

The Globe Is Gaining Rapidly in Circulation and Advertising Patronage.

Read These Figures on Advertising:

Amount of Advertising Carried by the Globe in Five Months Ending MARCH 1st, 1903 85,747 INCHES FOR THE SAME PERIOD LAST YEAR 54,428 INCHES GAIN IN FIVE MONTHS OF 31,319 INCHES

AGONY OVER THE CANAL TREATY FINALLY ENDED

Colombian-American Agreement Ratified, 73 Senators Voting Aye and but 5 Nay—Ratification of the Cuban Reciprocity Treaty Expected Immediately and the Senate Will Probably Adjourn Today.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 17.—Without dotting an "i" or crossing a "t," or even without changing a single punctuation mark, the senate today voted to ratify the treaty with Colombia for the construction of an isthmian canal. The vote for ratification was 73 to 5. The senate was in executive session when the result was announced, so that only the senators themselves and a few confidential employees were present. The senators announced themselves as gratified to have the long struggle terminated, but none of them manifested their appreciation by applause. On the contrary, all of them seemed more concerned about getting away from the chamber than anything else, so that by the time the senate could adjourn, which it did almost immediately after the result was announced, most of the senators had left their seats, and some of them had donned their hats and overcoats.

ins at Marion and refuse to work. The river is again rising slowly tonight. In Memphis the situation is growing worse each hour and the water is spreading. It has flooded the cellar of St. Joseph's hospital and other basements. LA CROSSE, Wis., March 17.—The Mississippi river has risen a foot at the point during the past twenty-four hours. Ruins of the last few days have put all tributaries in this vicinity on their regular spring rampage. Many small bridges have been washed out and lowlands are flooded. Some farms are under water. ROCK SPRINGS, Wyo., March 17.—The Red desert is inundated for miles east of Rock Springs and the salt wells drilling station is completely under water. Large quantities of supplies belonging to the Helgo-American Drilling company have been ruined or swept away. The water has backed up against the Union Pacific embankment to a depth of twenty feet in places. The embankment has not yet been cut, but there is danger that this will occur and track walkers are kept constantly on the move over the threatened section.

CONTUMACIOUS WITNESSES IN LEGISLATIVE INVESTIGATION One Refuses to Tell About a \$1,000 He Got Changed. JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., March 17.—The house committee appointed to investigate the charges of bribery made today who would not testify. They are Col. Hicox, a senate clerk, and W. I. Page, a newspaper man. Page admits having an \$1,000 bill changed, but refused to tell where he obtained it. Hicox admits changing two bills of \$1,000 each, but says it was not a matter of public interest. They came from, as they had nothing to do with the legislative matter in hand. The committee reported the matter to the house.

DAY'S NEWS SUMMARIZED

Weather for St. Paul and vicinity: Rain today; fair and colder tomorrow.

LEGISLATIVE—House passes anti-compulsory vaccination bill.

Laybourn pulls his grand jury bill out of a grave in senate.

Report of captiv investigation is given to house and appropriation bill will be reported out for passage today.

House defeats constitutional convention bill.

Laybourn pulls his grand jury bill out of a grave in senate.

Representatives exchange highly personal remarks on Pacific coast.

Domestic—Witness in Burdick inquest expresses opinion that Pennell or hired assassin killed Burdick.

Nebraska supreme court decides against Bishop Bonasac in his long struggle with Father Murphy.

Minnesota and Wisconsin lumbermen buy timber, build railroads and establish banks on Pacific coast.

Pope Leo's dying prayer, written by pontiff in verse, is made public.

Woman in New York state murders her daughter and mother and burns herself to death in blazing house.

Traffic on Milwaukee road above Winona is abandoned because of floods.

Arkansas-Tennessee floods grow worse and there is considerable loss of life.

Son of Senator Clark, of Montana, says he offered \$250,000 bribe to Judge Hancy in Minnie Healey mine case.

WASHINGTON—Senate vote of 73 to 5, ratifies Panama canal treaty.

Senate's extra session will probably end today.

Secretary of interior decides Minnesota swamp land controversy.

Assistant secretary of war decides government can build and operate its own steam dredges.

S. N. D. North, of Massachusetts, is appointed director of census.

Nomination of Byrne to be United States district attorney for Delaware is again reported unfavorably.

LOCAL—Three more men are arrested charged with participation in the shooting of Policeman Pugliese.

Prospects are likely for erection of new first-class theaters in the Twin Cities.

Indications are that Chief Jackson will be re-elected by the fire board.

Water main under Wabasha street breaks.

Prospect for new armory receives setback, by refusal of Boston firm to buy the bonds, owing to doubt of their validity.

Board of aldermen adopts resolution raising wages of city laborers.

Local weather bureau declares that there is no danger of a flood in the river at St. Paul.

Dr. Kihlbourne reports that Ole G. Olson, condemned murderer, is sane, and he will be executed Friday.

Board of public works rejects bids for asphalt paving, believing that combine is boosting prices.

Many entertainments are held in honor of St. Patrick's day.

BUSINESS—Another selling movement occurs in corn, which closes lower, while wheat and oats advance.

Stock market is wholly in hands of professional traders. Goodly advance occurs, but prices are not sustained.

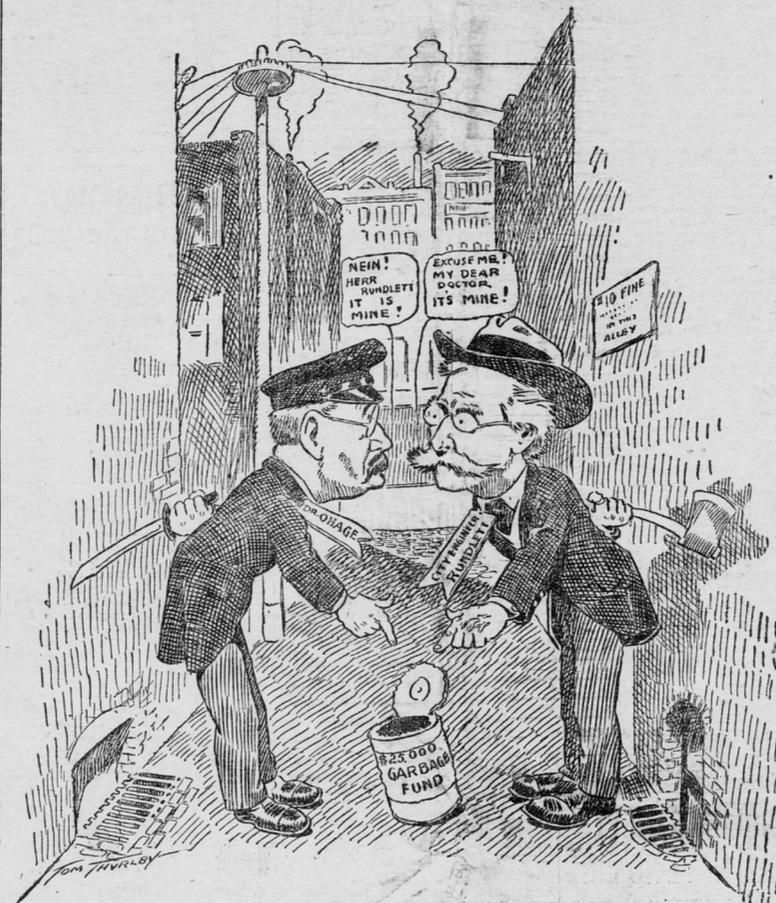
SPORTING—George Davis and Ed Delehanty refuse to obey orders of the National agreement committee.

White Sox leave for spring training season in the South.

Shamrock III is launched.

MINNEAPOLIS—Ex-Mayor Ames arrives in Minneapolis and will be arraigned in court this morning.

It is estimated that 600 people are surrounded by water in the flooded Arkansas territory. It is thought the loss of life is heavy. The negroes are terror-stricken. They stay in their cab-



Can You Guess the Outcome?

AWFUL DEED OF HERMIT WOMAN

Kills Her Daughter and Mother and Burns Herself to Death.

PENN YAN, N. Y., March 17.—In a frenzy of mania Mrs. James Strowbridge, of Cayuga village, today killed her daughter, aged twenty-six, and her mother, aged eighty years, and after setting fire to the house in which the bodies lay, deliberately entered it and perished in the flames.

Exactly when or how the two women were killed is unknown. The first intimation the neighbors had of the tragedy was this afternoon, when Mrs. Strowbridge's home was found to be on fire, and immediately afterwards she was seen to set fire to another house across the street in which her daughter lived, and also two barns in which there were eighteen head of cattle and three horses. When a party of men attempted to break over the barn to release the animals Mrs. Strowbridge, who was standing in front of her blazing home, brandishing a revolver, fired at them repeatedly. Several of the men made a rush to disarm her, but she held them at bay with the revolver.

While they were hesitating she suddenly cut her throat, filled a pall of straw into it and, thrusting the whole mass on her head, rushed into the blazing house, in which her charred body and the bodies of her daughter and mother were found after the fire had burned itself out.

The three women lived hermit lives, working on the farm like men and often wearing men's clothing. They are supposed to have been well to do. Mrs. Strowbridge is believed to have become suddenly insane. A suit recently brought against Mrs. Strowbridge for wages may have aggravated her trouble. Several years ago the husband of Mrs. Strowbridge is said to have been driven from the farm after he had made over all his property to his daughter. He never returned to his home and is now living with a brother in Potter.

WHY PLIMLEY'S NOMINATION WAS NOT CONFIRMED

Charges of Unfitness Filed Against Jordan's Would-Be Successor.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 17.—Charges have been filed with the president against Mr. Plimley. They include charges of unfitness and inability for the position for which Mr. Plimley has been nominated. The charges are being investigated by President Roosevelt.

Dr. Carlson, the Swedish boarder at Mrs. Paine's house, was very nervous while on the stand. He thought Mrs. Paine was in the house on the night of the murder, but could not say positively. Miss Mary Cunningham, the other occupant of the Paine house on the night of the murder, has left the city, according to testimony given by Mrs. Paine today. Her whereabouts are not known.

What Mrs. Paine Said.

Dr. Paine was the first witness.

Continued on Sixth Page.

PENNEL OR HIRED DYING PRAYER ASSASSIN KILLED OF THE POPE

BURDICK Writes a Hymn Intended for Use on His Deathbed.

This the Belief of a Witness at the Inquest—Pennell Threatened to Kill Himself and Mrs. Burdick—Wife of Dr. Paine Testifies.

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 17.—The name of Arthur B. Pennell, who was named as co-respondent in the Burdick divorce proceedings, and who met a terrible death in Gehre's stone quarry two weeks after Edwin L. Burdick was murdered, constantly came to the surface in the inquest before Judge Murphy today. Charles S. Parke, Burdick's business partner, and close friend, while on the witness stand this afternoon, gave it as his opinion, based upon information and supposition, that Pennell or a hired assassin killed Burdick. Parke or disclosures growing out of the divorce proceedings instituted by Mr. Burdick against his wife, Mrs. Parke firmly believed to have been the motive for the crime.

Mr. Parke told of conversations he had with Burdick relating to trouble with Pennell. On one occasion Burdick told Parke that Pennell had threatened suicide if the suit was not stopped. Pennell threatened to kill both himself and Mrs. Burdick.

The Paines Testify.

Mrs. Gertrude B. Paine, the wife of Dr. Seth F. Paine, an intimate friend of the Pennells and the Burdicks, was closely questioned regarding the relations between the two families, and especially of the feeling displayed by the men toward each other. Mrs. Paine's house was searched by the police on the Sunday following the murder.

Today the district attorney touched off casually upon her whereabouts on the night of the murder, devoting most of the time to questions relating to her relations with Burdick and her knowledge of the feeling between Pennell and Burdick. Mrs. Paine denied having been at Burdick's house at any time when not accompanied by Dr. Paine. Her relations with Burdick were purely social.

Dr. Paine was examined. He was on the stand for only a few minutes. He was in Batavia on the night of the murder.

Carlson, the Swedish boarder at Mrs. Paine's house, was very nervous while on the stand. He thought Mrs. Paine was in the house on the night of the murder, but could not say positively. Miss Mary Cunningham, the other occupant of the Paine house on the night of the murder, has left the city, according to testimony given by Mrs. Paine today. Her whereabouts are not known.

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Continued on Sixth Page.

MAY ABOLISH GRAND JURY PASS ANTI-VACCINE BILL

Laybourn Saves His Bill for Relegation of Grand Jury System After Senate Prepared Measure for Burial—Opposition Claims to Be Confident of Ultimate Success.

The Laybourn grand jury bill, recommended for indefinite postponement by the senate judiciary committee, was again held from the floor by the senate yesterday afternoon by the insistence of the senator from St. Louis, and will now go on the calendar with a favorable recommendation.

Senator Laybourn's refusal to acknowledge defeat alone won a new lease of life for the bill designed to do away with the grand jury system in certain cases. The measure was fought by the leaders of the judiciary committee, and Senator Schaller's motion to recommend the bill for indefinite postponement made while the senate was sitting as a committee of the whole was carried by a vote of 23 to 18.

Declines to Accept Defeat.

Senator Laybourn looked defeated, but he had his measure excepted from the report of the committee, and demanded a call of the senate before allowing the consideration of his motion to recommend the bill for indefinite postponement. With the members in their seats he demanded a roll call, and the motion to recommend favorably was carried, 22 to 21.

The bill will now go on the calendar, and should come up for final passage Thursday. The senators opposing the measure expressed themselves satisfied with the vote on the motion favorably to recommend, for they insist that the senator from St. Louis mustered his full strength yesterday and that the bill will be killed when reached on the calendar.

Senators Wilson and Morgan supported Senator Laybourn in his fight for the measure and Senators Schaller, Somerville and Wood defended the different character of the measure, compromised by declaring that the bill called for a constitutional amendment and should be sent before the people.

Step in Right Direction.

Senator Laybourn opened the debate by explaining that his bill was not designed to do away with the grand jury system, though it permitted county attorneys to file information against accused with the court in many cases. He called attention to the fact that a number of states had practically abolished the grand jury.

Senator Schaller insisted that the fact that a number of other states had relegated the grand jury to the background was no reason for Minnesota changing its system.

"There is an old story," said the senator from Dakota, "about a fox who had his tail cut off by a trap. He called a convention of foxes and informed them that the foxes had demanded the cutting off of tails. He asked them to cut off their tails, but being wise, they could not hear him."

"The grand jury means deliberation," continued Mr. Schaller, "and deliberation aids justice. The grand jury is one of the safeguards against malicious persecution. A county attorney is not a human, and when he is harassed the grand jury steps in between him and the persons annoying him. It is better to retain the system even if it is cumbersome."

Opportunities for Conspiring.

Senator Wilson expressed himself as willing to place the reputation of the state in the hands of the prosecuting attorneys rather than with the grand jury. He insisted that grand juries are made up of inexperienced men. He insisted that it was far more easy to influence grand juries, as they work in secret. Men, he declared, would appear before grand juries and conspire against other men because they could do so without fear of discovery, and these same men would not dare to come out in open court with their same tales.

The senator from Hennepin quoted from the attorney general's report to show that a large percentage of indictments returned by grand juries had been noted by county attorneys and read from law magazines to prove that the legal minds of the world favored a change.

Senator Schaller answered these arguments. He denied that indictments could be easily secured from a grand jury, and scoffed at the idea of spite indictments. He insisted that the county attorney now binds a man over to the grand jury, and that this same county attorney with the grand jury abolished would solely hold a prisoner for a trial in court. "He would do this," said the senator, "on evidence insufficient in many cases, while with a grand jury the change of the prisoner would be wiped out without a trial in court."

PROVIDE BLANKET BALLOT.

Andregg and Lemon Present Plan to Preserve Secrecy.

Representatives Andregg, Le Sueur, and Lemon, Ramsey, yesterday contributed to the subject of primary election laws a bill providing for a blanket primary ballot.

By the friends of the primary system the bill sent up by Andregg and Lemon is considered the best measure of the winter. It at once provides for the much vaunted secrecy of the ballot and ample protection against the mixed voting or split ticket bugaboo.

The several party tickets are to be arranged on the ballot and the voter is to be instructed that if he votes for candidates on more than one party subdivision of the ballot he will invalidate the whole and the ticket will be destroyed.

Gregory Makes Winning Fight for His Bill Prohibiting Compulsory Vaccination Rule of St. Paul School Board—Expects to Complete Victory in the Senate.

The Gregory anti-compulsory vaccination bill was passed by the house yesterday afternoon by a vote of 61 to 41. After passing the Gregory bill, the house, just to make a clean sweep of the subject, indefinitely postponed the compromise bill passed by the senate.

The gains made by the anti-vaccinationists in the house give them high hopes of passing the Gregory bill intact in the senate and winning a signal victory over their old enemies, the state health department and the St. Paul school board.

The Gregory bill, though its effect may be wide generally, is but the first instance, directed at the St. Paul school board, which insists on vaccination as a condition precedent to admission to the public schools.

Gregory Wins Great Fight.

The passage of the bill, even with a saving margin of only two votes, can be regarded only in the light of a great victory for Gregory and the anti-vaccinationists, who have so often resented and who have helped day and night since the organization of the legislature.

The opposition to the Gregory bill was admittedly the hardest kind of opposition to overcome. The medical men of the city, with a single exception, were opposed to the bill. Dr. Jones, the exception, refrained from any strenuous active part in the fight. In the senate, however, the Bracken health code and its drastic features materially assisted the anti-vaccinationists and the passage of the Gregory bill is considered an accurate forecast of the fate which awaits the proposed code.

The house debate was of a decidedly different character from that heard in the senate on the same subject two weeks ago. None of the speeches were long, and all were free from the bitterness which was so apparent in the upper house. Mr. Gregory opened for the bill, and was followed by Representative Perley, of Moorhead, who seconded Gregory's course. A decisive and unexpectedly terse statement of his case.

Debate Was Good-Natured.

Dr. Dorsey, of Glencoe; Dr. Budd, of Two Harbors, and E. Dowling, of Eveleth, spoke for the bill. Dr. Dorsey did not indulge in any statistics, preferring to put the case before the house as a question of principle. The legislature must decide between the notions of scientific men and untalented theorists. Dr. Budd, in the main, argued for the efficiency of the vaccination as illustrated by the insurance companies' rigid belief in the attitude of the medical world on the subject. Mr. Dowling discussed the subject covering its medical, sociological and commercial phases.

While the final vote shows an apparent margin of victory for the Gregory bill, it had only one to spare, and a change of two would have beaten it, as a clear majority of the house or sixty votes is required to pass a measure.

DORSEY SAVES HIS BILL.

Members Exchange Lurid Personalities Over Sugar Bounty Measure.

Representative Dorsey yesterday after a two hours' fight saved his bill authorizing beet sugar bounty claimants to sue the state in the Ramsey county district court. The bill, which passed on the calendar, where it stands an excellent chance of passage.

The fight on the Dorsey bill was one of the ugliest of the session and a precedent of it Representative Burns drew the angry attention of the lawyers of the Hennepin delegation and later under a question of personal privilege explained that he meant no harm.

Another rather touching phase of the fight was the emotional support of the Hennepin county lawyers, who only a few days ago insisted that the bill was unconstitutional, desired by nobody, and altogether a measure which they had unanimously decided should be indefinitely postponed. Their change of front is explained by the defeat of the bounty appropriation bill, which sent them on the run to the Dorsey bill as offering the only ray of hope for the St. Louis Park concern.

The Dorsey bill is considered by many members as the only fair proposition ever submitted to the house on the long mooted sugar bounty question. It provides for the long-expected change of the law, and in so doing their say in court and a final settlement of the question. If the sugar people lose in the courts they will have no excuse for again asking the legislature to pass an appropriation bill, which is admittedly unconstitutional.

In committee of the whole Burns, in opposition to the bill, read long extracts from a decision by Chief Justice Cooley on the subject of the national sugar bounties. Shepard, of Hennepin, turned the laugh on the Pillsbury man by rising in the midst of the reading to move that "further reading of the minutes be dispensed with."

A motion to recommend the passage was lost by a vote of 33 to 23, and a motion for indefinite postponement carried by 45 to 43. The friends of the bill then secured the rise of the committee, and Dorsey had his bill expected from the report. His motion to send the bill to the calendar again brought out Burns, who, speaking on the sugar bounty question, said he did not blame the lawyers for supporting a measure which involved a fat fee.

All the Hennepin lawyers supporting the bill were present.

Continued on Fourth Page.