Daily Globe.

VOL. VII — ST. PAUL MINN. MONDAY MORNING. FEBRUARY 23. 1885. — NO. 54.

AN AUTHENTIC INTERVIEW

With the President-Elect, in Which He Criticises the Newpaper Fictions Concerning

His Coming Cabinet and Inaugural Address—Manning Says He Is Not Disqualified

To Hold the Reins as Minister of Finance, Although He Has Had no Official Offer of the Place.

A Washington Birthday Cabinet Gotten From the Inside—The Chair for Col. Vilas Not Determined Upon.

Closing Week of the Congressional Nuisance—Determined Fight Between the Silver and Anti-Silverites.

A TALK WITH CLEVELAND.

The Coming President Gives His Views Freely on Ingenious Newspaper Stories.

Special to the Globe.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 22.—An audacious correspondent approached Gov. Cleveland on the subject now uppermost in the public mind, and asked if he had any information to give the public concerning his cabinet, and he replied: "I have nothing to say about the cabinet. I do wish the newspapers would stop their indulgence in surmises concerning it. It is not my intention to announce the membership of the cabinet until I have satisfied myself that I have in my best judgment the right selections. First impressions, as everybody knows, are

NOT ALWAYS THE BEST,

and I am determined upon choosing what seem to be the best men for the places I shall fill. I shall use great deliberation. What I want now is some time to myself. All sorts of wrong impressions, entirely wrong impressions, have been given to the public about my intentions, and they have caused me annoyance. People have flocked in upon me, and I have been flooded with letters owing to the reports that I have decided on this or that man or on this or that policy."

"What you have just said suggests that you have not made up your mind about any of the members of your cabinet. May I ask if that is true?"

"I will not, of course, answer that question,"

SAID MR. CLEVELAND,

"and I will not say what I have done until the proper time comes. I can't understand why there is such anxiety about the cabinet. The cabinet is not needed yet, and when it is needed I hope it will be ready."

"And now may I ask about your inaugural address?"

"About that," was the reply, "I have nothing to say."

Turning from this barren subject, the correspondent ventured to inquire whether the president-elect had been favored by visits of any prominent citizens to-day.

"Well," said the governor, "Mr. Francis Kernan called this morning, remained an hour or so, and said good-bye. Mr. Manning also dropped in for half an hour in the morning on his way to business."

Another newspaper correspondent asked if

MR. KERNAN

was going away from the state, and if that was the reason he called for the purpose of saying good-bye. The president-elect looked a little puzzled, and smiled as if he thought the question a very absurd one. He did not reply to it. Other questions asked by the correspondent failed to elicit for publication any more definite information concerning the cabinet and the inaugural address than is given above.

Mr. Manning was also called upon to-day. He said that within his knowledge there was no change in the cabinet situation or in his relation to it. Replying to questions asked him he said: "My health is not precarious and I am

SURPRISED THAT REPORTS

that it is have been given to the public by the press. It is not true that my ptysician has advised that I must witadraw from business. Nothing was said by the directors of the bank at their meeting yesterday about the report that I am going into the cabinet, and I can only say that no formal offer of a cabinet place has been made to me, and that I will either accept or reject a seat at the presidential council board when and not before such an offer has been made to me. If such an offer should be made to me my intentions in regard to it will be made public, but there is nothing in the objection taat I am ineligible to the secretaryship of the treasury because I am a stockholder in a national bank. Judge Folger was, while he occupied the treasury department, and to the day of his death a stockholder in one of the Albany national banks."

Although Mr. Manning is very guarded in his conversation about the cabinet, the impression he leaves on all who speak to him on the subject is that his present intention is to accept

THE TREASURY PORTFOLIO,

if it is offered to him, as it will be, but there may be developed reasons why he will refuse to do so. It is not at all probable that any good reason for his refusal of the treasury department will be developed, and it may be concluded that he will be Cleveland's minister of finance. The rumor that a messenger has been sent to Ohio to consult with Judge Thurman is denied and another rumor that either Hoadly or Converse will be called to the cabinet from Ohio instead of Thurman has taken its place. Mr. Converse is the member of congress who moved to strike out the enacting clause of Col Morrison's horizontal tariff reduction bill, and is being urged for a place in the cabinet by eastern Democrats.

A HATCHET DAY VIEW.

Cleveland's Cabinet as Outlined by the Globe's Truthful Correspondent.

Special to the Globe.

NEW YORK, Feb. 22.—This being the anniversary of the day when hatchets with cherry tree handles were born it is especially appropriate that the GLOBE correspondent should give his western friends an entirely reliable forecast of the cabinet of Gov. Cleveland. I believe there have been attempts occasionally by some reckless newspapers, to designate the president-elect's political family, but your correspondent has the advantage of having secured his information on the 22d of February, and from a source which, while he is not at liberty to give it, was never known to tell a lie ——at least not on such an anniversary day.

The "inside information" of your correspondent is that five of the cabinet positions have been positively

DECIDED UPON.

Bayard is to be secretary of state, Manning secretary of the treasury, Jones of New Hampshire postmaster general, McDonald of Indiana secretary of war, and Garland attorney general. These positions you can count upon as settled. The remaining places are the navy and interior and for these Senator Lamar and Col. Vilas are booked, but just which is which has not been fully decided upon. The president recognizes the appropriateness of giving the secretaryship of the interior to Col. Vilas, but there is a strong pressure brought to bear upon him to give the South three positions in the cabinet, and he hesitates about placing a southern man in the navy department in view of the criticism it might occasion. Still, the chances are he will be resolute enough to put

LAMAR IN THE NAVY,

and the critics do their best or worst. It was really Gov. Cleveland's intention to give William C. Whitney of this city a place in the cabinet, but the pressure in behalf of Col. Vilas and also from the south for three places seems to have crowded Whitney off from the slate, though there is just a possibility he may be given the navy department instead of Lamar. It can, however, be set down that Col. Vilas will be in the cabinet, with the chances largely in favor of the interior and just a bare chance of it being the navy instead. Bear in mind that this is a 22d of Feb. cabinet.

THE CLOSING WEEK

Of the American Congress Promises to be an Eventful One.

Special to the Globe.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—The closing week of congress bodes fair to be the most eventful. The influence of President-elect Cleveland has been sufficient, by the close shave of eight to seven, to induce the appropriation committee of the house to insert a clause in the sundry civil appropriation bill authorizing the president to suspend the coinage of silver dollars for one year on and after July 1 next. Anticipating that there will be a sturdy resistance to the clause the appropriations committee, with considerable foresight, will first ask the house to pass the bill with the anti-silver clause omitted and then take action on the silver amendment. This feeling has been adopted to ward off an extra session. The sundry civil bill is last of the supply of bills to pass the house. If it should hang fire an extra session would be unavoidable. Fearing to risk the passage of the bill under a suspension of the rules with the anti-silver clause in, it is first proposed to pass the bill and then tackle the silver question. Should the house indorse the committee, the senate can readily attach the section to the bill. It is an open question as yet whether or not the house will agree to place such a sweeping power in the president's hands. There will be two grounds of opposition The most formidable will be from those who represent the Democratic and western constituencies, and who believe in a double standard. Then again there is a class who, while in favor of the suspension of coinage, are not in favor of handing over to the president such an unreserved power. They believe in taking the bull by the horns and repealing in toto the mandatory clause of the bill, creating the standard silver dollar, which compels a fixed annuity of coinage. They want it done, however, by legislation and not in the discretion of the president. If the opponents of the measure go to the point of using the parliamentary advantage they can exercise under the rules of the house, there can be no legislation on the subject. They will have it in their power to filibuster until the end of the session if need be. This they threaten to do. It is an open secret that over one hundred Democratic members have their names on a petition already forwarded to Mr. Cleveland, beseeching him not to commit himself on the silver question in his inaugural. The forwarding of such a paper it must be admitted was rather a cheeky performance, but nevertheless it was in the nature of a hint that the Democratic portion of the house of representatives would split up if radical steps are taken to inveigh against silver.

Gen. McClellan for the Cabinet.

Special to the Globe.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 22.—If any Jerseyman is slated for a position in Cleveland's cabinet, it is, without a shadow of doubt, Gen. George B. McClellan. So, at least, says Secretary of State Kelsey. That he knows whereof he speaks is conceded by every interested politician save Gov. Abbett and his followers. Since Cleveland's election Abbett has been working with all his energy in behalf of ex-United States Senator John P. Stockton who is desirous of representing the state in a high official station at Washington. He prepared a petition praying Mr. Cleveland to appoint Stockton, which was signed by nearly all the Democratic members of the legislature and by many other prominent men. This petition, it is stated, has been sent to Albany and has been considered. Stockton's claims were not deemed weighty there, because previous to the Democratic convention in Chicago Stockton was a pronounced anti-Cleveland man. During the campaign he made only two or three speeches, and they were half-hearted efforts. Stockton is at present attorney general of New Jersey, and he has the reputation of being one of the most effective orators in the country. After the longest speech he made during the campaign, one that was delivered in this city, it was universally agreed that his evident lukewarmness had injured the cause.

HUNGRY OFFICE SEEKERS

Who Will Flock Into Washington With Open Palms.

Special to the Globe.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—It is reported that within a week there will be an unprecedented rush of office seekers. From every congressional district there will be applicants. Members of congress are now anxious as to what construction the new president is to place upon the civil service law. If it is used as a barrier to deny office to Democratic applicants, there will be a howl which will be heard in every nook and corner in the land, as the average number of applications for office now filed with the Democratic congressmen will easily approximate ten to each district. Of these four are expected to personally appear in Washington to urge their claims. This class do not and will not respect any law, civil or uncivil, which denies to them the privilege of aiding President Cleveland in reforming the abuses of the government. Among members of congress the civil law is now receiving peculiar study. It is openly denounced by many men who voted for it. It stands as a stumbling block in the way of rewarding trusty friends. If it is rigidly enforced ill effects on the Democratic line will be felt in every congressional district. So much is evident that I know of two Ohio congressman who live now in Democratic districts, who will not be candidates for the congressional nomination. They say frankly they could not be elected if they cannot get for their political allies the offices. President Cleveland has before him a very rugged path. On the day of his inauguration he will find breathing the atmosphere of Washington a large expectant class of Democratic office seekers. If they are disappointed in their claims they will go home lukewarm in any further effort to aid the Democratic beasts. This will not be confined to any section or geographical division. It will operate throughout the length and breadth of the land.

The Oregon Fiasco.

PORTLAND, Or., Feb. 22.—The failure of the legislature to elect a senator continues to be the all absorbing topic of conversation to-day, and the question as to whether the government can appoint is being discussed in all its phases. Section 10, article 5, of the constitution of Oregon, reads: "When, during a recess of the legislative assembly, a vacancy shall happen in any office, the appointment of which is vested in the legislative assembly, or when at any time a vacancy shall have occurred in any other state office or in the office of judge of any court, the governor shall fill such vacancy by appointment, which shall expire when a successor shall have been elected and qualified." Under this, the Republicans claim that a senator may be appointed. It is contended, on the other hand, by the Democrats, that the expiration of a regular term of the legislative assembly is not such vacancy as the governor is authorized to fill by appointment, and that the legislature having failed to elect, the state must suffer the consequences of such neglect and be deprived of suffrage in the senate. There is scarcely a doubt that the governor will appoint, and the senate must decide whether such appointee shall take his seat.

Washington's Grand Nieces and Nephews.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—At the ceremonies connected with the dedication of the monument yesterday there were present, of the descendants and relatives of Washington, Mrs. Lewis Washington, vice regent for Virginia in the Mount Vernon association; her stepson, J. B. Washington of Pittsburg, and connected with the Baltimore & Ohio railroad; Mrs. B. B. Washington and daughter, Miss Washington of Frederick county, Virginia; Miss Eliza Wasuington of Charleston, W. Va., Col. Thornton Washington of Texas, Bushrod C. Washington and S. W. Washington of Charleston, W. Va.; Robert Washington of Westmoreland county, Virginia; George Washington of Jefferson county, West Virginia; Mrs. L. Montgomery Bond of Elizabeth, N. J., great grandniece of Washington; Miss Virginia Mitchell of Charleston, W. Va.; Miss Clayborn of Richmond, and Mr. Myrvin C. Buckly of Washington. Nearly all the descendants were great grand nieces or nephews.

RAID ON FLASH PAPERS.

Henry Bergh, Comstock and Others Getting in Their Work Against Sensational Literature.

Special to the Globe.

NEW YORK, Feb. 22.— Three of the reformatory societies of this city, headed respectively by Rev. Dr. Crosby, Anthony Comstock and Henry Bergh, and backed so powerfully by religious influence and philanthropic wealth, they usually accomplish whatever they undertake, combined a while ago to exterminate the bad picture papers. They procured the passage of a law under which the vendor of a paper devoted principally to the illustration and discription of crimes can be sent to prison. If he displays such a journal where a minor can see it, he is also liable to punishment. The first arrests are being made. The papers which it is proposed to suppress, so far as this state is concerned, are the Police News and Police Gazette. The owner of the news is John Stetson, manager of the Fifth Avenue theater here, and the Globe in Boston, where the sheet is printed. He says that his revenue from this source is $1,000 a week. Richard K. Fox, noted in matters of athletic sports, owns the Gazette, which he bought only a few years ago for $300 from the late Police Superintendent Matsell, and with which he has rapidly enriched himself. Comstock is the active manager of the campaign, and he declares that not a copy of either publication shall be sold in this state.

NOT ON THE BILLS.

Nat Goodwin Tries His Hand at a Little Play Not on the Program.

Special to the Globe.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 22.—A scene was enacted at the Grand opera house last night not down on the bills, which nearly resulted in changing a comedy of confusion into a tragedy. A keg of beer had been sent to the stage hands, and several of them imbibed to excess. Stage Carpenter Daily and Property Man Grace engaged in a fight, which Edward Goodwin, a brother of Nat, tried to stop, and became embroiled himself in a fight with Grace. While thus engaged Daily cut Goodwin twice in the head, making severe scalp wounds. Nat Goodwin hearing the scrimmage, as soon as he could leave the stage, did so just in time to see Daily's assault upon his brother. With a whoop he started after the offending carpenter, revolver in hand and in stage costume, and pursued the now terrified man two or three squares on the street, but was unable to catch up with him. Ed Goodwin's hurts were dressed and when Nat recovered his breath the play proceeded to a finish. But few people in the audience noticed the interruption. At last accounts Daily was still running.

DYNAMITERS IN COUNCIL.

The Chicago League Entertained by a Number of Incendiary Speeches.

CHICAGO, Feb. 22.—The dynamite section of Socialists held a meeting this afternoon in a hall very near the fashionable portion of the south division of the city. A number of highly incendiary speeches in English and German were delivered by A. R. Parsons, his wife, George Mitzinger, August Fehling and others. Mrs. Parsons, who is a colored woman, made an unusually fiery speech. She began by berating her hearers as cowards and unworthy of the name of manhood, because they allowed the aggressions of capital to continue, and allowed their daughters to barter their virtue for bread. If they were men, as they claimed to be, she said they would blow up every house on the adjoining avenues before they would submit to it; they would demolish the police stations, court house and jails and fling dynamite in the faces of the army and navy. If they were afraid to do this, however, they need not lack for a captain, for she would fill her apron with dynamite and lead them along the avenues of the city where the rich reside, destroying them as they went. Her husband advised his hearers to study chemistry and take lessons from those expert in the manufacture of deadly explosives.

A Glove Fight to the Finish.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 22.—George Rooke and Charles Lange met at Sportsmen park to-day in a glove fight to the finish. Jerry Dunn was referee. Three thousand people were present. Rooke opened the fight with some scientific manœuvers but was stopped by Lange, who made a rush and forced half-arm fighting. Rooke was knocked down but responded before the ten seconds were up. At the end of the second round, which was characterized by fierce slugging, both men were against the ropes near the center of the stake. When separated it was found that Lange had broken a bone in his right hand by striking a stake. Being unable to continue Rooke was declared winner.

Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher Ill.

NEW YORK, Feb. 22.—The last hymn was being sung at Plymouth church, Brooklyn, this morning, when Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher was taken ill in her pew. Her son helped her to the lecture room, whence she was taken to her home in a carriage. Mrs. Beecher had a slight attack of paralysis of the muscles of the throat, with which she has been troubled before.

WAR ON THE SABBATH.

The Nerves, Brain, Muscles, Bones, and the Entire Physical and Moral Nature Cry for Rest.

The Seventh Day a Savings Bank—Into It Resources are Gathered Upon Which to Draw

All the Week—How an Invasion of It Wrongs a Vast Multitude of Employes of Their Rest.

A Day Upon Which the Sin of the Land is Assaulted from Fifty Thousand American Pulpits.

Special to the Globe.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Feb. 22.—Dr. Talmage preached in the Brooklyn Tabernacle to-day on the subject, The War on the Sabbath. The opening hymn was:

"Arm of the Lord! Awake! Awake!
Put on Thy strength, the nations shake!"

The text was taken from Exodus xxxi., 13: "Verily, My Sabbaths ye shall keep."

The wisdom of cessation from hard labor one day out of the seven is almost universally acknowledged. The world has found out that it can do less work in seven days than in six, and that the fifty-two days of the year devoted to rest are an addition rather than a subtraction. Experiments have been made in all departments. The great Castlereagh thought he could work his brain 365 days in the year, but after awhile broke down and committed suicide; and Wilberforce said of him: "Poor Castlereagh! This is the result of the non-observance of the Sabbath." A celebrated merchant declared: "I should have been a maniac long ago but for the Sabbath." The nerves, the brain, the muscles, the bones, the entire physical, intellectual and moral nature cry out for the Sabbatic rest. What is true of man is for the most part true of the brute. Travelers have found out that they come to their place of destination sooner when they let the horses rest by the way on the Sabbath. What is the matter with those forlorn creatures harnessed to some of our city cars? Why do they stumble and stagger and fall? It is for the lack of the Sabbatic rest. In other days when the herdsmen drove their sheep and cattle from

THE FAR WEST

down to the seaboard, it was found out by experiment that those herdsmen's droves who halted over the seventh day got down sooner to the seaboard than those who passed on without the observance of the Holy Sabbath. The fishermen off the coast of Newfoundland declare that those men during the year catch the most fish who stop during the Lord's day. When I asked the Rocky mountain locomotive engineer why he changed locomotives when it seemed to be a straight route, he said: "We have to let the locomotive stop and cool off or the machinery would soon break down." Men who made large quantities of salt were told that if they allowed their kettles to cool over Sunday they would submit themselves to a great deal of damage. The experiment was made, some observing the Sabbath and some not observing the Sabbath. Those who allowed the fires to go down and the kettles to cool once a week, were compelled to spend only a small sum for repairs, while in the cases where no Sabbath was observed many dollars were demanded for repairs.

In other words, intelligent man and dumb beast and dead machinery cry out for the Lord's day. A prominent manufacturer told me that he could see a difference between the goods which went out of his establishment on Saturday from the goods that went out on Monday. He said: "They were very different indeed. Those that were made in the former part of the week, because of the rest that had been previously given, were better than those that were made in the latter part of the week when the men were tired out. "The Sabbath comes," and it bathes the soreness from the limbs, quiets

THE AGITATED BRAIN

and puts out the fires of anxiety that have been burning all the week. Our bodies are seven-day clocks, and unless on the seventh day they are wound up they run down into the grave. The Sabbath was intended as a savings bank; into it we are to gather the resources upon which we are to draw all the week. That man who breaks the Sabbath robs his own nerve, his own muscle, his own brain, his own bones. He dips up the wine of his own life and throws it away. He who breaks the Lord's day gives a mortgage to disease and death upon his entire physical estate, and at the most unexpected moment that mortgage will be foreclosed and the soul ejected from the premises. Every gland and pore and cell and finger nail demands the seventh day for repose. The respiration of the lungs, the throb of the pulse in the wrist, the motion of the bone in its socket, declare "Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy." There are thousands of men who have had their lives dashed out against the golden gates of the Sabbath.

We hear a great deal of talk about "the rights of the people," to have just such amusements on Sunday as they want to have. I wonder if the Lord has any rights. You rule your family, the governor rules the state, the president rules the whole land; I wonder if the Lord has a right to rule the nations and make the enactment: "Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy," and if there is any appeal to a higher court from that decision, and if the men who are warring against that enactment are not guilty of high treason against the maker of heaven and earth, they have in our cities put God on trial. It has been the theaters and

THE OPERA HOUSES

of the land, plaintiffs versus the Lord Almighty defendant, and the suit has been begun, and who shall come out ahead you know. Whether it be popular or unpopular I now announce it as my opinion that the people have no rights save those which the great Jehovah gives them. He has never given the right to man to break His holy Sabbath, and as long as his throne stands He will never give that right.

Still further I protest against this invasion of the Lord's day because it wrongs a vast multitude of employes of their rest—the bar tender in case of the grog shop, and in case of the theater the scene-shifters, the ballet dancers, the call-boys, the innumerable attendants and supernumeraries. They are paid small salaries at the best. You see them on the stage in tinsel and tassel, or you see them in gauze whirling in toe-tortures, and you mistake them for fairies or queens; but after 12 o'clock you may see them trundling through the streets in faded dress, shivering and tired, seeking their homes in the garrets and cellars of the city. Now you propose to take from thousands of these employes throughout this country not only all opportunity of moral culture but all opportunity of physical rest. Let the crushing Juggernaut stop one day in seven. I oppose this invasion of the Christian Sabbath because it is a war on the spiritual welfare of the people. You have a soul. Yes. Which of the saloons or theaters on the Sabbath day will give that soul any culture? If you gentlemen of the restaurant and the opera have six days in the week in which to exercise your evangelical and heavenly influence, ought you not to allow Christian institutions to have twenty-four hours? Is it unreasonable to demand that if you have

SIX DAYS FOR THE BODY

and the intellect, we have one day at least for our immortal soul? Or, to put it in another shape, do you not really think that our imperishable soul is worth at least one seventh as much as our perishable body? You must not forget that ninety-nine-one-hundredths of all the Christian efforts of this country are put forth on the Lord's day. That is the day in which the asylums and the hospitals and the prisons are visited by Christian men. That is the day when the youth of our country get their chief religious information. That is the day when the most of the charities are collected. That is the day when, under the blast of 50,000 American pulpits, the sin of the land is assaulted and men are summoned to repent. When you make war upon any part of God's day you make war upon the asylums and the penitentiaries and the hospitals and the reform associations and the homes of the destitute and the church of the living God which is the pillar and the ground of the truth.

I am opposed to the invasion of the Sabbath because it is a war upon our political institutions. When the Sabbath goes down the republic goes down. Men who are not willing to obey God's law in regard to Sabbath observance are not fit to govern themselves. Sabbath breaking means dissoluteness, and dissoluteness is incompatible with self-government. What is the matter with republicanism in Italy and Spain? No Sabbath. France will never have a permanent republic until she quits her

ROYSTERING SABBATHS.

Let the bad work go on and you have the Commune, and you have the Revolution, and you have the sun of national prosperity going down in darkness and blood. From that Reign of Terror may the God of Lexington and Gettysburg deliver us!

I believe as certainly as I stand here that the triumph or overthrow of American institutions depends upon the Sabbatic contest. Bring your voices, your pens, your printing presses, and your pulpits into the Lord's artillery corps for the defense of our holy day. Decree before high heaven that this war on your religious rights and the cradles of your children shall bring ignominious defeat to the enemies of God and the public weal. For those who die in the contest battling for the right we shall chisel the epitaph: "These are they who came out of great tribulation and had their robes washed and made white in the blood of the Lamb." But for that one who shall prove in this moral crisis recreant to God and the church there shall be no honorable epitaph. He shall not be worthy even of a burial place in all this free land; but perhaps some steam tug at midnight may carry out his poor remains and drop them in the sea, where the lawless winds which keep no Sunday will gallop over the grave of him who lived and died a traitor to God, the church and the free institutions of America. Long live the Christian Sabbath! Perish forever all attempt to overthrow it!

THE FARGO BANQUET.

The Members of the Dakota Legislature Capture the City of Fargo,

And are Royally Dined and Wined by the Citizens of that City.

Special to the Globe.

FARGO, Dak., Feb. 21.—The members of both houses of the legislature, the supreme court, the third house and forty newspaper men arrived at 1 o'clock this morning from Bismarck, and received the rooms reserved for them. In the forenoon an informal reception was held. After dinner all were taken out in carriages to see the city, and as the day was a beautiful one this ride was greatly enjoyed. Then followed a formal reception in the roller rink, where fully one thousand people were present. Mayor Yerxa presided, City Attorney Stone welcomed the guests and Hon. E. W. Martin of the Black Hills replied on behalf of the legislature, and Chief Justice Edgerton for the supreme court and Judge Francis of Bismarck followed. Representative Pickler spoke on woman's suffrage, which was a very popular effort one would judge from the applause. Judge Church of Deadwood followed with a well-received speech, after which Major Pickler pertinently requested that it be recorded that the legislature had attended church once during the session. Under the leadership of Capt. Kent, "Marching through Georgia" was sung, and the formal reception closed with music by the band. The following telegram was received by Councilman Twomey and read to the assemblage.

BISMARCK, Feb. 21.—Hon. D. H. Twomey: It seems impossible to come, though I have earnestly tried to do so. I am glad that your citizens and the legislature have an opportunity to become acquainted. That they will separate with augumented respects for each other I have no doubt. It is a pleasure also to congratulate the people of Fargo and the whole territory on the fact that thus far the course of our legislature compares favorably with that of any similar body in the union. I am more than ever encouraged to believe that its action will continue to be prudent, wise and patriotic. To-day marks the completion of the monument which commemorates the name and deeds of the father of his country. May your celebration terminate with increased reverence for Washington, with wider pride in your beautiful city and with renewed confidence in the legislative body you so generously entertain.

(Signed) GILBERT A. PIERCE.

After the reception an orchestra was secured and for two or three hours the ball was enjoyed by a large number of the visitors and ladies of Fargo. At 9 o'clock the banquet commenced at Headquarters hotel and here 250 persons sat down to loaded tables and enjoyed a three hours' session with choice viands, excellent wine of a half dozen brands and better wit and sentiment. The toasts were very racy and witty, and the day has been most agreeably passed by all. To-morrow all who can get their hats on will be marched to church, proceeded by a brass band, and to-morrow evening the visitors will depart for their homes or duties. The banquet will probably be the means of cementing the friendship and good feeling of all victims of Dakota.

OFF FOR BISMARCK.

Special to the Globe.

FARGO, Feb. 22.—The members of the legislature and distinguished guests, after the fatigue of the banquet Saturday till midnight, slept so well they barely arose in time for church. Most of them attended religious worship. Major Rickler addressed the members. The press gang spent most of the day trying to have pictures taken in groups. All spent the day quietly and pleasantly and returned to Bismarck at 9 p. m.

Has Met All Obligations.

Special to the Globe.

MITCHELL, Dak., Feb. 22.—The Bank of Dakota, which suspended last fall, has met all its obligations by paying 100 cents on the dollar. President S. F. Goodykoontz says the bank will not resume business. The organization has a poor financial standing, and the integrity of the management is shown by the prompt and full settlement of all claims.

CONDENSED TELEGRAMS.

Frank Warner of Zanesville, O., escaped from jail Saturday and Sunday was found frozen to death alongside a railroad track, about seven miles from the city.

Hattie Keyes of Dalas, Tex., got tired of living, bought some morphine, went to a beer garden, took the poison and was found dead the next morning.

Deputy Postmaster Horace B. Ferren, of Batavia, N. Y. committed suicide. It is reported that he was about $2,000 short in his accounts.

RATES ON THE DECLINE.

The Pennsylvania Relaxes Its Efforts to Secure West Bound Emigrants at a $1 Rate.

An Opinion Expressed That the Chicago Freeport & St. Paul Road Will Not Pay.

DOESN'T WANT SO MANY.

The Pennsylvania Relaxing Its Efforts to Secure Emigrants at $1.

Special to the Globe.

CHICAGO, Feb. 22.— A prominent railway official, who is in a position to know, informs your correspondent that the Pennsylvania is relaxing its efforts to secure emigrants on the $1 rate from New York to Chicago. The reasons given for this opinion are that the Chicago office of the Pennsylvania which has the management of the company's emigrant business in the West and Northwest, is now furnishing their emigrant booking agents the west-bound emigrant orders in very limited numbers, and even refusing to supply the orders to such agents as have not been very staunch supporters of the Pennsylvania in the past. In fact the Pennsylvania's agent is said to have refused to furnish certain agents on the ground that he has not time to send out the orders, but in reality because the company uses the present opportunity to discriminate in favor of their favorite booking agent, giving them liberal supplies of their emigrant orders. This would seem to indicate that the Pennsylvania was about filled with $1 emigrants and they probably have 100,000 in sight, or rather booked.

Rates on Stock Shipments.

Special to the Globe.

CHICAGO, Feb. 22.—The Northwestern announces that stock cattle and stock hogs in car loads, from Chicago, Milwaukee, Racine or Kenosha to all points in Minnesota, Dakota and Iowa on the St. Paul & Omaha, Burlington, Cedar Rapids, and Minneapolis & St. Louis railroads will be waybilled at 75 per cent. of current tariff rates. On shipments of cattle agents must take the release at a valuation not to exceed $100 per head.

An Opinion from Dubuque.

J. L. Platt of Dubuque was in the city Saturday looking into the lumber business of the Northwest. Mr. Pratt is an old railroad man, having held several responsible positions on Southern railroads, and in railroad matters his opinion is generally acceptable. In regard to the Chicago, Freeport & St. Paul railroad, he thinks it is an enterprise that will not pay. It is his opinion that two new roads running parallel, meaning the Alma & Northern and the Freeport road, would find it extremely hard to find sufficient business to support them both. It is his idea that if the Freeport & St. Paul would build from Chicago to Freeport and from there to Dubuque, and connect there with the Winona, Alma & Northern line, the thing might possibly work.

The Vandalia Enters the Field.

Special to the Globe.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 22.—The Vandalia came out with a new dodger yesterday announcing rates as $14 and $12.50, first and second class, to New York and Philadelphia. Contrary to expectations there was no change from these rates during the day. Probably the $14 rate will prevail until to-morrow, perhaps longer. It is only a question of time when it must go lower, however, for there is little doubt that some of the lines are selling through brokers at $13.

The Ohio & Mississippi will continue as long as the war lasts to sell Washington tickets at 50 cents below the New York rate.

BUTTER AND CHEESE MEN

Of Iowa Hold Their Annual Association Meeting.

Special to the Globe.

STRAWBERRY POINT, Ia., Feb. 22.—The ninth annual meeting of the Iowa Butter and Cheese association commenced its session in the new opera house here on Tuesday afternoon and adjourned last evening. The meetings have been of unusual interest and the attendance has been very large. Had the railroad been unobstructed by snow-drifts it would have been a conundrum how to accommodate so large a crowd. The papers read and the discussions were of a practical order, and included every branch of agriculture relating to breeding, raising and feeding of cattle, systems of dairying, compared modes of collecting cream and milk, the testing of milk and cream for its butter value essential to satisfactory results, the importance of pure water in dairying, and for herds, milk fever, abortion in herd, stanchions and humanity in fastening of cattle, wholesome and unwholesome methods of preparing coloring matter for dairy products. A committee was appointed to prepare articles of incorporation for the association. Resolutions in favor of protection to dairy products against adulterations sold as butter were adopted and referred to the lawmakers. The association is in favor of having a thorough farmer at the head of the agricultural department at Washington, and passed resolutions urging the appointment of Hon. W. T. Smith of Mohaska county for that position. Mr. Smith is a pratical farmer and stock man and is president of the Iowa State Agricultural association. At the annual election for officers of the Butter and Cheese association, Hon. C. D. Hermann, of Jones county, was elected president, and Col. R. M. Littler was elected secretary for the tenth time. It is thought that the make of butter during the coming season will be very large, possibly reaching 200,000 pounds per week at the flush of the season. Iowa has about 1,250,000 cows. The dairymen are enthusiastic over the success of Iowa at the several national and international fairs. The location of the next convention, to be held on the first Tuesday of next December, was deferred for sixty days to give the towns desiring it a chance to make propositions for its entertainment.

CLEVELAND TO WED.

A Maiden of Twenty Summers Who Has Captured the Heart of the President-Elect.

Special to the Globe.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 22.—It may be startling news, but it seems to be nevertheless a fact that Grover Cleveland is engaged to be married at an early day. His affianced is a girl of about twenty summers, an ideal of feminine beauty, and at present a pupil of Well's college, in Aurora, N. Y. She is the daughter of Oscar Folsom of Buffalo, who was a partner of Cleveland, and was killed in an accident in 1875. She with her mother will be present at the inaugural ceremonies. She has been Cleveland's ward in fact, if not in law, ever since her father died. She is said to be a very bright and intelligent lady, and heir to all the excellent qualities of her father, to whom Cleveland is said to have been a truer friend than many people will surmise. When the marriage will take place can not be stated, but it is said to be a settled fact to be accomplished within a year. Cleveland at first did intend to wed the widow of his friend Folsom, but was met by the latter's prejudice against remarrying. A few years later he saw what a woman his friend's daughter had grown to be, and decided that she was his ideal of womanhood, and he is said to have been true to her ever since. There is no question about Cleveland's intention to marry this girl, but some doubt as to her readiness to become his wife. Still she is known to be ambitious and sentimental, and the idea of her becoming the mother of her country at an early age may prove a very powerful motive in deciding an offer of marriage, which is certain to be made to her, if not made already by the president-elect.

A DESPERATE ENCOUNTER.

Two Texas Desperadoes Make a Bold Attempt to Escape.

And After Killing the Officer in Charge are Both Mortally Wounded and Die.

GALVESTON, Tex., Feb. 22.—Nothing except the meager details of the killing of United States Marshal Hal Gosling were received until too late to be available last night. A San Antonio special gives the following details of the tragedy: Marshal Gosling, accompanied by two of his trusted deputies, J. F. Manning and J. L. Loving, were conveying two United States prisoners from Austin to San Antonio for safe keeping. The prisoners were James Pitts and Charles Yeggar, who have won notoriety in Campasas and Burnet counties as highwaymen and postoffice robbers. The officers and their prisoners occupied seats in the smoking car on opposite sides of the coach. The prisoners were securely handcuffed together They were escorted by Mrs. E. A. Drum, grandmother of Pitts, and Miss Rosa Yeagger, a sister of one of the prisoners. The women occupied seats in front of the prisoners, who in turn were escorted by four men occupying seats removed from them. The smoking car was well filled with passengers, among whom were several cattle men in a flow of spirits. When the train pulled out of San Marles the two women left the smoker, carrying with them a leather valise, into the first second class coach adjoining. After a short absence they returned to the smoker and occupied the same seats immediately in front of the prisoners. This manœuver attracted the attention of Marshal Gosling and deputies, who eyed the prisoners closely until they became satisfied that all was well. The prisoners and women were quite affectionate in their demonstrations, but no more so than they had been before the manœuver mentioned. The first intimation that anything wrong was going on was the

SHARP REPORT OF A PISTOL.

This was followed by a rapid discharge of shots, which filled the coach with a dense smoke, in the rifts of which the prisoners were noticed to be moving toward the opposite seats occupied by Gosling and his deputies. The first shot evidently missed the marshal. He was in the act of drawing a pistol, and while rising to his feet, another shot rent the air and simultaneously with the crack of the gun the gallant marshal fell forward with his head into the aisle and his weapon drawn, pinioning Deputy Manning for a time to the seat. Before the deputy could free himself from the body of his chief, he received a ball in the neck and one in the shoulder. Clearing the seat Manning took a position in front of the door, to prevent the escape of the prisoners by that exit. After he had fired every shot in his pistol he deliberately drew a pencil and began to remove the exploded shells from his six-shooter, while the prisoners were

PEPPERING AWAY AT HIM.

Deputy Loring backed to the rear door of the car, firing whenever a glimpse of the prisoners was to be had through the smoke. The prisoners pushed on to the rear, forcing Loving to the platform of the sleeper, where the deputy fired the last shot as the desperadoes

JUMPED FROM THE TRAIN

while it was in full motion. As they struck the ground, Col. Mayfield of Helena, Carns county, who was in the first-class coach, fired a well-directed shot at the prisoners as did Conductor George A. Fowler, who was attracted by the smoke to the firing. The prisoners made off in a northerly direction up the lane four miles north of Brownfels. Pitts was presumed to be wounded, as Yeagger was almost dragging him when they were last seen in the lane. The train, after a delay of three or four seconds, was stopped. All was confusion. The coach was filled with the stench of blood and powder fumes. An investigation revealed that Marshal Gosling was dead, lying on his face on the seat occupied by him before the firing. The fatal ball took effect in the rear of his head, burying itself in the brain just back of the forehead. Mrs. E. A. Drown, grandmother of Pitts, was lying near almost dead. The marshals shot her in the stomach and she was in great agony. Miss Rosa Geager, sister of the prisoner, was found in an unconscious state in the seat recently occupied by the prisoners, shot through the leg below the knee. Deputy Marshal Manning was powder burnt in the face and shot in the neck and shoulder. Two shots had gone through the first-class coach, one of which grazed the head of a lady, who was thrown into a swoon. The rear of the smoker was

RIDDLED WITH BULLETS.

The train stopped within 400 yards of a lane through which the prisoners were fleeing. The deputy marshals had reloaded their six shooters by this time, when Loving was called to the assistance of Conductor Fowler, who had the four men mentioned above under arrest, while Manning started in pursuit of the desperadoes. His strength, however, failed him from the loss of blood and he was taken aboard the train, which pulled out for New Brownfels, where the wounded women and few prisoners were disembarked and lodged in jail. The remains of Marshal Gosling, accompanied by Deputy Manning, were taken to San Antonio and removed to the residence of Mrs. W. R. Wallace, his sister, where they were viewed by hundreds of friends. The wounds of Manning are serious but not necessarily fatal. Posses left Austin and San Antonio for the scene of the tragedy to aid in the capture of the desperadoes, while Deputy Loving organized a posse at New Brownfels last night and instantly started in pursuit. They found the

DEAD BODY OF PITTS

a short distance up the line from the scene of the tragedy, and came