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The St. Paul Globe

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MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

REIGN OF WILLIAM I.

REPUBLICAN PARTY CHIEFS ARE NOW PLANNING TO HAVE IT EXTENDED

M'KINLEY WANTS THIRD TERM

AND THE TRUSTS PROPOSE THAT HE SHALL HAVE ONE IF POSSIBLE

THE PARTY'S COLONIAL POLICY

Courts of the Nation Are Depended Upon to Uphold It, Whether Backed by the Constitution or Not.

CHICAGO, March 10.—The New York correspondent of the Chronicle says that the Republican leaders in that city and the national capital have determined to overthrow the unwritten law against a third presidential term that has stood inviolate throughout the nation's history and to re-elect McKinley in 1904. This plan already has begun to take form.

The great obstacles in the way of making McKinley president a third time might well awe Hanna and his lieutenants, but they are so intent on perpetuating the rule of the money power and so confident of their own sway that they do not hesitate or dread to overcome all the barriers history and sentiment have reared. The experiences of Grant and Cleveland and the other presidents who have been boomed for third terms have no terrors for the chiefs of the Republican machine.

PIERPONT MORGAN'S PLACE.

"The tradition against a third term belonged to the old republic," says the Washington correspondent of the World. "It does not belong to this new republic, which Mr. McKinley has constructed with the assistance of the 'money power' and the enfeebled and supine senate and the practically non-existent house. As Mr McKinley boldly declared in his inaugural, we are about to enter upon a still wider expansion that will forever end the old republic and will firmly intrench in our system the autocratic ideas of imperialism and militarism. There is going on at home a tremendous consolidation of industry, commerce and finance under the direction of Mr. McKinley's prime minister, J. Pierpont Morgan. The last two years have seen enormous changes. The next three years will see changes still greater.

"For carrying on these new policies for firmly establishing the 'empire,' for adjusting and settling the intricate problems incident to the great imperialistic revolution, what man, what imperator, so fit as the man who inaugurated the new policies, the man who has the confidence of the great financial and commercial interests, the man who at the same time is popular with a very large part of the electorate.

WILL HARP ON PROSPERITY.

Mr. Morgan has sent Mr. McKinley word that his arrangements in railways, coal and especially in steel have insured the continuance of prosperity for an indefinitely long period. With wealth rolling in upon the American people, with the air filled with the noise of their onrushing industrial and political power, what could be more natural than that they should refuse to make a change, should refuse to turn away from an established order giving full barns, full purses, full dinner pails and for the sake of one of the minor traditions of the fathers drive out the high priest of prosperity?

"So far as human eyes can see there never before has been such an opportunity to break away from the anti-third term tradition.

Nor will Mr. McKinley be seriously disturbed in the pursuit of his ambition by other candidates in his own party.

"Mr. McKinley is, of course, too astute a politician to launch his 'boom' now or to permit indiscreet friends to boom him. For many reasons—notably, because the rivalries among the other candidates and his own aloofness make him ever stronger and stronger—he will keep out of the race, apparently, until the last. He will let it appear that the call for him comes spontaneously from the overflowing heart of the masses.

COURTS EXPECTED TO HELP.

"The only possible interruption of the imperialist plans is the decision of the supreme court. But it is evident that Mr. McKinley has no fear of this. Even should the supreme court decide as to the main question—that is, the status of the people of the acquired territories—that would not interrupt him, because there are several ways in which a decision that the acquired territories are an integral part of the United States could be evaded.

"But everywhere you find it confidently asserted that 'the supreme court will not upset the government,' to use Mr. Spooner's phrase. No Democrat or Republican has the slightest doubt that the supreme court will evade the main issue or decide for Mr. McKinley.

MARK HANNA NOT SO MUCH.

"One of the impressions which is dissipated by a sojourn in Washington is the idea of the dominant position of Mark Hanna. Hanna is one of Mr. McKinley's closest and dearest friend. But McKinley does not take Hanna's advice. Hanna is regarded as a magnificent boodle-fund collector, a superb financial organizer of political parties, but nothing more. An illustration of Mr. McKinley's attitude toward him is the failure of the ship subsidy bill to repay obligations contracted by Hanna on Mr. McKinley's account.

"Mr. McKinley was openly in favor of the bill and apparently exerted his influence to pass it, but in reality he was not at heart in its support. The bill meant the payment of a debt for 'goods' already 'delivered.' It was a huge bill, like the river and harbor bill, to pay the Democrats for their Cuban and Philippine resolutions votes.

"Mr. McKinley was alarmed over the extravagant appropriations — over the 'rising tide.' Imperialism in its wider developments is going to be very expensive. There was no money to spare for the discharge of such 'debts of honor.'"

CAPE MALAYS OBJECT TO PLAGUE QUARANTINE.

CAPE TOWN, March 10.—The official reports regarding the progress of the bubonic plague in Cape Town says the outbreak shows a total of twenty-two deaths and 102 cases. The Malays gathered today to oppose the removal of a Malay who had been attacked by the disease and of several persons who had come into contact with the victim. The police were overpowered, and the persons who had come into contact with the Malay made their escape. In the event of a repetition of this experience, it will be necessary to employ an armed force. More trouble is anticipated.

IN THE SAME ASYLUM

EX-CONGRESSMAN SPRAGUE FOLLOWS BOUTELLE TO THE M'LEAN HOSPITAL

HAD WEALTH AND POSITION

MILLIONAIRE AND SOCIAL LEADER IN BOSTON AND THE NATIONAL CAPITAL

SPECIALISTS OF NO AVAIL

Mental Disorder Has Been Growing for Three Years—Boutelle Says He Will Be Glad to Welcome Him.

BOSTON, Mass., March 10.—Charles F. Sprague, the Massachusetts millionaire and former Washington society leader, is the second ex-congressman now in confinement in the McLean insane asylum. Former Representative Boutelle has been an inmate for some time. When Mr. Boutelle was told of his former congressional associate's arrival at the asylum, he did not express any great surprise, and simply said: "Charlie Sprague? Yes, I know him. Well, where is he stopping?"

When told that Mr. Sprague was at Hope cottage, he said:

"Well, well, I must see him soon. We will have some fine talks together—good talks of the good times in congress. Sprague is a fine man. I shall enjoy his company if we are only allowed to be together."

Mr. Sprague's term in congress expired last Monday. Eminent specialists, both here and abroad, have for some time treated Mr. Sprague, and his confinement in the asylum was not decided upon until every means of relief that medical skill could afford, had been tried.

AFFLICTION DATES FROM 1897.

Mr. Sprague first manifested symptoms of a nervous disorder in the fall of 1897. It was then believed that with proper medical aid his recovery would be speedy, but as the days lengthened into months those who came into daily contact with Mr. Sprague noticed a change. There were periods, however, when Mr. Sprague's mind was so clear as to deceive his family. With his family the representative went abroad last summer, ostensibly for a pleasure trip, but in reality to consult noted European physicians as to his condition. He seemed to improve in Carlsbad and after a stay of some time there the family went to Paris, where Dr. Charcot, a specialist on mental and nervous diseases, treated Mr. Sprague. Mr. Sprague returned to America and the family took a house in Washington, D. C.

The family physician, a well known Boston doctor, has been constantly attending Mr. Sprague since his return from abroad. At the close of last week his physician received a dispatch to go immediately to Washington and assume complete charge of his patient.

It was deemed best to place Mr. Sprague in a sanitarium, and a day or two later, in the company of the physician and a valet, he arrived here. He remained in a hotel for a few days, and on Wednesday the family physician accompanied Mr. Sprague to the hospital in Waverly.

Mrs. Sprague is in Nassau, looking after the health of her little daughter. It is not thought she is aware of the complete breakdown of her husband.

WAS A CAPITAL SOCIETY LEADER.

Mr. Sprague was born in this city forty-three years ago. He graduated from Harvard in 1879, and began his political career in the common council in 1888. He was elected in 1890 to the state house of representatives, in which he served two terms. He was elected to the state senate in 1895, and the next year was sent to congress from the Eleventh district.

Mr. Sprague was a man of quiet, temperate, studious habits, unostentatious and democratic in manner. Socially he and his family ranked as leaders. His wife was Mary B. Pratt, granddaughter of Commodore Weld, and, with Mrs. Lars Anderson, heiress to the commodore's fortune of about $15,000,000. Their only child is a six-year-old daughter.

In Washington Mr. Sprague rented the mansion that has been occupied and owned by former Vice President Levi P. Morton. Here Mr. Sprague gave several lavish entertainments.

Mr. Sprague recently came into prominence on account of an invitation which he sent to members of the committee of the District of Columbia, of which he was a member. Another member of the committee was a Mr. White, a negro.

The refusal of certain other members of the committee to accept an invitation to dinner at which this colored man was to be present caused a great deal of talk. The affair was finally disposed of by having the invitations withdrawn.

MEXICO FORGIVEN.

AUSTRIA WILL RESUME LONG SEVERED DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS.

CITY OF MEXICO, March 10.—Diplomatic relations, which ceased with the tragic death of Emperor Maximilian, are about to be resumed between Mexico and Austria, under solemn circumstances.

Prince and Princess Khevenhueler, Prince Nulerstendburg and Dr. Jurrenscheu will arrive from Austria at Vera Cruz next Monday.

There they will be met by Maj. Felix Diaz, chief of staff to the president, and an appropriate escort, and will then come to this city in the president's private train.

The Austrians come to dedicate a memorial chapel erected on the spot where Maxmilian was executed, near Queretaro.

The chapel will be built by private subscription in Austria, and its erection is understood to have no political significance, save that, as has been said, its dedication will also mark the resumption of diplomatic relations between the two countries.

HARRISON VERY SICK.

FORMER PRESIDENT'S CONDITION NOW SERIOUS IN THE EXTREME.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 10.—The condition of former President Benjamin Harrison is serious. Dr. Jamieson stated today that the upper part of Gen. Harrison's left lung was inflamed. There is some danger of the congestion extending to the rest of the lung, and to the right lung. Dr. Jamieson said that he was certain nothing was to be apprehended for the next forty-eight hours, but the age of the patient renders all calculations uncertain. At 8 o'clock this evening Gen. Harrison was suffering some pain, but was resting comparatively easy.

BOXER CHIEFS CAN'T SEE IT THAT WAY

TUAN AND TUNG FU HSIANG WILL RESIST ARREST BY FORCE OF ARMS.

SHANGHAI, March 10.—Dispatches from Lanchau assert that Gen. Tung Fu Hsiang, with 20,000 men, and Prince Tuan, with 10,000 men, are at Ning Hsu, prepared to resist arrest.

The Chinese Gazette announces that Sheng, the Taotai, has memorialized the throne in favor of the abolition of the Likin duties, and that all the viceroys and governors support him.

BERLIN, March 10.—The war office has received the following dispatch from Count von Waldersee: "Pekin March 10.—Col. Ledebur's column stormed a gate of the great wall, eighty miles west of Pao Ting Fu Friday, March 8, capturing four guns.

JOPLIN'S HUGE SWINDLE

HALF A MILLION DOLLARS FOR A SHOE STRING.

JOPLIN, Mo., March 10.—The great International Zinc company swindle developed some new features today, when D. K. Wenrich, postmaster of Joplin, and George E. Quinby, former state mine inspector, who were represented as vice president and consulting engineer of the company, denied having had any connection with the company.

Postmaster Wenrich said he was promised $3,000 worth of stock in the company if he would allow the use of his name as a director of the company, which was to be stocked at $250,000. The company was stocked at $1,000,000, and Mr. Wenrich, at Joshua Brown's suggestion, was made vice president of the company. As soon as he knew he had been made vice president and the stock had been increased four fold, Mr. Wenrich resigned and withdrew from the company without ever receiving the promised $3,000 worth of stock.

GEORGE E. QUINBY'S EXPERIENCE.

Mr. Quinby's experience was similar to Mr. Wenrich's. Johsua Brown & Co., of New York, the promoters and only people who made anything out of the big swindle, wanted to use the names of these officials in order to help sell stock. A. C. Foster, the president, and J. B. Carmichael, secretary and treasurer of the company, it is said, were also imposed upon by the alleged New York bankers, Joshua Brown & Co., of No. 45 Wall street.

The properties of the International Zinc company consisted of some mineral leases and two zinc mines of small value. They are said to have sold more than half a million dollars' worth of stock at almost par, the purchasers, as a rule, being wage earners and people of small means. Most of the stock was sold in the Eastern states and in England. When the promoters had sold all of the stock they could Joshua Brown & Co. quit working the mines, closed their New York office, and, it is said, went to Europe.

The company is now in the hands of a receiver, and there is little chance for the unfortunate stockholders ever getting anything for their money.

HEAVIEST THIS WINTER

FIRST REAL SNOW OF THE SEASON AT WINONA.

WINONA, Minn., March 10.—The heaviest snow storm of the winter has prevailed here since early this morning. The fall so far is seven inches, and this, with a thirty-five mile wind, is giving this vicinity its first real touch of winter. Street railways are operated with difficulty, and all trains on the railroads are considerably delayed.

BLOOD-RED RAIN FALLS FROM BLOOD-RED SKY.

PALERMO, Sicily, March 10.—A strange phenomenon has now reached here. Ever since last night a heavy cloud has extended over the city, the sky being a deep red. The rain now falling resembles drops of corrugated blood. It is attributed to dust from the African deserts, transported by the heavy south wind now blowing.

ROME, March 10.—The phenomenon to be seen in Sicily extends also over southern Italy. At Rome the sky is yellow, and at Naples a rain of sand has fallen.

Tornado in Indiana.

PRINCETON, Ind., March 10.—This city was struck by a tornado last night, one dwelling was wrecked, several others were moved from their foundations, and hundreds of outbuildings were demolished. No lives were lost. The court house and the high school buildings were much damaged. Hundreds of windows were blown in.

LAST STYLE IN ARSON

PETROLEUM IS NO LONGER THE FAVORITE AGENT OF THE INCENDIARY

DUE TO DEFECTIVE WIRES

WHAT A CHICAGO ELECTRICAL INSPECTOR HAS TO SAY OF THE SUBJECT

CAN BE ACCURATELY TIMED

How the Firebug With More Insurance Than Stock Can Arrange for a Profitable Fire Sale.

CHICAGO, March 10.—"There were seventy-eight fires of known electrical origin in Chicago last year. There were hundreds of fires to which no cause could be assigned, and of these many, I am convinced, were deliberately planned and executed by defective wiring."

So said Harry H. Hornsby, chief inspector, in City Electrician Ellicott's office yesterday. His startling remark was the keynote of a written statement by Mr. Hornsby, which will form a portion of Mr. Elicott's report to the council tomorrow evening.

In brief the chief inspector asserts that property owners who wish to profit by burning insured goods or buildings have found electricity a safer and less easily detected agent than kerosene. This conclusion he has reached as the result of closely watching the fires for which no apparent cause could be assigned.

LEAVES NO PROOF.

By the use of electricity as an agent of incendiarism he says every trace of the crime is obliterated, so that there is no way to determine exactly how the flames originated.

"The fuse which is used to prevent trouble by protecting the circuits in the event of a short circuit or a grounding of the wire is made of soft lead." Mr. Hornsby added. "Whenever there is a short circuit, or the wires become grounded, the force of the current is taken up by the fuse, which commences to glow. As matters grow worse, the fuse gets hotter and hotter. Soon it reaches a white heat and melts.

"Here is where the firebug does some fine work. He places a heap of inflammable material, or innocent-looking cotton under the fuse, and it ignites at once. A little care will produce a short circuit, or grounded wires. The whole thing can be timed, or worked from a distance, and no one in the world can tell how the fire was started.

A SAMPLE CASE.

"Of course, a short circuit or a grounding of the wires is likely to occur at any time, and for that reason fuses are used as a means of preserving the wires. If the work is done rightly, there should be no danger from this source.

"I have one aggravated case in mind. One of our inspectors last year was walking past a big store, when he noticed a defect in the construction of the window lighting fixtures. There was a fuse in the window, which was lighted brilliantly for display advertising. Just under the fuse there was a lot of white cotton, part of the decoration of the window.

"The inspector entered the building and at once had the connection with the rest of the lighting plant cut off from the window. That was on Thursday, Saturday night, the wires having been reconnected without a permit from the city, a fire broke out in the store at 11:30 o'clock, and the whole store went up in smoke. There was a loss of $200,000.

SAYS IT WAS ARSON.

"I have not the slightest doubt that that fire was of incendiary origin, and was set by means of the electric wires. But the evidence was totally destroyed. Had it even been found, the owner might have pleaded accident."

Mr. Ellicott will urge the enactment requiring all electric wirers to obtain licenses from the city before putting any wires in buildings, or repairing any which have fallen into disorder. An ordinance to this effect was introduced in the council last year, and was sent to a committee, where it has slept for months. It is likely that Mr. Hornsby's report will facilitate its passage.

Kaiser's Wound Healing Rapidly.

BERLIN, March 10.—Emperor William's wound is healing, the swelling of the eyelids is subsiding and his majesty's general condition is satisfactory.

THE SITUATION IN CHINA.

Will Uncle Sam and John Bull "Bear" It Much Longer?

BULLETIN OF IMPORTANT NEWS OF THE DAY

Weather Forecast for St. Paul: Fair; Warmer.

1—Latest in Arson.
Ex-Congressman Sprague Insane
McKinley Wants Third Term.
Sensation at the Prison.

2—Advice to Young Men.
Rough Riders Return.
Clapp Likes His Place.
Pierced by a Poniard.
Immigration Is Heavy.
Minneapolis News.

3—Gleeful Week for Gods.
How One Bill Got Lost.
News of the Northwest.

4—Editorial.
The Golden Idol (story).

5—No Yachting at 'Tonka.
Sporting News.
Fickle Benjamin Hill.

6—Wants of the People.

7—News of the Markets.

8—Famous Men Recalled.
Weekly Financial Review.

WEATHER FOR TODAY.

Minnesota—Fair, with rising temperature Monday; brisk northwesterly winds, dimnishing; Tuesday fair.

North Dakota—Fair Monday; southerly winds; Tuesday probably fair.

St. Paul — Yesterday's observations, taken by the United States weather bureau, St. Paul, P. F. Lyons, observer, for the twenty-four hours ended at 7 o'clock last night—Barometer corrected for temperature and elevation: Highest temperature, 28; lowest temperature, 25; average temperature, 26; daily range, 4; barometer, 29.80; humidity, 76; precipitation, .04; 7 p. m., temperature, 25; 7 p. m., weather, cloudy.

Yesterday's temperatures—

	*8pm	High		*8pm	High
Battleford	18	24	Med. Hat	42	48
Bismarck	42	46	Minnedosa	28	40
Calgary	32	16	Prince Albert	26	32
Duluth	24	28	Qu'Appelle	28	36
Edmonton	40	40	S. Current	36	40
Havre	46	50	Williston	42	48
Helena	40	42	Winnipeg	32	34
Huron	36	42	Green Bay	26	26

*Washington time (7 p. m. St. Paul.)

OCEAN LINERS.

New York—Arrived: St. Louis, Southampton and Cherbourg; Germanic, Liverpool and Queenstown; Umbria, Liverpool and Queenstown; Hanover, Bremen; Siberian, Glasgow.

Antwerp—Arrived: Friesland, New York.

London — Arrived: Marquette, New York.

AROUND THE HOTELS.

At the Ryan—W. A. Smith, Windom; J. A. Moore, Seattle; Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Hering, Portland; Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Ward, Ashland.

At the Merchants'—Joseph Conlan, Kalispell; J. M. Cran, Jamestown; V. B. Noble, Mr. Judson, La Moure; E. E. Porter, H. J. Miner, North Dakota; B. M. Robertson, Montana; Henry A. Bolles, Faribault; A. E. Clark, Mankato; J. W. Sargent, Duluth; William Deary, West Superior.

At the Windsor—M. F. Williams, Mr. and Mrs. R. F. Parker, Fargo; Frank A. Weld, Moorhead; W. B. Marshall, Duluth; E. T. Davidson, St. Cloud; John Marti, Morgan.

At the Clarendon—E. E. Wells, Fargo; B. M. Hoeshen, Melrose; Albert J. Nason, Northfield.

At the Metropolitan—E. E. Locke, Milwaukee; J. Hickey, Milwaukee; G. N. Waterbury, Mankato; W. Hallen, Winona; P. Porter, Winnipeg; George I. Williams, Evanston; Charles Chapman, Grand Rapids; Arthur Pryor, St. Joseph; W. E. Langdon, St. Louis; H. P. Seavey, Rochester; Tom Hughes, Charles City.

CHICAGO WIND-SWEPT.

STORM PROSTRATES TELEGRAPH SERVICE OVER A WIDE AREA.

CHICAGO, March 10.—One of the worst wind storms of the season struck Chicago early today, and during the two hours that it was at its height, damaged property throughout the city to the extent of $175,000. Many heavy plate glass windows were blown in. Telegraph and telephone companies were the worst sufferers, and it will be some time before order can be restored. Thousands of poles were blown down, and Chicago was practically isolated from the west and northwest by telephone and telegraph tonight and all day today. The long distance telephone service was crippled badly, and was of little or no value. Up to a late hour tonight neither Milwaukee nor Minneapolis could be reached by long distance telephone. The storm is believed to have been the most severe in Southern Wisconsin. Along a short stretch of the Milwaukee road in Southern Wisconsin, 500 telegraph poles are down. Reports from many points in Indiana and Kentucky also indicate heavy damage from the storm. The Western Union and Postal Telegraph companies suffered severely by fallen poles. It was estimated that there were no fewer than 5,000 poles in the city thrown by the fury of the wind and storm. Telegraph service also as far west as Omaha was stopped until late this morning. Trains entering Chicago were delayed from ten minutes to an hour. The Burlington and Milwaukee & St. Paul companies were the worst sufferers in this respect. All the roads suffered damage to their tracks and switch yards. At the life saving station at the mouth of the Chicago river it was considered the worst gale that has struck Chicago harbor since 1869. The water, lashed into fury, came up to the life saving station and flooded the floor.

LISBON POLICE ATTACK STUDENTS WITH SWORDS.

LISBON, March 10.—Upon a manifestation against the Jesuits by students of the Polytechnic school, the police entered the institution and struck many with swords. Among the wounded are some infantry and cavalry cadets. The students have addressed resolutions to the chamber of deputies and house of peers denouncing the police.

WILL PIPE BEAUMONT OIL.

Company Incorporated Will Establish Complete Pipe Lines.

AUSTIN, Tex., March 10.—Arrangements are being perfected to pipe the oil supply now on hand and to be secured from the oil wells at Beaumont to various sections of the state.

A company with $1,000,000 capital was today incorporated for the purpose of establishing these pipe lines from Beaumont to other sections of the state, and it is their intention to make the piping system as complete in the point of covering available territory as can possibly be done.

CAPTURED IN OKLAHOMA.

Frank H. Stout, Wanted for Murder, Run Down.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 10.—Frank H. Stout, a mine engineer, who killed James Wilson, a coal miner, at Dawson on Nov. 21 last, has been captured at Stroud, Okla. News of the capture was received at the sheriff's office this afternoon. Stout made his escape after the killing.

SENSATION AT THE STATE PENITENTIARY

Deep Laid Plan to Help Leland Escape Is Thwarted By Warden Wolfer

THREE PERSONS NOW UNDER ARREST

Guard Takes Bribe to Aid Long Term Convict to Secure Freedom.

One of the most carefully planned prison deliveries that has ever come to light at Stillwater was nipped in the bud yesterday, and, as a result, Edward Leland, a convict, before whom lay a number of years of incarceration, is in a state of despondency, and two of the most trusted guards at the penitentiary are under arrest on a charge of being his accomplices in an attempt to escape. A woman, who figures conspicuously in the plot, is also in the clutches of the law. Had it not been for the timely discovery which was made by Warden Wolfer, it is more than likely that Leland would now be a fugitive, and it is rumored in some quarters that he would not have left alone.

About 1 o'clock on the afternoon of Friday, March 1, the woman who is now under arrest, came to the prison and asked to see Leland. It is not an unusual thing for women to visit the convicts, and her request was granted. The guard, who was most deeply concerned in the plot, was on duty at the time, and when he was relieved in the evening he went out, and did not return until the following morning. As he lived at the prison, his failure to return during the night aroused the suspicions of Warden Wolfer, but nothing happened to confirm them until the following Sunday, when the woman called again. When she left the officials noticed that this guard joined her when she had gone but a short distance, and walked down town with her. An investigation was at once set on foot, and it was soon learned that the two had been spending considerable time together, and the guard had met her frequently by appointment in St. Paul.

The prison officials then searched the office of the twine room department, where Leland worked, to see if he was receiving mail from any other sources than the regular channels. They found nothing, however, except a number of letters torn into bits. After considerable work, two of these were put together and it was learned that one was from the guard and the other from an outside party. Both letters outlined a set of plans which were to be followed in the attempted escape. With this information the investigation was pushed further. The guards and woman in the case were shadowed and incriminating evidence of a very strong character obtained.

DECOY TELEGRAM SENT.

Last Thursday the guard who had at first aroused the suspicions of the officials, received a decoy telegram, stating that his sister was sick and he asked for a leave of absence which was granted. He went away and his actions were watched by St. Paul officers. He did not return for two days and last Saturday J. S. Glennon, a cell-room keeper at the prison, arrested him on an interurban car as he was coming to St. Paul from Minneapolis. He was taken to Stillwater. Yesterday afternoon, the woman in the deal was also arrested by Mr. Glennon. The other guard is now in custody. It is known that confessions have been obtained from two of the parties implicated and possibly three.

From the story gained by these confessions and by the investigation, it has been learned that the guard was bribed to be an accomplice to the plot and was accordingly paid the sum of $435 by the woman. The money was paid in January, but the planning began early last December. The agreement with the guard was that he should procure a key which would unlock one of the doors leading to the yard and also give the necessary information.

Leland was one of a number of convicts that had been trusted in the morning to wait on the convicts in the dining room, and it was the usual custom to let him go to the dining room at 5:45 every morning. On going from his cell to the dining room he had to pass a door leading out into the yard and the plan of escape outlined was that, while on his way to the dining room, he should step to one side without being noticed. This would be very easy to do as it does not get to be daylight until later in the morning. Then he was to unlock this door with the aid of the key this guard was to procure and open the door. Once on the outside he was to lock the door again and cross the yard to the south wall of the prison, about 150 feet distant in the rear of the warden's residence.

Tere is where the work of the other confederate came in, for this second person was to be in waiting with a rope ladder suspended from the south wall. Once over this wall, Leland was to proceed up the side of the hill through the trees to a place where the woman was to be with a team and another suit of clothes for the fugitive. The officials also have information that the guard had had one key made, had tried it in the door and found that it was faulty. The impression of the key had been taken in soap made by Leland.

On discovering that the key was faulty, the guard reported the discovery to Leland. The convict then told him what material he wanted to make an accurate impression, and the guard said he would go to St. Paul and get it. It was at this stage of the game that the telegram, which proved to be a bogus one, was brought into play. The guard went to St. Paul, but when he returned to Stillwater it was in the custody of a prison officer. The officers also found the key which was to do the work. The matter is causing a great deal of talk in Stillwater, especially as the guard, who was to furnish the way, was always well thought of.

Leland is about thirty years old, and was committed to the prison from Minneapolis on Oct. 30, 1899, to serve a ten-year sentence for robbery in the first degree. He is regarded as a desperate character by the prison officials.

The charge which faces the guards and the woman under arrest is felony, and, in case they are convicted, is punishable by imprisonment not to exceed seven years or a fine of $1,000, or both.

LI HUNG VERY SICK. COURT WOULD RETURN

PEKIN, March 10.—Li Hung Chang is again seriously ill and his physician says his life hangs by a thread.

Prince Ching and Earl Li seem to think that by spreading rumors of the court's unwillingness to return to Pekin unless this or that thing is done, they can influence the deliberations of the ministers of the powers. As a matter of fact, according to reliable reports from Sian Fu, the imperial personages are extremely uncomfortable at Sian Fu, where they live in the house of the governor, which is only a small structure. French missionaries who have just returned here from Sian Fu believe the empress dowager would bring the court back to Pekin on the first offer of the allies having as a basis the removal of the troops, except the legation guards.

The foreign envoys will not hold a general meeting until Tuesday, owing to the absence of M. Pichon, French ambassador at Pao Ting Fu. The United States signal corps will be ready to leave in a week, according to instructions. No transport has been announced however.

MUTINOUS SEAMEN ARE LANDED IN JAIL

NEW YORK, March 10.—Sunday plumduff aboard the Camperdown for dinner and station house tea and rye bread for supper were the rations served to many members of the crew of the British tramp steamer Camperdown today. The ship came in with a load of Cuban sugar consigned to Munson & Co. and instead of proceeding to her dock after leaving quarantine she dropped her anchor off the statue of liberty and Capt. Smith sent for the police boat patrol. When the patrol steamed up alongside of the Camperdown the police found twelve men in irons charged with mutiny. Six of the prisoners were firemen and six seamen. The patrol transferred the prisoners to Pier A, from which dock they were transported in patrol wagons to a police station, where they arrived in handcuffs and a charge of mutiny was recorded against them on the station house blotter. The Camperdown while on a voyage from Cuba to New York grounded on Cape Lookout shoals off the North Carolina coast on March 4. She was gotten off two days afterward without assistance or difficulty and apparently uninjured. When Capt. Smith gave orders for the steamer to proceed to her destination part of her crew mutinied, refusing to obey the order to proceed.

According to Capt. Smith's interpretation of the law, refusal to obey orders constitutes mutiny. The British consul was notified this afternoon that the men were locked up in the Church street station and it is probable that they will be taken before a United States commissioner tomorrow.

HURRY-UP ORDERS FOR JAPANESE NAVY

LONDON, March 10.—The Japanese battleship Hatuzek, just completed in England, has been ordered to proceed hither with all possible speed, says the Yokohama correspondent of the Daily Mail, other orders given to the Japanese navy indicate the seriousness with which the Japanese government views the situation in the far East. Well informed Japanese regard Russia's act in Manchuria as a gigantic bluff, inspired by the fact that England's hands are tied in South Africa, but, as Germany is only half-hearted in the maintenance of Chinese integrity, a coalition with Japan is improbable, and Japan is too much embarrassed in her finances to do more than to protest the endeavor to secure compensating advantages in Corea.