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THE SAGE'S ALLIES.

They Are None Other Than the Republican Leaders of the State.

He Will Be Useful to Them in the Presidential Fight in '92.

Republicans Pleading for a "Business Organization" of the House,

And Frank Searle's Scheme for Capturing the Speakership.

"Why is it that nearly all the Republican papers and quite as large a proportion of the leading politicians of that party are working for the election of Ignatius Donnelly to the presidency of the Farmers' Alliance?" was a question asked by an Alliance-Democratic member-elect of the legislature of a well-known Third district Republican yesterday.

"Simply because the Republicans are preparing for the next campaign," was the very frank answer returned to this question. "If Mr. Donnelly gains control of the Farmers' Alliance, the Republicans will fix him just as they did in 1888. They will de ude him with the idea that if he holds the farmers to the support of the Republican party in the state, national and congressional fights, and looks out for the election of some Alliance men to the legislature, the Republicans will turn in and elect him United States senator. Of course they would never do any such thing. But, you see, if Donnelly can break up the farmers' movement in the state the Republicans will probably be able to carry the state by an overwhelming majority, as they did in 1888, in which event the sage, of course, would be thrown over exactly as he was two years ago."

There is little doubt that Mr. Donnelly is again thoroughly infatuated with the idea that he can be elected to the United States senate, and that this result can only be attained through a coalition of his friends with the Republican party. The publication of his extraordinary letter, asking for the presidency of the Alliance, for a time irritated the sage greatly. He was careful in sending it out not to send it to any of the men who have been opposed to him. In spite of his watchfulness, however, a copy of this letter was obtained by the GLOBE, and its publication has caused the Sage ofIninger no end of worry. He has now started out to make as vigorous a campaign as he would make if he were running for a far more responsible position. To-morrow he will board the lion of the opposition in his den and attend the meeting of the Fifth district Alliance in Fergus Falls.

Ever since the newspaper organ controlled by Mr. Donnelly began to wage war on all of the prominent Alliance leaders in the Fifth district there has been a very bitter feeling against Mr. Donnelly throughout the northern part of the state. He is blamed with attempting to retard the Alliance movement in the interests of Gov. Merriam, and he realizes that unless he can counteract this feeling he has no possible show whatever of securing the office he seeks. But audacity is one of Mr. Donnelly's strong points, and after all the abuse he has poured out upon prominent Fifth district men, he will boldly enter their midst and seek by his tricks of oratory to carry the rank and file of the convention with him.

But this may prove to be an exceedingly disastrous line of policy for the Dakota county statesman. When he gets up to address the Fifth district Alliance convention this year he will find himself before a body composed of the hardest-headed and most intelligent farmers in the state. It will be a different kind of a body than those Mr. Donnelly has been accustomed to address in times past. The cranks, or men with one idea, have to a large extent disappeared, and their places are now filled by men who have in times past taken part in running the machinery of both the old parties.

It is not unlikely that Mr. Donnelly will be asked a number of very plain questions if he comes within range of such men as Register of Deeds Halvor E. Boen, Senator-elect John B. Hompe and Hon H. P. Bjerge, of Otter Tail; W. F. Kelso, of Kittson county; Charles Canning and B. M. Chesley, of Norman; Gen. T. H. Barrett, R. J. Hall and Carrington Phelps, of Stevens; R. M. Probstfield and W. J. Bodkin, of Clay, and a host of other leading farmers of the "bloody Fifth" who might be named. These men are able to meet Mr. Donnelly on his own ground. They are posted on his connection with the Great West, and the schemes he is incubating for the future.

The sage's visit to Fergus Falls is very likely to be attended with trouble and disaster, as far as his chances for the presidency of the state Alliance are concerned.

The Republican politicians, with only 40 votes in the next house out of 114, are loudly advocating the "business organization," whatever that may mean. It has always been taken for granted by the Republicans in Minnesota that a "business organization" of the house of representatives could only be effected by the election of a dyed-in-the-wool Republican as speaker and the parceling out of all the clerkships to other Republicans for partisan services rendered.

In all the thirty years that the Republicans have controlled the legislature of Minnesota they never before craved a "business or non-partisan organization." Why do they advocate it so ardently now?

Is it simply because they have lost control of the lower branch of the state legislature?

It certainly looks that way, and the fact that this scheme was sprung by one of the most intolerant Republicans in the state and advocated by the Pioneer Press, shows that the corporations are working with the Republicans to capture the organization of the next house. No one ever heard of Hon. W. E. Cross, the originator of this remarkable scheme, voting for a Democrat or saying a good word for one, and it is safe to say that he would vote for a Democrat for speaker under no circumstances. His idea, like that of the Pioneer Press, is that a "business organization" can only be effected by the election of a Republican as speaker.

What a spectacle is presented by the poor old Republican party of Minnesota at present, pleading for mercy from its opponents, asking for the speakership of a body carried by its adversaries, in order that it may serve its corporation masters yet awhile longer. As a party it never gave the weak a chance in the days when it was strong by reason of its advocacy of some great question, and it will be given a short shrift by the low tariff men at the organization of the lower house of the Minnesota legislature next month.

Democrats, however, should be on their guard. The Republicans, aided by plenty of money, are working for the speakership of the next house. Already overtures have been made to Democratic members-elect, asking their support for Hon. Frank E. Searle, of St. Cloud. These appeals are cunningly worded. A Republican agent goes to a Democrat and says:

"Searle is a good fellow; he will treat you fairly—better than a Farmers' Alliance crank. Pledge me that you will vote for Searle in case the contest narrows down between him and an Alliance man."

One of these workers went from St. Cloud a week or two ago and tried to make a break in the ranks of the Democratic members elected in a county near by, but the scheme did not work. One of the men approached plainly told this worker that he would vote for any Alliance man before he would cast his ballot for Frank Searle.

The anti-Republican majority in the lower house of the legislature this winter wants a speaker in harmony with it. They do not, above all, want a "business organization" which involves the elevation of a man to the speaker's chair whose election last November cost a certain great corporation more than any one of three-fourths of the members of the lower house at the coming session of the legislature is worth.

The Democrats and Alliance men are not clamoring for a "business organization" of the next house as outlined by Mr. Cross, of Red Wing, and advocated so earnestly by the Pioneer Press.

Hon. Bob Dunn's contest for a seat in the next house seems to have dropped into a state of "innocuous desuetude." It is just as well that it is so; for the members of the lower branch of the legislature of 1891 are going to have but little time to devote to a contest that seeks to oust a man on the absurd technicalities raised by Mr. Dunn in his case. Hon. E. E. Price may be poor, but he "gets there just the same."

The official list of the members elected to the senate and House of the next legislature was issued yesterday by the secretary of state, from which it appears that the upper house will be divided politically as follows:

Republicans	25
Democrats	15
Alliance	13
Independent (Republican)	1
Total	54

This is substantially as was claimed by the GLOBE immediately after the election. In the lower house the Democrats and Alliance men have a long lead, as the Republicans have elected but forty members. The strength of each of the parties in the house follows:

Democrats	56
Republicans	40
Alliance	18
Total	114

SCHEFFER'S DEMISE.

A Coroner's Jury Inquires Into the Mysterious Affair.

Special to the Globe.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., Dec. 10.—The Scheffer-Bissell affair of Valley Springs, whereby Ben Scheffer was poisoned to death, is the topic of discussion in this city, on account of the prominence of the principals. The grand jury to-day has been busy investigating into the case. It has been learned that Scheffer possessed $600 on his person when he went to his shop Monday night to retire, and only $80 has been found. Two examinations were made for the money, the first one producing $13, and at the second, during the inquest, $71 was discovered stuffed in a pocket which had previously been examined. The theory is clear on the latter point. The verdict of the coroner's jury was that Scheffer came to his death by poison administered either by himself or Dr. C. D. Bissell

VILLARD COMING.

He Left Milwaukee Last Evening at 7 O'Clock.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Dec. 10.—Henry Villard and party arrived here this morning and spent the day in looking over the Villard electric light and street railway in the streets here. The party will leave for St. Paul at 7 o clock this evening. While refusing to talk himself, Mr. Villard authorized the statement through H. C. Payne that the flurry in Wall street had not affected his interests. His relations with the Northern Pacific, he said, and with the North American and other companies were the same as they had been and they would remain the same.

He Was Damaged $15,000.

Special to the Globe.

ST. CLOUD, Dec. 10.—The jury in the case of Peter Orth vs. The Great Northern Railway this morning returned a verdict in favor of the plaintiff, and assessed the damages which he had sustained at $15,000. The case will be appealed. Orth was nearly killed by the "kicking" of an engine, on which he was fireman, while bucking snow between Elizabeth and Fergus Falls March 2, 1888. As a result of the accident, Orth has been totally disabled. The plaintiff set up for his case that the engine had been defective, and was in charge of a negligent engineer.

Iowa State Grange.

DES MOINES, Io., Dec. 10.—The Iowa state grange met here to-day with seventy-five delegates present. The reports showed the order in good condition. The executive committee of the state Farmers' Alliance is also in session, and a secret joint meeting of the two bodies was held for the purpose of formulating a harmonious line of future action.

Quartermaster Young Dead.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 10.—News was received here to-day of the death at Dover, N. H., of Col. A. H. Young, quartermaster of the United States army. Col. Young had been in charge of the construction of the new military barracks at Newport, Ky., from the beginning.

Guyed Him Into Lunacy.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 10.—The students at the Baltimore university hospital guyed Radford E. Chapman, a superstitious colored patient, about dissecting him until Monday night he became so frenzied that he tried to jump out of the window. He is now a lunatic.

Craig Will Contest.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 10.—Alexander E. Craig, Democrat, has given formal notice that he will contest the election of Andrew Stewart, Republican, in the Twenty-fourth congressional district. He alleges 1,000 illegal votes were cast against him.

Sparrows, Beware.

Special to the Globe.

RED WING, Dec. 10.—The city council has decided to make war against the English sparrows, and a committee has been appointed to devise means of accomplishing their destruction.

Again the Baby Travels.

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 10.—Mrs. President Harrison returned to Washington this afternoon, accompanied by her daughter, Mrs. McKee, and Baby McKee.

Jail Delivery.

Special to the Globe.

FARGO, N. D., Dec. 10.—Three prisoners escaped from the city jail last night by breaking the bars from the window, and left for parts unknown.

Decision Reserved.

Special to the Globe.

FARGO, N. D., Dec. 10.—Arguments were concluded in the celebrated Traill county seat removal case, and the decision was reserved.

ONLY FOUR SURVIVE.

The British Steamship Westburne Goes Down in the Black Sea.

Twenty-One of the Ill-Starred Vessel's Crew Fail to Reach Shore.

Parnell's Cohorts Create Wild Havoc in a Newspaper Office.

Ink Bottles and Other Missiles Draw Forth the Rosy Claret.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 10.—There has reached this city through a private channel the thrilling story of the loss of the British steamship Westburne, in the Black sea. Of the vessel's crew of twenty-five, four are all that survive the ill-starred voyage and these are miserable wrecks of humanity, lying prostrated by suffering in an Odessa hospital under the care of the British consul. The Westburne, an ordinary tramp steamship, left Theodosia, southeast of Crimea, Nov. 24, laden with linseed, bound to Dunkirk and thence to Philadelphia, with a general cargo. On the eve of her departure a gale peculiar to the Black sea alone arose. The weather grew intensely cold that the men were frozen to death in a life-like posture at the wheel, or wherever their duty called them. Every sea that swept over the vessel froze to her, making her sluggish and so heavy that she refused to ride the waves and became unmanageable. When the water gaided entrance to the hold the cargo began to swell and burst open the decks fore and aft as though powder had exploded in her interior.

About midnight, although only a few hours out of port, the vessel began to go down. Already the corpses of a number of the seamen were visible about the deck, standing up against the hand rails, just as erect as though in full vigor—they were frozen as hard as iron. With all the crew that still held fast to their lives, Capt. Bennington put out a small boat and headed her back to Theodosia, distant then some fifty miles. During the early morning the men died off one by one, until on reaching Theodosia, the following night, the number was reduced to eight. Subsequently four more died while undergoing medical treatment, leaving but four survivors. Capt. Bennington, the commander of the Westburne, is well known to Philadelphia shipping men. He is completely prostrated by his sufferings in the open boat and by the death of his brother, the ship's chief officer, who perished of the awful cold before his eyes.

GOBBLED THE PAPER.

United Ireland Seized by Parnell's Friends.

DUBLIN, Dec. 10.—The newspaper United Ireland has got into trouble through its persistent advocacy of the retirement of Mr. Parnell. Mr. Parnell is one of the directors of the company owning the paper, and acting in that capacity he to-day seized the plant of the paper, stopped the issue of the current edition and ejected the acting editor, Mr. Bodkin. Barrister Kelly, Henry Campbell, Mr. Parnell's private secretary, and Mr. Mahoney, member of parliament, were present when the seizure was made. Mr. Parnell's agent has taken possession of the offices of the paper. When Mr. Bodkin entered the office to-day he found

Parnell in Possession.

Mr. Parnell, in the presence of the other directors, read the articles of association under which the company was organized, and then ordered the sheriff to eject Mr. Bodkin. The latter made an ineffectual resistance. A desperate row occurred in the down stairs office between the sheriff's officers and the sub-editors. Sticks and stools were used as weapons, and the air was filled with flying missiles. Finally, after a sharp and fierce struggle the sub-editors were put out of the building. The news of the seizure of the paper created great excitement in Dublin and a mob surrounded the office. Mr. Parnell later addressed the staff, the members of which promised to serve him during the remainder of the crisis.

Plots and Counterplots.

Mr. Parnell placed Mr. Leamy in charge of the paper. It has been ascertained that one of the editors got a hint of Mr. Parnell's intention to seize the paper and made arrangements to have to-day's issue printed at an earlier hour than usual. The edition was on the point of being issued when Mr. Parnell appeared. He ordered that the entire edition, which contained bitter attacks upon himself, be destroyed. In the struggle that took place in the office of the paper, one of Mr. Bodkin's supporters was hit on the head with an office stool, receiving a scalp wound. Three of the sheriff's men received slight contusions. It was stated this afternoon that Mr. Parnell owns 474 of the 500 shares into which

The Capital Stock

of the United Ireland company is divided, and that Dr. Joseph E. Kenny and Justin McCarthy own the remainder. The editors who were ejected from the office will sue Mr. Parnell for assault. Mr. Bodkin, the acting editor of the United Ireland, who was to-day deposed by Mr. Parnell, in an interview subsequent to his removal said that the editor of the paper which Mr. Parnell ordered destroyed contained many resolutions that had been adopted by provincial branches of the National league opposing Mr. Parnell. It contained also a cable dispatch from Mr. O'Brien, saying: "Abide by instructions. Insist moderately, but firmly, upon Parnell's retirement as a sine qua non." While in the street at one time to-day a hostile crowd threatened Mr. Healy, who was compelled to seek protection from the police.

Recaptured.

Late to-night a strong party of Mr. Parnell's opponents made a descent upon and captured the offices of United Ireland. The invaders destroyed all the "leaders" which had been prepared by Mr. Leamy, who was installed as editor to-day by Mr. Parnell, returned all the matter they found set up into the fire, then they took possession of the ledgers and other books and documents belonging to the concern. All this was done in the name of William O'Brien. A strong posse from various laborers' societies has been left as a garrison, with instructions to remain on guard day and night, and to resist by force any further intrusion by Mr. Parnell or his friends. It is stated that the proposed edition of the paper will appear tomorrow.

ARRIVAL IN DUBLIN.

Indications That Parnell Will Sweep the Country.

LONDON, Dec. 10.—Parnell made his entry into Dublin to-day like a conqueror of a disaffected province. His forcible seizure of United Ireland was as bold a stroke as his tearing up the resolution for his deposition at Saturday's Nationalist meeting, and it has produced a remarkable impression. Parnell is developing qualities that few knew him to possess. From the moment of his setting foot on Irish soil the situation began to turn still more in his favor than it had seemed to be before. It was announced to-day that the total number of declarations made by public bodies of all sorts in Ireland thus far in favor of Parnell was 2 6, while the declarations against him were only 113. The anti-Parnellites at once questioned the correctness of these figures, and asserted that they had been doctored in the interest of Parnell. Present appearances all indicate that Parnell will sweep the country in his first appeal. Whether there will be a reaction on second thought or not it is too early to predict with certainty.

CHEERS AT KINGSTOWN,

And Also Some Hostile Demonstrations Against Him.

LONDON, Dec. 10.—Mr. Parnell arrived at Kingstown at an early hour this morning. A body guard of 200 of his supporters, the Parnell leadership committee and other deputations, who had traveled from Dublin in a special train, were on the pier to receive him. As they came ashore they were subjected to hostile demonstrations by the crowd on the pier, while there were shouts for Mr. Parnell, mingled with cheers for Mrs. O'Shea. Mr. Parnell, accompanied by Mr. Campbell, his private secretary, was the last passenger to quit the boat. As he proceeded to the waiting train the crowd became enthusiastic in their demonstrations, and he was cheered again and again. A number of addresses were presented to him, in reply to which he expressed his thanks for the welcome that had been extended to him. He said he did not fear the result of the fight he had undertaken. He had never led the Irish party wrong in the past, and would not do so in the future. The train then hauled out from the station, and, after a short run, arrived in Dublin, where a large crowd had assembled. In and about the station to welcome Mr. Parnell. As the train came to a standstill Timothy Healy hurriedly descended from the coach in which he had traveled, entered a cab, and drove away. He was recognized by the crowd, however, before he reached the cab, and was greeted with groans and wild shouts of "Chief Justice Healy." The crowd was so dense that Mr. Parnell with difficulty made his way through it. Finally he reached a cab, which he entered with Matthew Joseph Kenny, M. P. The crowd surrounded the cab, unharnessed the horse, and then Mr. Parnell's enthusiastic admirers drew the cab through the dark streets until they reached Mr. Kenny's house, No. 15 Rutland square east. As the cab was rolled along the streets the crowd followed singing "God Save Ireland." The pace was quick, and gave active exercise to a dozen stalwart policemen who followed the cab. Upon his arrival at Mr. Kenny's house Mr. Parnell made a brief speech to the crowd that had accompanied him there. Later in the day he will attend a meeting of the committee of the National league.

DEBATING AT DUBLIN.

The Leader Attempts to Fire the Irish Heart.

DUBLIN, Dec. 10.—Mr. Parnell was in consultation with his supporters during the greater part of the day. At 7 o'clock in the evening he left Mr. Kenney's residence and proceeded to the Mansion house, where the procession was to form. When the tumult had subsided Mr. Parnell said:

"I have been accused of absence from the field of battle; but I did not intend to plead to-night either excuses or reasons, believing that you, having confidence in me, would not put upon me such an ordeal, but take me for what you have known me to be, and for what, please God, I will prove myself to be in the face of Ireland and my fellow countrymen. There is need at the present crisis for discrimination and judgment against Irishmen. I would, only too willingly, as a man whose heart delights in compromise, who is anxious to meet enemies and the objections of the anxious, present my smitten cheek to the smiter, if by so doing I could prevent the other cheek from being smitten. I was anxious to assuage this trial, to give Ireland breathing time, to postpone the terrible issue. Why was I refused the opportunity? Why did Gladstone wait nine days after the verdict, and allow the Leinster meeting before hinting that my retention was dangerous? had he but whispered that my retirement was necessary, I should have hastened to consult my comrades and rescue them from the impossible position in which they placed themselves by the Leinster resolution."

He proceeded to refer cynically to Mr. Gladstone's talk of resigning. He reminded them that Mr. Gladstone, in 1886, carried the whole weight of home rule single-handed against every opposition. We were amazed, he said, at his strength and courage. His Herculean feat convinced us here that he was the man to settle the great Irish question. We came before you on the platform, but in coming we did not surrender our independence.

The Promised Land.

Mr. Parnell continued his speech by saying that if the movement against him was honest he would yield to it immediately.

"But," he said, "it is a movement of hypocrisy by a man whose home rule was skin deed, but whose hatred of Ireland is not skin deep. The main features of the movement are aberration of judgment and invincible ignorance. It depends on one-sided testimony. Is there no other side? I need not dwell on my defense; it will be known some day. I could not come among you and look you in the face to-night unless I knew that there was another side to the question, and that you would be content to wait before deciding that I, unworthy as I am, am still worthy to walk with you even in sight of the promised land, which, please God, I will enter with you."

Referring to offers of office to Irish members made by the Grand Old Spiders in good faith, and with the singleness of purpose so characteristic of the spider and the fly, the speaker declared that the present crisis was as a feather in the balance compared with the intensity and intolerable character of the situation which would result should a single Irish member forget his pledge. That pledge, not to accept office from the English government, is your charter. Hold fast to it. That is the ground on which I stand to-night, and you must stand if we are to succeed. We stand at the parting of the ways. It is an issue meaning life or death to the constitutional movement.

Princess Marie's Bethrothal.

PARIS, Dec. 10.—Princess Marie, the second child and eldest daughter of the duke o Edinburgh, has been betrothed to Prince Ferdinand, son of Prince Leopold, of Hohenlookern Signaringen, and heir to the Roumanian throne. The Princess Marie was born Oct. 29, 1875, and the prince Aug. 24, 1865.

Mr. Healy Hooted.

DUBLIN, Dec. 10.—Mr. Healy, on three occasions, was hooted in the streets to-day. The last time he tried to address the people, when the crowd made a rush for him, hustling him around and smashing his hat down over his eyes. A man named Moran was arrested for assaulting Healy with a stick.

Ocean Vessels.

NEW YORK—Arrived: Steamer Waesland, Antwerp; Cutie, from Liverpool.

THEY RALLY FOR RAUM

Republican Partisans Refuse to Investigate the Pension Man.

No River and Harbor Bill Will Obtain Recognition at Present.

Abner Taylor Makes a Raid on the Tin Plate Tax.

Crow Indians Sell Two Strips of Land at Round Figures.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—The select committee appointed to investigate certain charges against Gen. Raum, commissioner of pensions, met to-day. Mr. Lewis, a Democratic member of the committee, offered a resolution reciting that on the 4th of December, 1890, it was charged on the floor of the house by Representative Cooper, of Indiana, that, during the last election, Commissioner Raum, now under investigation before the commission, visited Cooper's district and engaged in such practices as tended to degrade the public service and to prostitute the office which he held, and providing that the committee take testimony concerning said charges. The resolution was defeated by a party vote of 3 to 1. Mr. Flick said that he voted against the resolution for the reason that, in his judgment, it was a matter that should be presented to the house by the party introducing it and making the charge, and that the house should instruct what action should be taken. Mr. Lewis thereupon offered a resolution requesting the chairman of the committee to present to the house the resolution to investigate certain charges by Representative Cooper against Commissioner Raum, as to his conduct in the late canvass in the Indiana district, and requesting authority to investigate the same. This resolution was also defeated by the same vote, Mr. Flick giving the same explanation of his negative vote. The committee will meet again Saturday.

CROWS SELL LAND.

Two Strips Disposed of by Them for $946,000.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—Secretary Noble today received the following telegram from the chairman of the Crow Indian commission at the Crow agency, Montana:

"Crow Indians in full council have to-day sold lands west of Divide, on Price's creek, and adjoining strip on South creek, to Big Horn, fifteen miles wide; consideration, $946,000. Treaty now being signed by a large majority of the individual Indians. Commissioners will meet in Chicago later on to make up their report and forward the same, together with estimates. Number of acres purchased, 1,850,000."

DEMOCRATS SATISFIED.

The Apportionment Bill of Mr. Frank Generally Indorsed.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—In the house the declaration that there should be speedy action of the reapportionment bill received the support of all the members of the committee except two—Messrs. Blount and Holman—who expressed the opinion that a determination of the accuracy of the count in New York and Brooklyn was essential to a proper consideration of the reapportionment question. The discussion then turned upon the number of members that should compose the house, and showed a sentiment favorable to 356, the number originally suggested by Mr. Frank. The talk in committee did not turn upon party lines, as had been expected, and, as a whole, the Democratic members are satisfied that 356 is perhaps as fair a number as any which could be proposed, provided that New York is accorded proper consideration. Mr. Holman's idea was that the house was large enough at present, but he recognized the fact that there was strong opposition to lowering the prestige of any state by reducing its representation; and, on the other hand, Mr. Tillman, of South Carolina, thought the house not at all large enough, and announced his intention to vote for the largest number any one proposed.

FREE COINAGE.

The National Silver Committee Decides to Urge It.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—A meeting of the executive committee of the national silver committee was held at noon to-day. After an informal discussion, Gen. A. J. Warner, of Ohio, and Charles G. Newlands, of Nevada, were appointed as a committee to draft resolutions and an address to be presented to congress urging the free and unlimited coinage of silver. The committee was instructed to report at a meeting to be held to-morrow. There were present at to-day's meeting:

Gen. A. J. Warner, of Ohio, chairman; Lee Crandall, of District of Columbia, secretary; Francis G. Newlands, of Nevada; Thomas H. Nelson, of Indiana; George B. Williams, of District of Columbia; Edward Curtis, of California, and J. W. Porter, of Virginia.

McKinley's Monstrosity.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10. — Representative Abner Taylor, of Illinois, to-day introduced in the house an amendment to the present tariff tax act proposing to fix the duty on tin plate at one cent per pound, with a duty of 4 per cent ad valorem on the manufactures of tin, instead of the existing rates of 2 2-10 cents per pound for plate and 55 per cent for manufactures. In addition the amendment proposes to maintain on the free list tin ores and pigs, on which the present tariff law imposes a duty of four cents per pound after July 1, 1893.

Windom Is Cautious.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—Secretary Windom's action to-day indicates very plainly that he does not care to apply more than $8,000,000 of the surplus at present to the purchase of 4 per cent bonds. The offerings-to-day aggregated nearly $2,000,000, of which over $1,000,000 was at 123½. The secretary, however, confined the acceptance to $220,000 at 123 and $7,000 at 123⅜. This makes the total purchases to date $7,995,850.

Thirteen Millions Gain.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—The total population of the country, including Indians, etc., will reach 63,000,000. Already the census office has actually returned, in round figures, 315,000 Indians and whites in the Indian territory. These, with the population of Alaska, which Special Agent Petroff estimates at 38,000, will bring up the total population of the country to 63,000,000, a numerical gain of 13,000,000 for the decade.

No River and Harbor Bill.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—The house committee on rivers and harbors to-day formally decided not to prepare a river and harbor appropriation bill during this session of congress.

Three Lucky Burgs.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—In the senate the house amendments to the senate bills for public buildings at Madison, Ind.; Sioux City, Io., and Rock Island, Ill., were concurred in, and the house amendments to all the other public building bills of the senate were non-concurred in, and a committee of conference appointed for them all. Messrs. Spooner, Morrill and Vest were appointed conferees on the part of the senate.

Senatorial Caucus.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—About forty Republican senators were in caucus until a late hour to-night, endeavoring to agree upon some plan for facilitating the transaction of business in the senate. There was a thorough discussion of the present state of affairs in the senate, with which general dissatisfaction was expressed, but the Western senators were particularly vehement in their condemnation, urging the necessity of immediate action to relieve the stress in financial circles.

Farwell's Silver Bill.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—Senator Farwell today introduced a bill to amend section 1 of the present silver law so as to direct the secretary of the treasury to purchase all the silver bullion that may be offered at the market price thereof, not exceeding $1 for 371.25 grains of pure silver, and to issue in payment for it United States treasury notes.

Working for Denver.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—Senator Wolcott to-day introduced a bill to make applicable certain sections of the revised statutes so that hereafter coinage of gold and silver may be carried on at the branch mint at Denver, Col. The compensation of the officers is to be the same as those of the mint at Carson City, Nev.

Immigration Laws.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—The joint committee on immigration of the two houses of congress has agreed to report a bill to amend the immigration laws.

Hathaway Gets It.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—On motion of Mr. Henderson, of Illinois, J. W. Hathaway was elected postmaster of the house.

NATIONAL CROP REPORT.

Higher Average Prices for All the Cereals.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—The statistical returns of the department of agriculture for December give the average farm prices of agricultural products by counties, which are consolidated in this office to obtain accurate averages for the several states. The present corn crop is worth more than the last, and farmers will receive more for it. The prices in the seven corn surplus states are: Ohio, 51 cents; Indiana, 47 cents; Illinois, 43 cents; Iowa, 41 cents; Missouri, 44 cents; Kansas, 51 cents; Nebraska, 48 cents. The average farm value of the wheat crop, as estimated, is 84 cents per bushel, against 69.8 for 1889, an increase of 20 per cent on the price of last year. The value of wheat is affected by the harvests of other countries, as corn is not perceptibly, and, therefore, prices are not entirely governed by the size of the home-grown crop. For example, the crop of 1885, though smaller than the present one, brought but 77 cents in December, while the crop of 1882, aggregating over 500,000,000 bushels, the second largest ever grown, sold at 8[illegible] cents at the same date. The price of oats has responded sharply to the pressure of a small crop and increased demand because of a short corn crop. The average is 42.2 cents, against 23 cents last year. It is the highest reported since 1881. An examination of the records shows that abundance or scarcity of corn materially affects the value of this crop, the two grains being largely interchangeable in use. Rye, like oats, at 62.9 cents, is higher than since 1881, and the same is true of barley at 64.8. Buckwheat at 57.7 marks an advance over last year, but is lower than in 1888. The deficiency in the potato crop has caused an advance in values in all sections of the country. The average is 77 cents, an increase of more than 90 per cent over the prices of the past two years. The returns show slightly higher prices for tobacco than have prevailed since 1888. The average is reported at 7.7 cents per pound. Returns of all farm products records a decline from last year. The present price is $7.74 per ton, and the slight falling off is due to the increased product.

A DAUGHTER ELOPES.

Capt. McCurley Is Not Shrewd Enough to Outwit Her.

BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 10.—Capt. McCurley, whose man-of-war, the Nipsic, has been ordered off for a cruise in Chinese waters, had intended to take his daughter Edith with him in order to prevent her meeting her lover, John R. Herald, whose attentions to the young woman did not meet the captain's approval. Miss McCurley, however, preferred matrimony to a tiresome journey on board her father's ship. Saturday afternoon the couple met at the gate of Miss McCurley's home, and to avoid suspicion the young woman went out in her house-gown and was helped into a carriage by her waiting lover. Whither the couple went was a mystery until to-day, when the news came from Wilmington that they were married in that city. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Dr. W. L. Murray, presiding elder of the Wilmington Methodist Episcopal conference. They have gone on a tour to the North. The young man is employed as a bookkeeper in a prominent business house and is very respectably connected. It is stated at the house where Mr. Herald has lived since he was a child that he and Miss McCurley have been married since Oct. 29, but no one knew of it until they left the city together.

WISCONSIN PATRONS.

Meeting of the State Grange at Madison.

MADISON, Wis., Dec. 10.—The state grange of Patrons of Husbandry began its annual session yesterday. Grand Master Carr, in his address, advocated the election of United States senators by the people, prohibiting stock gambling, passage of the Conger lard and Paddock pure food bills, and government control of telegraph and express companies. He concluded: "A combination or trust has been formed by manufacturers of binding twine to raise the price of that article beyond the reach of a poor man to purchase for 1891. Could our legislature do a wiser thing than to pattern after Minnesota and establish a twine plant in our state prison? The state would be no loser, as it would be getting the same for its convict labor as it does now."

NYE SUES RILEY.

He Wants $20,000 Damages for an Alleged "Drunk."

NEW YORK, Dec. 10.—Bill Nye, the humorist, is plaintiff in a lawsuit against the poet, James Whitcomb Riley, his chum for years. Nye and Riley have been a money-making combine for years, but Mr. Nye charges that while his own humor was always dry, Mr. Riley's was too frequently wet. In Louisville, he says, early in the year Mr. Riley became intoxicated, and the result was that when the hour arrived at which the combination should appear Mr. Riley presented a very willowy form to the audience. Hence Mr. Nye's action for the recovery of $20,000 from Mr. Riley. The suit will be tried at Indianapolis.

Said to Be Crazy.

Special to the Globe.

SPOKANE FALLS, Wash., Dec. 10.—An apparently insane man was arrested here this evening, who gave his name as H. Cunningham. He had plenty of money on his person and cards addressed to the above name. He will be tried to-morrow before the insane court. He is said to be a dry goods man living in St. Paul.

Oil Works Ablaze.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 10.—This morning fire broke out in the linseed oil works of Kittle & Co., near Third and King streets, this city, caused by a vat of oil burning over. The loss will be $200,000.

Swiped the Stamps.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 10.—Burglars last night blew open the safe of the Armourdale, Kan., postoffice with gunpowder, and stole $1,000 in stamps and money.

Hugh Frazer Dead.

Special to the Globe.

SPOKANE FALLS, Wash., Dec. 10.—Hugh Frazer, member of the Boston Comic Opera company, died this evening.

A BOOM FOR BUTTER.

Minnesota Dairymen Discuss the Situation Hopefully at Glencoe.

Col. J. H. Stevens Talks of Cream Cheese at Four Cents a Pound.

An Exhibit of Minnesota Apples, With the Story of Their Culture.

So-Called Agricultural Papers Given a Roast by O. C. Gregg.

Special to the Globe.

GLENCOE, Minn., Dec. 10.—At this morning's session of the State Dairymen's association convention, Col. J. H. Stevens, of Minneapolis, reviewed the past of the dairy business, humorously describing the cows and the methods of butter making thirty years ago, when they used the dasher churn and sold butter for three cents a pound, and how the first cheese factory in McLeod county went into bankruptcy with full cream cheese at four cents a pound. The cows had nothing to eat but prairie hay, were wintered in straw stables, could run like a deer and kick like a kangaroo. In those days nobody knew anything about butter tests, steam separators, Cooley cans, deep or shallow setting or barrel churns. Any kind of salt was good enough. The cow colored the butter or it went uncolored. There were no first or second dairies or fancy creamery butter. A cow was a cow, and not a Jersey, Holstein, Guernsey, Shorthorn or Polled Angus. Old brindle had no pedigree, but she was nevertheless the pride and the comfort of the pioneer. However scrubby her descendants, she fulfilled her destiny and did her work. She lives in memory with the mud shanties, the Indians, the privations, hardships, friendships, hospitalities and other pioneer associations. W. H. Noyes, of Owatonna, read a concise description of how to make good cheese, giving details from

Cow to Cheese Box.

Cleanliness, even temperature and exactness in manipulation were necessary to secure satisfactory results. W. S. Eberman followed with a paper on "The Merits of Dairy vs. Creamery Butter." While many dairymen might find special customers for prime dairy butter at prices equal or superior to that of creamery, the fact remained that the uniformity of creamery butter gave it a fixed character or standard that had a market value. The variations in price of the dairy product would always be greater than that of the creamery product. Theo Louis gave one of his most instructive and interesting talks on the feeding of swine. Committees were appointed as follows:

Resolutions—O. C. Gregg, E. A. Child and J. H. Cornish.

Dairy Produce—E. G. Potter and E. S. Chase.

The testing of milk with the new Babcock milk tester excited considerable interest. William Somerville made a fine exhibit of apples, and told how he raised them. C. D. Gabrielson told how to feed and care for milch cows and other farm animals. Many cows, he said, were lost by milk fever, the direct result of over feeding, and calves injured by too much skim milk. At Tuesday evening's session O. C. Gregg severely criticized some of the so-called agricultural papers edited by men who had no practical knowledge of agriculture. Much harm had been done by false theories and misleading articles. Much of the discontent among farmers grew out of either

Ignorance or Selfishness.

So far as agricultural depression is concerned, he had no doubt that we have reached the bottom and started on the up grade. Economy of production is the keynote of profit for the future. Public opinion will do more to correct evils than the most stringent law. Our grandfathers used the cow to turn summer grass into butter; but we, under changed conditions will find it more profitable to use a cow to turn grain into butter during the winter. No one should engage in the dairy business unless he has a love for it. Dr. C. W. Drew read a paper on "Analyses of Cheese." The law requiring 40 per cent of fat to solids had been vindicated as correct. The analyses showed that Minnesota whole milk cheese well made contained even a higher percentage than the legal standard. Forty-six samples showed an average of 51 per cent of fats to solids. The high quality of our Minnesota cheese gives it a commercial value that is steadily increasing. To maintain this we must scrupulously keep up the standard of quality. J. H. Monrad said: "The more brains you put into the dairy business the less like drudgery will it be. Save all the butter there is in the milk. Stop feeding good butter to the pigs in skim milk and butter milk. To avoid this, exercise care in setting milk, ripen the cream and churn carefully."

HEATED DISCUSSION.

Citizens of Ashland Worked Up Over a Building Site.

Special to the Globe.

ASHLAND, Wis., Dec. 10.—A most interesting and exciting session of the board of supervisors was held to-day, the result of which will be to precipitate a fight between citizens which will be carried into the courts. Recently the treasury department advertised for bids for a public building site. Offers were made, and subsequently a special agent of the department came here to decide upon the site upon which stands the county court house, but this had never been