST GASP

HE IS HURRYING THROUGH AN INVESTIGATION OF BUILDING ASSOCIATIONS

FEES TO BE CREDITED TO HIM

These Concerns Have to Pay \$10 for His Services, and He Does Not Want Gov. Lind's Appointee to Get the Credit, or the Cash, for the Search Which Is Now Being Made.

Anticipatory of the inauguration of John Lind as governor, at least one state department is clearing its decks for action, so to speak. Not that this department is endeavoring to prevent the occupation of the governor's chair by John Lind, but that it is trying to reduce the emoluments of the succeeding incumbent. That is the suspicion.

It has generally been understood that one of the first acts of Gov.-elect Lind would be the jolting off of the official head of Moses Dibble Kenyon, who has cherished for several years the joint titles of public examiner and superintendent of banks. Kenyon knows this. He was not only an ardent supporter of the cause of Eustis, but he went out of his way to make an assault on the integrity of a banking institution of which the recently elected governor was but a stockholder. Mr. Kenyon intimated that the bank was rotten, and to show how great the confidence reposed in the present bank superintendent is, it may be remarked that not a single depositor called on the bank for his money, unless he needed it to pay a grocer's or a butcher's bill.

The administration of Moses Dibble Kenyon stands for itself. Reappointed by Gov. Cough, he was one of the most ardent of Eustis's supporters. Kenyon has been in the service of the state for nearly fourteen years, always at the command of a Republican administration. He was deputy state auditor from 1882 to 1889, when he was made public examiner.

FEES ARE IN IT.

The duties of this position are varied. The public examiner, as such, is expected to look into and verify at least once a year the accounts of all the public officials in the state who handle public moneys, whether their offices be city, county or state. As superintendent of banks he is supposed to inquire into the solidity of banks organized under the state laws, such banks as are national in character being beyond his cognizance. The state law also requires that the bank superintendent, which is the other part of Mr. Kenyon's official title, shall supervise all institutions which receive savings deposits in any way, the statute being so drawn that it includes building and loan and saving and loan associations, so-called.

This has been Mr. Kenyon's whim. He has claimed that he has no legal authority to govern these institutions, although he has regularly collected a fee of \$10 each for examining them yearly. He has even asked the legislature for a new law on the subject. Yet his supervision of these institutions, but for the fact of the dispute as to his legal authority to ask for their suspension, is undisputed. In 1895 the legislature passed a law permitting companies to go into liquidation under a bill which made the public examiner a board of review, to be opposed to Mr. Fletcher's plan, alleging that the distance is so great and the work so arduous that women have not the strength to perform the task. Finally, this afternoon, at a conference between Gen. Corbin, Surgeon General Sternberg and Mr. Fletcher, it was decided that the Minnesota congressman's suggestion that contract nurses be sent to Manila be referred to Gen. Otis, in command at that station.

Mr. Fletcher, in his call upon Gen. Corbin, secured the discharge of Carl Engstrom, signal corps, Thirteenth Minnesota, and B. H. Shryff, Company K, Fifteenth Minnesota, and General Sternberg and Mr. Fletcher, it was decided that the Minnesota congressman's suggestion that contract nurses be sent to Manila be referred to Gen. Otis, in command at that station.

SCOURING LOCAL BANKS.

Mr. Kenyon has always had the power to look into these institutions if he had reason to doubt their solvency, and within the week his department has been engaged in the investigation of such institutions, as The Globe is prepared to prove.

The only apparent reason why Mr. Moses Dibble Kenyon is at this time active in the inquiry into such institutions is that the state law provides for a fee of \$10 for each examination of such a company. Mr. Kenyon's department is very busy now inquiring into such concerns, in order, among other things, that the \$10 may be credited to the Kenyon administration rather than to the appointee of John Lind. The young men who have been cam-

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WAR TAX TO STAND

SO SAYS DINGLEY, OF THE WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE

MORE MONEY IS NEEDED

October War Expenditures Exceeded the Receipts by Fourteen Million Dollars—November Expected to Show a Deficiency of Fully Ten Millions—Mr. Dingley Says There Will Be No Revision.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—The war tax will not be abolished at the coming short session of congress, and there will be no revision of the tariff whatever. This announcement is based upon the positive statement made today by Chairman Dingley, of the ways and means committee, who in an interview says:

"The government will need for some time all the revenue produced by the war taxes. During the month of October the war expenditures exceeded the war revenue by some \$14,000,000, and this month they will be \$10,000,000 in excess. This being the case, there will be no changes, at least this fiscal year. The war revenue act will continue in force and unchanged, except perhaps in a few minor administrative features, for at least a year longer. "It is hardly necessary to add," continued Mr. Dingley, "that there will be no revision of the tariff, although I have seen some statement to the effect that such a revision is contemplated. The session is limited to three months, and the short period will be mainly occupied in passing the appropriation bills, in enacting new laws for the regular army and in deciding upon legislation necessary for the government of Hawaii. In addition to these important matters the usual number of routine matters will arise. From the present outlook the session will be well under way before the treaty of peace with Spain will be laid before the senate, and the ratification of that document may not be accomplished long before the 4th of March arrives."

TRUBLE WITH MEXICO.

Shooting Affray That May Cause International Complications.

NOGALES, Ariz., Nov. 14.—Much excitement exists here in consequence of an episode which threatens to result in international complications. On Sunday last James Temple, a conductor on the New Mexico & Arizona railroad, was attacked by some Mexicans, and in defending himself shot one of them, Juan Arvalia, fatally. This occurred about 2,000 feet north of the international boundary line. Later he returned to his hotel in all probability, and was arrested by Mexican officers on a charge of murder, the law of the state of Sonora providing for the trial of any persons charged with crime against a Mexican citizen, though the crime may have been committed in a foreign country. Friends of Temple engaged an attorney, but the Mexican authorities refused to allow the prisoner to be seen. United States Consul J. F. Darnall then appealed to the state department at Washington and has received the following telegram:

"Washington, D. C.—Darnall, Consul, Nogales, Mex.: Have wired Legation at Mexico to demand immediate release of Temple. "—Hay, Secretary of State."

SHE THREW A LAMP.

Belle Mitchell's Second Costly Display of Temper at Skagway.

SKAGWAY, Alaska, Nov. 7 (via Victoria, B. C., Nov. 14).—Returning Klondikers arriving in this city today bring the news that the city of Dawson has been visited with a \$500,000 fire, in which forty buildings were burned, including the new postoffice building and some of the best buildings in the city. The fire took place on the morning of Oct. 16. It started in the Green Tree saloon as the result of a row between two women of the town. Belle Mitchell threw a lighted lamp at another woman. The lamp broke, the oil spread, and in a few seconds the building was on fire. The fire started at 5:29 a. m. The fire of a year ago was caused by this same woman, who threw a lamp at a man with whom she had a quarrel. A month ago she nearly burned her own place in Third avenue, in Dawson, by losing her temper and wielding another lighted lamp.

YIELDS TO FORCE

SPAIN WILL MAKE TO THE POWERS OF EUROPE AGAINST AMERICA

MORE TIME IS ASKED FOR A FINAL HEARING

SPAIN'S COMPLIANCE WITH AMERICAN DEMANDS MAY BE MADE UNDER PROTEST

WOULD PREFER WAR, BUT CANNOT FIGHT

Possibility That Spanish Commissioners Will Break Off Negotiations at Paris and Ask That the Whole Matter Be Referred Back to Washington and Madrid—No Recourse for Spain.

PARIS, Nov. 14.—A dispatch to the Temps from Madrid says the officials there do not believe the peace negotiations will be broken off. It adds: "If the United States persist in their present claims, Spain will accept the conditions, after formally announcing at a session of the commission and in a circular to the powers that she yields to force and owing to the impossibility of renewing the war without unobtainable assistance in defense of her rights."

Secretary Moore, of the United States commission, received from Secretary Citeda, of the Spanish commission, this morning a note saying that the Spanish commissioners had found it impossible to prepare their memorandum for presentation today, and asking if the United States commissioners would be inconvenienced if, owing to the late arrival from Madrid of expected data, the Spaniards should request that the next meeting be deferred until Wednesday. Secretary Moore replied that the American commissioners were quite ready to accommodate the Spaniards in this matter.

The joint session was practically deferred until Wednesday next. Importance is attached to this delay, it being regarded as indicating that the Spanish commissioners are preparing for a final stand in these negotiations.

WORK ON WARSHIPS.

It Is Being Rushed Along at the Norfolk Navy Yard.

NORFOLK, Va., Nov. 14.—The orders to work night and day on the gunboat Princeton, now at the navy yard, and to rush work on other vessels causes surprise among the officials. The Princeton, it is known, is to join the North Atlantic squadron, now assembling in Hampton Roads, and, as this fleet is expected to be ready for instant service, this explains the rush on the gunboat. But the monitors Pushitan and Terror are also included in the rush order. As it is improbable that these warships will again be attached to a squadron of evolution, the cause for haste in their case is not apparent.

Twenty thousand six-pound shells were shipped to the Mare Island navy yard today. Three freight cars were required to convey the ammunition across the continental divide, as indicated by the shipment of ammunition from the Atlantic to the Pacific and the ordering of night work for the first time since the auxiliary fleet was being equipped for service at the beginning of hostilities, is significant, say naval men. The ammunition shipped to Mare Island is, in all probability, going to Manila, for the American squadron has shot away much of its rapid-fire ammunition.

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Order Publices Ordered Out of Service by Gen. Hancock. HAVANA, Nov. 13, via Key West, Fla., Nov. 14.—The mutiny of the Order Publices forces, which for two days threatened the peace of this city, has resulted in the dissolution of that body today, when, after the payment of some arrears and the promise of a full liquidation, the revolting troops laid down their arms. Capt. Gen. Blanco then ordered all the foot and mounted regiments of the Order Publice to be disbanded, that organization ceasing to exist from this date. As originally planned, it was intended that the mutiny should have extended to the Guardia Civil and the artillery regiments, and it would be that event has assumed much greater importance, and might perhaps have inaugurated a reign of terror and bloodshed in the island.

DEFEND THEIR THEORY.

PARIS, Nov. 14.—The court of cassation today examined Gen. Zurlinden and Gen. Chaboute, who recently resigned successively the portfolio of minister of war, and it is said that their evidence was highly important in upholding the attitude they have taken throughout the Dreyfus case, and that a communication of the secret dossier would compromise the safety and relations of France with foreign nations.