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VOL. XIII. ST. PAUL, MINN., WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 22, 1891. NO. 112.

ALLIANCE MANIFESTO

Drawn in President Donnelly's Familiar Style of Architecture.

The Farmers Cheerfully Admit They Cannot Wag the Whole Dog,

But Claim They Voted Right Every Time in Matters of Reform.

They Are No Appendage to Either of the Frayed-Out Old Parties.

The Farmers' Alliance memorial was issued last night, signed by twenty-nine members of that party who were in the defunct legislature. The remaining seventeen members had left for their homes, and the absence of their signatures in no wise indicates a division of Alliance sentiment. The memorial, manifesto, apology or whatever it may be called, was the result of the meeting on Monday afternoon, at which Representative McGuire presided and Representative Ongstad was secretary. Senators Donnelly and Probtsfield, and Representatives Bjorge, French and Currier were appointed a committee to prepare a brief, setting forth for the public benefit what the Alliance had endeavored to accomplish, and why it failed in the legislature. The resolutions touching the elevator investigation was adopted, and the manifesto received unanimous approval. It is as follows:

To the Public.

The undersigned, representatives and senators, elected to the recent legislature to advocate Alliance principles, perceiving that a concerted attempt is being made to make the Farmers' Alliance responsible for the extravagance and failures of the session just closed, respectfully state:

First—That there were but forty-six Alliance senators and members in the legislature out of 168. That this number, being considerably less than one-third of the whole, could not control the course of legislation in any particular, and cannot justly be held responsible for it.

Second—An examination of the record will show that in nearly every instance the Alliance members and senators voted on the side of retrenchment, reform and good government. They failed to accomplish the work demanded by the people because they could not get support enough from the members of the old parties.

Third—A large part of the great increase in the appropriations complained of has been due to the steadily increasing demands of our state charitable institutions. The vanity of localities and of officials has swelled these demands beyond all reason. They are "the horse-leech's daughters," whose constant cry is "Give, give." As these institutions are under the charge and management of the Republican party, the Alliance cannot be held responsible for their exactions. The Alliance has applied the pruning knife vigorously to them; but with all the retrenchment possible we have not been able to keep the appropriations within reasonable bounds. We were driven to the alternative of either precipitating an extra session at great cost to the taxpayers, or voting for the appropriation bills and the bill increasing the tax levy. It was a choice of evils. In addition to the current appropriations we were called upon to provide for deficiences of $160,000, coming down to us from past legislatures.

Fourth—We desire it clearly understood that we represent a distinct and independent political organization, and are in no wise an appendage to either of the old parties. While there have been good men belonging to both parties on the floor of the legislature during the recent session, we see plainly that in the great battle for reform we can depend on no political party but our own. To do a special work men must be specially elected for that work.

Fifth—We have asked for a reduction of the rate of interest on money; all political parties have echoed that demand. Our reasonable request has, for the third time in three successive legislatures, been denied. We must carry this question to the ballot box in 1892. Every man who has proved false on this issue should be ruthlessly proscribed by the voters.

Sixth—We demanded the squeezing of the "water" out of railroad stocks by the passage of an act fixing maximum charges for the transportation of freight and passengers, or by the adoption of the Iowa system of railroad laws. This demand has also been echoed by both the old parties, but it has been derided us.

Seventh—We asked that a new board of prison managers, friendly to the farmers and untainted by any bad record in the past, should be created by law, who would see that the great experiment of manufacturing twine by the convict labor of the state should be made a success. We have been defeated in this demand, and we very much fear that attempts may now be made to bring to naught our efforts to break up the twine trust, and at the same time prevent the convicts from being employed at a work which would conflict with free labor in its struggle for an honest existence. We have no apologies for supporting the effort to establish the manufacture of twine at Stillwater. It is demanded by our whole people. If successful, it would save the farmers of Minnesota several hundred thousand dollars annually, and the interest of the farmers is, in the long run, the interest of all the people of the state. The sum of $150,000 voted for the purchase of material is not a donation, but a revolving fund to be returned annually by the sale of twine.

We are defeated, but not disheartened. To give up the fight we are engaged in would be to give up the cause of free government. We are laboring to leave in the hands of the producers the fruits of their own industry. We call upon every man who loves justice and right to come to our help. We call upon the farmers and mechanics and all the hosts of labor to go to work, from this hour, and prepare for a great campaign in 1892 for the redemption of the state from the grasp of the classes who now plunder and oppress it.

We have a great work to do. A committee of investigation of the house has reported sworn evidence which goes to show that more than half a million bushels of wheat have been secretly smuggled out of the warehouses of Duluth without inspection; and the inference is strongly drawn that this amount represents a gigantic robbery of the farmers of the state. We propose to pursue this investigation to the end, and demand that the joint committee of the two houses shall go on until the truth or falsity of these charges be clearly established.

With nothing to be ashamed of in our past efforts, and repudiating all attempts to saddle us with the sins of others, we fearlessly appeal to the people of the state for justification and support.

H. G. Lewis,	R. M. Probstfield,
C. French,	E. J. Moore,
Thomas Cole,	J. L. Wright,
F. M. Currier,	Oren Mott,
O. P. Hadland,	Ignatius Donnelly,
F. W. Wagoner	Andrew Thompson,
J. J. Furlong,	C. Ahlness,
L. G. Wood,	L. B. Cantlebery,
B. M. Chesley,	A. H. Gilmore,
S. H. Ongstad,	O. C. Wilson,
K. Knutson,	H. P. Bjorge,
E. T. Champlin,	Ferdinand Borchert,
John Magnuire,	S. C. Bowman,
H. A. Grafe,	H. A. Peterson,
E. E. Lommen.	

Big Damages Awarded.

CINCINNATI, O., April 21.—A verdict for $96,000 damages in favor of the Peters Cartridge company was returned in Judge Gore's court to-day. The defendant was the Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad company. The action was based upon the explosion at King's mills a few months ago. A freight crew in making a running switch threw the detached cars violently against a car containing gunpowder, standing upon the spur track, the concussion causing an explosion. The plea asked for an allowance of $114,000 for injury to the plaintiff's plant and interruption to business.

MEXICO'S WELCOME.

Mexicans Join in Receiving the President at El Paso.

EL PASO, Tex., April 21.—The presidential party arrived here at 1 o'clock this morning on time, having made the run of 640 miles from San Antonio, over the Southern Pacific railroad, promptly on time. A short stop was made at Ysleta, which is claimed to be the oldest city in the United States. The president was received by Mayor Robinson and serenaded by a Mexican band. The president shook hands with a large number of Mexicans and Indians, and received a profusion of flowers from children. El Paso celebrated the occasion of the first visit ever made to it by the chief magistrate of the nation by a grand international demonstration, by the citizens of the two republics. There was also a general participation on the part of the resident Indians. The reception was a perfect ovation. The city was elaborately decorated with American and Mexican decorations, the public buildings and business houses displaying a profusion of bunting. There were many arches bearing mottoes of "Welcome to Our President," "Welcome to Our Mexican Friends," and "Reciprocity With Mexico." The last-named mottoes were in Spanish and English. The American troops were drawn up in line at the station when the train stopped, the former firing a salute of twenty-one guns, and the band played patriotic airs. The president was greeted on the platform with cheers, in which citizens of both countries participated. Gov. Curillos, of Chihuahua, and his staff, and Gen. Rangel, commander-in-chief of the second zone of Mexico, with a large military band of thirty-three pieces, participated in the reception as the representatives of President Diaz, of Mexico, who was unable to be present. The troops wore sidearms and entered our territory by special permission of President Harrison. The chief magistrate was received by a committee including Mayor Caples, Gen. A. G. Malloy and Maj. B. H. Davis, formerly of the Confederate army, and escorted to his carriage. This was an open barouche drawn by four gray horses. Seated with him were Gov. Corillos, Gen. Rangel, of Mexico, and Gen. McCook. The other members of the party occupied carriages with prominent local and Mexican officials. A procession was formed, including United States and Mexican troops, Grand Army posts, Confederate veterans, fire department, civic organizations and colored citizens, and the distinguished visitors were accorded a great welcome and escorted to the court house, where the formal addresses were made. When the procession reached the nearest point to Mexico the artillery of that country fired a salute in honor of President Harrison. The president left at 10 o'clock, Pacific time, for Tucson, Ariz.

O'MALLEY HAS A BIG MOUTH.

He Says He Will Make It Sultry for the Lynchers.

NEW ORLEANS, April 21.—Detective O'Malley talks very defiantly and says the people who called so loudly for his apprehension are now sorry they have got him. They will be glad to get rid of him, but they cannot, and he will yet have them pilloried as murderers of innocent and helpless men. He says the Italians did not kill Hennessy. Hennessy's last words were: "Never mind me, catch Devereaux;" not "catch the Dagos," as has been reported. This fact is being concealed for a purpose. The jury had finished its labors when the United States district attorney asked for certain lines of evidence. It was then decided to reopen the hearing, and 200 subpœnaes were issued. This will delay the report for some time. Three of the 450 Sicilians who arrived yesterday were arrested before midnight for carrying murderous knives. The newcomers are a vile looking set. The Italian consul says he has proof that all but two of the men lynched were Italian subjects. Some had registered and voted, but this was due to ignorance of the law on their part, and to sharp practices on the part of politicians. This could not alter their status as Italian citizens.

AN ALABAMA WRECK.

Two Men Killed in a Smash-Up Near Birmingham.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., April 21.—A wreck occurred on the Alabama & Great Southern railroad at midnight last night near Springville, twenty-nine miles north of this city. Some malicious person removed the fishplates, causing the rails to spread. Passenger Train No. 6, north-bound limited, was ditched and the engine and four cars turned over. Engineer John Colton and Fireman Charles George were scalded to death. George was killed instantly and Colton died soon afterwards. Postal clerks and an express messenger were slightly hurt. The passengers were shaken up but none hurt. Both dead men live in Chattanooga. Colton was thirty-eight years old and leaves a wife and six children. George was thirty-two years old and leaves a wife and three children. The accident happened on down grade. The escape of all the passengers from death was almost miraculous. There is no clew to the perpetrators.

Ground Into Fine Pieces.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., April 21.—The Burlington fast train coming from the south this morning ran over and ground into fine pieces two men, evidently tramps, who were walking upon the track. The accident occurred just at the edge of the city limits. From letters found on their clothing, one is supposed to have been George Gaston and the other E. L. Marmaduke. The engineer was too near to stop when he discovered the men.

The Panama Canal.

PITTSBURG, April 21.—G. Mullero, who recently returned from Panama, says he has information to the effect that work on the Panama canal will be resumed within a few months. He has reason to believe that within a short time the international railway commission will bring forward a statement whiah will show that project to be nearer materialization than is is generally supposed.

Thought She Was Dead.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 21.—The story telegraphed from Ann Arbor that Ann O'Delia Dis Debar, the notorious high priestess of spookdom, was coming to California under the patronage of Senator Stanford is indignantly denied by both Senator Stanford and his wife.

Nine More Arrests.

PITTSBURG, Pa., April 21.—Nine more of the gang of train robbers, who have been stealing from the different roads entering into this city, have been arrested at McKeesport and placed in jail here to-day.

BEGINS WITH A ROW.

At the Cincinnati Republican Meeting Foraker Gets in Hot Water

By Referring to the Administration as Blaine's and Not Harrison's.

Indiana Delegation Demands Recognition of Bennie's Services.

President Thurston's Address Is Full of Wind and Sugar.

CINCINNATI, April 21.—No better weather could be desired than is favoring the first day's meeting of the Republican league of the United States. Delegates arrived in great numbers on the morning trains, and the various headquarters were busy with the preliminary arrangements, as well as with an exchange of views with regard to the man who shall be chosen for the presidency of the league. The election, however, will not take place to-day. Music hall, where the meeting took place, was beautifully decorated with national flags and festooning of the national colors. Twelve o'clock, the hour set for the opening of the convention, found less than a score of delegates in their places, and the subsequent gathering was very slow. At 12:30, with still many places unfilled, the delegates began to test the capacity of Music hall by singing the songs of the camp and of the political campaign. Three-quarters of an hour afterwards the music of a brass band announced the coming of the dignitaries who were to be heard in the opening exercises. President Thurston escorted ex-Gov. Foraker; Mayor Mosby escorted Hon. William McKinley and others followed. The seats were rapidly filled and in a few minutes the president called for order. Then followed a prayer by Rev. Howard Henderson, pastor of Trinity M. E. church, of this city. It is an

Illustration of the Progress

of peace and unification that this minister called to pray at a Republican league meeting was a brigadier general in the Confederate service, and is a relative of Jeff Davis, the Confederate president. W. S. Squires, of Toledo, president of the Ohio Republican league, spoke. Mayor Mosby, on behalf of the city of Cincinnati, made the opening address of welcome. He was followed by ex-Gov. Foraker, who gave a welcome for the state of Ohio. Ex-Gov. Foraker, in his address, said the Ohio Republicans revered the memory of Lincoln and of Grant, and were enthusiastic in their admiration of that greatest living American statesman, James G. Blaine. [Enthusiastic cheers.] "You seem to be affected the same way," said he, "and well you may be, for James G. Blaine has given a magnificent administration." [Cheers.] Hon. H. H. Powers, of Vermont, replied to the addresses of welcome, and then President Thurston made his address. He said:

This is the volunteer political organization of the Republican party. It has no pay roll; it controls no patronage; it asks no administrative favor; it is devoted alone to the advocacy and perpetuation of those great principles which guarantee

Liberty and Equality

to every American citizen. It follows the personal fortunes of no leader, and will not commit itself to the candidacy of any man; it is for the nominees and the platform of Republican national convention. The league is an army of privates; its officers serve with the rank and file. It has no desire to assume control of party machinery or usurp the functions of any committee intrusted with campaign management. It addresses itself to the intelligence and patriotism of the American people, and proposes by honest methods and fair means to commend Republican principles to their deliberate judgment. All American citizens should have decided political convictions, and ought to actively participate in political affairs. The elective franchise should not be exercised by any man who is not in the truest and best sense a politician. Good government can only be secured through the earnest, united and intelligent action of the best elements of society. The delegates here present represent more than 10,000 permanent Republican clubs. The membership of the league already exceeds 1,000,000. This magnificent army has been recruited from the East and the West, the North and the South, the city and the farm, the manufactories and the fields. In it is

The Man of the Plow,

the man of the forge, the man of the loom, the man of the mine, the man of the shop, the man of the locomotive, of the furnace, the man of the store, the man of the college and the man of the temple. They read the history of their country and they know the Republican has always been the advocate of labor's rights. They know that party was born of the conscience of the nineteenth century, which would no longer permit the master's lash to be the only recompense for the services performed. Ever since that time the Republican party has remained true to the interests and demands of labor. By wise protective measures, by generous homestead laws, by the development of our wonderful natural resources and the diversification of our industries, it has divided the hardships and doubled the rewards of America's toiling masses. In a single quarter of a century there have been built in the United States and paid for out of the accumulated savings of its working men 3,000,000 American homes. Protection has not only furnished remunerative employment for 35,000,000 who welcomed the preservation of the union, and loyally set about the restoration of its glory, but it has also found profitable work for the willing hands of 30,000,000 more. The factory and the farm

The Two Great Producers

of natural wealth. They are dependent on each other. For every spindle that ceases to hum; for every wheel that no longer turns; for every forge that fails to glow, some farmer's plow will rust in the furrow. The result of the late congressional election, the phenomenal growth of the Farmers' Alliance, have been heralded by Democracy as the forerunner of the Republican downfall and virtual abandonment of the protective system. It is true that the enactment of the McKinley bill so near election day that its provisions could not be explained, its practical effects determined, or the falsehoods concerning it refuted, cost the Republican party thousands of votes. But before the next presidential election its beneficial effects will have become apparent, and if any of its schedules prove to be excessive or unjust, the Republican party stands ready to correct its own mistakes without destroying the foundation principles of American protection. The Farmers' Alliance was undoubtedly an important factor in that last election. It was first organized in the Southern states, where it has declared and proven itself a faithful ally and supporter of Democracy. Its organization in the West has also been encouraged by the Democratic party, as its membership must be largely drawn from homesteaders and the veterans, whose votes have heretofore made the prairie states certainly and reliably Republican. The importance of this movement must not be underestimated by the Republican party. The hope of the Democratic party to-day is based upon

Its Ability to Combine

with the Alliance on electoral tickets in the Western states and thereby throw the election of president into the house of representatives. In my judgment this result will never come; but if the Republican party expects to hold the allegiance of the Western people, it must see to it that Western interests are recognized and Western demands given fair consideration in all legislative and administrative affairs." The Mugwump was then scored by the speaker as follows: "Some who have been trusted and rewarded by the Republican party have made haste to prove their insincerity and unworthiness by desertion to follow others. Others have attempted to damn Republican measures by faint praise. We have consigned all such to the waste paper basket. No political Benedict Arnold has ever held an honored place in the memory of a brave people. Let those whose partisanship is for pottage and position leave us if they will. We can win without their assistance. The Republican party cannot be defeated in 1892 if it remains true to the real interests of the people." Mr. Thurston then urged the necessity of a federal election law in the South. The negro, he said, is the Democratic Nemesis. If he is not counted for congressional and electoral representation, the Democratic party cannot exist; if he is counted at the polls, the Democratic party dies. The speaker reviewed the administration of the Republican party; declared the party to be the

Champion of Civil Service Reform

and then took up the summary vengeance visited upon the Mafia at New Orleans, saying: "Of one thing let all Christendom take notice: If other nations rid themselves of anarchists, cut-throats, assassins and lazzaroni at our expense, the American people will protect themselves. Our government stands ready to make ample reparation for every wrong done to the real citizens of any foreign country. But, so long as we have a Republican administration, with James G. Blaine [tremendous cheering], no apology will ever be paid for the killing of any red-handed outlaw, though the navies of all Europe should thunder at our harbors, and the flag of the republic should once more need a million muskets for its defense." The speaker then reviewed his connection with the league as its president, and its prosperity, saying that its financial condition was good. "Now is the time to begin the campaign of 1892," he continued. "It is in the power of the Republican league to offer to the next Republican national committee, on the very day of its selection of a candidate, an organized army of 50,000 clubs, ready to fall into line at the word of command, and march

Three Million Strong

under the Republican banner, to a glorious victory in the following November."

When President Thurston's address ended, there was provision made for the appointment of committees and a motion was adopted to meet to-morrow at 10 a. m. During the confusion that preceded adjournment an Indiana delegate, Mr. Cole, of Shelbyville, created a sensation by declaring that he would call a meeting to denounce the treatment of President Harrison. He was quickly surrounded by other delegates and quieted. His complaint arose from the allusion of Foraker to Blaine as having "given us a magnificent administration." The manner in which the applause followed that declaration showed that there was a feeling of intentional ignoring of President Harrison. The Indiana delegate was quieted for the time and the convention adjourned. Mr. Cole subsequently called a meeting of the Indiana delegation and proposed that some formal notice of the matter be taken. After consideration it was decided to refer the matter to the committee on resolutions, inasmuch as it was thought likely that Mr. Foraker did not intend to convey the meaning that Mr. Blaine was the ruling spirit of the administration, but that he meant to compliment the administration of his own office of secretary of state.

THE MASS MEETING.

Bill McKinley Has a Good Deal to Say About Nothing.

CINCINNATI, April 21.—Music hall was packed from floor to vault, including the stage, early this evening, on the occasion of the public mass meeting of the National Republican league. Gen. Thurston presided and the following were the speakers: Gen. Charles H. Bartlett, of New Hampshire; Hon. John M. Langston, of Virginia; Hon. A. J. Lester, of Illinois, and Hon. William McKinley, of Ohio.

Maj. McKinley set out with preliminaries of the necessity of two political parties in a republican form of government. He said the great parties of to-day could trace their heredity to the great parties dominant at the very foundation of this government. The national idea and the states rights idea began to divide men as early as 1787. He said the Republican party grew out of the Whig party, which was an immediate descendant from the Federalist party. It was the party of Clay, Webster, Hamilton, Wade, Lincoln and Garfield, and the Democratic was the party of Calhoun and Tilden. One great glory of the Republican party was that it could look into the past without blushing, and it could look into the future without fear. The speaker then sketched the history of the Democratic party in the Kansas and Nebraska legislation, and the proposition of the United States to consider the bill to buy Cuba to extend slavery, for which it voted down a proposition to consider the homestead law. To the charge that the Fifty-first congress was expensive, he said: "Yes, it used a great deal of money, but it paid its debts and a large arrearage of indebtedness left over by the Fiftieth congress, but it kept all its pledges save one—the election bill—and it was no fault of the congress that it did not pass the bill. We kept faith with the creditor that bought our bonds in our time of sore need, and now we mean to keep faith with that other creditor whose services are above price—the soldiers who offered their lives in defense of the country. We stamped the life out of repudiation."

BLOODED HORSE SALE.

List of the Most Valuable Animals Sold at Lexington.

LEXINGTON, Ky., April 21.—Woodard's combination spring horse sale began to-day. A large crowd was in attendance. Forty-eight horses were sold for a total of $16,890, an average of $353.75. Following is a list of the horses bringing $500 or more: Bella D, b m, 12, by Lysander, dam Vaunette; H. M. Bennett, Farmingdale, N. J., $1,605. Sallie B, b m, 8, by Young Jim, dam Lady Dunn; Isaac Smith, Lexington, $2,925. Birdie McGregor, b f, by Jay Bird, dam Golden Rod; W. W. Dudley, Carlisle, $1,225. Cloister, b c 3, by Aberdeen, dam Princess, J. E. Madden, Lexington, $875; Albyn, ch s 6, by Bourbon Wilkes, dam Queen, J. Bryan Jr. Midway, $1,200; Zarifa, b f 1, by Axtell, dam Calandra, J. E. Delph Jr., $900; Nosegny, b m, 5, by Gen. Washington, dam Naomi, J. Bryan, Midway, $550; Sarah H, ch m, 8, by Alcantra, dam Fanny, Thomas Muir, Chilesburg, $1,000; Reina, b f, 2, by Onward, dam Miss Rene, Matt Walton, Lexington, $800.

Blood Horse Races.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., April 21.—The Blood Horse association races were resumed to-day with a fast track and large attendance. First race, Stanford purse, three-year-olds and upwards, mile and an eighth. Rinfax won, Kylo second. Time, 1:56¼. Second race, Simpson purse, two-year-olds, five furlongs. Yo Tambeau won, Dolly McCont second. Time, 1:01½. Third race, purse $400, three-year-olds and upwards, seven-eighths of a mile. Rosebud won, Acclaim second. Time, 1:29⅝. Fourth race, Racine stakes, two-year-olds, three-quarters of a mile. Centello won, Harald second. Time, 1:16.

CLEVELAND'S IDEAS.

Those on the Silver Question Are Expressed in an Interview

With State Treasurer Stephens, of Missouri, Who Questioned Him.

The Ex-President Thinks the People Ought to Be Thoroughly Educated

On the Question of Free Coinage Before the Next Presidential Election.

NEW YORK, April 21.—State Treasurer Stephens, of Missouri, called on ex-President Grover Cleveland to-day with letters of introduction from Gov. Francis and other leading Missouri Democrats. The object of the visit of Mr. Stephens was to secure from ex-President Cleveland a more thorough expression of his views on the silver question than the latter has so far made public. Also for his reason for having written his silver letter to the Reform club. The ex-president received Mr. Stephens very cordially. The treasurer explained that the Missouri Democrats were now opposed to Mr. Cleveland's nomination on account of his silver letter and asked him why he wrote that letter.

"I was well aware," said the ex-president, "that the Republican party is very desirous of making the silver question one of the leading issues of the campaign of 1892, and the question should be taken up at once. It should be thoroughly discussed, so that the people can be educated up to it. In this way it may be settled before 1892, and we will not be endangered by a divided party. Besides, I was daily in receipt of hundreds of letters from Democrats from all parts of the country asking that I give an expression regarding free coinage. I felt these friends were entitled to know how I stood on the question, and so I took the first favorable opportunity to give my views. Since I did so I have received a large mail from all over the country thanking me for having done so. My correspondents say that the party had a right to know my views, and that I would not have acted in good faith if I had kept them a secret. If I have caused a thorough discussion of the subject among Democrats, they must admit that I acted wisely."

"But now that the letter has been written, the Missouri Democrats," said Mr. Stephens, "would like to know, in case you are elected in 1892, and a Democratic congress should pass a free coinage bill, would you veto it, no matter if you knew that the great majority of your party favored the measure?"

"If I should be elected president in 1892," answered the ex-president, "such a bill would not reach me until 1894, as congress would not meet until December, 1893, so that this is a bridge which I better not attempt to cross until we come to it. What would be bad for the country at the present time might be a benefit then. The amount of the present per capita should be increased, but changes should be made gradually. When the law was passed providing for the coinage for $2,000,000 per month, I feared the result, for I thought it would prove an injury to the business interests of the country for the time at least. However, the law proved a benefit, for, contrary to my opinion, the country was ready for the change. When the present law providing for $4,500,000 per month was passed I thought the measure too radical, and it might have the effect of driving gold out of the country, but in this I was mistaken, and both those opposed as well as those in favor of free coinage believe that the present is a wise law in so far as the country has benefited by it. With the rapid strides the country is making it is impossible to say what financial measure we may be ready for in 1894. In forming my views upon the subject I did not alone consider the interests of any one section of this country. I have been unable to see how free coinage could fail to be an injury to every section of this country, believing that it would drive gold out of circulation. As we are in a great measure dependent upon European markets for our products, we are obliged to take them into consideration. When I have suggested a monetary conference of the representatives of other governments with our own, which could agree upon a new standard of value, my suggestions have been scoffed at by Europeans. I am delighted that the people are now engaged in such a thoughtful consideration of this question, and that by 1892 they will have decided whether or not we are ready to handle all the silver of the world."

Mr. Stephens gave the account of his visit to the ex-president shortly after leaving Mr. Cleveland. He took no notes, but he thinks he thoroughly memorized what Mr. Cleveland said. A representative of the Associated Press called at Mr. Cleveland's office this afternoon to ascertain whether the interview as given above was accurate. Mr. Cleveland said he had not talked with any one on the silver question for publication. He had not read the Telegram's article, and could not, therefore, say whether the statements credited to him were an accurate expression of his views or not.

BABY TUTORS.

Kindergarteners Celebrate the Birthday of Frederick Froebel.

CHICAGO, April 21.—Kindergarteners from many cities filled the Church of the Messiah here to-night. They were present 1,500 strong to celebrate the 109th anniversary of the birth of Frederick Froebel, the originator of the kindergarten idea. All wore their best gowns and brightest smiles, and every person in attendance carried a white and gold paper rosette, upon which was a photo of Froebel. The rosettes were the work of the tiny pupils of the eighty kindergartens of St. Louis. Among the well-known delegates were Mrs. Heilmann, of LaPorte, Ind.; Miss Mary McCulloch, St. Louis; Miss Mary E. Laws, Toledo; Miss Harrison, of Chicago, and Mrs. E. A. Blaker, Indianapolis. The chief address was made by Mrs. Ella F. Young, assistant superintendent of the Chicago public schools. She enthusiastically advocated making the kindergarten an integral part of the public school system.

Coming to St. Paul.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., April 21.—The Southern California Editorial association elected H. Z. Osborn, of the Los Angeles Express, and Sciopa Craig, of the Telegraph, delegates to the National Press convention at St. Paul July 14. An effort will be made to have the session of the National association held in California next year.

STREET CARS TIED UP.

Conductors and Drivers in Detroit Go on a Strike.

DETROIT, Mich., April 21.—Trouble has been brewing between the Detroit Consolidated Street railway and its employes for some time past, which culminated this morning in 150 conductors and drivers refusing to go to work. Some of the lines are completely tied up, while others are running very irregularly, under police protection. The first attempt to start a car was made at 7:30. As the car pulled out of the barn, the crowd began to yell and jeer. The conductor and driver were very pale and showed fright. The strikers seemed to grow suddenly angrier as the car turned upon the main track, and made a sudden rush. The first striker who mounted the platform was seized by an officer and placed under arrest. In the melee Capt. Burger received a blow in the neck. The skin was abraded and the captain shed the first blood of the strike. A few minutes later another car was pulled out. Four patrolmen took their stand on the platform. The crowd, probably overawed by the arrest of one of their number, made no demonstration, except to shout and jeer. The strikers refuse to divulge their intentions, but their appearance this morning was ominous. The trouble was caused by the railway officials refusing to reconsider their decision in regard to the discharge of several employes who were found to be agitators, and organizing in view of the antagonism of the company to the proposed ten-hour per day bill for street railway employes now before the legislature to meet the express effect of which the company changed the wage scale to "per hour" instead of "per day."

As the day passed it was seen the backbone of the strike was practically broken. At 7:30 this evening the company discontinued all its cars, thus waging war in the enemy's camp. They gave as excuse, however, that the strikers might be urged to violence under cover of night, and so as to not incense them they withdrew their cars. Traffic will be resumed to-morrow, it is thought, without trouble. The city presented a strange appearance during the evening. No cars were running, greatly to the inconvenience of the public, who found pedestrianism the most popular mode of locomotion.

General Strike in New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, April 21.—The strike of the mill hands, which occurred April 1, not having been adjusted to their satisfaction, the mill owners having refused to discharge non-union employes, a general strike has been ordered, to take effect Thursday, April 23, of the building trades union, composed of carpenters, bricklayers, plasterers, slaters and painters. About 2,000 men will be involved in the strike. The men employed on the new Masonic Temple and other buildings quit work to-day because some non-union men had been employed.

IN THE TOILS.

Strong Evidence That Henry Fanning is the Murderer of Mrs. Taylor.

NEW YORK, April 21.—Henry E. Fanning, the man who is held for the murder of Mrs. Emily Taylor, which occurred at Ninety-sixth street and Park avenue on Saturday night, is in a dangerous position just at present. The latest development is in the shape of a sworn statement of the man McMullen, who was Fanning's roommate. He has made a sworn statement which, summarized, is as follows: "Fanning came to my room about 12 o'clock Saturday night, April 18, and said to me that he had killed Mrs. Taylor. He said he had met her at Eighty-sixth street and Third avenue that evening and had walked with her up to Ninety-sixth street, where he gave her a fab with the razor and completed the job. He threw the razor across the plaza, and that ended the business. About 5:30 o'clock Sunday morning Fanning woke up and said: "I finished that job." I asked him what job, and he said the killing of Mrs. Taylor. April 6 Fanning said to me, "I am going to kill that woman," meaning Mrs. Taylor. Fanning had dangerously cut the woman's neck, and a scar remained. On Saturday night Fanning had walked with the woman, and when, at the lonely spot where the tragedy occurred, he suddenly asked her to let him see the scar on her neck where he had previously cut her. She turned her head to one side to allow her lover to see more clearly the mark of his work when the ragged-edged razor flashed in the air and the jugular vein was cut off and the windpipe half-severed. Then he threw away the razor. When Capt. Carpenter heard McMullen's startling story he at once sent Detective Keefe over the plaza spoken of by Mr. McMullen to find the razor. Keefe spent but a few minutes in his search and picked up the razor lying on the grass in the plaza or little park overlooking the tunnel, a few feet away from the scene of the murder. Keefe hurried back to the station with his find. McMullen positively identified it by a mark on the back of it. The blade is nicked along the edge and covered with blood stains and showers of dust, evidently received by lying in the rain during Saturday evening.

GOLD BRICK SUCKER.

The President of a Utah Bank Goes Against the Old Game.

NEPTHI, Utah, April 21.—George Whitmore, president of the Nepthi National bank, was buncoed out of $6,000 to-day by gold brick swindlers. They pretended to be ignorant miners just arrived from Mexico with the fruits of several years' work in the mines in the shape of two large gold bricks worth about $24,000 which they wished to dispose of. The banker accompanied them to the outskirts of the town, examined the bricks, bored a hole in each and took the borings back and had them tested. They proved to be gold, and he advanced $6,000 on the bricks. A subsequent test resulted in the discovery that the bricks were copper. The swindlers have disappeared.

A WOMAN IN IT.

The Manager of a Texas Ranch Gets Away With $50,000.

SAN ANTONIO, April 21.—Daniel Sullivan, a banker of this city, owns a large ranch in Buchel county, 300 miles west. For five years he has employed as manger L. Pioget, of Canada, a man of cultivation and thorough knowledge of his business. Under his management the cattle and sheep have increased tremendously. Recently Mr. Sullivan learned that Pioget had sold 25,000 head of sheep and a large number of horses and pocketed the money and skipped to Canada. He was accompanied by a most beautiful woman named Labriche. Sullivan's loss is $50,000. Pioget has been located at Toronto, and steps for extradition will be taken.

T'ROWN DOWN STAIRS

The Reward of a Villain Who Alienated a Newspaper Man's Wife.

Awful Discovery of the Publisher of the Spokane Falls Journal.

The Accidental Shooting at Shakopee Develops Into a Mystery.

First Session of the United States Circuit Court at Mankato.

Special to the Globe.

SPOKANE FALLS, Wash., April 21.—The facts have just leaked out of a scandal in high life which will result in a speedy divorce case. Late last night as F. J. Zeehandelaar, a well-known newspaper man, for the last two years connected with various papers on the Pacific coast, and the present publisher of the Morning Journal of this city, returned to his rooms in the Hyde block, he made the startling discovery that during his absence another man was usurping his place in the affections of his wife. Lying in bed with his wife was a well-known business man of this city named F. S. Brown. His unexpected return had caught the erring wife in the very act of her guilt. Fortunately, for Brown, Zeehandelaar was unarmed, else he would have received his just deserts. As it was, he was unceremoniously thrown down stairs by the enraged husband. He then returned and ordered his wife to pack up and leave at once, which request she immediately complied with. Zeehandelaar will commence an immediate suit for divorce.

MASKED IN MYSTERY.

The Woman Killed at Shakopee Was Ada Niles.

Special to the Globe.

SHAKOPEE, Minn., April 21.—The shooting of Mrs. Cash has developed into something of a mystery. The woman proves to be Miss Ada Niles, who had recently lived with her mother at Mason City, Io. She was the daughter of J. B. Niles, the head of a big publishing house of New York city. Her mother telegraphed here from Mason City that the girl came here five weeks ago in answer to a letter from a well known citizen of Shakopee. She also says she does not believe her daughter was accidentally killed, but thinks she was murdered. Her theory, however, does not seem to be borne out by the facts. Dr. Entrupard and Coroner Hirschler went to the scene of the accident shortly after it happened, and Mrs. Cash made and signed a statement, while conscious, that the gun was accidentally discharged. She signed her name as witness to a deed a few weeks ago as Minnie Herrick. There is no doubt, however, that she was formerly Miss Ada Niles.

UNCLE SAM'S COURT.

Big Suit Against the Omaha Company for Damages.

Special to the Globe.

MANKATO, Minn., April 21.—The April session of the United States circuit and district courts convened in this city to-day, Judge Nelson presiding. On calling the roll of the grand jury by William A. Spencer, the clerk of the district court, it was found that only sixteen of the twenty were present. Three had been excused and three were absent without leave and were fined. Three of the petit jury were absent. The first case on the circuit court calendar is an action against the Omaha Railroad company for damages by Guilbert & Randall for the burning of a mill at Adrian, Minn., the fire originating, it is claimed, from sparks from a railroad train. Some little time was spent in questioning the jury as to bias for or against the parties in interest, special inquiry being made as to each juror's relation with the railroad, even to the shipping of freight over its lines. There are several other civil cases on the calendar and possibly two criminal cases, one for stealing money from a postoffice and another for raising a $1 bill to a $10.

Plowing by Steam.

Special to the Globe.

PIPESTONE, April 21.—Plowing by steam is now being tried in this county. To-day Simpson Watson, who has a contract to break several thousand acres this year, will start his traction engine, which pulls six large plows, and is capable of turning over twenty-five acres of sod in ten hours. The steam outfit of C. J. Ross, having five plows, will be started in a few days. The practicability of this experiment will be watched with a great deal of interest.

Southern Minnesota Dentists.

Special to the Globe.

MANKATO, Minn., April 21.—The annual meeting of the Southern Minnesota Dental society met in this city today. The officers elected for the coming year are: President, Dr. C. W. Nutting, Spring Valley; vice president, Dr. E. D. Allison, Marshall; secretary, Dr. E. L. Hawes, Mankato; treasurer, Dr. F. P. James, Sleepy Eye. The executive committee is composed of Drs. C. D. Snow, Mankato; C. H. Robinson, Wabasha, and C. H. Stearns, Zumbrota.

Pretty Even All Around.

Special to the Globe.

ABERDEEN, S. D., April 21.—The annual municipal election to-day resulted in the choice of McAllister, Republican, over Todd, Citizens', for city justice, by 116 votes. One alderman was elected from each ward, the Republicans and Citizens' getting two apiece. All the hold-over members of the board are Republican. Only 543 votes were cast.

Released on Bonds.

Special to the Globe.

SPOKANE FALLS, Wash., April 21.—E. J. Humason, convicted of cattle stealing, was released on $10,000 bonds to-day, by Judge Hanford, of the United States district court, pending a hearing of habeas corpus proceedings, which are continued until Friday next.

Chosen at Mitchell.

Special to the Globe.

MITCHELL, S. D., April 21.—At the city election to-day John Reierson, John D. Wood, G. T. McDonald and J. E. Gilbert were elected aldermen, without opposition; but in the Second ward D. W. Bellens was defeated for re-election by George E. Logan.

Pastor on Trial.

Special to the Globe.

FARIBAULT, April 21.—Rev. L. H. Shumate, formerly pastor of the American M. E. church, of this city, but now located at Austin, is being tried by the church court.

Preston for License.

Special to the Glob