OFFICIAL PAPER —OF THE— CITY OF ST. PAUL.

# The St. Paul Globe

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MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

## SEPT. 12 DATE

ON WHICH SCHLEY COURT OF INQUIRY IS TO CONVENE AT WASHINGTON

### TEXT OF FORMAL ORDER

Calls for a Thorough Investigation of the Conduct of Schley in the Cuban Naval Campaign.

### CERVERA MAY BE A WITNESS

WASHINGTON, July 25.—The precept to the Schley court of inquiry, which the navy department has been preparing for several days, was given to the public this afternoon. It is a document addressed to Admiral Dewey, as president of the court, instructing him concerning the matters to be investigated. While it directs that the "entire matter" of Admiral Schley's conduct during the operations in West Indian waters shall be investigated, making use of the very words employed by Admiral Schley in his letter to Secretary Long, it also selects certain distinctive acts of the rear admiral concerning the facts and propriety of which it calls for particular investigation. These points cover briefly Admiral Schley's alleged delay with the flying squadron at Cienfuegos, the slowness of his progress toward Santiago after leaving Cienfuegos, the retrograde movement toward Key West, the effectiveness of the bombardment of the Spanish fleet at the ranges used in the reconnoissance of May 31, the state of the coal supply on various ships when he telegraphed the department that he would return to Key West, the loop of the Brooklyn at Santiago, the accuracy of his reports, and matters relating to the controversy between him and Commander Hodgson over the alleged colloquy which is said to have taken place aboard the Brooklyn when the loop was made during the navel engagement off Santiago. With the exception of the last two counts, the others practically sum up the criticisms of Admiral Schley's conduct made by Secretary Long to the senate, which the secretary characterized as Schley's "reprehensible conduct." One of the important points in the precept is the direction to the court to report in its conclusions "all the pertinent facts which it may deem to be established, together with opinion and recommendations in the premises."

STATEMENT BY LONG.

Secretary Long made the following statement about the precept:

"It is simply an enumeration of the facts that have been, to use the applicant's own words, 'under discussion,' they are referred informally and suggested to the court as matters which have been under discussion as such, should be inquired into by them. They are enumerated in accordance with the general rule that when inquiry is made the person interested should have notice beforehand, as far as possible, of all the specific things about which inquiry is likely to be made."

Judge Advocate Lemly, who was designated as judge advocate of the court today, now will proceed at the preparation of his case. He will examine all documents and prepare a list of witnesses. The court probably will sit for several months, more than likely until after congress convenes in December.

Judge Lemly has not yet decided who the witnesses before the court will be. They may be taken from the navy, from the army or from civil life—for, undoubtedly, some of the newspapers' correspondents will be called in this case. It is even probable, in view of the recently published interview of Capt. Eulate, of the Spanish navy, that he and Admiral Cervera himself will be called, if Admiral Schley desires it. Of course, the court of inquiry has no authority to compel their attendance, and it is more than doubtful whether they would respond to a summons, but the opportunity will be afforded.

No word has been received from Admiral Kimberly, who it was reported, had written to the department saying that his health made it inadvisable for him to attempt to serve on the court. He will not be officially notified of his selection as a member of the court until he receives the precept which was mailed to him today. A copy of the precept also will be sent to Admiral Dewey and Rear Admirals Benham and Schley.

TEXT OF THE ORDER.

The precept to the court was issued this afternoon. It is as follows:

Admiral George Dewey, U. S. Navy, Washington, D. C.—On the report of Rear Admiral Winfield S. Schley, U. S. N., made in a letter dated July 22, 1901, copy herewith, a court of inquiry, of which you are hereby appointed president; Rear Admirals Lewis A. Kimberley and Andrew K. Benham, U. S. N., members, and Capt. Samuel C. Lemly, U. S. N., judge advocate general, judge advocate is hereby ordered to convene at the navy department, Washington, D. C., at 1 o'clock p. m., on Thursday, the 12th day of September, 1901, or as soon thereafter as may be practicable, for the purpose of inquiring into the conduct of the said Schley, commodore in the navy during the recent war with Spain, and in connection with the events thereof.

The court will thoroughly inquire into all the circumstances bearing upon the subject of the investigation hereby ordered, and to this end, besides examining orally all proper witnesses whose attendance can be secured, will call upon the department for all documentary evidence in relation thereto on its files.

Upon the conclusion of the investigation, the court will report its proceedings and testimony taken with a full and detailed statement of all the pertinent facts which it may deem to be established, together with its opinion and recommendations in the premises.

While the department relies upon the discretion of the court to make its examination into this matter full and complete, as requested by the officer at whose instance it is convened, the report should show the conclusions reached on certain points, to which attention is specifically directed:

1. His conduct in connection with the events of the Santiago campaign.

2. The circumstances attending, the reasons controlling and the propriety of the movements of the "flying squadron" off Cienfugos in May, 1898.

3. The circumstances attending, the reasons controlling and the propriety of the movements of the said squadron in proceeding from Cienfugos to Santiago.

4. The circumstances attending the arrival of the "flying squadron" off Santiago, the reasons for its retrograde turn westward and departure from off Santiago, and the propriety thereof.

5. The circumstances attending and the reasons for the disobedience by Commodore Schley of department orders contained in its dispatch of May 25, 1898, and the propriety of his conduct in the premises.

6. The condition of the coal supply of the flying squadron on and about May 27, 1898; its coaling facilities; the necessity, if any for, or advisability of, the return of the squadron to Key West to coal; and the accuracy and propriety of the official reports made by Commodore Schley with respect to this matter.

7. Whether or not every effort in-

Continued on Fourth Page.

## FOSBURGH FREE

VERDICT FOR DEFENDANT ORDERED IN PITTSFIELD, MASS., MANSLAUGHTER TRIAL

### CHEERS IN THE COURT ROOM

When the Jury Returned a Verdict of Not Guilty Without Having Left Their Seats.

### HELD A PUBLIC RECEPTION

PITTSFIELD, Mass., July 26.—At the opening of court today in the Fosburgh trial, Judge Stevens instructed the jury to bring in a verdict of not guilty, and this was done, ending the trial.

The jurymen did not leave their seats. The verdict was received with shouts of applause, which the court immediately suppressed. The demonstration, however, was one of the most remarkable that has ever occurred in a court of justice.

Judge Stevens, in ordering a verdict of acquittal, said:

JUDGE STEVENS' CHARGE.

"Mr. Foreman and Gentlemen—During six days we have listened to a painful recital of one of the saddest tragedies ever presented to a jury. A beautiful girl, just budding into womanhood, was shot down and her brother has been accused of the crime. The government has endeavored to prove that the girl was not shot by burglars; it has endeavored to exclude all other members of the family from the affair, and, third, to prove that the shot was fired by her brother, Robert S. Fosburgh.

"The trial has proceeded somewhat in the form of an inquest, and has been tried with great pains on the part of the government and the defense. There has been a desire to obtain proof, and so a great deal of evidence has been introduced and admitted without objection which might have been excluded under the strict rule of the law. I think I ought also to say to you that it is due to the chief of police, who has stood behind this prosecution, that in the view of the court he has tried to do his duty with a single eye to ascertaining the truth. Now, Mr. Foreman and gentlemen, a motion has been made that this case be taken from the jury, and it becomes my duty to say to you that in the opinion of the court the government has not furnished proof sufficient to sustain a verdict of guilty against the defendant, and, therefore, under the direction of the court, in the indictment of Robert S. Fosburgh for killing his sister, you will return a verdict of not guilty."

The crowd in the court room, which included hundreds of friends of the defendant, broke into loud applause, which the court immediately quelled by sternly raising his finger and commanding the sherig to see that the demonstration was not repeated.

Robert Stewart Fosburgh, the defendant, was then ordered to stand, while the foreman of the jury was asked, "What is your verdict?" The reply was "not guilty."

Judge Stevens then in a few words expressed his thanks to the jurymen for their careful consideration of the case during the presentation to them.

Young Robert Fosburgh was then discharged from custody and court was adjourned.

The great crowd then rushed as one person to shake the hand of the smiling young man, and it was several minutes before the court room was cleared.

CHIEF OF POLICE WRATHY.

One of the features of the brief session of court this morning was the announcement to the newspaper men of Chief of Police John Nicholson to the effect that the affidavit which had been sent to him yesterday by Chief Titus, of New York, had arrived in Pittsfield this morning by registered letter, but that the chief had refused to accept them, and they would be returned to New York. In explanation of this action, Chief Nicholson declared that he felt that he had not been treated right by Chief Titus. He said:

"If the New York police want to send anything to me, they know how to do it properly without notifying me by wire twenty-four hours before, and then giving it out themselves to the newspapers."

The affidavit in question was made in New York by a woman of the name of Handaside or Gray. It was to the effect that Lewis Gray, with whom she had lived, had told her on Aug. 21 last that he and a fellow named Foy, "did a trick at a house in Pittsfield and had shot some one."

SHOOK FOSBURGH'S HAND.

Immediately after his discharge, young Robert Fosburgh, accompanied by the members of his family, went to the Wendell house, where a reception was held and where hundreds of people took advantage of the opportunity to shake hands with the young man. As soon as the jury was dismissed, the foreman called them together in his private room and for the first time there was a conference as to what the jurors believed. Without exception, they declared that they would have returned a verdict of not guilty within fifteen minutes, even had they not been instructed by the court. They acknowledged they would have paid no attention to the exhibits in the case.

While Judge Stevens was speaking to the jury the members of the Fosburgh family, realizing what his remarks meant to them, burst into tears, while the defendant sat with his head buried, the tears coursing down his cheeks.

When District Attorney Hammond, who has been the prosecuting officer in the trial, was asked to make a statement, he said that he thought it would be improper for him to say anything at this time, except that from the evidence submitted the court was fully justified in taking the case from the jury. He thought, however, that Chief of Police Nicholson was fully warranted in making the investigation that he did.

## BOER PRISONERS UNRULY

THOSE TAKING OATH OF ALLEGIANCE GET ROUGH USAGE.

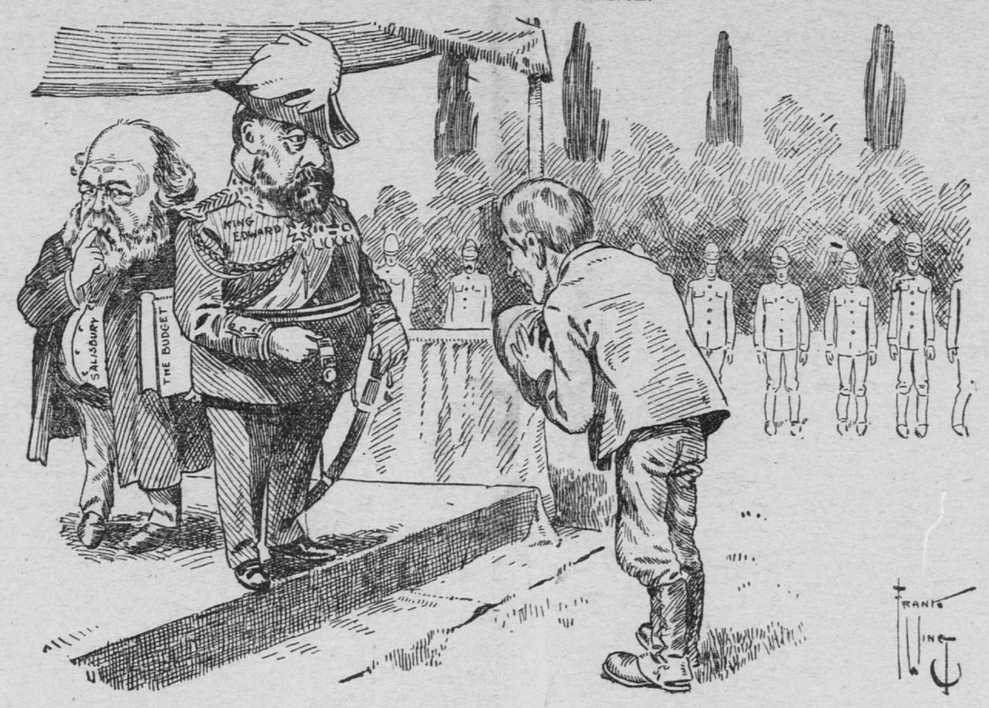
JAMESTOWN, St. Helena, July 26.—Bad blood among the Boer prisoners in St. Helena over the question of taking the oath of allegiance to King Edward has led to so much fighting and disorder that it has been necessary to remove those who have taken the oath to a separate inclosure.

There were several severe encounters and the vigilance committee of the irreconcilables subjected those who had taken the oath to indescribable indignities. The ringleaders have been imprisoned in the fortress.

**Preached Good Roads.**

CHICAGO, July 26.—The national good roads train, equipped three months ago with modern machinery, engineers and road experts, has completed its itinerary and returns to Chicago tomorrow. President W. H. Moore, of the National Good Roads association, reports that the train during its journey has made a stand at sixteen different cities, in five states, carried more than 40,000 passengers to the various conventions, constructed a little more than twenty miles of earth road and nearly three miles of macadam roads as object lessons.

HIS RIDICULOUS PREFERENCE.




The British Soldier: "Medals is hall wery well, your majesty, but if it's hall the same to your majesty, H'I'd rather 'ave a barrel of flour."

## NEW GERMAN TARIFF

WORKINGMEN OF THE KAISER'S EMPIRE WILL BEAR WEIGHT OF PROTECTION

### THE SCHEDULES ARE HEAVY

Tariff on Meats Ranges From Thirty Marks to Seventy-Five Marks Per Metric Hundredweight.

BERLIN, July 26.—The Reichsanzeiger today publishes a draft of the new customs tariff law and the customs rates. The bill stipulates that in any new new commercial treaties entered into by Germany, the duties shall not be lower than 5 marks on rye, 5½ marks on wheat, 3 marks on barley and 5 marks on oats.

The duties on grain, provisions and cattle are as published last week by the Stuttgarter Beobachter and already cabled to the Associated Press from Berlin, with the exception of potatoes, which are exempt.

The North German Gazette, discussing the publication by the Reichsanzeiger of the customs announcements, points out that the draft of the new tariff was published because it already had been partly printed in an unauthorized manner, but, as it has not yet been thoroughly discussed in the Bundesrath, neither the provisions of the bill nor the customs rates therein set down are unalterable before the bill reaches the reichstag.

CONSUMERS WILL SETTLE.

The tariff bill, as printed by the Reichsanzeiger, fills a pamphlet of 167 pages. The duties on grain are the same as published in the Stuttgarter Beobachter. The duty on maize is 4 marks per metric hundredweight without minimum; the duty on barley is 4 marks per metric hundredweight, maximum, and 3 marks per metric hundredweight minimum; cloverseed will pay a duty of 5 marks per metric hundredweight; rice is 4 marks per metric hundredweight; malt of barley will pay 4 marks per metric hundredweight, while other malt will pay 9 marks. Cotton is free and hop meal will pay 60 marks.

Most all vegetables, as well as apples, will be free of duty.

Hard woods, not sawed, will pay 20 pfgs. per hundredweight, or 1 mark 80 pfgs. per solid meter. Soft woods, not sawed, will pay 20 pfgs. per hundredweight, or 1 mark 20 pfgs. per solid meter. Hard woods, sawed, will pay 1 mark 25 pfgs. per hundredweight, or 10 marks per solid meter; soft woods, sawed, will pay 1 mark 25 pfgs. per hundredweight, or 7 marks 50 pfgs. per solid meter; barrel staves will pay 30 pfgs. per hundredweight; horses, worth from 300 marks to 2,500 marks are scaled under tariff law to pay duties ranging from 30 marks to 300 marks apiece.

HIGH RATES ON MEAT.

Beef cattle will be charged 25 marks, young cattle 15, calves 4 and hogs 10 marks apiece. Fresh meats will pay 30 marks per hundredweight; prepared as table delicacies they will pay 75 marks per hundredweight. Meat extracts will pay 30 marks per hundredweight; sausages 45, lard 12 marks 50 pfgs. per hundredweight, and oleomargarine will pay the same as butter. Cheese will pay 30 marks per hundredweight. All flours except oat flour will pay 13½ marks per hundredweight, while oat flour will pay 16 marks; cottonseed oil in casks will pay 12½, and not in casks 20 marks per hundredweight; sugar will pay 40 marks per hundredweight, as will fruit sugars, glucose, dextrin, etc. Margarine butter will pay 30 marks; artificial lards will pay 12½ marks; fruit preparations will pay 75 marks, and in brandy 80 marks per hundredweight. All hermetically sealed foods otherwise unspecified will pay 75 marks per hundredweight.

Raw tobacco will pay 85 marks per hundredweight, as will the stems of raw tobacco; stemmed tobacco leaves and chewing tobacco will pay 180 marks per hundredweight; cigars and cigarettes will pay 270 marks; petroleum will pay 10 and 6 marks per hundredweight, according to quality. Wool will be admitted free.

Leather will pay from 30 to 50 marks, and shoes from 85 to 120 marks per metric hundredweight.

Wood manufactures will be taxed as follows per hundredweight in marks: Planed wood, 6; further manufactured, 10; flooring, 6 to 18; furniture made from hardwood, 12; in the rough, 15; finished furniture of soft wood 8, and in the rough 12.

PROTECTION TO IRONMASTERS.

Finished pig iron, 1 mark per metric hundredweight; cast piping for walls above seven millimeters, in the rough, 3; the same finished, 4½; the same below seven millimeters, in the rough, 6, and the latter finished, 9; rollers, rough, 9½; finished, 10. Fine castings will pay 24 marks; rails and blooms, 1 mark 50 pfgs.; rough bars and hoops will pay from 1 to 5 marks; sheets, 5 marks 50 pfgs. and 7 marks; rough will pay from 3 to 5; polished or galvanized it will pay from 3 marks 50 pfgs. to 6 marks; steam boilers will pay from 5 to 8 per metric hundredweight; spades and shovels will pay 6, forks 10, saws 15 and 20, files 10 to 40, rough screws 5, finished screws 12; aluminum, hammered or rolled, will pay 12 marks; lead, rolled, 3; copper, wrought or rolled, 12; copper wire, 12.

Locomotives will pay from 9 to 11 marks per metric hundredweight; steam engines will pay 3½ marks per hundredweight; sewing machines, 35; duties on machinery for wood, iron and stone working will range from 20 marks on machines weighing two and one-half hundredweight to 4 marks on machines weighing ten tons; steam threshers and mowers will pay 9, while the duties on other machinery range from 3 marks 50 pfgs. to 18 marks per metric hundredweight. The duties on dynamos and motors range from 9 marks on machines weighing 500 weight or less to 6 marks on dynamos and motors weighing from five to thirty hundredweight. Telephone and telegraph apparatus will pay 60 marks. The duties on wagons will range from 20 to 160 marks. Bicycles will pay 150 marks, while buggies and carriages will pay from 100 to 200 marks; bicycle parts, rough 40; finished, 150. Pianos and organs will pay 40 and pipe organs 25. All the foregoing duties are recommended per metric hundredweight.

RETALIATORY DUTIES.

Section 8 or this tariff provides that dutiable goods sent to Germany from countries treating German ships and German goods more unfavorably than those of other countries may be assessed at double the rates provided for under this law to the full value of these goods, and that dutiable goods arriving from such countries that are on the free list may be assessed 50 per cent of their full value.

## TREATY IS OF NO EFFECT

ARGUES COUNSEL FOR THE UNITED STATES

Anyhow Indians Have No Rights That Any One Is Bound to Respect—Territorial Court Injunctions Don't Go.

EL RENO, Okla., July 26.—Arguments on the application of Lone Wolf and other dissatisfied Indians for an order enjoining the general government from opening the Kiowa, Comanche and Apache reservations to settlement, were heard here today before Judge C. F. Irwin, of the territorial supreme court. The hearing closed at noon, and Judge Irwin announced that he would make his decision known Monday morning. The drawing of homesteads is set to begin at that time at El Reno. Government officials have already stated that the case would not interfere with the opening.

J. W. Scothorn, assistant United States attorney, representing the government, argued that no court had jurisdiction to restrain executive officers of the federal government from proceeding under an act of congress. He argued further that a treaty with the Indians had no more standing than a treaty with a foreign nation, and that the latter could be broken at any time. Any law enacted after the abrogation of the treaty would, he contended, control in the issues that might arise.

R. G. Hays and C. Porter Johnson, of Oklahoma City, made the arguments for the Indians. Lone Wolf was not in court.

When the booths closed here today at 6 o'clock the total registration for both districts had reached 167,006. The registration at El Reno today was 3,850, making a total of 136,315. Today's registration at Lawton was 532, making a total for that place of 30,961.

This was the last day of the registration, and all who came were able to register.

## LEAPED TO HIS DEATH

CHARITON, IOWA, BANK CASHIER, COMMITS SUICIDE.

RACINE, Wis., July 25.—While en route from Chicago to Milwaukee on the Goodrich steamer Virginia, C. E. Penick, cashier of Manning & Penick's Bank of Chariton, Iowa, jumped overboard in the mouth of the Root river, about 2 o'clock this morning. Penick, accompanied by H. F. Brown and O. A. Holbrook, two business men from the same state, engaged passage and berths together. When the steamer reached Milwaukee the two men missed their companion. They were informed that a man leaped overboard to his death at Racine, and hurried to this city. A sombrero hat and a pocketbook containing money and papers were identified as those belonging to Penick. The life-saving crew is dragging the river for the body.

Penick was thirty-four years of age, a college graduate and a man of means. He was about to build a $10,000 summer home in Iowa. A widow and two children survive him.

### HAPPENINGS AT HONOLULU.

Appropriation Bills Signed by Acting Gov. Soper.

HONOLULU, H. I., July 19 (via San Francisco), July 26.—The army transport Buford put in here this morning for repairs. She was on her way from San Francisco to Manila, not intending to call at Honolulu, but three days ago her low pressure eccentric was found to be badly damaged. She will remain here until replars are made.

Acting Governor Soper has signed both of the appropriation bills passed by the legislature, vetoing but one item, and has issued a proclamation continuing the special session for fourteen days longer to pass other appropriations which he deems necessary. The continuance is distasteful to the Home Rulers, who want a general extra session. In both house and senate this morning motions were carried to table the matter submitted by the executive and a motion to notify the senate that the house was ready to adjourn sine die was carried in the house.

**Blaze at Booneville.**

BOONEVILLE, Mo., July 26.—Fire that broke out in the rear of the Booneville steam laundry today destroyed $80,000 worth of property. Several hundred head of mules, which are to be shipped to the British war department, were saved from a building in which a number of horses were burned to death.

## TURN DOWN YERKES

CHICAGO MAN WON'T GET A CHANCE TO ELECTRIFY LONDON RAILWAYS

### GANZ SYSTEM IS FAVORED

Claim Made That the New Method of Electric Traction Far Excels Those Now in General Use.

LONDON, July 26.—At a meeting of the stockholders of the Metropolitan railway, held this afternoon, the electric traction dispute was the principle topic of discussion. The action of the directors of the Metropolitan in opposing the proposals made by Charles T. Yerkes to electrify the road was approved. The chairman of the meeting, detailing the negotiations between Yerkes and the Metropolitan railway, said that expert electricians of both the Metropolitan district and the Metropolitan railways had approved the Ganz system of electric transit, and that when Yerkes came upon the scene, he had won over the Metropolitan district to the system he approved. Proceeding, the chairman said if the new Ganz method was what experts claimed, it was designed to render valueless millions of dollars worth of electric plant, both in Great Britain and the United States, and that signs were not lacking that a determined effort was making by interested capitalists and companies, commanding immense wealth, to strangle this new departure in electrical engineering.

The chairman said his company was advised that the cost of the Ganz system would be from 30 to 40 per cent below that of the system advocated by Yerkes, and that when the parliamentary committee having the matter in charge had settled the question of a system, the Metropolitan railway was ready to carry this system into effect.

EDWARD MAY HAVE NEW TITLE.

In the house of lords today Lord Salisbury, the premier, introduced a bill authorizing King Edward to assume by proclamation within six months the adoption of such title as he may think fitly recognizes his dominion beyond the sea. The premier added this title would probably be as follows: "Edward the Seventh, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, of British Dominions Beyond the Sea, King, Defender of the Faith and Emperor of India."

YEOMAN HAVE A KICK.

King Edward presented medals to 3,000 returned yeomanry at the Horse Guards' parade here today. The ceremonial was the same as observed at the former presentation of medals, but the inclement weather robbed the function of its brilliancy. Queen Alexandra and Prince Edward, son of the Duke of Cornwall and York, were present.

Considerable comment has been aroused by the refusal of thirty-two non-commissioned officers and men to attend the ceremony on the ground that their pay was in arrears. These men have addressed letters to King Edward, pointing out that they cannot submit to be decorated while their wives and families and some of their number are starving. The claims of the men who say they have not yet been paid vary from £63 to £127. Some of the claimants alleged they have had to pawn their earlier medals in order to procure food for their families.

## TO CHECK TUBERCULOSIS

RECOMMENDATIONS MADE BY THE CONGRESS AT LONDON.

LONDON, July 26.—At the final meeting of the congress on tuberculosis, held today under the presidency of Lord Derby, resolutions were adopted in favor of legislation towards the suppression of expectoration in public places, and recommending the notification of the proper authorities in cases of phthisis and the use of pocket spittoons, asserting that these sanitary provisions were indispensable in order to diminish tuberculosis. A resolution was adopted expressing the opinion of the congress that the health officers should continue every effort to prevent the spread of tuberculosis through milk and meat, and as the doubts concerning human immunity from bovine tuberculosis, raised by Dr. Koch, were of vital importance to the public health and the agricultural interests of the country, the government should immediately institute a rigid inquiry into the identity of human and bovine tuberculosis.

Other resolutions passed indorsed the educational work of the national societies toward the prevention of tuberculosis, and invited legislation in support of this work.

The appointment of a permanent international committee to collect evidence, publish literature and recommend means for the prevention of tuberculosis was advocated. The members of this committee are to be nominated by the various governments from national societies.

BULLETIN OF IMPORTANT NEWS OF THE DAY

Weather Forecast for St. Paul: Partly Cloudy; Warmer.

1—September 12 the Date.
Fosburgh Is Acquitted.
New Trotting Record Made.
New German Tariff.

2—No Debt on Public Baths.
Younger Receptions Must Cease.
Bids for Pumps Too High.
Tons of Tin Plate on Hand.

3—Cass Lakers Resolve.
News of the Northwest.

4—Editorial Comment.
Steel Trust Moves.

5—Colorado Springs 4, St. Paul 2.
Games in the Big Leagues.
General Sporting Gossip.

6—Stockmen Seek New Pastures.
News of the Railroads.

7—Grain and Provision Markets.
September Wheat, 70 1-8c.
Bar Silver, 58 3-8c.
Stocks Dull.
Weekly Trade Review.

8—Claims He Is Sane.
Fear Heavy Loss.
Farmers Want More Help.

### WEATHER FOR TODAY.

Minnesota—Partly cloudy Saturday; warmer in southwest portion; Sunday probably showers; light to fresh east to southeast winds.

Wisconsin—Partly cloudy Saturday; warmer in southwest portion; Sunday fair in northern portion; probably showers in southern portion; light east to southeast winds.

Iowa—Partly cloudy and continued warm Saturday; Sunday probably showers and not so warm; southerly winds, becoming variable.

North Dakota—Showers Saturday; cooler in northeast portion; Sunday fair; variable winds.

South Dakota—Showers and cooler Saturday; Sunday fair; variable winds.

Montana—Fair Saturday and Sunday; westerly winds.

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, 75; lowest temperature, 62; average temperature, 68; daily range, 13; barometer, 29.57; humidity, 98; precipitation, .02; 7 p. m., temperature, 75; 7 p. m., wind, east; weather, partly cloudy.

Yesterday's Temperatures—

| | *5pm | High | | *5pm | High |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Huron | 78 | 84 | Huron | 80 | 84 |
| Medicine Hat | 70 | 72 | Jacksonville | 82 | 92 |
| S. Current | 68 | 72 | Kansas City | 82 | 90 |
| Williston | 74 | 76 | Marquette | 64 | 64 |
| Alpena | 66 | 68 | Minnedosa | 66 | 68 |
| Battleford | 64 | 66 | Montgomery | 92 | 94 |
| Bismarck | 66 | 72 | Montreal | 64 | 72 |
| Buffalo | 70 | 76 | Nashville | 94 | 96 |
| Boston | 66 | 68 | New Orleans | 84 | 90 |
| Calgary | 56 | 60 | New York | 68 | 70 |
| Cheyenne | 72 | 80 | Norfolk | 78 | 90 |
| Chicago | 76 | 82 | North Platte | 84 | 92 |
| Cincinnati | 94 | 98 | Omaha | 90 | 100 |
| Cleveland | 70 | 74 | Philadelphia | 66 | 66 |
| Davenport | 94 | 98 | Pittsburg | 82 | 86 |
| Des Moines | 90 | 98 | Qu'Appelle | 66 | 70 |
| Detroit | 72 | 74 | Frisco | 54 | 62 |
| Duluth | 56 | 58 | St. Louis | 92 | 98 |
| Edmonton | 54 | 54 | Salt Lake | 86 | 94 |
| Galveston | 82 | 84 | Ste. Marie | 68 | 72 |
| Grand Haven | 70 | 78 | Washington | 68 | 84 |
| Green Bay | 66 | 68 | Winnipeg | 74 | 78 |
| Helena | 84 | 86 | | | |

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

River Bulletin—

| Stations. | Danger Line. | Gauge Reading. | Change in 24 Hours. |
|---|---|---|---|
| St. Paul | 14 | 4.5 | —0.3 |
| Davenport | 15 | 4.6 | —0.2 |
| La Crosse | 10 | 5.2 | 0.0 |
| St. Louis | 30 | 9.1 | —0.4 |

—Fall.

River forecast till 8 p. m. Saturday: The Mississippi will continue falling slowly in the vicinity of St. Paul.

### OCEAN LINERS.

New York—Arrived: Fuorst Bismarck, Hamburg. Sailed: Cuflo, Liverpool.

Havre—Arrived: L'Aquitaine, New York. Sailed: Marquette, New York.

Hamburg—Arrived: Phoenecia, New York.

Glasgow—Arrived: Corean, Philadelphia; Norwegian, Boston.

Lizard—Passed: Friedrich der Grosse, New York for Cherboug and Bremen; Friesland, New York for Antwerp.

Southampton — Sailed: Deutschland (from Hamburg), New York, via Cherbourg.

Moville—Sailed: Astoria (from Glasgow), New York; Parisian (from Liverpool), Montreal.

Liverpool—Sailed: Celtic, New York; Nomadic, New York.

Browhead—Passed: Umbria, New York for Queenstown and Liverpool; Cevic, New York for Liverpool.

## TEMPERATURE IS LOWER

RAIN REPORTED IN MANY SECTIONS OF THE SOUTHWEST.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—The past twenty-four hours probably have been the most favorable to the states of the corn belt since the existing hot wave began, nearly forty days ago. Rains, generally light in amount, have fallen in Western Kansas, Western Nebraska, Southwestern Missouri, central Iowa, Arkansas and a little in Oklahoma, and the prospects seem to be favorable for a continuation tomorrow of more numerous showers in these states and territories. On Sunday showers are looked for in Northern Illinois and Northern Indiana. Still, there has been no general rain, of which the crops stand in so much need, and there are no immediate prospects of any. On the whole, the weather bureau officials here regard the situation as somewhat improved. Incidental to the rains the temperatures officially reported today were somewhat lower than yesterday. However, they ranged from 92 to 100 in the corn belt. Conditions will remain practically the same in the drought section during Saturday and Sunday and the weather will continue very hot, with the possibility of relief from scattered thunderstorms.

In the Dakotas and in Montana there has not been any rain of importance in the past twenty-four hours, but temperatures have been a little lower. There were good heavy rains last night in Wisconsin, in lower Michigan and in Northern Ohio, and fair rains in New York.

LINCOLN, Neb., July 26.—Prayers for rain were general in Nebraska today, in accordance with the governor's proclamation. In this city many church congregations united. Aside from dust laying showers at Pierce, St. Edward, Plainview and Albion, no rain is reported in Nebraska. There was a slight drop in temperature here, and for the first time in nine days the mercury failed to reach 100. The maximum today was 99.

**Young Presbyterians.**

WARSAW, Ind., July 26.—The annual convention of the Young People's Christian Union of the United Presbyterian and Associate Reformed Churches in session at Winona had a busy day. After devotional services conducted by Rev. J. A. Cosby, of Aurora, Ill., officers made reports. Treasurer E. K. Marquis reported total contributions of $32,700 paid on the $50,000 anniversary fund, the total pledges being $38,600.

## RECORD BROKEN

GREAT FEAT BY CRESCEUS, CHAMPION TROTTING STALLION OF THE WORLD

### HALF A SECOND CLIPPED OFF

The Abbot's Mark of 2.03 1-4 Is Lowered by George Ketcham's Chestnut Beauty to 2.02 3-4.

### OVATION FROM THE CROWD

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 26.—Amid the enthusiastic cheers of nearly 10,000 people, Cresceus, the world's champion trotting stallion, again demonstrated that he is the peer of all trotters by going a mile this afternoon over the Glenville track in 2:02¾. This establishes a new world's trotting record for both sexes, replacing the former world's record of 2:03¼, held by The Abbot.

The circumstances connected with this remarkable performance were anything but conducive to fast time, for owing to the heavy rains of last night the track was not in the best of condition today, and it was about 6:30 p. m. before the track was deemed to be in sufficiently good shape to warrant making the attempt. At that time the sun's heat had given away to cool breezes.

Even then there were but very few horsemen that looked for a mile better than 2:05. After having given him several preliminary miles, George Ketcham came out with the stallion to attempt what seemed an impossible feat. Ketcham nodded for the word on the third score, the horse trotting like a machine.

Accompanied by a runner, the chestnut stallion fairly flew to the quarter, the timers' watches registering just thirty seconds.

As Cresceus swung into the backstretch he was joined by a second runner, and although many predicted that the footing was such as would retard his speed, he reached the half in 1:01. As the time was hung out the immense crowd broke out in cheers, as it was evident that the mile would be a fast one.

The three-quarters was reached in 1:31¾, and as the great stallion trotted into the stretch, a runner on either side, his frictionless, machine-like stride was fairly eating up the distance.

Never once faltering, notwithstanding the terrific clip, he fairly flew to the wire, being sustained only by his indomitable courage and almost human intelligence, not being touched by the whip, his sole urging being the driver's voice and the thundering hoofbeats of the accompanying runners.

CROWD WENT WILD.

As the time for the mile was announced 2:02¾, and the immense crowd realized that a new world's record had been established, Ketcham and his favorite stallion were tendered an ovation such as has been but seldom witnessed on a race track. Thousands of enthusiastic people rushed out on the track and Ketcham was lifted from the sulky and carried to the grand stand on the shoulders of his admirers. Cheer after cheer rent the air, and the name of Cresceus was upon the lips of everyone present.

"Ketcham! Ketcham!" yelled the crowd, and the owner of the sturdy son of Robert McGregor was almost carried to the judges' stand, where he delivered a brief address.

Cresceus now not only holds the world's trotting record for both sexes, but last week, at the Detroit grand circuit meeting, by trotting in 2:06¾ and 2:05 in his race against Charley Herr, secured the world's record mile in 2:05, that being a new world's record for the fastest mile ever trotted in a race, and also the fastest second heat ever trotted. It is said by prominent horsemen that G. H. Ketcham deserves much credit for the remarkable achievements of the horse, as he has the proud distinction of not only owning the world's champion trotter, but also having bred him and driven him in all of his races.

The former trotting queen, Maud S., made her record of 2:08¾ to a high-wheel sulky over this famous course, which time has never been equaled to a similar hitch.

Since that time numerous minor records have been established, and last September Cresceus trotted to the world's stallion record of 2:04 over this track.

## CIVIL RULE IN MANILA

LEGISLATIVE CHAMBER HOLDS ITS FIRST MEETING

Adjt. Gen. Corbin's Plan to Reduce Military Force in the Philippines Is Considered to Be Premature.

MANILA, July 26.—The first meeting of the legislative chamber held today was largely attended.

Commisioner Wright, speaking of the charter of Manila, said the same reasons that controlled in making Washington the federal city obtained in Manila, and Washington, he declared, was the best governed city in the world.

Representatives of the Spanish chamber of commerce vehemently opposed the charter, asserting that it was inconsistent with the principles of the freest government on earth to deny the right of suffrage to the residents of the metropolis, while granting it to those of other localities. They also declared that the proposed system of government for Manila was far less liberal than that offered by the Spanish authorities, who proposed to make the representatives in the districts of Manila elective by the people.

Former Major Shields, of the Thirty-third infantry, United States volunteers, has been appointed purchasing agent, vice Lieut. Massey, deceased.

Gen. Hughes cables the news of the first surrender of insurgents in the island of Samar, 500 men, with 2 field guns, 30 rifles and 70 bolos, giving themselves up to the authorities.

The opinion prevails among the United States officers that it will take years to accomplish the economic programme of Gen. Corbin. The civil and educational authorities hold that a continuance of the protection over minor posts is necessary, aside from that afforded by the constabulary. It is generally expected that the concentration will be more gradual than is anticipated in Washington.

**Newberry Memorial.**

NEW HAVEN, Conn., July 26.—It was announced by the authorities of Yale university today that a gift of $25,000 had been promised by Mrs. John S. Newberry, of Detroit, for the construction of the Newberry memorial organ in the Yale Memorial hall. Mrs. Newberry's son, in whose memory the gift is made, graduated in the class of 1885 from the Scholfield Scientific school.