The St. Paul Globe

VOL. XXIII.—NO. 62. SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 3, 1900. PRICE TWO CENTS—{On Trains, FIVE CENTS.

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

HIS SEE SORROWS

COADJUTOR GILBERT, OF MINNESOTA EPISCOPAL DIOCESE, DIES OF PNEUMONIA

WENT TO BED ONLY MONDAY

WITH A CHILL, WHICH SPEEDILY AWAKENED OLD PULMONARY TROUBLES

ENERGIES SO SEVERELY TAXED

During a Generation's Period of Aggressive Church Work, Not Only in Minnesota, but Further West Toward the Then Frontier, Had So Exhausted His Vitality That Recovery Was Soon Despaired Of.

Rt. Rev. Bishop M. N. Gilbert, bishop coadjutor of the Episcopal diocese of Minnesota, for over thirty years more or less troubled by pulmonary difficulties, died of the dread pneumonia yesterday morning at 3:45 at his home, 18 Summit Court.

Dr. Henry Hutchinson, the family physician; Mrs. S. R. McMasters, a close friend, and the nurse were the only ones present when the bishop died.

Mrs. Gilbert is very ill at Faribault, and has been unable to be with her husband during his illness.

A week ago Monday the bishop returned to St. Paul from a long visit in the East,

THE LATE BISHOP M. N. GILBERT.

having stopped over for two days to visit Mrs. Gilbert in Faribault. That day he was taken with a severe chill and was forced to go to bed.

Monday evening the people of Christ church parish had planned a reception for him and for Rev. C. D. Andrews, rector of Christ church, and as the bishop was absent is was announced that he had been detained at home by a severe cold. Although the gravety of his affliction was not stated, even if it was realized, Dr. Hutchinson feared for the result from the beginning, he entertained some hopes until Wednesday night, when he found signs of threatened collapse. A cylinder of oxygen was then brought into use with favorable results, and oxygen was administered all day yesterday, and the conditions seemed favorable until toward evening, when there was increased nervousness and restlessness. When Dr. Hutchinson left the bishop's bedside at midnight of Thursday he informed the Globe that the bishop was a very sick man, although he had left him sleeping peacefully, and apparently not in immediate danger. But at 2 o'clock there was a change for the worse, the physician was hastily summoned again, and when he reached the house found the bishop very weak.

The bishop was conscious and answered Dr. Hutchinson's questions, but said nothing more than that. The watchers worked over him with powerful heart tonics, but to no avail,and at 3:45 o'clock Bishop Gilbert breathed his last.

Seven years ago Dr. Hutchinson carried him through a severe attack of pneumonia of the right lung. In a second attack two years ago, while the bishop was on his way to Europe with Dr. Andrews, the same lung as again involved. Thus, with the right lung permanently crippled, and this attack involving the left, the breathing capacity was made very small, and the disease assumed a more than ordinarily serious character from its beginning.

The bishop had, too, been subject to hemorrhage, and many years ago had shown consumptive tendencies.

Bishop Mahlon Norris Gilbert was born in Laurens, Otsego county, N. Y., March 23, 1848. He prepared for college at Fairfield seminary in Herkimer county, and in July, 1866, entered the freshman class at Hobart college at Geneva. Before he had finished his college course; indeed, at the beginning of his senior year, he suffered a hemorrhage of the lungs. Going south, he became a tutor in a private family in Madison county, Florida, for two years.

As a boy at Morris, N. Y., Mahlon Gilbert had as his ideal Rev. Daniel Tuttle, now bishop of Missouri, and the then rector was as interested in young Gilbert. In 1867, Rector Tuttle was consecrated mishionary bishop of Montana, Idaho and Utah. Mahlon Gilbert had finished his schooling at Fairfield academy and was entered a freshman at Hobart college when his rector received this call. "You will come out and work with me some day," said Bishop Tuttle. But the only answer he received in reply was, "Write me when you reach the West."

But, coming North again, feeling stronger, but not in perfect health, the bishop's protege went into the Western field, under his old friend, became principal of the School of the Good Shepherd at Ogden, Utah. In the fall of 1872, still in search of a congenial climate, he came to Minnesota and entered Seabury divinity school, at Faribault, to complete his education, graduating in 1875. June 20 of that year he was ordained by Bishop Whipple in the cathedral at Faribault. He had calls to established churches of influence almost immediately, but soon after he went West and took charge of a mission at Deer Lodge, Mont. From Deer Lodge he went to Helena, then growing fast, in spite of marked disadvantages of accessibility. From April, 1878, to Jan. 1881, he was rector of St. Peter's church in the Montana capital. During his rectorate he was also chaplain of the Montana legislature twice.

Before entering upon the rectorship at Helena he had become engaged to Miss Fannie Carvill, whom he met in Faribault. The marriage took place in Holy Trinity church, Philadelphia, Rev. C. A. Poole, a life-long friend, now a doctor of divinity at Seabury hall, Faribault, being the officiating priest.

In 1881 he was called to Christ church, in this city, and St. Paul has ever since been his home.

How Bishop Gilbert came to St. Paul to be rector is peculiar. One of the vestry men of Christ church was one day walking down Third street, when he met the Rev. E. S. Thomas, who was afterward bishop of Kansas. He said: "Mr. Thomas, who do you think would make a good rector for us?" Mr. Thomas said: "The Rev. M. N. Gilbert, of Helena." A call was sent—it was accepted, and so began the career of the man who is the colaborer of Bishop Whipple. At that time St. Paul was coming into life, and the new rector attracted attention, the church was filled, and he was one of the popular men in St. Paul.

In 1883 a lot was bought adjoining the church, and a rectory erected, costing about $5,000. In the spring and summer of 1885 a mission chapel was erected on the corner of Randolph and View streets, at a cost of $2,500. This is the present prosperous St. Stephen's mission, then known as Christ church chapel.

During the summer of 1895, through the generous kindness of a lady of New York, St. Clement's church, St. Paul, was erected, corner of Portland and Milton streets, which, at the request of the donor, Bishop Gilbert has adopted as his own official church.

In the spring of 1893 Bishop Gilbert was prostrated with a very severe attack of pneumonia, brought on by exposure and which nearly took his life, but he was present again at the diocesan council in June when it assembled at Faribault, though still, at that time, too weak to read his annual address.

Immediately after the adjournment of the diocesan council held in 1893, Assistant Bishop Gilbert, in company with the Rev. John White, D. D., then warden of Seabury Divinity school, and now bishop of Indiana, sailed for Europe for a much needed rest.

He returned in October greatly strengthened and improved in health, and reported to the council in the following June (1894) 880 persons confirmed, 141 visitations made, and the number of sermons and addresses delivered, 314. These figures give some idea of the extent of his work, amid a widely scattered population.

At Christ church his sermons were always practical, and abreast of the thought of the times. It was his custom for years to read one sermon, which he had prepared with care, for every Sunday, and to preach one without notes. Those who heard him in the years he was rector at Christ church declare him one of the best preachers in the West. The The bishop was a conservative churchman, of the Bishop Whipple type, and to say this is to describe him exactly.

Soon the diocese asked for an assistant. Steps were taken, looking to securing one. A council was called and only two men were put in nomination for the office. This was in Gethsemane church, Minneapolis, when it was declared by the bishop, in grave, serious tones, full of emotion: "You have, brethren, by your votes, chosen the Rev. M. N. Gilbert to be your assistant bishop."

A solemn silence for an instant fell upon the council, when it was broken by Rev. E. S. Thomas, who had a seat in the middle aisle, stepping into it, said: "Let us sing the 'Te Deum,'" which was done with solemnity and a depth of feeling no one present will ever forget. That is how an assistant bishop was chosen. And when Bishop Gilbert was consecrated at Chicago, Oct. 17, 1886, the sermon of the occasion was preached by Bishop Tuttle, who had taken the young Gilbert to Utah before his ordination, who had known him since boyhood. Since that day Bishop Whipple has often in public said: "Bishop Gilbert has been ever since his election a constant joy to my heart." The diocese is very large, the journeys which have to be taken are long, some of them, particularly those to visit the Indian missions. New work needs to be undertaken, and the care and service required of the bishops is very great. Into all this Bishop Gilbert entered with all his soul. The way in which the diocesan esteems his coadjutor is seen when it is understood that when it was proposed to divide the diocese he said: "Yes, it is needful, ought to be done, but only on condition that Bishop Gilbert stays with me in my diocese. I cannot part with him."

WILL LIE IN STATE.

His Many Friends Will Have an Opportunity to View the Remains.

The funeral of Bishop Gilbert will be held Tuesday afternoon from Christ church. All the details have not been completed, but this much has been decided upon. The public and many friends will be given an opportunity to view the remains in the church between the hours of 12 and 2, when they will lie in state, the funeral services following at 2:30 p. m.

Bishop D. S. Tuttle, of St. Louis, a life long friend of the deceased, will conduct the services. It is said an understanding long existed between the two bishops that whichever passed away first, the other, if able, should conduct the funeral services.

A meeting of the Twin City Episcopal clergy was held yesterday, when a committee consisting of Dr. C. D. Andrews, Rev. E. Dray and Rev. J. J. Faude, of Minneapolis, was appointed to co-operate with the standing committee of the diocese that will have its meeting this morning. Resolutions of sympathy will be passed, and a number of other details connected with the bishop's sudden demise taken up.

Mrs. Gilbert, if her condition will permit, will be brought to her home in St. Paul Monday evening.

TRIBUTE OF WILKINSON.

Hero of Hinckley Fire Speaks on Death of Bishop Gilbert.

Rev. William Wilkinson, at the 5 o'clok service at St. Mark's church, Minneapolis, last evening spoke briefly of the death of Bishop Gilbert. He said: "He was a man gifted with ready and powerful speech, with a hopeful nature, and was always loyal to his friends. He was a man of strong will and loved the church with a deep and tender love. I was with him in New York, at the home of the Rev. H. P. Nichols, a week ago last Monday, at dinner. He was East in the interest of the Swedish work in Minnesota, and that day he spoke to the women of Grace church, New York. Rev. Father J. O. S. Huntington was present and spoke highly of the bishop's speech and work. Bishop Gilbert then went to Philadelphia and then came home to his sick wife. She has long been sick and today sits in the shadow of a sorrow which no words can lessen and no time efface. To her and to her daughters we extend our sympathies, and for their help and blessing we offer our more earnest prayers. No words sufficiently solemn and rich have ever been formed by the children of men to speak the desire we feel. God knows, however, and will reward as we desire, not as we express. We stand still and wait and wonder, knowing the souls of the righteous are in the hands of God, and no evil can touch them, and that, if faithful, we, too, shall with them rest in peace till the day of dawn."

OF GRAVE IMPORT

CONFIDENTIAL CABLEGRAM FROM MR. CHAMBERLAIN TO COLONIAL PREMIERS

ALARMING RUMORS CIRCULATED

GREAT BRITAIN EVIDENTLY PREPARING FOR PROBABLE EVENTUALITIES

GEN. ROBERTS AT OSFONTEIN

Boers in Force in the Immediate Vicinity, and Skirmishing Has Begun—Defeat of the Boer Army That Invested Ladysmith Reported Complete—Awful Extremities to Which Garrison Was Brought.

LONDON, March 3.—A dispatch to the Daily Mail from Sydney, N. S. W., says:

"It has developed that the premier received a few days ago a cablegram from Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, marked confidential, with a request that its contents be communicated to the other premiers. Secret cabinet meetings have been held in all the colonies to consider the dispatch. The premier of New South Wales has asked Mr. Chamberlain's consent to publish the text of the message, and Mr. Chamberlain has replied that he is consulting with the war office regarding the request. Meanwhile alarming rumors are in circulation."

GEN. GATACRE IN ACTION.

STERKSTROOM, March 2.—Gen Gatacre made a reconnaissance in force towards Stormberg today. The Boers opposed him with two guns and the British artillery pitched some shells into the Boer laagers.

BOER DEFEAT COMPLETE.

The war office has received the following dispatch from Gen. Buller:

"Ladysmith, Friday, March 2.—I find the defeat of the Boers more complete than I had dared to anticipate. This whole district is completely clear except at the top of Van Reenan's Pass, where several wagons are visible. I can find no trace of them.

"Their last train left Modder Spruit station about 1 o'clock yesterday, and they then blew up the bridge. They packed their wagons six days ago, moving them to the north of Ladysmith, so that we had no chance of intercepting them; but they have left vast quantities of ammunition of all sorts, herds, grass, camps and individual necessaries. They have got away with all their guns except two."

ROBERTS AT OSFONTEIN.

OSFONTEIN, March 2.—The British camp has been moved here. A heavy rain is falling, the veldt is improving, supplies are rapidly arriving and the men are in good health, despite the fact that they have been on half rations for a fortnight. Mr. Cecil Rhodes has sent a quantity of champagne from Kimberley, to be drunk to the health of Lord Roberts.

Lord Roberts has published an order thanking the troops for their courage and for the zeal and endurance they have displayed amid the hardships of a forced march. He says that their fortitude and

BRIG. GEN. BRABANT,
The Popular Colonial Officer in Command of the British Troops at Dordrecht, Cape Colony, Who Has Captured Jamestown.

general conduct have been worthy of queen's soldiers.

A slight skirmish occurred six miles southeast, and Col. Remington had a horse shot under him. The Boer forces on our front are believed to be under the joint command of Botha, Delarre and Dewet. They are expecting reinforcements from Natal.

The guns that were captured at Paardeberg have been brought here. The rifles captured have, in many cases, scriptural texts engraved upon them, for example, "Lord, strengthen this arm."

It is said that just prior to Gen. Cronje's surrender there was almost a mutiny in the camp.

LORD ROBERTS' PLANS.

LONDON, March 3.—Lord Roberts at Osfontein, six or eight miles east of Paardeberg, faces the re-formed Boer army, from 5,000 to 6,000 strong. This may be merely a corps of observation, ready to retire on prepared positions. Doubtless it is receiving accretions from the late besiegers of Ladysmith and other points. Whatever the forces may be Lord Roberts has ample troops to cope with them.

A steady rain is falling on the veldt and the grass is improving. This will be a good thing temporarily for the Boers.

Lord Roberts has surprised observers by the excellence of his transport during the first advance and he is likely to do so again, although military men here think he must wait for some days before going much farther.

The Boers, presumably, will use this delay for all it is worth, pulling their resources together. Dr. Leyds gives out the opinion that the British entry of Bloemfontein is daily expected, as Commandants Dewet and Delarey had been instructed to retard the advance of Lord Roberts only until the concentration under Gen. Joubert had been accomplished.

No adequate explanation is yet made of the 50,000 reinforcements that are preparing for Lord Roberts. Such explanations as are advanced tentatively suggest either that the Cape Dutch have become more

THE EARL OF DUNDONALD,
Commanding the Mounted Infantry and the First to Enter Ladysmith.

restive or that the imperial government has a hint of foreign suggestions as to the future status of the allied republics.

The admiralty board has telegraphed to the Cape commander an expression of admiration and thanks on the part of the lords of the admiralty to the marines and blue jackets engaged in the war for the "splendid manner in which they have upheld their branch of the service and have added to its reputation for resourcefulness, courage and devotion."

WORD FROM ROBERTS.

Lord Roberts wires to the war office from Osfontein under date of March 2, 4:15 p. m., as follows:

"I have just returned from paying Kimberley a hurried visit. I was much gratified at finding the enthusiasm among the Kimberley people regarding the care of the sick and wounded. All the houses have been converted into hospitals and the men had been made most comfortable.

"I was struck with the friendly manner with which the wounded Boers and the men chatted together upon the experience of the campaign. It delighted me to see our soldiers sharing their rations and biscuits with the Boer prisoners before they commenced their march for Modder River. Some of the poor fellows were very hungry after having been half starved in the laager."

BULLER'S LOSSES.

Gen. Buller's casualties among his officers during the fighting of Feb. 27 were:

Killed—Col. O'Leary, of the Lancashires; Maj. Lewis, Capt. Sykes and Lieut. Simpson, of the Scots fusiliers; Lieut. Merilyean, of the Warwickshires, and Lieut. Daly, of the Irish fusiliers.

Wounded—Gen. Barton, Col. Carr, of the Scots fusiliers, and twenty-three others.

SUPPLIES FOR LADYSMITH.

A dispatch from Gen. Buller was received at the war office this morning, announcing that seventy-three wagon loads of supplies are now entering Ladysmith, the first eleven wagons containing hospital comforts.

RIOT AT PEACE MEETING.

A large crowd forced the doors of Exeter hall, London, where a "stop the war" meeting was being held this evening. The invaders were resisted by the audience and after a free fight the disturbers were expelled. Undeterred they broke through the rear entrance, fighting with walking sticks and umbrellas. The police were summoned and the crowd finally quieted down, marching off toward the war office and singing "God Save the Queen."

After forty policemen had cleared the building of the invaders many marks of conflict were noticeable, bruised faces, torn clothing and other signs of a sharp fray.

Mr. Silas Kitto Hocking, the novelist, said he would not insult the Boers by comparing them with such rowdies as had been ejected.

Mr. Francis Alston Channing, Liberal member of parliament for Northamptonshire, said it was disgraceful that a lawful public meeting convened in the very center of civilization should be menaced by drunken ruffians.

Sir Wilfrid Lawson, Liberal member of parliament for the Cockermouth division of Cumberland, in the course of an indignant protest said:

"Anyone who dares to speak a word of truth and justice at the present moment must undertake the service in actual danger of life and limb."

Peace resolutions were adopted by the meeting.

ARRESTED AS REBELS.

RENSBURG, Thursday, March 1.—The

Continued on Third Page.

SOFTENS THE BLOW

REPUBLICAN OPINION OF THE ACTION OF PRESIDENT IN RELIEF OF PUERTO RICO

MESSAGE PROMPTLY ACTED UPON

COLLECTIONS MADE IN THE ISLAND TO BE USED FOR BETTERING ITS CONDITION

REBUKE FOR THE MAJORITY

So the Action Was at First Regarded by the House Minority—Efforts of Mr. Bailey to Send the Bill Prepared by Republicans to Committee on Appropriations Failed—Puerto Rican Bill Before Senate.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—Within two hours after a special message from the president, recommending the immediate passage of a bill to place in his hands all the moneys collected upon Puerto Rican goods since the Spanish evacuation of the island, to be used for the relief of the Puerto Ricans, had been read to the house today, the house had passed and sent to the senate a bill to carry out the recommendation.

The message came like a bolt out of a clear sky to the minority. They were at first inclined to hail it with delight as a reproof of the majority for the passage of the Puerto Rican tariff bill on Wednesday. The Republican leaders, however, had a bill ready to carry the president's recommendation into effect. Mr. Cannon asked immediate consideration for it, and this was given.

It was only when the debate opened—it had been agreed that twenty minutes should be allowed on a side—that under the lead of Mr. Bailey, of Texas, the Democrats began lining up against the bill because it placed no limitation upon the president's discretion in the use of the money.

Mr. Bailey had moved to commit the bill to the committee on appropriations with instructions to report it back with amendments limiting the appropriation to the amount now in the treasury derived from collections upon articles imported from Puerto Rico, and specifying the purpose for which the president may use the money.

Mr. Bailey's motion was defeated, and the bill was passed, 162 to 107. Thirteen Democrats, Messrs. Chandler (N. Y.), Cochran (Mo.), Cummings (N. Y.), Davey (La.), Devries (Cal.), Fitzgerald (Mass.), Livington (Ga.), Meekison (O.), Sibley (Pa.), Sulzer (N. Y.), Thayer (Mass.), Underwood (Ala.). and Wilson (S. C.); two Populists, Messrs. Bell (Col.) and Ridgley (Kan.), and two silver Republicans, Messrs. Shafroth (Col.) and Wilson (Idaho), voted with the Republicans for the bill.

Mr. Underwood announced that he had voted with the Republicans for the purpose of moving a reconsideration, which he did, but it failed.

Mr. Mann (Ill.) called up the contested election case of Aldrich vs. Robbins, from the Fourth Alabama district. The Democrats attempted a filibuster, but the case was taken up, 136 to 129. It was agreed that it should be debated for the remainder of today, tomororw and Tuesday up to 2:30 p. m., when the final vote should be taken.

OPPOSITION IN SENATE.

Puerto Rican Bill Is Sought to Be Amended.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—Interest in the Puerto Rican tariff measure now has been transferred from the house to the senate. Consideration of a bill embodying substantially the provisions of the house bill, and, in addition, providing for a temporary form of civil government for the island of Puerto Rico, was begun in the senate today, Mr. Foraker (Rep., O.), chairman of the committee on Pacific islands and Puerto Rico, being in charge of the measure.

Scarcely had the reading of the bill been concluded when Mr. Teller (Col.) proposed an amendment providing, in brief, that the purpose of the pending bill is simply to establish a temporary government in Puerto Rico for the purpose of enabling the people of the island later to establish a permanent republican government, in which there will be accorded the people the right of self-government; the adoption of a constitution and the establishment of a permanent form of government, not interfer- with the sovereignty of the United States over the island or its inhabitants.

This amendment was followed by another by Mr. Stewart (Nev.), striking out the provision levying a duty on Puerto Rican goods and providing that they should be admitted free into the United States.

A spirited debate was participated in by Mr. Foraker, Mr. Teller, Mr. Stewart and others.

Mr. Foraker contended that the duties levied on Puerto Rican products were necessary because the island was in need of revenues. Every dollar levied as duties would be turned into the treasury of the island, and the committee held that this was the only practicable means of securing the needed funds.

Mr. Stewart strongly upheld the policy of the president, as announced in his last annual message, of giving free trade to the Puerto Ricans.

An hour and a half of the session was devoted to consideration of the Quay case, Mr. Hoar (Mass.) presenting an able constitutional argument in favor of the seating of Mr. Quay, on the ground, mainly, that it was the intention of the framers of the constitution that the senate at all times should have its full quota of members.

TO AID PUERTO RICO.

President McKinley Suggests Turning Back of Revenues.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—The president today sent the following message to congress:

To the Senate and House of Representatives: Since the evacuation of Puerto Rico by the Spanish forces on the 18th day of October, 1898, the United States has collected on products coming from that island to the ports of the United States the duties fixed by the Dingley act and amounting to $2,095,455.88, and will continue to collect under said law until congress shall otherwise direct. Although I had the power, and having in mind the best interests of the people of the island, used it, to modify duties on goods and products entering into Puerto Rico, I did not have the power to remit or modify duties on Puerto Rican products coming into the United States. In view of the pressing necessity for immediate revenue in Puerto Rico for conducting the government there, and for the extension of public education, and in view also of the provisional legislation just inaugurated by the house of representatives, and for the purpose of making the principle embodiment in that legislation applicable to the immediate past, as well as to the immediate future, I recommend that the above sum so collected, and the same hereafter collected under existing laws, shall without waiting for the enactment of the general legislation now pending be appropriated for the use and benefit of the island.

—William McKinley.

Executive Mansion, March 2, 1900.

The reading of the message was greeted with Republican applause in the house, and Mr. Cannon asked unanimous consent for the immediate passage of a bill to carry out the recommendation. There was no objection, and it was agreed that there should be twenty minutes' debate on a side.

WITNESSES EXCUSED.

Taking of Testimony in the Clark Inquiry Closed.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—Just before the adjournment of the senate committee on elections today, both the prosecution and the defense in the investigation of the election of Senator Clark, of Montana, announced that they had concluded the presentation of testimony. There are some papers to be examined, and argument is still to be heard. Arrangements for this will be made tomorrow.

The committee reserves the right to call witnesses in its own behalf, but the feeling is general that the arduous part of the work is finished. All witnesses called by either side have been excused and many of them left tonight for their homes.

The investigation began on Jan. 5, and up to date a hundred witnesses have been examined. Their testimony will fill between 2,400 and 2,500 pages. The expense to the government so far has been about $27,000.

A number of witnesses were examined today, but the only one who gave important testimony was James W. Kemper, of Butte, whose statement bore on the purchase of State Representative Wood's ranch.

E. L. Whitmore explained his relations with C. W. Clark, as developed in the purchase of State Senator Warner's ranch.

The defense introduced three or four witnesses in surrebuttal, among them J. S. M. Neill, of Helena. He denied sending a message to the effect that the state supreme court could be influenced in the Wellcome disbarment case.

Editorial Convention.

NEW ORLEANS, March 2.—The principal occurrence of today's session of the National Editorial convention was a speech by the Hon. Thomas N. Patterson, of the Rocky Mountain News, Denver, Col., on the subject of the paper trust. Mr. Patterson said a protective tariff system had made it possible for a few paper manufacturing concerns to get control of the entire white paper supply of the country.

BULLETIN OF IMPORTANT NEWS OF THE DAY

Weather Forecast for St. Paul. Increased Cloudiness.

1—Call for City Convention. Death of Bishop Gilbert. Message From McKinley. Latest News From Africa.

2—Scott Gets a Verdict. Gov. Lind Talks Politics. Street Car Earnings.

3—Minneapolis Matters. Northwest News.

4—Editorial. Bradstreet's Review. Story of Spion Kop.

5—Sporting News. Sharkey Is Confident. Sharkey Is Confident. Mrs. Molineux Talks.

6—Popular Wants.

7—Markets of the World. Chicago May Wheat, 65 3-8c. Bar Silver, 59 7-8c. Stocks Declining.

8—In the Labor World. News of Railroads. Applicants for Pardons.

OCEAN LINERS.

NEW YORK—Arrived: Saale, from Bremen; Corean, Glasgow; Germanic, Liverpool; Cevic, Liverpool.
QUEENSTOWN, midnight — Arrived: Campania, New York for Liverpool, and proceeded.
ROTTERDAM — Sailed: Staatendam, New York.
LIVERPOOL—Sailed: Servia, Boston.
GENOA—Arrived: Trave, New York.
HAVRE—Arrived: La Touraine, New York.
BRISBANE—Sailed: Warimoo, Vancouver.

TODAY IN ST. PAUL.

METROPOLITAN—"Arizona," 8:15 p. m. and 2:30 p. m.
GRAND—"Secret Service," 8:15 and 2:30 p. m.
Palm Garden—Vaudeville, 2 and 8 p. m.
Emmet anniversary, Cretin hall, evening at 8.
Commercial club musicale, evening at 8.
Prohibition county convention, Central hall, Sixth and Seventh streets, 8 p. m.

MAFEKING RELIEVED

UNCONFIRMED RUMOR TO THAT EFFECT BELIEVED TO BE TRUE

NEW YORK, March 2.—A Boer report is published from Brussels that the siege of Mafeking has been raised. The news is unconfirmed, but is probably true.

DEMS MEET FIRST

CITY CONVENTION OF THE DEMOCRATS TO BE HELD MARCH 24

PRIMARIES NIGHT BEFORE

REPRESENTATION IS BASED UPON THE VOTE FOR LIND IN 1896

SHERMAN HALL IS THE PLACE

Since the Market Hall Has Gone, New Arrangements Had to Be Made—Date Is Just Before the Republican City Convention—Official Call for the Convention Is Herewith Given.

Below appears the official call for the Democratic city convention, to be held at Sherman hall, Sixth and Wabasha streets, Saturday, March 24, at 10 o'clock, a week earlier than had been generally expected.

The convention will consist of 208 delegates, and the ward apportionments will be as follows: First, 30; Second, 19; Third, 10; Fourth, 18; Fifth, 26; Sixth, 22; Seventh, 13; Eighth, 38; Ninth, 22; Tenth, 6; Eleventh, 4.

The primaries will be held the night before.

The call follows:

OFFICIAL NOTICE.

Notice of Primary Election of Delegates to Democratic City Convention.

A convention of delegates representing the Democratic party of the city of St. Paul, Minnesota, will be held at Sherman hall, in said city, on the 24th day of March, A. D. 1900, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of placing in nomination candidates of said party for the several municipal offices to be voted for at the regular municipal election within and for said city, to take place on Tuesday, the first day of May, A. D. 1900, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said convention.

The offices to be filled at said election, and for which candidates are to be nominated at and by said convention, are as follows:

A mayor for the term of two years.

A city comptroller for the term of two years.

A city treasurer for the term of two years.

Nine assemblymen for the term of two years.

One alderman in each ward of said city for the term of two years.

A justice of the peace for the district lying east of Wabasha street for the term of two years.

A justice of the peace for the district lying west of Wabasha street, excepting the Tenth and Eleventh wards, for the term of two years.

A constable for the district lying east of Wabasha street for the term of two years.

A constable for the district lying west of Wabasha street for the term of two years.

A justice of the peace for the Tenth and Eleventh wards, in said city, for the term of two years.

A justice of the peace for the Sixth ward, in said city, for the term of two years.

A constable for the Sixth ward of said city for the term of two years.

The basis of apportionment is one delegate for each fifty or less Democratic votes, and one delegate for each additional thirty-five Democratic votes, cast in each precinct, for His Excellency, Gov. John Lind, for Governor of the State of Minnesota, in the year 1898.

The following is the number of delegates each precinct in said city is entitled to in the said convention:

FIRST WARD.

1st precinct	2	8th precinct	3
2nd precinct	2	9th precinct	3
3rd precinct	4	10th precinct	4
4th precinct	2	11th precinct	3
5th precinct	1		—
6th precinct	3	Total	30
7th precinct	3		

SECOND WARD.

1st precinct	1	8th precinct	1
2nd precinct	2	9th precinct	1
3rd precinct	2	10th precinct	1
4th precinct	2	11th precinct	3
5th precinct	1		—
6th precinct	2	Total	19
7th precinct	3		

THIRD WARD.

1st precinct	1	6th precinct	1
2nd precinct	1	7th precinct	2
3rd precinct	1	8th precinct	2
4th precinct	1		—
5th precinct	1	Total	10

FOURTH WARD.

1st precinct	2	8th precinct	2
2d precinct	1	9th precinct	1
3d precinct	1	10th precinct	1
4th precinct	1	11th precinct	1
5th precinct	1	12th precinct	2
6th precinct	3		—
7th precinct	2	Total	18

FIFTH WARD.

1st precinct	1	9th precinct	2
2d precinct	1	10th precinct	1
3d precinct	1	11th precinct	1
4th precinct	2	12th precinct	2
5th precinct	2	13th precinct	3
6th precinct	3	14th precinct	2
7th precinct	2		—
8th precinct	3	Total	26

SIXTH WARD.

1st precinct	1	9th precinct	3
2d precinct	2	10th precinct	2
3d precinct	2	11th precinct	2
4th precinct	1	12th precinct	1
5th precinct	1	13th precinct	2
6th precinct	1		—
7th precinct	2	Total	22
8th precinct	2		

SEVENTH WARD.

1st precinct	2	7th precinct	1
2d precinct	2	8th precinct	1
3d precinct	1	9th precinct	1
4th precinct	2		—
5th precinct	1	Total	13
6th precinct	2		

EIGHTH WARD.

1st precinct	2	10th precinct	3
2d precinct	2	11th precinct	3
3d precinct	3	12th precinct	2
4th precinct	3	13th precinct	2
5th precinct	3	14th precinct	2
6th precinct	3	15th precinct	2
7th precinct	3		—
8th precinct	3	Total	38
9th precinct	2		

NINTH WARD.

1st precinct	2	9th precinct	2
2nd precinct	1	10th precinct	1
3rd precinct	2	11th precinct	3
4th precinct	1	12th precinct	1
5th precinct	2	13th precinct	1
6th precinct	1		—
7th precinct	2	Total	22
8th precinct	3		

TENTH WARD.

1st precinct	1	4th precinct	1
2nd precinct	2		—
3rd precinct	2	Total	6

ELEVENTH WARD.

1st precinct	1	4th precinct	1
2nd precinct	1		—
3rd precinct	1	Total	4

Notice is hereby given that the primary elections for the election of delegates to said Democratic City Convention will be held in the several election districts, in said city of St. Paul, Minnesota, on the 23rd day of March, A. D. 1900, between the hours of five and seven o'clock p. m.

The Democratic City Committee of the City of St. Paul, Minnesota, by

RICHARD W. BELL, Chairman.
JOHN C. HARDY, Secretary.

Such primary elections will be held in each election district or precinct at the usual election booth or polling place therein, or in the immediate vincinity thereof. Due notice of the time and place of holding such primary elections will be posted by the Committee at least six (6) days prior to said 23rd day of March, 1900, according to law.

CRACK OF THE PARTY WHIP.

Gov. John Lind returned from Washington yesterday, where he touched elbows with some of the first men of the nation, and renewed acquaintance among his old congressional colleagues. The governor's visit to Washington was occasioned by a call for a meeting of governors of the various states to plan for the Washington centennial celebration at the national capital next December.

He reached St. Paul at noon, and after a lunch at his home went immediately to his office. He found an abundance of correspondence and imporant matters of state waiting his attention, as well as a house full of callers. To a Globe reporter the governor stated that if there had been any new developments in the Metcalf proceedings, he was not advised as to what they were, but he should take the testimony home with him and read as much of it over as possible before next Monday, the day set for the hearing of arguments before the governor. The matter will be taken under advisement, and the governor will announce his decision later, probably within a short time.

The governor further said that he had not determined whether he would offer a reward for the capture of missing County Treasurer Bongard, of Carver county.

"My visit in Washington was a very pleasant one," said the governor. "The national Democratic committee was in session while I was in Washington, and I had the pleasure of meeting quite a number of the gentlemen of the committee.

"All details for the Washington centennial celebration were left to a subcommittee to work in unison with the local committee. Plans are being made to make the centennial of the establishment of the national capitol at Washington a notable one. It is quite likely that the cornerstone of one or more government buildings will be laid on the occasion of the centennial.

"The Puerto Rican tariff bill is perhaps the most talked of measure in Washington," said the governor. "There seemed to be but little difference of opinion among the partisans of both parties until the sugar and tobacco trusts showed their hands. Then the Republicans rallied to the support of the measure, and the administration applied the screws to those who were half-hearted in the matter. The whole affair seemed very much like a trust conference. It was their interests that were at stake, and they won in the lower house, after a hot fight.

"What the senate will do is hard to tell. If the weak ones in the senate can be bolstered up by the administration, as many were in the house, the measure will unquestionably pass.

"I believe," said the governor, continuing, "that it is both unwise and impolitic for us to place a high tariff between this country and Puerto Rico. The conditions there are much different than in Cuba. The latter was held as a colony, but Puerto Rico had a representation of eighteen in the Spanish cortes, twelve in the upper and six in the lower house. The least that we could do is to extend to them our trade. I believe that if the principle of tariff with Puerto Rico is a bad one, the 15 per cent clause is just as bad as 25 per cent. It should either be high tariff or no tariff."