STILL SHY OF FUNDS

BOARD OF EDUCATION HAS NO SURPLUS AT ITS DISPOSAL

IS IN DEBT TO THE CITY

One Hundred Thousand Dollars Borrowed From the General Fund Must Be Repaid Before Extra Courses of Study Can Be Resumed —Three Highwaymen Visitors in Mill City—News of Minneapolis.

GLOBE'S MINNEAPOLIS OFFICE, 20 WASHINGTON AV. SOUTH.

MINNEAPOLIS, March 11.—The question of the resumption of the course of study abandoned by the public schools last year on account of the lack of funds, is now agitating the minds of the members of the board of education. It is the desire of some of the members of the board that the special courses which were discontinued a year ago—manual training, sewing, cooking and others, should be resumed at the earliest date possible, and an investigation of the probable means at the disposal of the board for the next school year will be made in order to determine whether the board can, next fall, reinstate the old courses in whole or in part.

The school board, however, has borrowed from the city's sinking fund about $100,000. This was not paid back this past year. There is a grave question whether it will not have to be paid back this coming school year. If such is the case, the board will be even worse off than a year ago, and a short year or abandoned courses will be a necessity.

ANGELS UNAWARES.

Three Visitors to the City Were Probably Highwaymen.

MINNEAPOLIS, March 11.—Minneapolis entertained for a short time three men who left evidences behind them of being highwaymen. Last Saturday evening three men arrived at the Union City mission and wanted lodging. They were all large, averaging about 180 pounds, and were quite well dressed. Their looks were not entirely prepossessing, but, nevertheless, they were shown to bunks. As soon as they left the rooms the next morning an employe went to the room to clean up, and soon discovered a roll of something under one of the bunks that he thought was cuffs. He opened it up and was surprised to find three masks. He took them to the office, where they were carefully examined. The outside was made of a dark cloth had eye-holes in and nose perforations. They had a flap which covered the lower portion of the face, and were lined with white satin and neatly padded. The work upon them was neatly done, and they appeared to be handmade. They were undoubtedly the work of experts. The apearance of the lining showed that they had been worn. The police were then notified.

A few minutes after the discovery the men came back and then made a hasty departure, evidently having discovered that the masks had been taken. A short time after their exit the police appeared. It is believed that the men had just come into the city and had the masks not been found, the city might have seen another epidemic of hold-ups.

Power Company Sued.

MINNEAPOLIS, March 11.—The Minnesota Loan and Trust company, as trustee, and W. W. Eastman have filed a complaint against the St. Anthony Falls Water Power company and the Minneapolis Milling company, alleging that the defendants, through the construction of the new power dam, have destroyed valuable water power along the plaintiff's land on the west side of the river from St. Anthony falls to a point below the Gas Light company's plant.

Postal Clerk Resigns.

MINNEAPOLIS, March 11.—Fred W. Heckrich, who was recently appointed a permanent clerk in the mailing department of the local postoffice, has resigned to accept a better position in business. He is succeeded by Edward C. Cole, who has been a temporary clerk.

Two New Policemen.

MINNEAPOLIS, March 11.—On April 1 two new men will be entered upon the pay roll of the police department. Mayor Gray will, it is said, give a detective star to Norman King, who was formerly a member of the police department. The other appointments will be that of Tom Murphy, who is said to be slated for the position now held by Joe Ryan—that is license inspector.

MINNEAPOLIS BREVITIES.

MINNEAPOLIS, March 11.—Bishop M. N. Gilbert will preach at St. Mark's church tomorrow morning, and will hold a confirmation service.

Owing to the inability of the committee to secure a satisfactory hall, the social rally in aid of the St. Andrew's society has been postponed from the 14th inst. to an indefinite time, probably the end of the month.

Postmaster Lovejoy yesterday received a letter from Gen. C. McC. Reeve instructing him to hold all his mail.

Two croppies were found in the possession of A. Peterson by Deputy Babcock, of the fish and game commission, and Judge Kerr imposed a fine of $25 and costs upon him.

Lavalle Edwards, of 818 Fourth street south, was quite badly burned about the head and hands today by a pan of grease catching fire.

George Kennan, who was to have lectured in Minneapolis next Saturday, will be unable to appear, and Murat Halstead will take his place.

REDS WILL NOT RISE

THE REPORTS OF TROUBLE IMPENDING AT WALKER CANNOT BE CONFIRMED

SOME INDIANS ARE UNRULY

An Over Abundant Supply of Liquor on the Reservation Given as the Cause for the Unrest — Citizens Under Arrest for Providing Whisky—Logging Operations Satisfactory—News of the Northwest.

WALKER, Minn., March 11.—(Special.)—Reports that the Indians will again cause trouble in the spring cannot be verified. That there is dissatisfaction no one will deny, but the action of the government in appropriating $70,000 for a building at the agency will have a tendency to pacify the few hot-headed Indians who are now kicking.

As long as the Indians get all the whisky they wish they will be in a state of excitement. Whisky was the principal cause of the trouble last fall and, in the opinion of officials, will cause new disorder, if its sale is not stopped. The deputy marshals who have been here lately say that they have never seen as much drunkenness among the reds as they have witnessed this year.

The Indians for some time have been fighting among themselves, and, when Deputy Marshal Morrison returns in a few days, he will arrest the guilty parties.

Three Walker citizens have been taken to Detroit for selling liquor to the Indians and more arrests are expected to follow.

Capt. Mercer, the new Indian agent, intends to build a fine $5,000 house for his family in the spring.

Assistant Superintendents of Logging McCoy and McClure are very busy these days. As the camps are soon to break up, they are watching the cutting of the boom sticks. They report everything satisfactory so far.

The city election will be held here Tuesday. There is only one ticket in the field.

STILLWATER.

Minneapolis Prisoner Released—Binding Twine Business Brisk.

STILLWATER, Minn., March 11.—(Special.)—Leroy Berrier, the Minneapolis prisoner pardoned by President McKinley, was released from prison today and returned to his home in Minneapolis. He was serving a sentence for sending obscene literature through the mails and the pardon was secured at the request of Congressman Fletcher.

During the past week there has been a large increase in the number of orders for binder twine received at the prison, and shipments now average $3,000 worth of twine per day. Warden Wolfer said today that he believes a very large percentage of the farmers of this state will take advantage of the law passed enabling them to secure twine at the prison prior to the time when it will be sold to dealers, and he looks for a large business in April.

The remains of John Underwood arrived this morning from Solway, Minn., and the funeral will be held at South Stillwater tomorrow. Mr. and Mrs. Richard Underwood accompanied the remains.

An election will be held at South Stillwater next Tuesday and several tickets are in the field. The contest for president of the village council is exceptionally warm, the candidates being Axel Anderson, George Torinus and Mr. Baldwin.

E. W. Dos. who has visited relatives and friends in this city for a week, has returned to his home at Willow River.

George L. Patchin left for Willow River, Minn., the first of the week, and expects to remain there for some time.

A. A. Harper has returned to Cass Lake after a pleasant visit with friends in this city.

Dan Huddler, of Aberdeen, S. D., spent yesterday with Stillwater friends.

Mrs. N. A. Nelson and child are spending a few days with Mr. and Mrs. Newcomb, in St. Paul.

J. O. Holen left Monday for the East, on business.

Col. W. G. Bronson and R. S. Davis are expected home from a week's stay at Hot Springs, Ark.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Otis, of Minneapolis, were guests of friends in this city last Sunday.

Mrs. R. M. Anderson entertained the Parish Aid Society of Ascension Church yesterday afternoon.

Mrs. L. Seeba has returned from a trip to Chicago.

The Bluffers enjoyed a bus ride to Hudson Thursday, where they visited Miss Julia Keefe.

The Red Men have made arrangements to give a dance in Music hall on Monday following Easter.

Oscar F. Johnson has returned from Lincoln, Neb., where he attended school.

George S. Millard, of Kansas City, spent a part of the week with Stillwater friends.

BELL COMPANY OUSTED.

Duluth Grants a Telephone Franchise to a Detroit Company.

DULUTH, Minn., March 11.—The city council has voted a telephone franchise to the independent company represented by R. H. Evans, of Detroit. This action has been urged by the mayor and is regarded as an excellent solution of a very difficult problem.

The franchise of the local Bell company expired March 9. Under acts of congress applying to post roads, it is not supposed its wires can be forced off the streets, but its right to do local business will probably be tested in the courts. For years a Bell long-distance company has been trying to make connection with Duluth, but every attempt has been coupled with a demand for a local franchise, practically an extension of that of the local company, and Mayor Truelson has fought it.

LAND WILL BE RESTORED.

Filings on Ceded Lands Are Being Canceled.

CHAMBERLAIN, S. D., March 11.—During the past ten days the local United States land office has canceled about 120 filings upon ceded Sioux lands in accordance with the recommendation of the special inspector, who recently made a personal investigation of the lands, and the order of the commissioner of the general land office at Washington. These lands were years ago filed upon principally for speculative purposes, and have since been abandoned by the original claimants, and this action on the part of the general land office will make it possible for the lands to be now filed upon by actual settlers without being compelled to first go to the expense of instituting a contest in order to clear up the records in the land office. In all nearly 300 of this class of entries will be canceled, restoring about 40,000 acres to the public domain.

SENSATION IN EAU CLAIRE.

Wife of a Prominent Lumberman Is Charged With Forgery.

EAU CLAIRE, Wis., March 11.—Mrs. D. H. Ferguson, wife of a prominent lumber manufacturer, is under arrest for forgery for the third time. The present complainant is a teamster in the employ of her husband's lumber company. The teamster's wife has a note of $450, made over two years ago and bearing the forged signature of D. H. Ferguson. The prisoner was released on $800 bail.

Civil Rights Upheld.

OSHKOSH, Wis., March 11.—Judge Goss rendered his decision today in the case of Miss Rachel Black, the colored girl who sued the Century Roller rink for $200 damages for ejecting her from the rink on account of her color. The judge awarded damages of $5 and costs, amounting to about $8. The judge afterwards said that a plain denial on the part of the rink managers that the girl's color was the cause of her exclusion was not sufficient; if there was any other cause the company should have sought to prove it before the court.

Charged With Forgery.

LONG PRAIRIE, Minn., March 11.—W. F. Noble, proprietor of the Little Sauk Stave mill, was arrested yesterday, charged with forgery. He failed to secure bonds, and passed the night in the county jail.

Aberdeen Man Suicides.

ABERDEEN, S. D., March 11.—Richard Manning, a resident of this city, committed suicide yesterday afternoon by shooting himself through the heart with a revolver. He went up stairs, lay upon the bed and placed the revolver so close to his body that his clothing was set on fire and burned quite a hole before he was discovered. His wife and children were out of the house at the time. This is the third attempt he has made to take his life. He leaves a wife and four children.

Held for Homicide.

JAMESTOWN, N. D., March 11.—At the preliminary hearing of Harrington, the man who stabbed M. Garvey, a machinery dealer of Carrington, he was bound over to the next term of the district court in the sum of $2,500. During a quarrel some time ago, over the payment of a note, Harrington stabbed Garvey in the knee. The wound resulted in blood poisoning, from the effects of which Garvey died.

Road of the Rough.

RED WING, Minn., March 11.—(Special.)—Martin Emerson, indicted for passing a forged check on Albert Schmidt, of Frontenac, pleaded guilty here today and was sentenced to the St. Cloud reformatory. J. Flinn, indicted for grand larceny, was allowed to plead guilty to petit larceny, and was sentenced to ten days in the county jail.

Prison Terms.

BRAINERD, Minn., March 11.—(Special.)—Charles Smith, indicted for forgery in the second degree, today entered a plea of guilty and was sentenced to one year at Stillwater. Nels Bender indicted for grand larceny in the second degree, changed his plea to guilty and was sentenced to one year in the penitentiary.

Bogus Silver Dollars.

BUTTE, Mont., March 11.—A man who gave his name as Gus Shrickengost has been arrested here for having in his possession a large quantity of counterfeit silver dollars. He was identified as the robber who held up a train near Ogden and afterwards robbed the postoffice at Montpelier, Idaho.

Cracksmen Bound Over.

GLENWOOD, Minn., March 11.—The cracksmen who blew the safes in the postoffice and county treasurer's office were bound over to the June term of the district court today. Sheriff Thorson takes Olson to Minneapolis and Nichols goes to Morris jail.

Soldier Remanded.

ALBERT LEA, March 11.—(Special.)—Ed Gallagher, lately a private in Company I, Twelfth regiment, waived examination on a charge of forgery here this afternoon, and was remanded until the May term of court.

Surprised Them.

Some benighted little Hawaiian children made their first acquaintance with Santa Claus last Christmas at a Sunday school entertainment planned by Americans, and the dear old gentleman nearly frightened the tots out of their wits.

Great Meteorite.

What is known as the Bruce meteorite is now on its way to the British museum from Australia. It is said to weigh no less than four tons.

SLAVES IN THE PHILIPPINES.

SLAVERY IN THE SULUS, IN MINDORO, TAWI TAWI AND OTHER ISLANDS.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—United States subjects toiling and sweating within the yoke of slavery almost forty years after the emancipation proclamation of Lincoln!

The attention of the authorities has been called to the fact that slavery is rampant in Sulu, Mindoro, Tawi Tawi and several others of the Philippine islands. The opportunity to be entered in history as a slave liberator is now presented to President McKinley as it was to President Lincoln.

If you wish to become a slaveholder you may go to one of the three islands mentioned and purchase a half-grown girl for $3. One was offered at that rate to Prof. Dean C. Worcester, United States commissioner, lately sent to the islands. The usual price for girls of 15 years is five bushels of rice. Grown men and women sell at prices proportionately greater.

The chief Philippine slave market and port for their exportation now is Malbun, the old native capital of Sulu. Harum Narrasid, the Mohammedan sultan of Sulu—now a United States subject—is the central factor in the slave-holding and slave-selling business of the entire group. The Moros, who are the Mohammedan Malay subjects of this hitherto semi-official prince, continue, though on a somewhat limited scale, the practices of their ancestors—the bloodthirsty Malay pirates, who reddened Philippine waters for several centuries. No admixture of blood could be more favorable to slave-holding than that of the Malay and Mohammedan, according to Prof. Otis Mason, the noted ethnologist. Among their slaves today are found especially Malays captured from Sumatra, Papuans from New Guinea, Siamese, Javanese and Timorese. By collecting them within their dominion the Sulu masters have aided greatly in producing the peculiar mixture of stocks which now bothers anthropologists.

Piratical expeditions are still gathering as many captives as they can safely attack in neighboring islands. These warlike Moros of Sulu and the islands thereabouts moreover adhere to the ancient barbarous custom of casting into slavery such of their captives of war who do not suffer death. Their most ready customers for able-bodied male slaves for many years have been the Dutch planters in the island of Borneo, to the southwest. More criminal even than this piratical slave-gathering is the custom of selling innocent children into bondage, generally practiced by the Mohammedan Malays. The parent who is in need of money lends, or, rather, gives his child as security for the loan, and the little one is condemned to labor until the debt is paid, which seldom, if ever, occurs. Very few children thus sold into slavery ever regain their freedom.

Moro warriors try the edges of their weapons by striking down their slaves, according to Prof. Worcester. Moro slaves in Sulu represent all phases of slavery practiced in ancient or modern times—slaves by birth, slaves by capture in war, or by piracy, bonded children and insolvent debtors.

Few, if any, white slaves are to be found in the Philippines. The reason is simple. All whites are regarded as Christians by the Moros, and Christians must pay a penalty more serious than slavery—or, perhaps, less serious—death. The Moro believes that he increases his pleasure in the next world directly as the square of the number of Christian lives dispatched by his hand. If he die slaughtering Christians, he insures himself a cozy corner in the Mohammedan seventh heaven. Rather than commit suicide a Moro, wearied of life, prefers to sneak into some Christian settlement and massacre as many unsuspecting men, women or children as he can reach before being shot. All of this sounds like a fairy tale, but it is the testimony of our Philippine commissioner.

John Foreman, fellow of the British Royal Geographical society, recognized as the highest modern authority on the Philippines, says that slaves in this new territory of Uncle Sam do not appeal to law for their freedom. They are too ignorant, for one thing. Furthermore, they have no money, and none of the solicitors under the Spanish regime was looking for a case not insuring a fee. A friend of Foreman, who had commenced clearing an estate for cane-growing on the Negros coast, was some years ago seized and secretly carried off to Sulu. He remained a slave for several years, but some of his friends discovered him and paid a generous ransom. Now he owns one of the finest sugar estates and factories in Negros.

Uncle Sam will find it his duty to break up the slave business also in Tawi Tawi, which lies between Sulu and Borneo. Upon the north coast are several settlements of Moro slave hunters. Balinbing is the principal market. The entire interior of the island is covered with forests, seldom penetrated by the white man, who are in constant dread of the pirates.

Col. Hilder, of our bureau of ethnology, who has visited the Philippines, told the writer a few days ago that he had seen slaves working openly in the fields of Mindoro, the largest island which is in sight of Luzon, where our war with the Filipinos now exists. "I think," said he, "that we will have a more interesting time with those Sulu fellows than we are now having with the people of Luzon. Being Malays, inoculated with Mohammedanism, they believe implicitly in slavery. One morning when in these waters we saw a Chinese junk drifting about aimlessly, as if utterly abandoned. We let down a boat, boarded her and shocking sight met our eyes. He deck looked like a slaughter house. Blood was smeared from one end to the other. Not a soul remained aboard. After taking a few souvenirs, we finished the work of the pirates, who have tried to fire her. Otherwise she would have remained a menace to commerce. This sort of piracy has been pretty well broken up of late by England, because it reached her colony of Borneo. It still exists, however, though directed mostly against native vessels. The captives, of course, are carried away as slaves now, as before. What the writers of some years ago say of this slavery can be depended upon to apply today. There were no changes for the better under the Spanish rule."

We will doubtless have to wage war with the Moros before they can be made to abandon slavery, and just as Col. Hilder prophesies, we will probably have more serious times with them than we are now having with Aguinaldo's followers. Spain failed to conquer them because she feared the general hatred of the Moslem for the Christian. Our soldiers will find them to be fierce foes at close quarters. They take great care of their arms. On making an attack they make hideous faces to scare their opponents. They protect their heads and bodies with immense shields, below which their legs are kept vibrating to resist missiles. When bayoneted they sieze the barrels of the soldiers' muskets and drive the steel further into them, that they may get close enough to kill their adversaries before falling. They behead their enemies by a peculiar continuation of the same movement with which they draw their huge knives. Just previous to our war with Spain the resident governor of Sulu protected the lives of himself and staff by establishing picket lines about the capital and ordering all Moros to disarm under the aim of Spanish soldiers before crossing them. A governor who neglected to secure himself thus had his skull split to the teeth by Sultan Harun, whose warriors massacred all in the town. The Spanish home government, knowing the danger of the post, was in the habit of appointing officials suspected of republican ideas to the governorship of Sulu.

By wiping out slavery in the Philippines, President McKinley will simply carry out the thirteenth amendment of the constitution, which forbids slavery, not only in the United States, but in "any place subject to their jurisdiction." No further action by congress will be necessary.

—John Elfrith Watkins.

SHE GOT EVEN.

A Little Exchange of Sweetness Between Young Women.

From the Washington Post.

People are smiling about town at the little passage at arms which took place between two young women at a luncheon the other day. One of the women is a beautiful blonde, a bride, and she comes from the South. I won't tell you who the other young woman is, but the bride met her first at the aforesaid lunchoon, met her, and shaking hands in her characteristic cordial way, said:

"I'm so glad to meet you. You have afforded me so much amusement."

"Amusement?" said the other.

"O, yes," went on the bride. "I've been through my husband's desk, and I've read all his old love letters. I found several very warm and affectionate letters from you, and I enjoyed reading them ever so much."

"I'm so glad you enjoyed them," purred the other. "But do come to see me very soon. I have the answers to all those letters; you might like to read them. Mr. X.'s letters are ever so much warmer and more affectionate than those I wrote him. I know you'll enjoy reading them ever so much more than you did mine."

Horseless Carriages.

During the reign of Louis XV. of France a horseless carriage was invented by one Vaucanson, run by a spring that was wound up like that in a watch. The Duke de Mortemart and M. de Lauzum rode in it round a court in Paris, but the Academy of Sciences decided that it could not be tolerated, and the thing was dropped.

Blind Recognize X Rays.

A French physician recently reported to the Academie des Sciences the result of his experiments on blind children. Among 204 he found five boys and four girls who were able to recognize the Roentgen rays. Some saw the X, cathodic and fluorescent rays, others only the cathodic and X rays, and one described them as being of reddish color.

NEWS OF RAILROADS

THREATENED DISTURBANCE OF PASSENGER RATES SEEMS TO HAVE COME

DUE TO HOMESEEKERS' RATES

Soo and Canadian Pacific Threaten to Apply the Rates on a $25 Basis to Points This Side of Where the Standard Fare Is That Amount, in Fact, Will Bring It Down to Minnesota.

The passenger rate disturbance which was predicted three weeks ago, when special homeseekers' rates were announced by the Great Northern and Northern Pacific, has occurred and no railroad prophet can foresee its end.

The Soo line will start the trouble at an early day, perhaps tomorrow, by making a rate to the coast based on the rate of $25. This means a cut of about one-half in tariff to intermediate points for the Great Northern and Northern Pacific rate of $25 applies only to points beyond which the regular standard fare is only $25. The Soo threatens to apply its cut to Minnesota and North Dakota, and await the result on the American lines to reduce their local rates.

An official of the Soo yesterday said that it was preposterous to ask the Soo and Canadian Pacific to make a rate of $25 to the coast when such a rate was designed only to benefit the American lines. He said the American roads had settled all the territory they can for the present in Minnesota, Dakota and Montana, and now they are reaching out for settlers for Idaho, Washington and Oregon. Such immigration cannot be of any benefit to the Soo and Canadian Pacific, and the rates put in by the roads would be disastrous to the Soo and Canadian Pacific, which would be compelled, in consequence, for their own self-protection to more than meet.

"Wait until our circular appears," said the Soo official. "There will be smoke in the air and it won't come from a peace pipe."

Whether the reduced rates on the Canadian Pacific and Soo would be made to apply in both directions was not stated.

But this is not the only fight the northern transcontinental lines have on hand. They have another with the Santa Fe and Southern Pacific and other roads in the South and Southwest. The trouble is over the rates to Los Angeles for the National Educational association convention.

When it had been decided by the association to hold its convention in Los Angeles the Santa Fe passenger representative promised to make a round-trip rate from Missouri river points to Los Angeles of $52, with an understanding that such rates should apply only to tickets returning by the same route. For an additional $12.50 the Santa Fe promised a return trip via Portland and the Shasta route. Then the date for the convention was fixed, and after all preliminaries had been settled the Santa Fe and Southern Pacific notified the association that on business via Ogden, returning through the Shasta and Portland route to St. Paul, there would be a charge of $5 more. The roads then demanded from the Northern Pacific and Great Northern $18.50, or $6 more than it put in, thereby placing the Northern lines at a disadvantage.

The lines running through Ogden refused to agree not to participate in this business, but gave notice that they would sell round-trip tickets to Los Angeles for $64.50, returning through Portland, whereupon the Southern Pacific announced that it would refuse to honor such tickets. The Northern lines at the same time notified the Santa Fe and Southern Pacific that they could not accept less than $25 for the haul from Portland to St. Paul or to Missouri river points.

The result is a most complicated situation, which certainly promises to become more complicated before it is straightened out.

The rate to the Baptist convention in San Francisco will not be affected by the quarrel over Los Angeles. It has been fixed at one first-class thirty-day rate of $60 for a round trip. Passengers going by way of Portland will pay $72.50 or $67.90 from St. Paul.

The Great Northern, Northern Pacific, Soo and Canadian Pacific have announced an intention to meet the rate to Portland, Tacoma, Seattle, Victoria, Vancouver on the same dates and conditions.

LOOKING FOR BUSINESS.

Disappearances Explained by the Presence of Strangers at Augusta.

There have lately been a number of mysterious disappearances from the railroad world, and a good deal of curiosity has been evinced as to the whereabouts of certain well-known railroad men. Now it appears that all were at Augusta, Ga., studying the problem of securing the transportation of the Fifteenth regiment to Minnesota.

J. P. Elmer, general agent for the Chicago Great Western, showed up at his office, Robert and Fifth streets, yesterday for the first time in a week, and boldly admitted that he had been to Augusta and had put in a few strong strokes for his railroad company in an attempt to get a contract for the transportation of the whole regiment.

"Just as I was leaving," he said, "Herman Brown, of the Wisconsin Central, arrived, and he is now doing his best to get the regiment.

"The regiment will leave Augusta March 27. I do not believe there will be 100 members in Augusta after that date."

N. P. TRAIN SCHEDULE.

Change in the Running of the Trains Begins Today.

The new train schedule of the Northern Pacific will be put in operation today. The coast trains will leave this city at 8:55 a. m. and 10:45 p. m., and there will be no afternoon train to Tacoma.

The company yesterday issued a folder giving the time of the "2 Diurnal" trains. Diurnal is a new word for railroad use, and the originator of the application is awaiting its effect with feverish anxiety. It has already been criticised by the hypercritical as a misnomer, for diurnal usually means the period of the sun, and is the opposite of nocturnal. As one of the "diurnal" trains leaves at night, some railroad men have been cruel enough to make light of the folder.

Wabash's New Mail Train.

ST. LOUIS, March 11.—Negotiations between the postoffice department and the Wabash railroad management for new mail service between Buffalo and Kansas City have been brought to a favorable conclusion. One part of the arrangement is a new afternoon train over the Wabash from St. Louis to Kansas City. The departure from St. Louis will be at 2 p. m., and the arrival in Kansas City will be made at 9:45 p. m. St. Louis-Kansas City train is only the last link in a new through service from the East. Under the arrangement made a new train will leave Buffalo at 8:30 p. m. It will bring the mail into St. Louis in time to reach business houses shortly after 2 o'clock the next day. Through mail from the East by way of Buffalo will go right on to Kansas City, reaching there at 9:45 and make the night connections out.

Canadian Pacific Annual Report.

MONTREAL, March 11.—The annual report of the Canadian Pacific railway has been made public. The balance sheet shows that the gross earnings for the year were $26,138,977; working expenses, $15,663,605, making the net earnings $10,475,372, leaving a surplus for the year of $494,124. The working expenses for the year amounted to 59.92 per cent of the gross earnings, and the net earnings to 40.08 per cent, as compared with 57.16 and 42.84 per cent, respectively, in 1897. The earnings per passenger, per mile, were 1.51 cents, and per ton of freight, per mile, 0.75 cents, as against $1.82 and 0.78 cents, respectively, in 1897.

Lake and Rail Rates.

The railroads are now getting ready for lake and rail business and are patching up all old deals which were terminated when the lakes froze up.

A meeting was to have been held in Minneapolis last week, but it was postponed until this week.

The old scale, lake and rail, was 75 to 25 cents. Whether the same rates will be put in this year is problematical at this time, but it must be soon decided. The trunk lines are now in correspondence with the Western lines on the subject.

Central Pacific Settles.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—The four of the twenty semi-annual notes recently given by the Central Pacific Railroad company, in settlement of the government's claim against the road, amounting to nearly $12,000,000, were anticipated and paid into the United States treasury at New York yesterday by Speyer & Co., representing the officers of the Central Pacific company. The available cash in the New York treasury is increased by this amount.

Bids for Moving the Seventh.

Bids for the transportation of the two companies of the Seventh regiment at Fort Snelling to Ft. McPherson and Ft. Croix were put in yesterday by all the St. Paul-Chicago-Kansas City lines, but Quartermaster French did not award the contracts, because he preferred to have the matter passed upon by Gen. Wade, who is expected in this city today. The awards will be made tomorrow.

Short Cut Into Seattle.

The Northern Pacific directors have determined to make a short cut into Seattle by building a line from Palmer to Franklin, and thence paralleling a line of the Pacific coast company.

It is also rumored that the Northern Pacific will build a line from Black river junction to Anacortez, Wash., and also a branch to the Benton coal fields.

G. N. and N. P. Rates Met.

SEATTLE, Wash., March 11.—The Canadian Pacific and the Soo Line today met the Great Northern and Northern Pacific colonist rate of $25 from Eastern terminals to Puget sound points. On and after the third Tuesday of the month and the first Tuesday in April, the Canadian road quotes a round trip first-class rate of $52 from St. Paul.

NOTES OF THE RAILROADS.

F. A. Hawley, general agent of the St. Paul & Duluth at Minneapolis, arrived at New York yesterday on the steamer St. Paul, formerly the auxiliary cruiser. He has been in Paris.

MONEY MARKET EASY

WEEKLY BANK STATEMENT ON THE WHOLE REGARDED AS FAVORABLE

RESERVES NOT UNDULY LOW

Season Approaching When the Movement of Cash Will Be in the Direction of New York — Loan and Deposit Expansion Has Seemingly Culminated — Figures Are Somewhat Puzzling at Present.

NEW YORK, March 11.—The Financier says:

"The loan and deposit expansion which has been a marked characteristic of the New York bank statement since the opening of December, has seemingly culminated. The exhibit for the week ending March 11 shows a falling off of $3,062,000 in loans, and $8,155,100 in deposits, the change in the latter item being due in part to the loss of $3,418,900 in cash which the banks report. The decrease in reserve was only $1,375,125, the excess now standing at $24,578,826. It is doubtful if the averages tell the whole story of the week's operations. The material increase in reserves for the several weeks previous has had the effect of bringing a great deal of cash to New York in the hope of profitable employment, and the total amount does not figure in the current statement. On the other hand the movement to the interior has been lighter than usual.

"The most important factor of the week appears only in part in the statement. Central Pacific payments March 1 called for a transfer of no less than $6,000,000 in cash from the banks to the sub-treasury, but in the weekly averages this counted for only one day, or nominally one-sixth. The money has gone out of the banks, however, and may influence rates for a few days next week. To what extent this will prove true depends largely upon the volume of interior money which will be forwarded to this city.

"The statement, so far as current operations are concerned, is rather confusing. It is to be noted that while the actual cash in banks declined $3,500,000—and one bank's loss more than accounts for this—the excess reduction is only $1,333,000. The deposit changes which reduced reserve requirements by over $2,000,000 explain this showing. The loan contraction probably reflects the consummation of several special operations, and the liquidation of speculative accounts. It is also not impossible that it indicates a thorough absorption of the large volume of American securities returned from Europe, and in a lesser degree the contraction in foreign credits. Regarded as a whole, the statement is favorable, in that it forecasts continued ease in money. The time is rapidly approaching when the movement of money will be in this direction, and reserves will be strengthened materially, although they cannot be said to be unduly low at present."

CLEARING HOUSE RULES.

New Ones to Be Voted by the Banks on Monday.

NEW YORK, March 11.—A proposed amendment to the constitution of the New York Clearing House association will be voted on at the meeting of the associated banks here Monday. This amendment provides that the clearing house committee shall have power to make and enforce rules for collections outside of New York city and to require banks to charge for these collections at a rate to be fixed from time to time by the committee.

The rules proposed are as follows:

For items collected in the accounts or in dealings with the government of the United States, the state of New York, or the city of New York, and for items collected in the cities of Boston, Mass.; Providence, R. I.; Albany, N. Y.; Troy, N. Y.; Jersey City, N. J.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Baltimore, Md.; the charge shall in all cases be discretionary with the collecting banks, and the same shall not be governed by the provisions of these rules and regulations.

For all items from whomsoever received (except on those points declared discretionary in section 2), payable at points in Connecticut, Delaware, Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Missouri, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, District of Columbia, Vermont, Rhode Island, Virginia, West Virginia and Wisconsin, the collecting banks shall charge not less than one-tenth of 1 per cent of the amount of the items respectively.

For all items from whomsoever received, payable at points in Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Indian Territory, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Minnesota, Mississippi, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Washington, Wyoming and Canada, the collecting banks shall charge not less than one-quarter of 1 per cent of the amount of the items respectively.

The expense of collecting checks and drafts is an item of several millions of dollars a year to the clearing house banks. It renders hundreds of small accounts not only unprofitable, but a source of loss. With the present low rate of interest the profit of an account with an average balance of $1,000 is only about $6 a year.

The regulations include a fine of $5,000 for the first violation and expulsion for the second violation.

Buried in Westminster.

In Westminster Abbey 1,173 persons have been buried.