Daily Globe.

ST. PAUL.

VOL. VII — ST. PAUL MINN. MONDAY MORNING, MARCH 2, 1885. — NO. 61.

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

CONCERNING CLEVELAND.

The President-Elect's Cabinet Definitely Made Up With Vilas as Postmaster General.

Manning Resigns His Bank Presidency—Endicott and Whitney for the War and Navy.

Arthur Worn Out and Broken Down in Health Will Seek Recreation in Southern Climes.

Preparing for a Glittering Inauguration---General Political News and Gossip.

NEWS AT ALBANY.

Manning Resigns as a Bank President—When Mr. Cleve and Will Start.

Special to the Globe.

ALBANY, March 1.—There were no visitors with cabinet aspirations at the Towner mansion yesterday. The arrival of Judge Cothran of Chicago last night and his visit to Mr. Cleveland led to the inference by a New York newspaper that he had come here to discuss the advisability of taking a cabinet position. Judge Cothran was closeted for a few hours this morning with Mr. Cleveland, but he disclaims any knowledge of the boom for the navy portfolio which has been started in his behalf. It is mistakenly stated that Judge Cothran was formerly in partnership with Wilson T. Bissell, who is now at the head of the law firm of which Cleveland was a member, but it is a well-known fact that Judge Cothran was intimately acquainted with the president-elect during his residence in Buffalo. He is still in town but will leave for home to-morrow.

Daniel Manning resigned his position as president of the Commercial bank of Albany at a meeting of the directors yesterday, and thus gave corroborative evidence of his intention to enter the cabinet. The statement that Cleveland intends to wait until he gets to Washington before completing his cabinet is untrue. There is the best authority for saying that he is practically done with both the cabinet and the inaugural message.

The president-elect is now awaiting the time when he is to start for Washington. Every effort is being made to keep the time of his departure secret, however, and it is his evident intention to get out of Albany without any one knowing about it, if possible. Col. Lamont said that Mr. Cleveland would probably reach Washington late Tuesday night. He declined to say, however, on which train or by which route the journey would be made. No demonstration will be permitted during the trip, as Mr. Cleveland will be accompanied by the ladies of his family and does not wish to be disturbed. It is more than probable that he will go by one of the regular trains which leave here early Tuesday morning and get to Jersey City in time to take the 11 o'clock fast train to Washington via the Pennsylvania road. This would bring him into Washington about 5 o'clock the same afternoon.

The Cabinet Settled.

Special to the Globe.

NEW YORK, March 1.—A special from Albany says: It may be said to-night that the cabinet is complete. I can state positively that Judge Endicott has accepted the war portfolio and that the naval portfolio has been formally tendered to Mr. Whitney, who will most probably accept. The list as completed stands: Bayard, secretary of state; Manning, secretary of the treasury; Lamar, secretary of the interior; Garland, attorney general; Endicott, secretary of war; Vilas, postmaster general; Whitney, secretary of the navy.

Mr. Manning is closing up his business here preparatory to his departure for Washington. At a meeting of the directors of the Commercial National bank his resignation as president was tendered and accepted, and he is offering his beautiful residence for rent. Word comes from Judge Endicott at Salem that he is too putting his private affairs in shape, so he can go to Washington next week.

ARTHUR WILL REST.

The President's Health--Completely Worn Out--His Future Career.

Special to the Globe.

NEW YORK, March 1.—After the inauguration of Cleveland a temporary retirement to Fortress Monroe will be made by Chester A. Arthur. This will be done for the benefit of his health, which is debilitated by dyspepsia, due to mental anxiety. This assertion is made on the word of Police Commissioner French, who has just returned from a visit to Washington, where his daughter has been spending a month with the president's family. "At no time in four years, which he has almost served," says Mr. French. "Has he been so annoyed and badgered by office-seekers from every part of the Union as within the last few months. They have importuned him in droves daily to give jobs to them before his successor came into power. This constant onslaught, at times of the most influential character imaginable, has tired him out, broken him down completely and put him into such a condition that absolute rest is essential. He will stay at Fortress Monroe until he feels somewhat restored and then will probably go on a long cruise South in a sailing yacht. After that when summer shall have come he will spend a month or two at the watering places. He will not return to his Lexington avenue residence in this city until fall. If at that time he has regained his old-fashioned vigor, he will resume the practice of law. He will not, however, resume his former place in the partnership with Knevals and Ranson, but will work by himself. Beyond this conclusion he has made no positive plans for the future. His physicians and intimate friends have advised him to lie quietly for at least six months, and especially to avoid excitement or annoyance of any kind. He has saved but little from his salary as president and I don't believe he has more than $75,000 to his name to-day. Mr. French's social and political intimacy with Mr. Arthur makes this statement credible above all different reports that have gone out as to his intentions.

Lamar's Able Successor.

Special to the Globe.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—Senator Lamar has not been able to secure a promise from Gov. Lowry to appoint his friend Gen. Walthall to succeed him in the United States senate, but it is the general belief among Mississippians that he will do so. The preference is so universally expressed for Walthall that it is not thought the governor would dare to deny a party sentiment so strong. It is no secret that one of Lamar's reasons for accepting a cabinet position was to get his friend Walthall in his place. He has long been anxious to have Walthall in public service. There are few friendships like that existing between Lamar and Walthall. There is a bond of affection between them which seems to grow stronger with age, and either would sacrifice his own aspirations for the other. Lamar's strongest motive in entering the cabinet was to make a place for Walthall and have the latter here in Washington with him. Even now, if Lamar felt assured that he could not succeed in getting Walthall appointed senator, his closest friends believe he would refuse to go into the cabinet, but as Gen. Lowry is anxious for a renomination, and as that would be pretty well assured by securing the active support of both Lamar and Walthall and their numerous friends, it is not believed he would commit political suicide by refusing Lamar's request. Lamar now says to his friends he would not have the state department, and the remarks he has made on the subject have led to the inference that he might have had it. He said he would like the duties of the position except those of a social nature. He would be a failure in flirting and feasting foreign diplomats.

A MISSISSIPPI VIEW.

ST. LOUIS, March 1.— A dispatch to the Globe-Democrat from Canton, Miss., says: "The friends of Gen. E. C. Walthall, in various parts of this state, are petitioning Gov. Lowry to appoint him successor to Senator Lamar in the event of the latter accepting a cabinet position. The friends of Congressman Barksdale and Congressman Singleton are also urging them for the position. As all three of these gentlemen are understood to desire the position and will be candidates therefor before the legislature of 1886, it is intimated Gov. Lowry will not forestall the public with or enhance the chances of either one of them by a temporary appointment, but will appoint a suitable successor to Mr. Lamar from among those not seeking it, for instance Judge Watson, Judge Wharton or Col. Percy.

PREPARING FOR THE CHIEF.

Gorgeous Decorations and a Brilliant Display to be Made—Late Arrivals.

Special to the Globe.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—The city is crowded. The advance army with banners marching on Washington comes in the shape of office expectants acting as pickets for a greater body behind. The hotels are jammed and the streets bustle with life and activity. Eight out of ten of those already here have pre-empted an office. As yet no organized bodies of men who are to take part in the inaugural parade have arrived. On Tuesday they are expected. Tammany will be here with its 1,000 warriors, having now as their allies the organization of the New York County Democracy. The celebrated American club of Philadelphia is to come escorted by Squire McMullen's Samuel J. Randall club. By Tuesday also the Duckworth and Jefferson clubs of Cincinnati and other clubs from the West will be here to add no little eclat to the civic demonstration. Under the tempting influences of the warm rain of to-day the snow has almost entirely disappeared from the streets. This will enable the authorities to make the grand avenue as clean as a wax floor if no forbidding weather intervenes before Wednesday next. The city is making, irrespective of politics, ample preparations to give Cleveland a most flattering and auspicious inauguration. Already the work of decoration has commenced. All hotels are gay in bunting, mottoes, devices and parti-colored flags. The public buildings are all to be decorated. The pension office, a large commanding building midway between the capitol and the treasury, is magnificently caparisoned and the designs unique. A shield representing each state of the Union, with white background and gilt letters flanks the south and west part. A picture of the president-elect in oil is at the main window, a large photograph of the capitol represents the legislative branch of the government, a blinded Goddess, the judicial and the Goddess of Liberty with a drawn sword as the executive. The expense of this elaborate work aggregates $2,000, and was borne by clerks of the office who did so much to defeat the map in whose honor it is emblazoned.

President-elect Cleveland is not expected to reach here until late Tuesday night. He is to go direct to his hotel. President Arthur will send his carriage to convey him there, but whether he will accept or not can only be subsequently determined.

Among to-day's arrivals was Senator Henry B. Payne. He will make his headquarters at the Riggs house until the special session of the senate is over. His son-in-law, W. H. Whitney, who is to be the next secretary of the navy, is expected here on Monday night. It is not thought the special session of the senate will last over twenty days. Other than the appointment of his cabinet Mr. Cleveland is not expected to make any important nominations for a month yet.

GEN. GRANT'S CONDITION.

His Physicians Express But Little Hope for His Recovery.

NEW YORK, March 1.—At midnight Gen. Grant's condition was reported unchanged. The general was up during the day as usual, but his physicians and friends have given up all hope of his recovery. His doctors say he is gradually sinking. There were many callers at the house to-day. The New York World of to-day will have the following: Dr. Fordyce Barker, family physician, said yesterday: "These cases turn out so differently from what we expect so often that it is not wise for me to predict how long Gen. Grant will live. I have not seen him for a week. I was present at a consultation of physicians and thought then that the case was a very serious one. I have great faith in Dr. Douglass, because he was successful in many cases I referred to. That is how I came to interest Gen. Grant in having treatment at his hands. Surgeons Dr. Markoe and Dr. Sands were called in because it was thought advisable to consider the subject of performing an operation. The location of the disease, however, was found to be such that a surgical operation was out of the question. There was no way of getting at the ulceration. The general's throat will not be closed up by the growth of the diseased parts. He will waste away because of the drain upon his system and the wearing of the disease upon his nervous forces. I am sorry to say this trouble is seldom cured and there seems to be little hope for his life. We told Gen. Grant he might smoke half a cigar, but in one week from that time he had ceased the use of tobacco in any form. It was thought best not to irritate his throat with tobacco, but to say nicotine caused the cancer is going too far. The general's will power in giving up his cigar, especially when he has been in the habit of smoking so many a day, is remarkable. He has not smoked a cigar since Oct. 28.

Racing at New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, La., March 1.—The first race of five furlongs, Malvolis won, Lord Clifton second, Claude Brannon third; time, 1:08¼. The second race was three-fourths of a mile, Twilight won, Faircount second, Pilferer third; time, 1:23¼. The third race, mile, Valley Forge won, Leroy second, Greenwood third; time, 1:53½. There will be no more racing until Wednesday.

Murderers Convicted.

NEW ORLEANS, La., March 1.--The case of the state against the murderers of of A. H. Murphy was given the jury at 11:40 last night. Fifteen minutes later they returned a verdict of guilty against Pat Ford and Policeman John Murphy and manslaughter against Judge Thomas J. Ford, W. H. Caulfield and Thomas Buckley.

VIEWS OF SILVER MEN.

The Friends of Silver Regret Cleveland's Announcement of His Attitude on the Question,

And Furnish the Public a Long and Comprehensive Statement of Their Views.

They Predict Dire Calamity With Gold as the Only Standard, and Characterize the Letter as Contradictory.

Reagan Also Makes a Very Caustic Reply—He Thinks Cleveland's Statements Extraordinary and Astonishing.

The Opening of the Winnebago and Crow Creek Reservations Indorsed by the President.

CLEVELAND ANSWERED.

The Silver Men Give Their Views to the Public.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—The friends of silver in the house, while at first inclined to make a formal reply to the letter of President-elect Cleveland since it has been given to the public, decided at a conference held this evening to reply openly to the party concerning the letter, with which they do not agree. They say they did not invite the controversy, but on the contrary were anxious to avoid it. They also say it was not until it had become known that a determined effort was being made to induce the president-elect to commit himself and his administration in advance to the gold side of the currency question that they decided merely to ask him not to commit himself until his cabinet was formed and both sides of the question could be considered. They proposed at first to send a delegation to present their views to him, but after communicating with him, at his suggestion, they sent a paper signed by nearly one hundred members of the present congress and members-elect to the next congress. No reply was necessary, they assert, and none was expected. They further say that while regretting the steps the president-elect has taken in advance of his inauguration and of the formation of his cabinet, they do not propose to have a controversy unless it is forced upon them. They believe, however, in the independence of the legislative branch of the government, and assert that they will

AT ALL TIMES MAINTAIN IT.

They furnish the following as a statement of their views: "In the letter no distinction is made between the silver coinage and silver bullion. While it is true that silver bullion, which is excluded from coinage, and consequently from monetary use, is worthless in ratio 16 to 17, "that 85 per cent. of the gold dollar" silver coins which are admitted to a monetary use the same as gold, are equal in value to gold coin. The silver dollar will exchange for as much as the gold dollar. It will even buy the gold with which the gold dollar may be made. France, with a population of 36,000,000 and a territory not as large as Texas, has in circulation $600,000,000 of silver with $850,000,000 of gold, while we have but $200,000,000 of full tender silver to over $600,000,000 of gold. Altogether $1,300,000,000 silver coins at the rates of 15½ to 1 are held in circulation in Europe side by side with $2,600,000,000 of gold. Of paper and silver together, including silver certificates, we have less than $750,000,000, which shows that in this country there is more gold than paper and nearly three times as much gold as silver. With this proportion in our currency and with gold and silver full tender for everything, it is

DIFFICULT TO UNDERSTAND

why the secretary of the treasury might not if he chose to do so pay out more silver and less gold. Of course, if while receiving into the treasury United States notes of silver and silver certificates, gold or gold certificates, he pays out only gold, his stock of gold would diminish. If on the other hand he should pay out more silver and paper and less gold, the character of the reserve in the treasury would control the secretary of the treasury. There would be no need of legal tender if one who receives money will be permitted to choose the kind he will have. That silver and silver certificates displace gold is true, but only as the treasury or bank notes displace it. The withdrawal of $100,000,000 of bank notes, or the assurance of $100,000,000 has the same effect on gold as so much in silver or silver certificates. Why has it never been proposed to withdraw the national bank notes as a means of preventing the exclusion of gold? To the proportion that there now exists or ever have existed under our constitution obligations specifically payable in gold,

SILVER MEN FEEL

it their solemn duty to enter their most emphatic dissent at the very outset of the discussion of the question. No such obligations exist or ever did exist. Webster said: Gold and silver, at rates fixed by congress, constitute a legal standard of value in this country, and neither congress nor any state has authority to establish any other standard, or to displace this one. The act to strengthen the public credit approved March 18, 1869, solemnly pledged the United States to the payment of bonds in coin. The refunding act of July 14, 1870, provided for the payment of all refunding bonds in coin of their present standard value which is the same as the present value. The resumption act, January 14, 1875, provided that from and after the 1st of January, 1879, the secretary of the treasury should redeem in coin the outstanding legal tender notes. By an act, Feb. 28, 1878, providing for the resumption of the coinage of the standard dollar, silver dollars were made legal tender for all debts and dues, public and private, unless otherwise expressly stipulated in the contract, and there is not a public obligation outstanding, containing a stipulation of the

PAYMENT IN GOLD.

In January, 1878, congress adopted the following concurrent resolution offered by Stanley Mathews, then senator, now on the supreme bench: That all bonds of the United States issued or authorized to be issued under said act of congress herein before recéipted, are payable, principal and interest, at the option of the government of the United States, in silver dollars of coinage of the United States, containing 412½ grains each, standard silver; and that to restore to its coinage such silver coins as legal tender in payment of said bonds, principal and interest, is not in violation of public faith, nor in derogation of the rights of the public creditor. The opinions of secretaries of the treasury from 1878 down are referred to as authority. The opinions of secretaries are valuable when supported by facts and sound reasons, but ought not to control unless they are. It cannot be forgotten, however, that these same secretaries have steadily predicted what has not taken place. The friends of silver concur in the opinion that it is most desirable to maintain and continue in use the mass of

OUR GOLD COIN,

as well as the mass of silver already coined. They agree, too, that it is of momentous importance to prevent (coin of) two metals from parting company. But two metals have already parted company under the influence of silver demonetization in other countries and the hostility of the treasury and banks to silver in this. But that continual coinage of silver at the rate of $26,000,000 a year will drive gold out of circulation in the near future, or force it to a premium, does not to them seem to be sustained by facts or sound reasoning. The total volume of currency in the United States outside of gold is less than $750,000,000. It is believed to be a principle of economy perfectly well settled that if the volume of $750,000,000 is not sufficient in itself to maintain the prices in this country at a level at international prices, then gold will come here and stay here in a sufficient amount to make, with the volume already in circulation, what will constitute our distributive share of the world's money, as determined by our international trade, that $750,000,000 is not a sufficient volume to maintain prices

AT THE WORLD'S LEVEL

of prices, as evinced by the fact that $600,000,000 of gold, a considerable part of which, at least, is in circulation either in the form of coin or certificates, now stays here, and it will go away only when the prices become lower elsewhere than they are here. It is believed, therefore, that no such crisis as has been foreboded can ever take place in the United States under the existing conditions. It is not believed to be in the power of all the banks in the country, even if they were so disposed, to take gold out of circulation and hold it for any length of time at a premium. They must first lock up the world's money and arrest the world's commerce. Nor can paper or silver or silver certificates now in circulation side by side with gold expel gold. The gold can be expelled by forcing into circulation, in addition to $750,000,000, either silver or paper equal to the entire volume of gold now in circulation. In that manner, under Gresham's law, gold might be expelled, and probably would be.

It is doubtless true too that if the population and wealth of this country were at a standstill then the continued coinage of silver in sufficient volume would in time expel gold from circulation, but as long as the population and wealth go on increasing then the conditions of the problem are changed. In fact in order to preserve

A STABLE RATIO

between the money volume and population and wealth an annual income not less than forty millions of currency of a sole kind is required. In other words the increase of population and wealth calls for the addition to our circulation of at least $40,000,000 a year. If while these conditions continue silver is coined at the rate only of $28,000,000 a year there is left still considerable void to be filled with gold. This is a reason why gold has increased in the country steadily since the act of 1878 was passed and why gold has increased by nearly $14,000,000 during the last year, and is now increasing at a rate of nearly $1,000,000 a month notwithstanding the depression of business in the country, and as a matter of fact there is to-day more gold in the country than there ever was before in its whole history. Another fact is that $80,000,000 of gold in the treasury was put there in exchange for

SILVER CERTIFICATES.

The immediate effect of stopping the coinage of silver must necessarily be to lower the price of silver bullion and gradually to appreciate the value of gold the world over. The difficulties in the way of establishing an international ratio so much desired, or of a readjustment of the relative value to gold here, would thereby be increased. How it is possible for such things to take place as was predicted in the last paragraph of the letter it is difficult to see. Gold is to be withdrawn to its hoarding places followed by an unprecedented contraction in the actual volume of our currency. Such a contraction it has been shown must be followed by

A GREAT FALL OF PRICES.

What, would not gold flow here as tides flow? Surely it would come as fast as the ships could bring it. What would those who have been hoarding gold do with it then? Labor, the letter says, which is already greatly depressed, would suffer still further depression by the scaling down of the purchasing power in every so-called dollar paid into the hand of toil. Here, in one sentence, we have gold hoarded, unprecedented contraction, fall of prices, and the scaling down of the purchasing power of the dollar; that is, when these impending calamities come, prices are to fall. Everything becomes cheaper and money becomes less valuable at the same time—that is, both sides of the balance go down together. Usually one side goes up as the other goes down. Usually as commodities become cheaper, money becomes relatively dearer, and vice versa. Usually a contraction of the money volume

RESULTS IN A RISE

in the value of money and not in a fall. The contradictions involved in this paragraph of the letter are hardly calculated to carry conviction to those, who have ever studied money questions at all, or to awaken in them any sense of alarm at our approaching calamities from such causes. In one thing all will agree, and that is in the importance to the whole country, and especially to the laboring classes now struggling with a want of the revival of business and the reaction of prosperity. The one condition essential to this is to stop contraction of currency. No country ever did thrive and never can while its money is undergoing contraction. Business cannot be secured, when its foundation is constantly giving way. Stability in favor of money is the one essential requisite to safe and prosperous business. What is the monetary condition of the world to-day? Are we not brought face to face with the startling fact that the gold production of the world has fallen below its consumption in arts, and that there is no probability of any new gold for money supply for centuries to come. With this condition of things as to gold, shut off silver, as is now proposed, and where is

THE MONEY SUPPLY,

even for keeping up the stock of coin now in the hands of the world to come from? As aggravating this state of affairs in this country paper currency is undergoing a contraction by the surrender of bank notes. If this state of things is to last, upon what is there to build the hope of returning prosperity? In the last three years, according to a London economist, prices have fallen more than 30 per cent. That is, money has appreciated in that ratio. In a quarter of a century following the gold discoveries the California and Australia stock of precious metals in use as money was increased by nearly 40 per cent. The trade and commerce of Great Britain and the United States during the same period increased more than four fold and the wealth proportionally.

Reverse these conditions. Shut off all the money supply and what room for hope is there for mankind except for those whose incomes are sure? With the appreciation of money all debts appreciate. When it is remembered that such debts run into the tens of billions—more than the entire present wealth of the United States—the vast consequences of the appreciation of money are seen. The control of feudal lords over the earth in the middle ages was insignificant compared with the control of the modern creditor, or kings and lords who through legislation can secure an increase in the value of money. It can be shown that it will take more labor or more of the produce of labor to pay what remains of our own national debt now than it would have taken to pay it all at the close of the war. Eighteen million bales of cotton were equivalent in value to the entire interest-bearing debt in 1865, but it will take 35,000,000 bales at the price of cotton now to pay the remainder of the debt. Twenty-five million tons of bar iron would have paid the whole debt in 1865. It will take 35,000,000 tons to pay what remains after all that has been paid as principal and interest.

Silver never should be separated from its relation to the whole currency question and acted upon by itself. The currency question is believed at the present time to overshadow all other questions, and all its friends have asked is that the president-elect should give it full consideration and hear both sides before committing his administration to any particular view respecting it.

REAGAN RAGING.

His Caustic Reply to the Letter of the President-Elect.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—Judge Reagan makes a separate statement of the whole subject matter at issue between the silver men in congress and Mr. Cleveland, in which he characterizes some of the latter's declarations as most extraordinary and astonishing. The judge concludes his discussion of the question as follows: The people of this country know, whatever the bankers and bondholders may think, that this is an effort to subordinate the interests of the American people to a class known as bankers and bondholders and to compel the Democratic president and the Democrats in congress to adopt and carry out the very policy for the carrying out of which the Republican party was beaten and turned out of power. That party was the tool of corporations and money kings and it was beaten for being so, and the Democrats do not propose to take up the old clothes of the Republican party where they are thrown down. The country has not yet forgotten that in 1878 when congress was trying to restore silver to circulation and to prevent the retirement and cancellation of legal tender notes, the banks in order to prevent this contracted the volume of currency, nearly $19,000,000, in about three weeks, threatening monetary panics for the purpose of intimidating congress and the president and prevent the passage of a measure which the best interests of the country required; and they would have produced a panic if the secretary of the treasury had not thrown a considerable amount of money on the market to buy up public securities and furnish the necessary circulation. It is stated that they are now threatening another panic if they cannot succeed in what they want. It is to be hoped that congress will answer them by repealing the law authorizing the charter of banks and the control of the volume of money, or at least take from them the privilege of issuing currency and controlling its volume. We can safely dispense with national bank notes by substituting in their place the usual amount of treasury notes instead; which would be receivable for all taxes and dues and redeemable in coin at the will of the holder, and which, their not being legal tender would be first-class commercial paper, and would have exactly the qualities that the national bank notes now have.

Fine Dakota Lands Opened Up.

Special to the Globe.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—The executive order signed yesterday throwing open to settlement the greater part of the Winnebago and Crow creek reservations in Dakota will put about 600,000 acres of the finest land in the Northwest on the market. The territory thus opened is east of the Missouri river and just south of Pierre. Secretary Teller decided several weeks ago to open the reservation, but withheld the announcement of the matter awaiting the action of congress with the pre-emption repeal, as both the president and Teller were committed to the repeal. They preferred to have Crow creek and Winnebago lands come into the market after the passage of the repeal by congress. In such an event it could be opened only to homestead settlement. Yesterday, being satisfied there was no hope for the passage of the repeal, there were no reasons for delay, and the proper order was drawn up and signed. The lands thus opened will be surveyed and put on the market within sixty days. Delegate Raymond is entitled to great credit, as it was chiefly through his efforts that the lands were opened.

THE EXCITEMENT.

Special to the Globe.

MITCHELL, Dak., March 1.—Great excitement prevails at this place and Chamberlain and all points between. A report was circulated by gentlemen who have just arrived from Washington that the Crow Creek reservation was opened by executive order Friday afternoon. Hundreds of squatters have rushed on the unoccupied land and built shanties and the land office at this point has been besieged all day by parties seeking to put on filings. As no official notice of the order has been received the filings are refused. The report that the reservation is opened has circulated far and wide and the rush for land bids fair to equal the great boom during the spring of 1882.

Special to the Globe.

PIERRE, Dak., March 1.—Upon the receipt of a dispatch that the Winnebago reservation is opened, about one hundred of our citizens will hie themselves hence to-morrow morning and locate. The best lands in this region will be rapidly taken. People from the East must get to the front immediately.

MASHED ON A TRAMP.

After Being Assaulted a Woman Visits a Vagabond Daily.

Special to the Globe.

TRENTON, N. J., March 1.—The sheriff of Passaic county will bring John Coles to the state prison here to-morrow. Coles is a tramp, and acquired the habit of going to the residence of Mrs. Eliza Crompton, at Passaic bridge, for something to eat. One day he took advantage of Mrs. Crompton's kindness and assaulted her. She was quite badly injured. Coles was arrested and put in the county jail. The moment Mrs. Crompton heard the tramp was imprisoned she began to act strangely. She went to jail and told Coles she regretted that she had him imprisoned. Her husband could not stop her and she took the tramp fruit and flowers. When Coles was tried Mrs. Crompton sat in the court constantly. The other day when Coles was sentenced to two years in the state prison Mrs. Crompton wept, and followed the tramp again to the cell despite the jeers of the spectators. She has made Coles promise to write to her frequently and has arranged to come here and visit him in prison at least once a month. Mrs. Crompton does not seem to be insane and her conduct is painfully inexplicable to her husband and friends.

In Honor of Senator Buckman.

Special to the Globe.

LITTLE FALLS, Minn., March 1.—The Excelsior cornet band of Little Falls with a large assembly of citizens of the village tendered to Senator C. B. Buckman a serenade as an appreciation of his services in their behalf in the present session of the legislature. The serenade took place at the leading hotel of Little Falls Saturday evening, and prominent citizens of the village made speeches.

An Absconding Treasurer Jerked.

MEDFORD, Wis., March 1.—Carl Taylor, the absconding treasurer of the town of Chelsea, was arrested at Pensacola, Fla., on the 26th, and will be brought to Medford Monday. The amount of shortage in his accounts will reach $11,000. A few days before he left here a store and hotel belonging to his father were burned, and he claimed funds of the town were destroyed by the fire. His confederate, Gaylord Keys, is still at large.

St. Louis Races.

ST. LOUIS, March 1.—Nineteen purse races have been arranged to be run in addition to the stake races already announced at the inaugural meeting over the new track of the St. Louis Fair association in June. Three of these are for $600 each, fourteen for $500 and two for $400, making a total of $9,600. An entrance fee of 3 per cent. is to be charged in all these races under the new American racing rules which will govern the meeting.

CLEANSETH FROM SIN.

Christ's Suffering That His Blood Might Atone for the Sins of the World.

He Wished For No Substitute, But Offered Himself That Others Might be Saved.

Let All Take Advantage of This Great Boon and be Cleansed of All Their Sins.

Text of the Sermon Preached in the Brooklyn Tabernacle by the Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage.

Special to the Globe.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., March 1, 1885.—There was a great "harvest home" in the Brooklyn tabernacle this morning. One hundred and ninety new members stood up in the aisles and received the right hand of fellowship from Dr. Talmage, and to each one an appropriate word of counsel or congratulation was addressed. This makes the communion membership of this church 3,291. The opening hymn was:

"Alas, and did my Savior bleed,
And did my Sovereign die?"

The subject of the sermon was The Blood, and the text was from I John, i, 7. "The blood of Jesus Christ, his Son, cleanseth us from all sin." Dr. Talmage said:

Eighteen centuries ago there lived one Jesus. Publius Lentulus, in a letter to the Roman senate, described him "as a man of stature somewhat tall, his hair the color of a chestnut fully ripe, plain to the ears, whence downward it is more orient, curling and waving about the shoulders; in the midst of his forehead is a stream or partition of his hair; forehead plain and very delicate; his face without spot or wrinkle, a lovely red; his nose and mouth so forked as nothing can be represented; his beard thick, in color like his hair, not very long; his eyes gray, quick and clear." He must die. The French army in Italy found a brass plate on which was a copy of

HIS DEATH WARRANT,

signed by John Zorobabel, Raphael Robani, Daniel Robani and Capet. Sometimes men on the scaffold have been rescued by the mob. No such attempt was made in this case, for the mob was against him. From 9 a. m. till 3 p. m. Jesus hung a-dying. It was a scene of blood. We are so constituted that nothing is so exciting as blood. It is not the child's cry in the street that so arouses you as the crimson dripping from its lip. In the dark hall, seeing the finger-marks of blood on the plastering, you cry, "What terrible deed has been done here?" Looking upon the suspended victim of the cross we thrill with the sight of blood—blood dripping from thorn and nail, blood rushing upon his cheek, blood saturating his garments, blood gathered in a pool beneath. There is one crimson word in the text that rouses up our attention and calls back that scene: "The *blood* of Jesus Christ, His Son, cleanseth us from all sin."

The blood of the cross was royal blood. Through our Democratic preferences we may in theory disregard royal pretensions. Yet when we see the son of a king our liveliest interest is aroused. If a king of an island, however insignificant, visit this land what throngs turn out to see him. It is called an honor to have in one's veins the blood of the house of Stuart or of the house of Hapsburg. Is it nothing when I point you to the outpouring blood of the King of the Universe? In England the name of Henry was so great that its honors were divided among

DIFFERENT REIGNS.

It was Henry the First and Henry the Second and Henry the Third and Henry the Fourth and Henry the Fifth. In France the name of Louis was so favorably regarded that it was Louis the First, Louis the Second, Louis the Third and so on. But this king of whom I speak was Christ the First, Christ the Last and Christ the Only. He reigned before the czar mounted the throne of Russia or the throne of Austria was lifted "King Eternal, Immortal." Through the indulgences of the royal family the physical life degenerated and some of the kings have been almost imbecile and their bodies weak and their blood thin and watery. But the crimson life that flowed upon calvary had in it the health of the immortal God.

A king dying! You remember when one of the czars of Russia was in his fatal sickness that bulletins were every hour dispatched from the palace, saying: "The king is better;" or "the king is worse;" or, "the king is delirious;" or, "the king rested easier through the night;" or, "the king is dying," and "the king is dead." The bells tolled it, the flags signaled it, the telegraph flashed it. Tell it now to all the earth, to all the heavens.

JESUS, OUR KING

is sick with his last sickness. Let couriers carry the swift dispatch. His pains are worse; he is breathing a last groan; through his body quivers the last anguish; the king is dying; the king is dead! Ye who come round about the cross, look out how you tread in what you see beneath. It is royal blood. It is said that the Unitarians make too much of the humanity of Christ. I respond that we make too little. If some Roman surgeon standing under the cross had caught one drop of the blood on his hand and analyzed it it would have been found to have the same plasma, the same disk, the same fibrin, the same albumen. It was unmistakably human blood. It is a man that hangs there. His bones are of the same material as ours. His nerves are sensitive like ours. If it were an angel being despoiled I would not feel it so much, for it belongs to a different order of beings. But my Savior is a man, and my whole sympathy is aroused. I can imagine how the spikes felt; how hot the temples burned; what deathly sickness seized his heart; how mountain and city and mob swam away from his dying vision; something of the meaning of that cry for help that makes the

BLOOD OF ALL THE AGES

curdle with horror, "My God! my God! why hast thou forsaken me?"

It was substitutionary blood. Our sins cried to heaven for vengeance. Some one must die. Shall it be us or Christ? "Let it be me," said Jesus. You were drafted for the last war and some one took your place. You were in debt, not being able to meet the obligation, some one paid it. You can easily understand how Christ went in to fight our battles and to pay our debts. The debt is cancelled; the captives are released; the shackles are broken; the prison is opened. Blood paid the price; blood washed away the pollution; blood sealed the agreement. The blood of Paul that soaked the dust of the guillotine; the blood of Hugh Latimer that simmered in the fire; the blood of the high-souled martyrs that reddened the mouth of the lions in the coliseum have just as much worth to your soul as the blood of Christ, unless you take this last as expiatory and feel the truth that "the blood of Jesus Christ cleanseth from all sin."

Come then and get your sins pardoned. I do not ask you to come to a private confessional or to whisper into my ears your offenses, but sitting where you are to accept this moment the blood-cleansing. First, for that old sin. Do you ask "what sin do you mean?" I mean that old sin that you

COMMITTED YEARS AGO.

It may have been two years, ten years or twenty years. You know when it was. I think that old things are like other debts—they increase by having the interest added on. They are ten-fold greater now and have been multiplied by all of your opportunities of having them pardoned. Does that old sin present its dun at the door of your soul to-day? Can you not pay it? Does it threaten to carry you off to jail? Does it propose to sell you out? Better get together all your bonds and mortgages and certificates of stocks and United States securities. Come, let me count them—not enough. Bring all the clever things you have ever done. Let me count them—not enough. Bring all that you possess. You say: "I have brought everything!" Alas! that you cannot meet the obligation. You must die! "No! no! no!" says a voice from heaven. The blood of Jesus Christ, the royal blood, the human blood,

THE EXPIATORY BLOOD,

cleanseth from all sin. "What! is that old sin gone!" Yes, I heard it topple over and plash into the depths of the sea. It sinks like lead. There is no condemnation to them who are in Christ Jesus.

If I could marshal before you all the sins of the best man in this house to-day this whole audience would shriek out with horror. Sins against God and man; sins against Sabbaths and sacraments; sins against body and soul; sins against light and knowledge; sins against Sinai and Calvary; sins against the grave and the resurrection; sins against the judgment; sins against the throne of God and the mansions of glory. I blow the trumpet and call up all the sins of your past life. I wave them here from the past. I stamp them up from beneath—gather them into companies of hundreds; into regiments of thousands; into brigades of ten thousands. We have a host vaster than that of Xerxes. Let the largest of the hundred sins be captain over the company. Let the largest of the thousand iniquities be colonel over the regiment. Let the swarthiest transgression of your lifetime be general over all the host. Together let them wheel and march and fire! How the couriers of death dash up and down the line! How the great batteries of woe belch forth the sulphurous

SMOKE OF HELL

and boom with the cannonading of eternal destruction! The host of thy sins innumerable, marching on to capture thy soul. One man against a million armed iniquities. Who can go forth and meet them? We must fall back and fall down. Are there no allies to help? In all the round of God's universe is there no one to take our part? Arise ye seas and whelm the host! Strike ye lightnings and consume the foe! But the wave strikes the beach and falls back, crying: "No help in me!" The lightning sheathes itself in the black scabbard of the midnight cloud and says: "No help in me!"

But yonder I see a white horse in hot haste coming this way. Make room for the courier. He swings his sword. Good news! Good news! The Captain of salvation comes to the rescue. Fall back, my sins! fall back, my sorrows! allies of light and love, to arms, to arms! The host of our sins scatter in defeat and our delivered soul shout, "Victory through our Lord Jesus Christ." At the sea shore you go down on the beach and into the waters, hand in hand, to bathe. None but those who have tried it know the exhilaration. I would that we might all join hands and go down by scores and by hundreds and by thousands to bathe in the

GREAT SEA OF GOD'S FORGIVENESS.

Let us not stand on the margin and paddle the ripples with our feet, but plunge in until the waves go over our heads and we come up again washed clean from all our sins. Cry mightily that the blood of the cross may avail for you. If it cleanse you not, it will plead against you; and all those gaping wounds of Christ, through an unknown eternity will haunt your soul with the thought of what you might have been. Oh, take your feet out of your brother's blood. Go not down, condemned at last, for fratricide and regicide and deicide. Better for thee that Calvary had never borne its burden and the lips of Christ had never addressed thee in invitations if, rejecting all, thou goest into eternal desolation, thy hands and feet bedabbled with the blood of the Son of God. O ye dying but immortal men! Ye blood-bought, judgment-bound hearers! Repent and believe and hear and live! "How shall we escape if we neglect so great salvation?"

PADDY RYAN

Refuses to Tackle Jack Burke Until He Has Had a Tussle With Sullivan.

Special to the Globe.

CHICAGO, March 1.—During the week Jack Burke has issued a challenge to box Paddy Ryan and the latter's unknown, making it conditional, however, that the first encounter shall be with the ex-champion. The challenge also provides that in the event of Burke winning the knock-out he will turn over the $5,000 stake and the gate receipts to Mayor Harrison to be by him distributed among the city's poor. Ryan was seen, and insisted that he would box no one until he had met Sullivan. Said he: "I am under contract with Pat Sheedy to spar with no one until meeting Sullivan. Sheedy is now in New Orleans for the purpose of perfecting arrangements for our meeting, which, however, may not take place there, but in Chicago instead. As Sheedy has done more for me in the matter of financial remuneration in past contests than any other man would care or could do, I mean to keep faith with him and therefore must decline to box Burke. Perhaps if my meeting with Sullivan shall be deferred for any length of time and Sheedy is agreeable, I will meet Burke. But he must first try conclusions with my unknown, as I have already posted a deposit for the latter. This talk of Burke that I must face him because he has met good fighters and has a good reputation is all bosh. Now I am ever ready to make money, but under the present arrangement with Sheedy I will not consent to spar with Burke. It amuses me to hear people say that I am afraid of Burke. I tell you straight that I will wager $1,000 that Burke cannot knock me out in four rounds by my standing up before him with folded arms and not stopping a single blow of his, or I will put my hands in my p