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VOL. VII ST. PAUL MINN. FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 6, 1885. NO. 65.

GROVER'S GUARDIANS.

The Cabinet Sent to the United States Senate as Heretofore Announced in the Globe.

Generally Commented Upon For Its Vigor and Ability—Confirmation Expected To-day.

The Northwest Gratified at the Selection of Col. Vilas For the Head of the Post-office Department.

Cleveland Gives an Old-Fashioned Jeffersonian Reception to All Classes, Regardless of Party or Color.

How the President Spent His First Day in the White House—Distinguished Callers.

Vice President Hendricks Heartily Received in the Senate—Office Seekers Plenty—General Notes.

THE ROLL CALL.

Riddleberger Objects to Bayard, and the Cabinet Lies Over.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—President Cleveland sent the senate the following nominations:

Secretary of state, Thomas F. Bayard of Delaware.

Secretary of the treasury, Daniel Manning of New York.

Secretary of war, William C. Endicott of Massachusetts.

Secretary of the navy, William C. Whitney of New York.

Secretary of the interior, L. Q. C. Lamar of Mississippi.

Postmaster general, William F. Vilas of Wisconsin.

Attorney general, A. H. Garland of Arkansas.

When the cabinet nominations were taken up in executive session Senator Riddleberger objected to the immediate consideration of the nomination of Bayard, and stated briefly that he did so because of Bayard's attitude upon the Irish question. Senator Riddleberger thought him more English than American. Senator Bayard's name being first on the list for consideration all went over under the rules of the senate for a day.

COMMENTS ON THE CABINET.

Universal Acclaim for its Strength—Dissatisfaction in the West.

Special to the Globe.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—The comments on the president's cabinet are diverse. The Eastern and Middle states Democrats express satisfaction, but there is a wail of discontent from those of the West. One criticism is that the president in his selection jumped from the Hudson river to the Pacific, save the recognition of a small Northwestern state, which cast a Republican electoral vote. There is already the cry that at the next Democratic convention a Western candidate will be the nominee. The fact seems to be overlooked that the East has not had a president since the days of James Buchanan. Of the strength of the cabinet in its personality there is universal acclaim. It has in it more than enough young blood to make up for those who may be decreed "aged." The two selections from New York excite criticism; but it is admitted even by critics that these two gave Mr. Cleveland's canvass at Chicago their untiring efforts. The first meeting of the new cabinet would have been held to-morrow had the senate acted to-day upon the nominations. It is now probable it will be called in special session on Saturday. The policy of the president will be to make changes in the offices with much deliberation. Those now here personally pressing their claims would fare better if they remained at home. This ought to be a sufficient hint to those in the rear to stay where they are. It will be a month or more before the new ministers can organize the branches of their own departments, and until this is accomplished there will be no subordinate appointments.

OBJECTING TO THE CABINET.

Riddleberger Strongly Criticised for His Unprecedented Action.

Special to the Globe.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—The action of Senator Riddleberger in objecting to the immediate confirmation of the senators who had been nominated to the cabinet is condemned on all sides, not less by Republican than by Democratic senators. This is the first instance in the history of the senate when objection to confirmation without reference to a committee has ever been interposed to sitting senators nominated to any office. In exceptional cases the nominations of ex-senators have been confirmed without reference, notably that of ex-Senator Ramsey, who was confirmed as secretary of war on motion of a Democratic senator immediately upon his nomination to that office by President Hayes. So far as the nominations to the cabinet are concerned, it is the usual practice of the senate not to interpose any objection to the person or persons selected, it being considered a prerogative of the president which should not be invaded. The nomination of Adjutant General Thomas by President Johnson to be secretary of war was rejected and resulted in the famous impeachment trial. The nomination of William E. Chandler by President Arthur to be secretary of the navy was bitterly antagonized because of the allegations of unfitness consequent upon Mr. Chandler's long connection with John Roach as his attorney, and also because the senate had previously rejected his nomination by President Garfield for the office of solicitor general. His confirmation was only secured after a fierce struggle. Mr. Chandler, however, turned a cold shoulder to those who had stood his firmest friends in the matter of his appointment and confirmation to the naval portfolio, and they were thereafter practically ignored by him.

WESTERN VIEWS OF THE COUNCIL.

The States That Did Not Expect Anything—Vilas Gives Satisfaction.

Special to the Globe.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—There is already to be heard a good deal of growling among Democrats over President Cleveland's cabinet. His selection of two men from New York and three from the South, for Bayard is, of course, recognized as a Southern man, creates a good deal of dissatisfaction. Regarding Whitney there is especially a good deal of complaint. Even the South is inclined to look with distrust upon New York's large place in the selection of advisers, for it is generally admitted that with the president, two members of the cabinet and a private secretary, who is more than a member of the cabinet, from New York that state will practically be the administration. The West is hopping mad, for while it recognizes Col. Vilas as a good man, he comes from a hopelessly Republican state.

MANY GOOD DEMOCRATS

fear that an opinion condemning the policy which has put Manning and Whitney into the cabinet from one state and has given Vilas solitary and alone to the West will rule them out of Mr. Cleveland's good graces and keep them away from the official flesh pots.

It even occurs to me that the Chicago election scandal and the disorganized condition of the party as manifesfed at Springfield in the senatorial contest now in progress has led President Cleveland to the conclusion that the Illinois Democrats are not entitled to special recognition by the Democratic administration. If the Democratic party of Illinois does not think enough of the administration to give it a senator by uniting upon and

ELECTING COL. MORRISON,

the Democratic candidate for senator, can the Democratic party of Illinois blame the administration for not giving to the Illinois Democracy a representation in the administration? This is the question. Those who justify the president for not appointing an Illinois man to the cabinet, lay this to Illinois grumblers and they never make a satisfactory reply. The Iowa and Minnesota Democrats expected nothing and they have not been disappointed. The Michigan Democrats desired a cabinet place and assert that they were entitled to such recognition by President Cleveland, but they are pleased with the appointment of Col. Vilas and are satisfied. Nebraska hoped to have Dr. Miller of Omaha as her representative in the cabinet, and the doctor was backed by

A POWERFUL INFLUENCE

and moreover he was held in high esteem by the president but the Democrats of Nebraska like Democrats of Ohio, Indiana, New Jersey, Connecticut and Illinois were not united and harmonious and they therefore received no recognition from the administration. Dr. Miller, who is here upon the business of the national Democratic committee, cheerfully accepts the situation and says the Democrats of his state will give President Cleveland's administration hearty support. Democrats are expressing considerable regret that Mr. Lamar is to be secretary of the interior. They are glad he is going in the cabinet, but they wish he and Col. Vilas would change places. The point they make is that as secretery of the interior Mr. Lamar will have to pass on and reject a great

MANY PENSION CLAIMS.

Any secretary of the interior would have to do it, but it is feared that every time Mr. Lamar makes a decision against an applicant for a pension the Republican papers will set up a howl that his confederate associations and sympathies make him inimical to the federal soldiers.

A Democratic congressman with a very good war record remarked this evening that the president would not have given the interior department to Mr. Lamar if he had understood the feeling of the Grand Army posts. He had no doubt Mr. Lamar would perform his duties with absolute fairness but Republican papers wouldn't give him credit for it, and they would keep alive the war feeling by their comments on his actions.

CLEVELAND'S FIRST DAY.

How the New President Took Hold of the Duties of His Office.

Special to the Globe.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—President Cleveland's first day in the White house has been uneventful. He was up early and had breakfast before 9 o'clock. Soon after, in a neat-fitting Prince Albert coat tightly buttoned, he was in the business office. The first formal reception was given, according to the usual custom, to the chief justice and associate justices of the United States supreme court. Then followed what might be called a general informal reception to many visiting military and civic organizations, which participated in yesterday's grand parade. For more than an hour the president received good naturedly, in the blue room, nearly all the Democratic clubs of the leading cities of the country. A few minutes after 12 o'clock a committee of senators called to officially advise the president that the senate had organized and awaited his pleasure. Then one of the secretaries was dispatched to the senate with the cabinet appointments. In the afternoon up to 3 o'clock, the president received quite a number of senators and members of congress. Those who suggested offices to him were kindly reminded that he was not yet well in hand with his new responsibilities and it would be well to give him a breathing spell.

Mr. Arthur called quite late in the evening in company with Mr. Frelinghuysen. The household management of the White house is in the hands of Mr. Cleveland's sister. The president occupies as a bed chamber the same room as ex-President Arthur used for the purpose. The first appointment he made, if it can be so called, in the retention of Mr. O. L. Pruden, as assistant private secretary. Col. Lamont, the private secretary, took charge of the desk occupied by Private Secretary Phillips. He is fast adapting himself to his enlarged sphere of duties.

WHITE HOUSE DOORS THROWN OPEN.

President Cleveland Shakes Hands With Many Thousand Callers.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—The White house presented a busy scene to-day. A stream of callers poured into the mansion from the hour the doors opened until late in the day. The president had an early breakfast and then completed the organization of his cabinet, and directed their names to be sent to the senate. A number of organizations visited the White house before noon and were received by the president in the east room. Prominent among these were the Samuel Randall club, Americus club and Young Men's Democratic club, all of Philadelphia, the Kings County club of Brooklyn and a delegation from the County Democracy of New York. The justices of the United States supreme court, headed by Chief Justice Waite, called about 12 o'clock and were received

IN THE BLUE PARLOR.

The members of the National Democratic committee were next received. Many other prominent persons called to pay their respects and kept the president engaged the entire day. No changes have yet been made in the force employed at the White house, except that Col. Daniel S. Lamont occupies the office of private secretary to the president instead of Fred J. Philips, who, of course, retired with Mr. Arthur. The president's mail to-day was very large. It consisted principally of letters of congratulation. Many of them, however, related to appointments.

Subsequently a Democratic phalanx from Albany called on the president in a body. They were followed by detachments of clubs from Ohio, New York, New Jersey, Maryland, Kansas, Missouri and elsewhere. The president then gave notice that he would receive all who might choose to come between 2 and 4 o'clock, and during that time

THOUSANDS OF STRANGERS

paid their respects to the chief magistrate. The president received them in the east room and shook hands with all. The crowd passed through in single file and owing to the immense number presenting themselves it was found necessary to dispense with a formal introduction. The president, however, recognized many acquaintances in the line and greeted them by name. There was a large number of colored people among the visitors. The president bore the trying ordeal well and greeted each person with a pleasant smile and hearty grasp of the hand. The visiting militia and civic organizations which had not previously called in a body were well represented. Gov. Pattison of Pennsylvania and staff were prominent among the visitors.

VICE PRESIDENT HENDRICKS

Loudly Applauded as He Took the Gavel in the Senate.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—The public galleries of the senate were again crowded to their utmost limits, and long before noon crowds gathered about every door, besieging the doorkeeper in vain for admission.

The senate clock, which Capt. Bassett, with his cane, set back ten minutes yesteday, had recovered its lost time, and promptly at 12 o'clock the vice president entered from the door on the left of the presidential desk, accompanied by Rev. Dr. Butler, pastor of the Lutheran Memorial church of this city.

The galleries applauded Hendricks, which manifestation its recipient abruptly terminated with the gavel. The senators arose at this summons, and Dr. Butler offered prayer. Upon its conclusion the vice president took the chair and was again greeted with plaudits by occupants of the gallery. He called the senate to order, and, in a voice only audible to the clerks, called for the reading of the journal.

The journal having been read, Senators Allison, Beck and Voorhees, the committee yesterday appointed to wait on the president of the United States and inform him that a quorum of the senate was present and ready to receive any communication he might have to make, reported that they had performed that duty, and the president had responded that he would communicate with the senate forthwith.

In less than a minute there was announced a message from the president, and O. L. Pruden appeared with it.

Senator Sherman at once moved that the senate proceed with the consideration of its executive business. The motion was unanimously agreed to, and the senate went into executive session. When the doors reopened it adjourned till to-morrow.

Enthusiasm for Gen. Fitzhugh.

Special to the Globe.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—The pageant of yesterday has been repeated to-day in miniature by the parading of visiting military and civic associations, music by bands and over-running the departments and other points of interest by sight-seers. The avenues and streets have been crowded to repletion, and over 10,000 people visited the national museum to-day. No little comment is made on the fact that at the parade yesterday Gen. Fitzhugh Lee was received more enthusiastically than either President Cleveland or Vice President Hendricks. Several personal rencontres have ensued in consesequence. In one of these several officers of high rank came near being involved, but for the timely interference a serious trouble doubtless heightened by the heat of wine would have ensued. Confidential information has been received that Gen. Waltham will not, as generally believed, succeed Mr. Lamar in the senate, but Gov. Lowry of Mississippi will appoint Hon. Wm. A. Percy of Greenville to fill the vacancy. Mr. Percy is one of the leading lawyers of that state.

Caucuses of the Senators.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—There were short senatorial caucuses of both parties after the adjournment of the session to-day. The Democrats effected an organization by selecting Senator Beck as chairman and Senator Kenna as secretary. The chairman was authorized to appoint a committee of nine to arrange minority membership committees. A resolution was adopted thanking Senators Pendleton and Jones for their courtesy and efficiency in the discharge of their duties as chairman and secretary of the Democratic caucus.

The Republicans are reticent about their proceedings. It is understood that some discussion took place regarding the liability of the caucus secrets to become public, and that the organization of a committee was referred to, preliminarily, but the action was committed to a future caucus, to be called when the preferences of senators shall have become better known.

Pandemonium Among the Suckers.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 5.—At 12:10 the senate announced a joint convention, which began with 49 senators and 145 representatives present. The Republicans voted, Logan 99, Washburn 1—Sittig voting for Washburn. Acting Speaker Kimbrough then announced the joint assembly adjourned, and the Republicans objected, saying he had no authority. The Republicans led by Fuller then raised a pandemonium for a time, and the doorkeepers were called upon to clear the house. Finally the senate withdrew, and also the representative members of the house, to the senate chamber, where adjournment was made till to-morrow at noon. Before all the members of the house got out the speaker ordered the doors closed.

Cleveland Retains a Grant Appointee.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—One of President Cleveland's first acts in connection with his official household was a decision to retain C. L. Pruden as assistant to his private secretary, Lamont. Pruden was appointed by President Grant as bearer of presidential communications to either house of congress, and during so many administrations has become a familiar figure to all who are connected in any way with the the affairs at the capitol. His retention is heartily commended by members of both parties and by representatives of the press.

The Old Cabinet Still on Duty.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—All the members of Ex-President Arthur's cabinet with the exception of Secretaries Frelinghuysen and Teller occupied their usual desks and attended to all business requiring their hands. Secretary Frelinghuysen was detained at home by ill health and Senator Teller, whose resignation as secretary of the interior was accepted yesterday, was at the capitol. Those on duty received many callers and took occasion during the day to take official leave of the bureau officers and other employes.

Teller's Last Act.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 5.—One of the last acts of Secretary Teller was to issue patents for lands in Louisiana, granted in aid of the construction of the New Orleans & Pacific railroad. These lands embrace about 700,000 acres, and are comprised in what is commonly known as the "Backbone Grant."

Where Vilas Will Put Up.

Special to the Globe.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—Col. Vilas, the new postmaster general, is the guest of Mr. Leiter, who is occupying Mr. Blaine's mansion. He has engaged rooms at the Ebbitt house, and will occupy the same quarters that ex-Speaker Keifer and family occupied during his term as speaker.

Carlisle's Last Committee.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—One of the last official acts of Speaker Carlisle was the appointment of Holman, Hatch, (Missouri), Peel, Cannon and Ryan as a committee authorized by the legislative appropriation bill to investigate the expenditure of the appropriation for Indian schools and the administration of the laws relative to the Yellowstone park.

Fight for Garland's Toga.

LITTLE ROCK, March 5.—The senate bill changing the name of Dorsey county to Cleveland county passed the house to-day and awaits the governor's signature.

Senator Garland's selection for attorney general brings into the field as avowed candidates before the legislature for the vacancy ex-Gov. Berry, Congressman Dunn, Gen. Robert C. Newton, William Fishback and Maj. J. J. Harner.

The Topeka Boys.

Special to the Globe.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—The Topeka (Kan.) Flambeau club, whose magnificent pyrotechnic display last night has been highly commended on all sides, have been invited to visit Baltimore to-morrow, and a special train has been placed at their disposal by the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad company for that purpose.

Open the Treasury Vaults.

DENVER, Col., March 5.—The chamber of commerce this evening unanimously adopted a resolution requesting the new secretary of the treasury to pay out the silver coin now hoarded in the vaults of the treasury, in order to stop the contraction of the currency, and thus relieve the business depression of the country.

An Honor to Arthur.

NEW YORK, March 5.—Ex-President Arthur was to-day elected an honorary member of the chamber of commerce.

CONDITION OF GEN. GRANT,

As Given By the Medical Record—Description of the Disease.

NEW YORK, March 5.—The Medical Record, heretofore quoted in these dispatches in connection with accounts of the condition of Gen. Grant, will Saturday contain the following article:

"In view of the recent developments in Gen. Grant's condition, the Record's bulletin two weeks ago, so largely quoted by the press of the country, requires some explanation. It is fair to state the facts at the time presented by the Medical Record were founded on the best of authority, that of Dr. Fordyce Barker, the attending physician of Gen. Grant, and this explanation is manifest in the following note:

No 24 East Thirty-eight street—Dear Doctor Shrady: The statement which I made you was literally true at the time I made it, and I am certain Dr. Douglas would have then made precisely the same. I saw Dr. Douglas this evening, and he then said that what I had told you was exactly what he should have said at the time. But the Monday after I saw you, the action of congress had a most depressing effect on Gen. Grant. His vital powers suddenly broke down, and the local malady speedily assumed a new aspect. Newspaper accounts have been greatly exaggerated, and we have never anticipated any such speedy termination as they have indicated. I do not believe Dr. Douglas ever used the word cancer in connection with the case. We have always spoken of it as ephithelioma, of a malignant type, probably. It was greatly improved for a time by local treatment of Dr. Douglas, and the local condition was manifestly improving until the moral shock broke down his general system. Ever faithfully,

[Signed] FORDYCE BARKER.

It is a matter of deep regret that the grave suspicions entertained of the serious nature of Gen. Grant's disease are confirmed by a diagnosis of ephithelioma of the tongue and fauces. This disease, the name of which is now perhaps heard of by the general public for the first time, assumes importance as to the study which it could never otherwise obtain. Consequently the daily papers, educating the people with regard to it, so terms ephithelioma, malignancy and infilteration will be as well understood as in former times were those of supperration, pus track and bullet cysts. As might have been anticipated under the circumstances, the published reports of the general's condition is very much exaggerated. The disease is by no means as extensive as generally believed. In fact, the ulcerations, small in extent, are limited to the right pillars of the fauces, the anterior one being perforated at its base. Adjoining the right side the root of the tongue is indurated to a slight extent, as is also the neighboring gland under the angle of the jaw on the right side of the neck. The roof of the mouth along the line of the hard palate and to the right of the medium line contains three small warty-like excrescences which show tendency toward a cell proliferation. The epiglottis is free from any abnormality, as is the case of all other parts of the throat. Although induration of the tongue has existed more or less since last fall, when the patient was first seen by Dr. Douglas, and ulcerations have appeared quite recently. It was during their progress that the general suffered from pain in the right ear, which has now been entirely relieved by local application of a 4 per cent. solution of cocoaine. Under the same treatment all pain in the deglutition is now entirely controlled and the patient kept in a very comfortable state. The pulse, which is usually 60 per minute, occasionally reaches 80 beats. Bodily temperature normal. appetite fair, which is saying everything in its favor as the general is not a hearty eater. His bodily condition is, however, much below par and is more to be considered at present than the local disease. The treatment of the case has been judiciously conservative from the start.

STATE OFFICERS IN A WRANGLE.

The Iowa Governor and Auditor Continue the Fight for Possession of the Latter's Office.

Special to the Globe.

DES MOINES, Ia., March 5.—The state house row was renewed to-day in all its humorous grotesqueness. When Auditor Brown was arrested Wednesday he directed Deputy Auditor Stewart to take charge. The latter and a clerk or two made up couches and slept in the office all night. This morning Brown returned to the office and settled down to work as usual, and by his orders the doors were guarded against executive intrusion. At 5 o'clock the governor, Auditor Cottrell, Sheriff Painter and two policemen approached the auditor's office and demanded audience. Brown was in a genial confab with several reporters for Senator Young. Sheriff Painter notified Deputy Stewart that he held a warrant for his arrest, when Stewart went to the hall and having accepted the service was readmitted, and informed Brown that Painter desired to rearrest him. Brown went out gracefully and accepted the service also. Gov. Sherman then seized the door-knob and demanded that Brown should admit him which the latter blandly declined to do. A violent colloquy then ensued, ending in the governor and Auditor Cottrell failing to get in. Brown and Stewart then went with the sheriff and gave bonds for a preliminary examination.

To-night by Brown's orders two clerks are camped down in the office. Leading lawyers say there is a question whether the constitution does not conflict with the statute under which the governor is acting, and this is understood will be Brown's line of defense. They hold that the state senate has the sole jurisdiction of this class of offenses. Brown means to keep the seat of his office at all hazards. Ex-Gov. Stone will appear for Gen. Sherman at the hearing to-morrow.

CONDENSED TELEGRAMS.

At Fort Worth last evening all the employes in the Texas & Missouri Pacific railroad shops quit work. and will not allow any trains or engines to leave the yards.

A premature discharge of a cannon at Tompkinsville, Staten Island, Wednesday, badly wounded a dozen men.

The English pleasure yacht Ceylon, owned by Dr. Lavin of Heatherdon, Eng., arrived in New Orleans yesterday with a party of sixty-four persons.

The Des Moines river at Keokuk, Ia., is breaking up with a spring boom. The stream is rising rapidly and rain is falling. Much damage to bridges is being done by the ice.

TALKS ABOUT THE COW.

The Dairymen of the State Hold a Second and Very Interesting Session at Faribault,

During Which They Discuss the Different Breeds of Cows and Their Proper Care.

A Cow To Be a Profitable One Must Yield Cream for Two Hundred Pounds of Butter a Year.

The "General Purpose" Cow a Delusion and a Snare—The Workings of a Cream Separator.

Special to the Globe.

FARIBAULT, March 5.—The morning session of the Dairymen's association opened at 10 a. m. with an attendance somewhat increased from yesterday. In the absence of the president and vice president, the meeting was called to order by John T. Ames of Northfield.

Mr. O. C. Gregg of Marshall was the first speaker of the morning session. Mr. Gregg is a thorough practical farmer and experienced dairyman, and gave a most interesting lecture. His subject was Minnesota and its Dairies. He compared Minnesota with Vermont. Vermont was largely engaged in dairying. It was a good grass-growing state and was blessed with a liberal supply of running water. It was not a grain-growing state like Minnesota. In the summer the Vermont farmer being near to market, found dairying exceedingly profitable. We here in Minnesota were grain raisers. We piled up grain in our granaries.

WHAT WE OUGHT TO DO

was to convert that grain into dairying purposes. Vermont turned its grass into that purpose and we ought our grain. While Vermont found summer dairying exceedingly profitable, Minnesota dairymen would find winter dairying profitable to them. They might rebel against it, and they did rebel, but it was their sure and certain destiny. In the summer the Minnesota farmer was exceedingly busy. In the winter time often hung heavy on their hands. They ought to see that winter dairying was just the thing for them.

There are men who have no sympathy for stock and who thought that an open shed was good enough shelter for cattle in our Minnesota winters with the thermometer often 30° below. He wished the oleomargarine bill only affected them and he would oppose it at once. Such men ought to eat oleomargarine through all eternity. We must protect our cattle from the rigors of our winters.

Mr. Gregg then proceeded to describe the method of constructing a stable for cattle which would be warm and comfortable and yet cheap. In a stable which cost him only $300 for the material of which it was built, he had wintered 100 cows in good shape. When the thermometer registered 37° below and the wind howled over the open prairie in a regular gale, it registered 33° above in his stable. Another thing that must not be done was to turn cows out for water or exercise during extreme cold weather. This was a grand mistake. Cows in milk were extremely sensitive to cold and ought not to be subjected to it. Give plenty of windows to the south for light and heat and keep them in during the extreme cold, and never give them ice cold water to drink.

THE PRACTICAL RESULTS

of his dairy the past year had been exceedingly satisfactory. He milked on an average twenty-four cows, all of them common cows culled. He cultivated 100 acres. His cows pastured upon the prairie in the summer and he cut his hay on wild land. His gross receipts were $2,200. In the month of February the receipts from his dairy were $200. Here in the West one man, one team and two cows for forty acres were about the right proportion. He fed corn and oats and some wheat, ground but dry.

Mr. Hoard made some excellent remarks upon the treatment of the cow. Upon her forehead the word comfort should be written, and he wanted it put in large caps. The giving of milk was an attribute of maternity and the man who would not respect a mother deserved no tribute of profit or affection from her.

COMMITTEE ON PREMIUMS.

President Fowler having arrived was then introduced and closed the meeting by announcing the committee on premiums as W. D. Hoard, chairman, Col. R. P. McGlincy and Miss M. E. Leggate. After adjournment the Warsaw salt man addressed those who cared to hear him, while the Holstein breeders met in one of the jury rooms to perfect a state organization.

Mr. S. M. Emery addressed those who were interested in remaining, explaining the object of the proposed state organization and was elected chairman. Mr. J. Myers was elected secretary. Mr. Emery remarked that Holstein cattle had during the past year brought better prices than any other breed or variety. Mr. Myers read the names of the following gentlemen now engaged in breeding Holstein cattle in Minnesota:

S. M. Emery, Lake City; S. F. Johnson, Northfield; E. P. Taylor, Dodge City; N. J. Leavitt, Waseca; M. J. Myers, Wells; L. H. Stanton, Morris; N. Travis, Faribault; A. V. Ellis, Le Roy; John Allis, Isinorris; W. H. Winter, Faribault; Levi Nutting, Faribault; F. P. Lambert, Le Roy; Robert Fatherly, Cannon Falls; Daniel Buck, Mankato; L. C. Miller, Tenhassen; R. S. Robertson, Jr., Jackson; S. Leslie, Waseca; William Hanna, Mapleton; Dr. E. W. Cross, Rochester; C. W. Thompson, Wells; S. Q. Larkin, Mankato; A. G. Wilcox, Minneapolis; G. B. Jackson, Kirkhaven; Col. Leggitt, Benson; J. J. Hill, St. Paul; A. P. McKinstry, Winnebago City; A. S. Folson, Lake Crystal.

On motion a committee, composed of M. J. Myers, chairman; S. F. Johnson, N. J. Leavitt, E. P. Taylor and S. M. Emery was appointed to formulate a constitution and by-laws, and to report at 8:30 on Friday.

The afternoon session opened with an address by W. D. Hoard on the topic, The General Purpose Cow, a Delusion and a Snare, which was very interesting and instructive. He drew a fine picture of the thoroughbred animal, bred for a specified purpose and compared it with the results achieved by those who had for general purposes. He asked if a man wanted fast trotters he would try to breed them with a mixture of Clydesdale or Norman blood? If a man desired to raise cattle for beef he would naturally select those breeds which showed the best results in that line. If a man wanted to make dairying profitable he would be compelled to breed cattle for that purpose and beef and milk could not be bred for in the same animal. Mr. Gregg, the successful dairyman of Marshall, Minn., had said that the cows of his dairy were common stock. He had also said that had his cows been bred for dairy purposes, or had they, to use his own words, been as good as the food and care they received, his results would have been much larger. There could be no doubt about it. Blood would tell when carefully selected for dairying purposes just as certainly as for trotting or running in horses or beef in cattle. He was not surprised that the wheat farmer was not proud of his occupation when nothing which he raised could be told afterward as his. He did see why the dairyman or stock-breeder should be proud of his occupation, for the stock which his care and fine selection had produced was a living monument of his success in his occupation. In Jefferson county, Wis., they had a spectacle which under the old system was rarely seen. They had numbers of university-bred young men who were engaged in managing some of the fine dairies in their county. Finally when a man went into partnership with the cow it was his business to make his partner the best one of her species and then to make his part of the concern all that it should be.

When asked how much a cow ought to produce yearly in order to be a profitable one he answered 200 lbs of butter per year, and as much more as possible. He felt alarmed when he considered the future of the butter-making industry of the country. Capital and avarice had combined to put the hog in the place of the cow, and it was an infamous competition. He noticed that one man in our Minnesota legislature—and a farmer at that—had been so stupid as to vote against the oleomargarine bill, and he ought to be taunted with his stupidity to his teeth. Gen. Le Duc presented a statement that the average product of Minnesota cows in the year 1883 was only about seventy-five pounds to the cow and the statement was made that the average in Kansas was less than one-half of that amount, the strongest possible argument in favor of building for a specific purpose.

Miss Leggate, known as "J. J. Hill's dairymaid," was present and upon being questioned by Gen. Le Duc, described to the audience the method by which the cream was separated from the milk and butter made in this famous dairy. She said the milk was placed in a large tank or vat and was made to reach a temperature of 85° and must not go below 75°. It was then put into the De Lavalle separator, which would separate one gallon per minute, the cylinder revolving 7,000 times per minute. The cream was then reduced to a temperature of 40° and allowed to remain in the cooling room twelvd hours before churning, adding a little soue cream to ripen it, as it is called. It is again raised to a temperature of 60° and churned. The separator and one-horse power engine cost about $400, but it would not pay to use it with less than thirty-five or forty cows. The herd used was composed of Jerseys, Short Horns and Aberdeen Angus. Evidently Miss Leggate favors the Jersey cow, as she took opportunity to defend the character of this animal from the aspersion that it was not docile. She used butter color with the cream from the milk of grade cows, but did not use it with thoroughbreds' cream. The entire product of the dairy found sale among private families in St. Paul at 35 cents per pound. She packed it in small earthen jars, but if she were going to ship to a distant market she would use a package instead of a jar.

Mr. J. N. Strunk, a farmer and dairyman of Rice county, on request, took the stand and stated that he kept about forty cows, mostly grade Short Horns,

CAREFULLY SELECTED.

He calculated that his cows made about 200 pounds of butter per year. He fed bran and shorts generally and about a half bushel of it per day, and timothy and clover hay.

George Short, another successful dairyman of Rice county, milked thirty cows, grade Jerseys and Short Horns. He would choose a Jersey sire in breeding to secure good milkers. His results have been between $80 and $85 per cow, gross receipts. He made butter and sold cream and milk. He fed mill feed and clover and timothy. He has the cutting of his hay done early, and as near the ground as possible. He had never tried the merits of each cow, but proposed to do so in the future.

Mr. N. J. Leavitt of Waseca read a paper upon the improved cattle for dairy purposes. He described the Jersey as a nice little cow for a family in the city who wanted a little nice, rich milk and a family pet. The Holstein was what, in his opinion, came nearest to filling the bill in all respects, and especially as a dairy animal.

Prof. D. R. McGinnis of Northfield read a paper upon the natural adaptability of Minnesota for grasses.

Some questions, propounded by a lady, were answered by Mr. O. C. Gregg, in regard to the domestic part of his mode at his home establishment. Adjourned.

Evening Session.

The evening session opened with the "Larboard Watch," sung by the Glee club.

Col. McGlincy addressed the convention on the subject of Gleanings by the Wayside. The first gleaner on record was Ruth. She gleaned, not by the wayside, but for a husband. He had gleaned a fact that gave him pleasure. Minnesota had downed them all in butter at New Orleans. Dairymen should glean for quality, not quantity. Quality always found a good market the world over. All the cows in the United States could not glut the market with good butter. The cow was the only queen Americans bowed down to. She was the redemption of the poor wheat farmer with his farm plastered with mortgages. Few understood the proper temperature at which to make butter from cream. If too high, good butter was impossible.

A COMIC ESSAY ON BUTTER

concluded his remarks. The following telegram was received and read:

St. Louis, Mo., March 5.—The Mississippi Valley Dairymen's association assembled appreciate your kind greeting and reciprocate with the expressions of the genuine asticle.

The glee club sang a selection and A. R. McKinstry, Winnebago City, followed with Care of Milk and Cream and Dairy Stock. He took the last clause first, for without good dairy stock good products were impossible. The subject was well handled. Regular good food, good water, not too cold, and regular milking with warm shelter were essential. The care of milk and cream was also discussed ably. The quartet followed. The solo, "Old Sexton," by M. J. Myers, was sung by request.

Capt. E. H. Cutts, who has a dairy farm in Lyon county, was called out and read a short paper. He had no blooded stock for sale, but only tried to breed good dairy cows for his own use. The paper was largely upon the

MERITS OF THE JERSEY COW

for dairy purposes. S. D. Bell of Castle Rock has twelve Jersey grades, half to three-fourths blood, and made over a pound per day to the cow this winter. G. W. Fowler, the president, had a dairy which averaged him for the year 2,396 pounds per cow. He was the friend of Short Horns, but was a friend of any breed of good cows.

Prof. James Anderson of New York read a paper on pack butter and shipping to the market. It was brief and full of sense.

A male quartet sang "Speed Away," which closed the evening entertainment. The program for the closing day is to be per announcement: Premiums at 9 a. m., visit to the state institution at 10, social at Union hall in the evening.

The Badger Law Makers.

MADISON, Wis., March 5.—In the assembly a resolution was adopted congratulating the country on the peaceful manner in which a change of government had taken place in Washington. The assembly bill preventing the sale or printing of obscene literature or pictures was passed. The assembly bills killed were as follows: For the appointment of a state fish warden, appropriating $15,000 for an exposition building for a state fair at Madison, and providing for electing state and county superintendents in the spring. In the senate the bill allowing members of county boards $3 per day was passed. The science hall appropriation bill was referred to the committee on education.

It transpires that Col. Vilas received notification of his appointment as postmaster general on last Friday evening just before leaving for Washington.

A Large Transaction.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 5.—The Newcomb-Buchanan distilleries, covering thirteen acres of land, were sold to-day at public auction.

THE CRIMINAL RECORD.

The Mysterious Disappearance of F. G. Small of Oneida, Dak., Causes Fear of Foul Play.

An Omaha Editor Fatally Clubbed—Wisconsin Jail Delivery—Dalheim Pleads Not Guilty.

Embezzling Manitobians Skipping Across the Line—Iowa State Auditor Arrested—Other Crimes.

Attempted Assassination.

CLEVELAND, March 5.—An attempt was made last night to assassinate Prof. A. J. Esch, superintendent of German in the public schools. Some time since a huckster named George Street drove his wagon against Esch's sleigh, damaging it badly. Street refused to settle the damages and Esch had him arrested. He paid a fine in the police court and it was thought the matter was settled. Last evening Street called at Esch's house and after a short conversation drew a large revolver from his pocket, saying that he would shoot Esch. A fierce struggle ensued and Esch finally obtained possession of the weapon, every chamber of which was loaded. Street was under the influence of liquor and Esch permitted him to go.

Supposed Foul Play.

HURON, Dak., March 5.—Rev. W. N. Small, pastor of the Congregational church at Onieda, Sully county, is in town investigating the mysterious disappearance of his son Forest G. Small, an attorney of Oneida, who left Blunt for Harold on Dec. 4, riding a bay pony. He has never been seen since, and he was known to carry large sums of money about his person. Foul play is suspected. A few weeks after his disappearance a warrant was issued for his arrest on a charge of perjury, but it has since transpired to be a trumped up charge. Recent developments have led the father to suspect that his son was murdered by a party who is well known, and no pains will be spared to convict the guilty party.

Canadian Proteges.

WINNIPEG, March 5.—R. Fleming, a grocer of this place, has skipped over the boundary, leaving his former business partner, Mr. Butler, liable for a note of $600. When Mr. Butler found that Fleming had gone he was about to levy upon the stock in the store, Fleming's brother-in-law, McIlroy, stepped in, claiming he had bought the entire stock.

E. S. Peck, the colored proprietor of the Ocean Oyster house, pulled for selling liquor without a license, has also gone over to Uncle Sam, leaving a request behind that the Winnipeg papers be sent him that he might see what they had to say about him.

Safe From Judge Lynch.

WILLMAR, March 5.—Charles Dalheim the brute who outraged his twelve-year-old daughter, was indicted by the grand jury for rape. He pleaded not guilty. Being without means the court employed S. A. Plumly of Litchfield and G. E. Quat of Willmar to defend him, and the trial set for next month. The excitement over the matter has somewhat abated. Any attempt to lynch him would be futile, as he is confined in one of the best jails in the state.

A Deputy Marshal Shot.

MARQUETTE, Mich., March 5.—John Kohl, deputy sheriff, was fatally shot in Negaunee at 8:30 this evening. He was trying to arrest Pat Benan, a disreputable character who flourished a revolver on the streets in a careless manner, when Benan turned and fired two shots at Kohl. The first shot took effect under his arm and the second in his mouth. Benan escaped, but a posse is being organized to capture him. Kohl is bleeding internally and but very little hopes are entertained of his recovery.

Jail-Breaking At Whitewater.

WHITEWATER, Wis., March 5.—Four burglars who were arrested for breaking into a jewelry store and securing a quantity of valuables Tuesday escaped from the village lock-up last night by breaking the fastenings of the principal door. The delivery was not discovered until this morning when the sheriff appeared to take the prisoners to the county jail at Elkhorn. The men are said to be notorious cracksmen.

After Many Years.

PHILADELPHIA, March 5.—Dr. Albert G. F. Gearsen was hanged at the county prison at 10:23 this morning, for poisoning his wife nearly five years ago.

An Editor Clubbed.

OMAHA, Neb., March 5.—P. A. Gavin, editor of the Times-Dispatch, was attacked