

CLEVELAND CONTENT

Ex-President Leads an Ideal Retired Life at His Home in Princeton.

GRACIOUSLY RECEIVES CORRESPONDENTS

Talks Freely on Every Subject Until Party Politics are Broached.

THEN BECOMES AS SPHYNXLIKE AS EVER

Likely to Follow Precedent of Tilden in Regard to the Nominations.

HIS INFLUENCE MAY MAKE THE LEADER

Belief is Expressed That Ex-President Favors Senator Gorman as the Standard Bearer of the Party.

(From a Staff Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, May 10.—(Special.)—Four weeks ago a number of Washington newspaper correspondents went to Princeton, N. J., to attend the funeral of one of their associates. They took the occasion to visit Grover Cleveland. The ex-president of the United States lives in an old-fashioned house surrounded by large grounds filled with handsome trees, and he is evidently everything to make an American gentleman happy. His children are the life of the place. There are evidences of them everywhere. Bicycles obstruct the pathway leading to the front door, deodoric pictures are scattered about the living room, while children's clothing and children's toys are in evidence everywhere.

All of the six men who called on Mr. Cleveland on April 3 last knew him in Washington, but not one of the half dozen ever found him in so affable a mood. He actually seemed glad to see the men who at one time found difficulty in getting near him when business required them to do so. He talked of public and private affairs for half an hour and he left the impression upon each one of his callers that he is thoroughly contented with the conditions which surround him and that he really does find life "one long, sweet dream."

Ten days ago this same party with the addition of nearly 100 others sat at a banquet table in St. Louis during the dedicatory ceremonies of the Louisiana Purchase exposition, when Mr. Cleveland was the guest of honor. He was previously heard from Hon. Thomas Carter introduce him to an audience of nearly 50,000 people as the most distinguished private citizen in the world. They had witnessed the evacuation which had been accorded to him wherever he appeared in public in the month of Missouri. They had reason to suppose that he was contented with himself and all the world, and they were prepared in consequence to hear from his lips some pleasant utterances on the occasion of the banquet.

Mr. Cleveland still sphynxlike. On neither of these occasions did the ex-president indicate by the slightest hint that he had any ambition whatever to again occupy the presidential chair. On the contrary the impression left in the mind of each of his visitors at Princeton and of each of those who were visited in St. Louis was that he has no intention whatever of permitting his name to be used as a candidate for the presidential nomination in the democratic convention to be held next year.

Grover Cleveland has been talked of as a possibility, even a probability, in most of the states in the union during the past few weeks. His speech on the negro question, the evasions which he resorted to in St. Louis, and evasions of which he has uttered in public for some time past, has combined to bring his name more forcibly before the country as a candidate than the utterances of any other man since the days of Samuel J. Tilden. Those who believe that he is in his purpose and intention to emulate the example of the "sage of Greystone." It will be recalled that Tilden refused the nomination in 1880 and positively declined to allow his name to be used in the democratic convention of 1884. It was to Samuel J. Tilden more than to any other man that Grover Cleveland owed his nomination in the latter year. Grover Cleveland today unquestionably desires to control the democratic national convention of 1904 in so far as he wishes to select a man for the nomination who will represent within himself the antithesis of everything that William Jennings Bryan stands for. The best possible men in the democratic party in this section of the country believe that Cleveland will prefer Gorman. New Englanders on the other hand are hopeful that he will cast his mantle upon the shoulders of Richard Olney. But the question of which of these was represented in St. Louis last week is disposed to regard David R. Francis, the head and front of this St. Louis exposition, as the "heir-apparent" to the strength which Mr. Cleveland will develop within the next few months.

Activity of David Francis. Mr. Cleveland was the guest of Mr. Francis during his brief stay in St. Louis. Mr. Francis succeeded in getting the exposition postponed from 1883 until 1904. Mr. Francis is attempting at this very moment to secure the democratic convention of next year for the city of St. Louis, and although his own campaign for the nomination is being conducted in a very quiet way it is very well known that he has deep seated hopes that the combination of a world's fair and a national convention, together with the friendship of the "most distinguished private citizen in the world," will lead enough over the heads of the other candidates to secure his nomination. Mr. Francis has always affiliated himself with the so-called "Cleveland wing" of the democratic party rather than with the followers of Bryan. And yet he has been so shrewd and so diplomatic in his political conduct that he has avoided antagonizing either element. His nomination would unquestionably be entirely acceptable to the democrats of the east. It would be pleasing to the west, and it will not be antagonized by the south.

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AMERICA MUST BUILD CANAL

Colombian Senator Points Out That Otherwise It Will Not Be Constructed.

PANAMA, May 10.—Gerard Pulecio, a prominent member of the conservative party, discusses the canal question in a recent issue of the Corre Nacional, published at Bogota. He says the renewal of the canal concession, and by President Sarmiento, to the present government having constitutional validity, is a step. No company or individual government is willing to risk any part of the canal venture after the De Lesseps says Senator Pulecio, therefore the States only can undertake the construction of the canal with chance of success.

Colombia never enjoyed effective sovereignty on the isthmus because the United States landed troops there whenever it wanted to and even denied Colombia the innocent right to kill each other. It is in the canal treaty Colombian sovereignty on the isthmus should be distinctly recognized, argues Senator Pulecio, not only to calm the nerves of the apprehensive patriots but because Colombia may within 100 or 200 years develop into a strong nation and be able to recover sovereignty on the isthmus. Senator Pulecio says nothing against police control of mixed territories on the isthmus so long as Colombian law prevails. He says Colombia labors under a load of \$50,000,000 pesos of paper money the present generation and its descendants must be saved. He advocates the following plan: "The United States to pay Colombia for the canal concession the sum of \$30,000,000 with the discount, concession or reduction and \$1,000,000 yearly for the canal zone. Colombia to be free of any claims which may arise against the canal company. The United States is to recognize the sovereignty of Colombia on the isthmus." The other conditions put down by Senator Pulecio are the same as have been specified in the treaty.

PANAMA, May 10.—The convocation of congress for June 29 is believed by those who are conversant with the affairs to mean that President Marquín is confident of having sufficient support to assure the approval of the canal treaty.

Senator Osadia has just published a strong worded accusation of General Herrera and Ferraz for the part they took as leaders in the last revolution.

PERSHING SETTLES MOROS

Experiences No Trouble After the Battle on Shore of Lake Lanao.

MANILA, May 10.—Captain Pershing and his command returned to Camp Vicars, Mindanao, from the expedition through the country east of Lake Lanao. The column experienced no opposition after the fighting at Taraca. The prisoners captured at Taraca took the oath of allegiance to the United States and were released. Among the Moros killed in the Taraca campaign were nine dattos and one sultan. The moral effect of this fight has been far-reaching and it is doubtful if there will be any further hostility in the Lake Lanao country.

Captain Pershing estimates the population of Taraca at 20,000, and that of the district at 100,000. He says the population of the Lake Lanao district has been underestimated.

Four natives have been found guilty of the murder of three American marines at the mouth of the river, late September, and have been sentenced to death.

The lads in this case seem to have been materially improved. In Albay province it is still unsatisfactory, but the other districts which recently have been disturbed are quieter.

PLAGUE INFECTS TWO PORTS

Ecuador Taking Steps to Stop the Spread of the Contagion.

GUAYAQUIL, Ecuador, May 10.—Callao and Pisco, Peru, have been officially declared infected with the bubonic plague. The banks and business houses of Guayaquil are subscribing funds for the purpose of cleaning the city. The Common Line steamers, Herodot and Sesostris, from southern ports, will be refused admittance here. Ecuadorian troops have been stationed on the Peruvian frontier to stop contagion. The Board of Health at Pisco, Peru, has closed that port to vessels.

The Municipal Council and the Board of Health at Guayaquil are in session to discuss steps against the introduction of the plague. The Common Line steamer Totinos in this port will not be allowed to discharge its cargo as it brings four from Pisco.

ITO DROPS HINTS OF TROUBLE

Significant Remark Dropped by the Leading Statesman of Japan.

LONDON, May 10.—While addressing his party last Friday concerning Manchuria, says the Tokio correspondent of the Daily Mail, in a dispatch, Marquis Ito hinted that there was trouble ahead.

YOKOHAMA, May 10.—Alarming and conflicting rumors are heard here regarding the Russian concentration of troops menacing New Chung and Korea.

It is said that Japan is indignant at Russia's bad faith and will firmly maintain its treaty rights.

Urges China to Resist.

SHANGHAI, May 10.—As a result of patriotic meetings called because of the situation in Manchuria the viceroys and governors have telegraphed the grand council at Peking urging the Chinese government to resist foreign aggression.

Short in Ice Accounts.

MANILA, May 10.—Albert Roberts, cashier of the government ice plant here, has been arrested on the charge of embezzlement. His accounts have been found to be \$4,000 short.

Resume Quarantine of Transport.

MANILA, May 10.—The quarantine of transports bound for San Francisco has been resumed on account of the cholera. The epidemic is making slight gains in Luzon.

Tribesmen are Defeated.

TANGIER, Morocco, May 10.—News has reached here from Tetuan that the tribesmen have suffered defeat at the hands of government troops.

Visayan Finds Big Check.

RAHWAY, N. Y., May 10.—It became known here that a \$100,000 check, a flagman of the Pennsylvania, found on Wednesday at a window of the Long Branch excursion, passed through here. The check was drawn in favor of Mrs. Isabel B. Seward, but the name of the maker was undecipherable. The check was turned over into the lost property department of the railroad.

IOWA IDEA PROVES TAKING

Report That President Roosevelt and Cummins are of One Mind.

SLIGHT CHANGE IN VERBIAGE OF PLATFORM

Senator Allison Said to Have Been Delegated the Task of Bringing Over Rest of the Iowa Delegation.

CHICAGO, May 10.—A special to the Herald from Sioux City, Ia., says: President Roosevelt, Senator Allison and Governor Cummins have agreed on the tariff plank of the republican national platform of 1904. If they succeed in their purpose the tariff reform idea advocated by that platform in general though not specific terms.

The words "shelter for monopoly" which caused the chief opposition to the Iowa platform of the last two years because by implication they asserted that tariff might afford shelter to monopoly, will be eliminated, but the word "monopoly" will be used in almost the same sense.

Governor Cummins recently visited Washington to consult with President Roosevelt upon the latter's invitation. During the president's trip through Iowa the governor was private office on the special train. Governor Cummins presented to the president a letter from Mr. Allison in which the senator outlined to him the result of two conferences between Messrs. Cummins and Allison. The president heartily approved the program therein mapped out.

This program in brief was that the Iowa platform to be adopted at the state convention to be held July 1 should be modified in the manner outlined above, and that Governor Cummins previously expressed determination that the platform be terminated in the next national platform should have their joint support. They agreed that Governor Cummins' views had been misinterpreted and maliciously misrepresented and that they were substantially those of Roosevelt and Allison.

Terms of "Iowa" Plank.

The "Iowa idea," fathered by Cummins, which appeared in the two last republican state platforms, is as follows: We stand for the historic policy of the home industries and point for its ample independence. We favor such changes in the tariff from time to time as become necessary through the progress of our industries and their relation to the natural complement of protection and trade.

We favor any modification of the tariff which may be required to prevent their affording shelter to monopoly.

Views of Cummins. At the Washington conference the president sought to ascertain exactly the orthodoxy of Cummins' principles. It was then discovered that the president and the republican national platform of 1888, adopted at the St. Louis convention, Governor Cummins declared that the St. Louis declaration was as radical as he ever thought of advocating.

Senator Cummins' views on the Iowa idea was then approached as the one influential member of the Iowa delegation at Washington capable of bringing his colleagues around to the Cummins' idea.

The result was the eventual agreement that the St. Louis platform plank, as it will be rewritten, shall be in substance: We are not pledged to any particular schedules. The question of rates is a practical one to be governed by the conditions of the time and of production, of labor and industry. Reciprocity and protection go hand in hand. We favor the protection of the necessities of life that we do not produce.

Flight Over the Idea.

The flight over the Iowa idea has been of long standing and has found its origin in Iowa political leaders bitterly denouncing Cummins as a free trader instead of a protectionist. Secretary Shaw has been his particular opponent. Congressman Hull, Hepburn, Lacey, Conner and the others have been scarcely less his foes and even Secretary of Agriculture Wilson has regarded him largely in the light of a heretic.

Senator Dooliver alone has stood by Cummins. His great personal magnetism and the disfavor acquired by the so-called "machine," however, enabled Cummins to overcome all opposition to his platform and to secure an unparalleled vote at the general election.

Senator Allison, while apparently treating with the "machine," or anti-Cummins faction, was careful to avoid becoming actively connected with the fight. In his early political career he was twice defeated because he was declared to be somewhat of a free trader.

After Cummins' visit to Roosevelt a meeting between Cummins and Allison was arranged, at which a mutual understanding was arrived at. Allison urged Cummins to modify his views, but the latter, confident in his personal following, steadfastly insisted that tariff reform must be advocated, and that his own ideas in general be maintained.

Allison then, as a concession to the other faction, suggested Congressman Hepburn for temporary chairman of the state convention. Here again Cummins had his way and suggested George D. Perkins, former congressman and editor of the Journal of this city as a neutral chairman.

It was then agreed that Allison should write the platform, but that it should be along the lines agreed upon, and practically dictated by Cummins, though not departing materially from the national platform of 1888.

ENGINEER CRUSHED IN WRECK

Several Others of Train Crew and Passengers Severely Injured.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., May 10.—A passenger train on the Southern railway jumped the track today at White Pine, Tenn. Engineer Robert E. Holloman of Knoxville was crushed to death. The injured are: Ed Braslow, fireman; W. S. Staley, express messenger; Ben Whitfield, baggage master, all of Knoxville; F. R. Abernathy, postal clerk, Salisbury, N. C.; R. E. L. Mounsey, postal clerk, Salisbury, N. C.; Sylvia Smith, colored, passenger, White Pine, Tenn.; Horace Webb, colored, passenger, Knoxville, Tenn.

The train was running thirty miles an hour when the accident occurred. No cause can be assigned for it. The rails were torn up for 200 feet and a delay of over six hours occurred to travel.

ELKS' DEDICATION PROGRAM

National Home at Bedford, City, Va., to Be Formally Accepted May 21.

ROANOKE, Va., May 10.—The program of the dedicatory exercise of the Elks National home at Bedford City, Va., May 21, includes: Invocation, Rev. Dales Tucker, Portsmouth, O.; address of welcome, J. Lawrence Campbell, mayor of Bedford City, Va.; address, Hon. J. J. Montague, governor of Virginia; address, John W. Daniel, United States senator of Virginia; transfer of building to Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, Joseph T. Planning, chairman of the board of grand trustees, Indianapolis; acceptance of building, George P. Crouk, grand exalted ruler, Omaha, Neb.; Harrisburg, Pa.; benediction, Rev. John D. Boland, Baltimore, Md.

DAY OF REST FOR PRESIDENT

Drives Along Ocean Beach and Chats with a Few of His Friends.

HOTEL DEL MONTE, Cal., May 10.—

President Roosevelt today spent one of the most restful Sundays he has enjoyed since his trip began. One of the most beautiful spots in California, two miles from the nearest city, unhampered by curious crowds, he had a chance to thoroughly rest and prepare for the coming week, which promises to be one of the busiest of his journey. His train arrived here at midnight, but he did not leave it until about 3 o'clock this morning. At that time Colonel Ward and a detachment of the Fifteenth Infantry, which is stationed at Fort Monterey, arrived at his car. After the president had greeted them and his staff, he was driven to the hotel, where he and his party had breakfast.

At the conclusion of the meal the president and a small party rode horseback over the famous seventeen mile drive along the sea. Governor Fardee and some others of the party drove over the route in carriages. The weather was perfect and the trip was greatly enjoyed by the president, who was enthusiastic over the scenery.

In the afternoon he attended St. John's chapel on the hotel grounds. The services were conducted by Rev. Hobart Chetwood, the chaplain. At the conclusion of the services the president, Secretary of the Navy Moody, President Butler of Columbia college and President Wheeler of the University of California spent a couple of hours strolling about the hotel grounds. The president spent the evening quietly in his rooms at the hotel.

The start for the north will be begun at 6 o'clock tomorrow morning. It was the intention to have the president review the troops stationed at Fort Monterey today, but he declined to do so on account of being Sunday. He requested Colonel Ward to go away with all formality, as he desired to spend the day quietly.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 10.—H. M. S. steamship Graton, the flagship of the British squadron of the Pacific, with Admiral Bickford on board, arrived here this evening from Esquimaut to take part in the reception to President Roosevelt on Tuesday afternoon.

The appearance of Graton was the signal for the firing of a deafening salute in honor of the visiting admiral.

A military parade will be given by the part taken by the British sailors, who will march side by side on American soil with the sailors of the United States.

AMERICAN DOCTORS' CONGRESS

Sixteen Societies Expected to Be Represented in Meeting at Washington.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—The sixth triennial session of the Congress of American Physicians and Surgeons will be held in this city Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday afternoon and on the evening of that day the president of the congress, Dr. W. W. Keen, will give an address. Sixteen societies and associations of specialists will be represented and most of the discoveries in medicine and surgery during the past three years will be discussed. Among the topics to be presented are the identification and isolation of the smallpox germ, the spread of malaria and similar diseases by the mosquito and the value of a number of new serums.

Over 200 physicians are expected to be present and in addition there will be representatives from the army and navy and the marine hospital service. Each of the sixteen constituent societies represented in the congress will hold its annual meeting during the week.

DYNAMITE BOMB A MYSTERY

Police Officials in Doubt Whether It Was a Murderous Plot or a Hoax.

NEW YORK, May 10.—The police so far have failed to solve the mystery surrounding the leaving of a box of dynamite on the Cunard line dock yesterday. There is a division of opinion among the officials as to whether the matter should be treated as a box of dynamite or as a plot to blow up a building. The police are in doubt whether the dynamite would have exploded from a fuse. He says, however, that if the box had been given a sudden jar at the time the fuse was lit, it would have exploded. He also said that he had experimented with the clock work and concluded that it had run about five hours when found and that it still had about thirty hours to run before operating the fuse. He does not believe that a hoax was intended.

PROPOSES TO FIGHT TRUST

Omaha Box Makers to Erect Mill and Manufacture Its Own Strawboard.

MILWAUKEE, May 10.—(Special Telegram.)—Because of the aggressions of the American Strawboard Trust, A. George Schultz, Co. of Milwaukee and Omaha will during the next year erect a paper mill to make its own strawboard. The mill will be erected in Wisconsin, where good water power is available or may be located in the west, where experiments have shown that paper mills can be operated with profit by steam power. The company gives as the reason for its plan that in making paper boxes a year ago it was able to buy strawboard at \$18.30 a ton and now since the trust has absorbed all the mills in the country it is forced to pay \$24 a ton. This would warrant the company erecting a mill of its own.

INDIANAPOLIS IS AMBITIOUS

Has Its Lines Out for Both Republican and Democratic National Conventions.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 10.—The Indianapolis Commercial Club and Board of Trade has taken formal action toward securing the two political conventions, if possible, next year. The secretaries have mailed letters to the national secretaries of the republican and republican committees announcing that this city will be an applicant for the conventions. Indiana senators and congressmen will be asked to assist. The city is arranging to build this year a coliseum costing \$250,000 and seating 18,000 people, in order to accommodate the conventions. The Democratic Democratic Committee of Indiana says it has been invited to hold its convention in this city. This city can secure the national democratic convention if the coliseum is completed.

ORGANIZE BIG RAILWAY LINE

Pittsburgers to Build a Line Connecting Central American Capitals.

PITTSBURG, May 10.—Former United States Senator John M. Thurston, who is associate counsel of the United States and Nicaragua company, arrived here today to be present at the organization meeting of the great Central Railway company, which will take place tomorrow. The Great Central railway is capitalized at \$10,000,000. The majority of the stock having been taken up by Pittsburgers. The company proposes to build a road 320 miles long which will connect Managua, the capital of Nicaragua; Tegucigalpa, capital of Honduras; and Salvador, capital of San Salvador. The election of officers and directors of the company will take place in the offices of the company in the Farmers Bank building tomorrow morning.

OTTAWA IS SWEEP BY FIRE

Between Five and Six Hundred Families Rendered Homeless.

MONETARY LOSS RUNS INTO BIG FIGURES

Water Main Had Been Tampered With and for an Hour Firemen Were Unable to Secure Any Water.

OTTAWA, Ont., May 10.—A fire, suspected of being of incendiary origin, this afternoon destroyed hundreds of houses and millions of feet of lumber in this city. John White, who had just been released from the penitentiary after serving a term of imprisonment for arson, was caught near where the fire was first discovered. He was taken to the police station and will be charged with starting today's conflagration. The fire originated within a stone's throw of where the Hull fire of 1897 was checked. The Hull fire spread to the Ottawa side, destroying millions of dollars worth of property. It burned out to near where the Ottawa & Parry Sound railroad enters the western part of the city, and it was in the lumber yards near the railroad where today's fire started.

Two hours before the main fire started, two smaller fires were started and quickly extinguished in the lumber yards near the Canadian Pacific railway. It was 3:30 when the third fire was discovered. When the brigade arrived at the scene it was found that the water main had been damaged and no water could be obtained. When the brigade did get water the fire was utterly beyond its control. It swept along over the same ground that the former fire had done, the only difference being that it was going in the opposite direction.

The main fire started at the corner of Market and Preston streets. The fire area was on the flats below the cliff. At two or three points it came very near getting over the cliff and had it done so nothing would have saved the city.

No Water for an Hour.

At 9:30 tonight the fire was under control and was confined to the following area. The Ottawa & Parry Sound railway to the south, Division street on the east, First avenue to the west, and the Richmond road on the north. From the Parry Sound road to the Richmond road is about one mile and from First avenue to Division street is about one-quarter of a mile. While the main fire was burning fiercely among the lumber piles a short distance from the city, which had been summoned, was forced to remain idle.

For an hour not a drop of water was thrown into the flames. A stiff southwest wind was blowing and by the time the water main had been repaired the lumber yards were a mass of glowing embers. From the lumber yards the flames spread to a group of frame houses on the outskirts of the city, formerly known as Rochesterville, but which is now united to the city. The whole business in the little settlement was destroyed.

Another lumber yard in a thinly settled section northeast of Rochesterville was swept by the fire in an incredibly short time. This brought the fire to the more thickly settled sections of the city.

After leaving the lumber piles the flames swept over Pine street, which runs east and west, down Willow, Poplar, Anderson, Eckles, Somerset, Spruce, Elm, Maple, Albert and on to the Richmond road, or property of the Ottawa & Parry Sound railway. It was stopped a short distance from the Canadian Pacific railway depot.

At 8 p. m. it was feared that the fire would get over the cliff on the top of which is St. Jeanne Baptist church. In the rear and a short distance back from the church is the residence of the late Hon. David Mills. The family began moving out at 9 p. m. and the hearse was ready to remove the remains of the distinguished Canadian, should the necessity arise. The firemen, however, succeeded in keeping back the flames.

Five Hundred Families Homeless. Fifteen million feet of lumber were destroyed. It belonged chiefly to J. R. Booth and was sold for \$200,000. The loss on the lumber will be