

AND HYPOCRISY

REPRESENTATIVE JOHNSON SO BRANDS PRESIDENT'S HOME MARKET CLUB SPEECH

HIS SINCERITY QUESTIONED

Charged With Attempting to Deceive the American People—Administration Policy in the Philippines Vigorously Denounced by the Indiana Republican Member of the House.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—During the general debate upon the army appropriation bill in the house, today, Mr. Johnson (Rep., Ind.), who made several notable speeches violently attacking the policy of the administration during the consideration of the army reorganization bill, a fortnight ago, returned to the assault, and delivered against the president and some of his advisers the most scathing philippic heard in the house for months.

Mr. Johnson sneered at the president and the influences which he alleged controlled him, impugned his motives, questioned his sincerity, and likened him to Dickens' most contemptible character; charged his secretary of war with incompetency, and predicted that the president would in the end be engulfed by adverse public sentiment. Although his utterances were far more sensational than those in his former speech, and dazed some of his auditors by the impetuosity with which they were delivered, the speech did not raise about him the storm of his former speeches.

When Mr. Johnson arose for his remarks he at once attracted the attention of the house. He said: "A few evenings ago the Home Market club, of Boston, gave a banquet at which the president was the principal guest. From the newspaper accounts of the affair it was an exceedingly elaborate one, the table at which the chief executive sat in particular being loaded down with rare and fragrant flowers; sweetest music lent its charms to the occasion, an ode to the president was sung by the banqueters to the tune of 'America,' and a vast concourse of people looked down from the galleries upon the festive board.

His address, divested of its verbiage, considered apart from its platitudes, and the ostentatious profession of virtue with which it was interlarded, was nothing more nor less than a carefully devised and studious misstatement of the issue between the chief executive and those of his own party who are opposed to his wretched policy in the Philippines. It was an effort to beguile the subject and to mislead the public judgment.

TODAY'S BULLETIN.

- 1—Big Fire at Minneapolis. McKinley Scored in House. Ireland to Pope Leo. Status at Manila. 2—New Army Bill. News of the Railroads. 3—The Legislative Session. House Wastes Time. Senate Passes One Bill. G. A. R. Visitors. On Lind's Staff. 4—Editorial. Weekly Trade Reviews. 5—Sporting News. Dartmouth's Sons Meet. 6—Markets of the World. Bar Silver, 59 1/2. Chicago May Wheat, 75 3/4@76. Possible Case of Small-pox. 7—Minneapolis Matters. Northwest News. Church Services Tomorrow. 8—in the Field of Labor. Grand Army Encampment. Senator Davis at Home.

ATLANTIC LINERS.

NEW YORK—Arrived: Burgundia, Marseilles. ANTWERP—Sailed: a proton to Liverpool. PHILADELPHIA—Arrived: Penland, Liverpool. NAPLES—Arrived: Fleet Bismarck, New York. LIVERPOOL—Sailed: Celtic, New York. QUEENSTOWN—Arrived: Canada, Boston.

TODAY'S EVENTS.

METROPOLITAN—Stuart Robson in "The Meddler," 2:30 and 8:15 P.M. GRAND—Robson in "A Secret Warrant," 2:30. "The Face in the Moonlight," 8:15 P.M. Park Garden, Vandeville, 2 and 8 P.M. St. Paul Athletic club meets, 8 East Sixth street, 8 P.M. State normal school board meets, state capitol, 10 A.M.

appear to have been at all abashed by this incongruous circumstance, but he arose from his seat and there, within the shadow of the momentary light, where the warlike warriors fought for liberty, and within a stone's throw of Faneuil Hall, where time and again the true sons of the old Bay State have sent forth to the country their messages of freedom, he delivered perhaps the most remarkable, certainly the most distinguished, address that ever fell from the lips of an American president.

This address, divested of its verbiage, considered apart from its platitudes, and the ostentatious profession of virtue with which it was interlarded, was nothing more nor less than a carefully devised and studious misstatement of the issue between the chief executive and those of his own party who are opposed to his wretched policy in the Philippines. It was an effort to beguile the subject and to mislead the public judgment.

We are told that this address was received with enthusiastic applause by those who heard it, and who read it in only print, in the light of the indefensible tragedy now being enacted near the shores of Asia. Involuntarily think of that creation of Charles Dickens who was accustomed to roll his eyes plausibly to heaven and exclaim with great ostentation to those about him "My friends, let us be moral," and who was the father of two daughters, one of whom he named Charity.

His excellency declared, upon this occasion, if not in so many words at least in effect, that he had never entertained any policy for desiring to magnify the size and importance of the army and navy, for advocating expansion and taking on of a colonial policy. Again we have been assured that the demand of our peace commissioners at Paris to hold the Philippines is what induced the president to yield. So far as one of the commissioners is concerned, we know that this is false. But even if this statement were true, the constitutional power to negotiate a treaty was his, not the commissioners. They were simply his instruments, appointed to carry out his will. No, Mr. Chairman, this plea, like all the others, will not avail. The truth is that the framers of the constitution got their inspiration and their instructions from the White house. Those instructions once changed, the action of the commissioners would have been different. The wrong was with the chief executive. He, and he alone, is responsible.

PROBABLE MOTIVE. Mr. Chairman, in my humble opinion, the reason for the change in the presidential policy was his country's selfish capitalist of the country, his selfishness and demands. These are the gentlemen who furnished the money for his nomination and him a reward, I do not say, have pledged themselves to do, and a re-election. These are the gentlemen who are already seizing upon valuable franchises in China, in connection with the English syndicate, with a member of parliament from Wales at its head. These are the gentlemen who are already in mind in his cordial but not wholly disinterested invitation to an alliance in China with Britain, Germany and Japan, against Russia and France, the old-time enemies of his country and the old-time enemies of ours. These are the gentlemen who are already grasping after special privileges in the Philippines, in Cuba and Porto Rico.

What did the chief executive mean by telling those who gathered around the banquet board at Boston that up to the ratification of the treaty he had simply held the Philippines as a commander-in-chief, without any policy of his own, leaving the whole matter to be determined afterward by the congress? Was he foolish enough to believe that the people would be allowed to suppose that his ipse dixit would conclude the matter with the damming proof of its falsity so near at hand? What then did the chief executive mean by changing his original position which he had incorporated into the treaty? What were the influences that brought the change about? I have heard it stated that the applicant who greeted him just before he was on his tour in the West was the reason for it. Was it then the condition of public sentiment rather than the right or wrong of the matter which influenced the presidential mind?

Does the chief executive regard his great prerogative to be so supinely representative that he must needs abdicate them at every popular whim? Does he feel that his high office gives him no latitude for the exercise of individual judgment and of independent action? Did he make no allowance for transient ebullitions of public enthusiasm and excitement, and the opportunity to save the people from themselves, in sight of all the sacred traditions of the country and fear to make his appeal to that ultimate tribunal which has so often in our national history vindicated those who have fearlessly stood for the right in public affairs—the sober, second thought of the great American people.

And is his excellency quite sure that he properly gauged the condition of the public mind on the subject of Philippine annexation? Is he absolutely certain that one swallow really makes a whole summer? It would really seem, to me, that the Home Market address he extolledly declared that the annexation treaty had passed the senate by over two-thirds, and was sanctioned by the judgment of nine-tenths of his countrymen. How that truth he imagines that, even the majority in the senate—the tremendous pressure necessary to secure it there—where its fate hung, doubtful and trembling in the balance, until the very latest moment, and was then only saved by the votes of senators who had most of them spoken against it, no man knows better than Mr. McKinley. Adulation has indeed sorely blinded the chief executive to the truth if he imagines that, even the majority of his countrymen approve of this permanent holding in the Orient.

PROPHETIC WARNING. Let him not pin his faith too securely to the world's interests, which clamor so loudly in his hearing. If he will but quiet the policy through which surrounds him long enough to put his ear to the ground and listen he will distinguish the premonitions of the coming storm; he will hear the steady tread of the wheels of the machinery of a great crusade against liberty, but of a mighty army of



NIPA HUTS IN TONDO. Scene of the Fighting in Manila on Washington's Birthday.

CATHOLICS IN ACCORD

ARCHBISHOP IRELAND, OF ST. PAUL, INDORSES THE POINTS OF THE ENCYCLICAL SENDS THE POPE A LETTER

Thanks Him on Behalf of Catholics in America for Having Made Clear the Duty of Faithful Members of the Church—Tide "Americanism" a Misnomer—Archbishop Repudiates Such Principles.

ROME, Feb. 24.—The Observatore Romano today publishes the text of a letter from Archbishop Ireland to the pope regarding the pontiff's letter to Cardinal Gibbons on "Americanism." The archbishop thanks the pope for this proof of his esteem and love for American Catholics, and says that now that the pope has shed light on the situation misunderstanding will cease. "For we are now able to determine the fault which some desire to conceal under the name of Americanism, and define true Americanism, such as is understood by Americans."

With all the energy of my soul I repudiate and condemn, those false and dangerous opinions which, in brief say, certain people give the name of Americanism. I repudiate and condemn them categorically, like his Holiness, with all the more promptitude and joy inasmuch as my Catholic faith and my comprehension of the teachings and precepts of the church have not permitted me to entertain such opinions.

HE WILL OUTLINE NEW ISSUES GROVER CLEVELAND TO BE THE GUEST AT A NEW YORK BANQUET

Anti-Imperialism and Anti-Expansion to Be the Keynote of the Policy He Will Advocate for the National Democracy.

PRINCETON, N. J., Feb. 24.—At the banquet to be given next Thursday evening at Delmonico's by the New York Democratic club, Grover Cleveland will be the guest of honor. In his speech he will outline a new national policy for the Democratic party, the keynote of which will be anti-imperialism and anti-expansion.

ALDERMAN ARRESTED. Danuth Solon Charged With Stealing a Ton of Flour.

DULUTH, Minn., Feb. 24.—(Special.)—Ald. Thomas Trevillion, of the Fourth ward, was arrested tonight charged with stealing a ton of flour. He was arraigned in the municipal court and gave a check for \$500 in lieu of bail.

FINNISH LADIES MOURN. STOCKHOLM, Feb. 24.—A dispatch to the Aftonbladet from Helsingfors, capital of Finland, says that in consequence of the czar's refusal to see a deputation on the subject of the doctrine of territorial expansion.

GRAVE ISSUES ARISE

MORE WARSHIPS AND ADDITIONAL TROOPS ARE WANTED IN THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS ADMINISTRATION IS EVASIVE

Admiral Dewey's Cable Asking That the Oregon Be Hurried to Manila for Political Reasons Causes Apprehension as to Outside Complications—Filipino Junta Issues a Venomous Anti-American Attack.

NEW YORK, Feb. 24.—(Special.)—Specials from Washington indicate a desire on the part of the administration officials to evade direct explanation of the meaning of Admiral Dewey's cablegram asking that the battleship Oregon be hurried to Manila for political reasons. It is known that the foreign residents of Manila are greatly disturbed at conditions there, and it is thought that they may jointly ask their respective governments to afford them some sort of relief.

DEMAND FOR THE OREGON. Cabinet Discusses a Somewhat Mysterious Message From Dewey.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—The following dispatch has been received at the navy department: "Manila, Feb. 24.—For political reasons the Oregon should be sent here at once." "Dewey."

GERMAN PHANTOM. It is Again a Disturbing Feature of the Philippine Situation.

NEW YORK, Feb. 24.—A special from Washington says Admiral Dewey's urgent request for the immediate presence of the battleship Oregon at Manila for "political reasons" is taken as an indication that he is not entirely satisfied with the attitude of other foreign warships in that vicinity.

CONSULS CONFER. Foreign Representatives Deliberate on Conditions in Manila.

MANILA, Feb. 25.—The enemy was moved a mile along the line of Gen. King and Gen. Owenshine's line, from the beach to Pasig, but a few volleys of musketry, accompanied by artillery fire, retired them.

TRIBUNE BUILDING DOOMED. In the meantime the flames had gained great headway, crawling up the two elevator shafts, and at 11 o'clock flames were bursting from almost every window in the building.

TRIBUNE FIRE OF '89. Holocaust of Ten Years Ago is Vividly Remembered.

It is nearly ten years since the Tribune suffered its last baptism of fire just across Fourth street from its present location. Saturday night, Nov. 30, 1889, at 10:20 p. m., was discovered the fire which cost seven men their lives and a property loss of about \$200,000. On that occasion the fire was confined to the tall seven-story structure in which it started, but ere it was extinguished the heat of flames and others in the upper floors of the building had many hairbreadth escapes from death in making their way out of the building.

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In the meantime the flames had gained great headway, crawling up the two elevator shafts, and at 11 o'clock flames were bursting from almost every window in the building.

THE FIRE'S ORIGIN. The fire originated on the second floor of the Tribune building, in rooms occupied by the Tribune Job Printing company. The flames were discovered by pedestrians passing along Fourth street at 10:40 o'clock.

THE TRIBUNE COMPANY HAD \$100,000 GENERAL INSURANCE IN FORCE UP TO JAN. 15, BUT ON THAT DATE \$19,000 EXPIRED AND WAS NOT RENEWED.

THE TRIBUNE WILL APPEAR AS USUAL TOMORROW MORNING AND WILL BE PRINTED BY THE JOURNAL-TIMES PLANT.

LIST OF LOSSES. Tribune company, \$125,000; insurance, \$80,000. Tribune bookbinding and job department, \$3,000; insurance, \$5,000.

W. S. Booth & Co., law blanks, \$7,000, with partial insurance (were also burned out in 1889 fire). George Benz & Sons, wholesale liquors, \$25,000, with full insurance.

Drew & Co. and Thurston & Gould, job printers, \$5,000; partial insurance. A. T. Dahl, bookbinder, \$3,000; partial insurance. Housekeeper, semi-monthly, \$4,000; fully insured. Century Piano company, \$1,000; fully covered.

Shortly before midnight the floors fell, carrying with them the ten typesetting machines, which were at the top of the building. As they fell the flames shot in the air a hundred feet, and there was a scurrying in all directions of the immense crowd that surrounded the burning building.

Hardly had the excitement caused by the falling of floors died away when the north wall of the building fell outward with a deafening crash. It was feared for a moment that a number of people had been caught beneath the falling wall, but investigation proved that all the firemen that had been working in the alley had escaped.

At 12:30 o'clock the fire in the surrounding buildings had been put out, and that in the Tribune building was practically under control, although a dozen lines of hose and the big stand pipe continued to pour tons of water into the building.

TRIBUNE'S LOSS. W. J. Murphy, general manager of the Tribune and principal owner, was seen by The Globe reporter about 1 o'clock. He said: "Both the building and plant were owned by the Tribune company. The loss on the former will amount to close to \$70,000, as the building is almost a total wreck. The contents consisted of ten type-setting machines, valued at \$30,000, and two presses, valued \$40,000. The rest of the stuff in the building was probably worth \$10,000. The machines are a total loss, and I fear also for the presses, although they may not be a total loss."

"I estimate my entire loss at \$150,000, with \$51,000 general insurance, and \$10,000 on the machines. Our greatest loss will be the files, as they are totally destroyed, and cannot be replaced."

The job printing company occupied the second floor, with the Walter S. Eooth company and the Crawford company, bookbinders. The loss to these three concerns is estimated at \$25,000.

BIG BLAZE AT MINNEAPOLIS

The Tribune Building, With All of Its Contents, Destroyed by Fire.

NARROW ESCAPES, BUT NO CASUALTIES

The Loss Will Foot Up About Two Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars—The Journal-Times and Olson Buildings in Danger, but Saved by Hard Work—The Fire's Worst Done Within an Hour of the Time It Started—List of Losses and Insurance—Former Tragedy Recalled—Heavy Loss for George Benz & Sons.

MINNEAPOLIS, Feb. 24.—(Special.)—One of the most disastrous fires that has visited the business district of Minneapolis in several years tonight destroyed the Minneapolis Tribune plant and building, 57, 59 and 61 Fourth street south, the Johnson building, occupied by a branch house of George Benz & Sons, of St. Paul, No. 55, and the Svenska Posten building, No. 53. The total loss will aggregate more than \$250,000.

For a time it was feared that all of "newspaper row" on Fourth street and the surrounding buildings to the rear of the Tribune plant, occupied by the S. E. Olson company and the Yexa grocery, would be destroyed by the flames. The spread of fire was only prevented by the most heroic efforts of the firemen.

FIRE'S ORIGIN. The fire originated on the second floor of the Tribune building, in rooms occupied by the Tribune Job Printing company. The flames were discovered by pedestrians passing along Fourth street at 10:40 o'clock.

At that time W. J. Murphy, general manager of the Tribune company, was in his office on the first floor, and the knowledge that the building was on fire reached him first, and he at once hurried up stairs and sounded a general alarm throughout the building. He remained on the upper floors until all of the employees were safely out, and then left the building.

The fire department responded promptly to the alarm sent in. The first alarm was followed by a general call, which brought all the down town apparatus to the scene, and before 10:50 o'clock a dozen streams of water were playing in the building, but it was several minutes before effective work started owing to the fact that the hose were run to the third floor instead of the second.

TRIBUNE BUILDING DOOMED. In the meantime the flames had gained great headway, crawling up the two elevator shafts, and at 11 o'clock flames were bursting from almost every window in the building.

It is suggested from other naval sources that Admiral Dewey wants the Oregon to release a number of the smaller ships of the fleet for other work. Dewey cannot spare them at present, but when the Oregon gets into Manila harbor she will be sufficiently formidable to insure the protection of the entire harbor, in connection with the two big double-turreted monitors, Monterey and Monadnock. The remainder of the fleet will then be free.

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