THE DAILY GLOBE

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TODAY'S WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—For Minnesota: Local snows in northern portion Tuesday afternoon or evening; fair in southeastern portion; warmer; southerly winds. For Wisconsin: Fair Tuesday, rain or snow Wednesday; southwesterly winds; warmer in southern portion. For Iowa: Fair Tuesday; westerly winds; warmer in northern portions; probably rain on Tuesday night or Wednesday. For South Dakota: Fair weather; warmer in eastern portion; southerly winds. For North Dakota: Fair, followed by local rains or snows Tuesday afternoon or night; warmer; southerly winds. For Montana: Fair, followed by local rains in northern portion; westerly winds; warmer in southwestern and extreme northeastern portions.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WEATHER BUREAU, WASHINGTON, March 6, 6:48 p. m. Local Time, 8 p. m. 75th Meridian Time.—Observations taken at the same moment of time at all stations.

Place of Observation.	Height of Barometer..	Exposed Thermometer....	Place of Observation.	Height of Barometer....	Exposed Thermometer....
St. Paul.....	29.96	22	Havre........	29.76	36
Duluth......	29.84	32	Miles City...	29.84	44
La Crosse...	29.94	30	Helena......	30.04	26
Huron.......	9.92	32	Calgary....	29.36	40
Pierre.......	29.99	38	Minnedosa .	.....	..
Moorhead...	29.92	20	Med'e Hat...	29.36	38
St. Vincent.	29.82	12	Qu'Appelle.	29.56	18
Bismarck .	29.90	32	Sw't Cur'ent	29.69	24
Ft. Buford..	29.90	24	Winnipeg ..	29.80	16

E. C. THOMPSON,
Observer Weather Bureau.

THE fight between the Chicago Herald and CARTER HARRISON is hot enough to bring on an early spring.

ANOTHER happy result from the accession of CLEVELAND to the presidency. Chili rejoices, and proffers her unbounded friendship.

GEN. JOSE MARTI is preparing to revive the Cuban rebellion of a dozen years ago. He will be fortunate if he escapes as easily as he did then.

GALVESTON and other Texas cities are working up a boom for themselves. They would like to draw in a Northern element which would serve to leaven the lawless spirit of their populations.

THE family extermination war is progressing admirably in Tennessee. Saturday there was a meeting between the MORRISON and ROSS families, and now two members of the former and one of the latter are exterminated.

THE governments of Central America are in a volcanic condition, and the only apparent way of bringing order out of the chaos is for nature to get into the same condition and wipe the entire populace from the face of the earth.

GEORGE TAYLOR, the convict who murdered a fellow convict at the Auburn, N. Y., prison, will be struck by lightning early next week. He doesn't seem to mind his fate, and is having a jolly time. His course is marvelous.

IT SEEMS that Chicago will make an effort to procure TALMAGE as one of the attractions of the world's fair. They want him to preach in the auditorium, probably daily, during the event. The great acrobatic divine will give the visitors a show that will be amusing, at least.

ATTORNEY GENERAL OLNEY did not have his picture taken until a week ago Saturday. But some of the New York papers were printing pictures and putting OLNEY's name under them two or three days before that. They were patent medicine cuts, and they brought Mr. OLNEY to time.

DANCING by proxy is society's new fad. It was tried last night at DELMONICO's, New York, by the 400 of the metropolis. The belles were all there with partners; but the entire company sat about and watched the dancing which was being done for them by professional dancers. This is an Oriental custom, and it bids fair to become popular in Europe and America.

THE Mexican authorities take delight in doing things which will nag American authorities. In the matter of extraditing M. H. LEWIS, the Kansas City embezzler, the Mexican courts decided that the accused must go; then the Mexican political authorities decided to not let him go, until they could find something which would do for a reason to detain him permanently.

MIGHT makes right with the British authorities. This is demonstrated by the little affair at Zanzibar. ALABIN SAID, the sultan, died the other day, and his son KALID, the rightful heir to the throne, attempted to take possession; but the British troops ejected him from the palace and seated HAMID, offering no excuse for the action save that he was satisfactory to the British government.

WANTS TO BE RETAINED.

The report comes from Washington that Col. CHARLES E. JOHNSON, long clerk of the Republican United States senate, comes up smilingly and seeks to be retained by the Democratic senate. This is about the most amusing exhibition of nerve yet seen. As well expect RET CLARKSON and CHARLES FOSTER to ask CLEVELAND to give them foreign portfolios. But the last-named politicians, persistent as they are, would not dream of such a thing. There is but one CHARLIE JOHNSON in the world. He can trim his sail to catch the breezes which will blow him into office quicker than any other man alive, and it has caught the Republican breezes, blow as they might, until he has spent the largest half of his adult life in office. He never wearies of office; he can be depended upon to ask for it as long as he remains on earth, and when he dies he will begin at once to lay the wires to cross the gulf and capture the keys from ST. PETER. As a citizen of Minneapolis, CHARLIE JOHNSON is a good fellow and all right; but as a Democrat and chief clerk of the United States senate, he won't do.

A NEW CAPITOL.

That Minnesota is sadly in need of a new capitol, does not admit of denial. Even the most persistent opponents of the movement say so. No state has a worse one, and few states as poor. Iowa has a $6,000,000 capitol, which was planned twenty years ago, when the state was not populous and times were hard. Short time money was loaning readily at 3 per cent a month, and long time at 15 and 20 per cent. The capitol bill was passed under these circumstances with practically no opposition. Nebraska and Kansas have capitols beside which Minnesota's looks like a barn.

Our capitol is a burning disgrace to the state. Its exterior is a mockery of architecture, and its interior is still worse.

It is a fire trap, and the state records and relics of the historical society are in constant danger of destruction.

It is not half large enough to meet the demands.

The opponents of the bill assert that the state cannot afford to put up a new building at present. This is a mere pretext, intended to arouse opposition. Minnesota is not poverty-stricken; we never had a better average prosperity than we are now enjoying. But if we were hard pressed the plan proposed could not be burdensome. The $2,000,000 the structure is to cost is not to be paid at once, but through a period of ten years. For this year and next $5,000 is set apart for the commissioners. Beginning in 1895, a tax of two-tenths of a mill is to be levied during ten years.

The average price for farm product this year is good. But suppose it were not, would the fact be proof that the markets would be no better two years hence? So, if we were to put off the work until we had an extra crop year, there would be no assurance that the markets would keep up through the succeeding years.

No, this state poverty cry is a sham. It is so ridiculous that no intelligent taxpayer should be caught by it. It is simply made to stave off the movement until those at the bottom of it find an opportunity to accomplish their ends.

THE SITE.

There are two factors in the problem of a site for any public building: The first is convenience, and the second is prominence; and the first is the greater and controlling one. If they can be joined, so much the better; if one must be abandoned, it should be the latter. It would be pleasing to the eye and satisfying to the pride to see the new capitol building perched on some eminence where it would be in the eye of every passer through the city; but this would not compensate for the added travel and toil of reaching it if the eminence should be far from the general business center of the city. It might be located on a point in the Midway district, where it would catch the eye of all who come into the cities from half the state, but that would be slight recompense for the inconvenience of getting to it by ninety-nine of the hundred people who have business to transact with the occupants of the capitol.

There is no available site which is so central as the one now used. It is accessible by street cars from any part of the city, and from our sister city up the river. It is within a few minutes' walk of the business heart of the city. There is ample room in the square for as large a building as the state will need, and yet leave about it all the ground requisite for any use except mere display. It is good enough.

The retention of the present grounds will take out of the movement all chances for any real estate speculation, and leave the commission with only the duty of selecting a proper plan and securing its faithful and honest execution. It may cost the bill the support of some of the speculative interests, but it will remove, also, some objections held by those who fear that an inconvenient site might be chosen. In fact, it is not clear but that the bill would be stronger if the speculative supporters of the bill would lose their interest in it and drop out of activity.

AN ENCOURAGING DECLARATION.

Labor organizations have heretofore been generally so paternalistic in their views of government; workingmen have been so drilled in the idea that it was a proper use of the taxing power of the government to shut out competition in products so that wages might be increased, that it is encouraging when a labor organization adopts so clear and strong an expression of opinion as was that of Typographical Union No. 30, of this city, printed in yesterday's GLOBE.

"Whereas," say these workers, "the most enlightened and conservative thought of the time in which we live, as voiced through the press, the national congress and the legislatures of the various states, is unmistakably in favor of the fullest degree of economic freedom and of the least possible interference with the personal affairs of individuals by the law-making power," therefore they are opposed to the anti-scalper bill which recently passed the lower house.

It indicates how strongly the current of popular thought has turned to a study of the principles that underlie governments; towards an examination of their proper functions, their limitations, and how the trend is away from the paternalism which has been so marked since the war, when wage-earners declare in favor of the "least possible interference with the affairs of individuals by the lawmaking power." It shows that they have come to learn that interference with the affairs of men by government means only a restriction of their freedom; that in the end, no matter how seemingly beneficial at first, such interference is always injurious, never helpful; that man develops best, is best, when he has the greatest possible liberty of action, with the inseparable responsibility for his action.

This declaration indicates the benefit, as does the anti-scalper bill against which they protested indicate the need, of constant, incessant reiteration of the fundamental principle of Democracy, the least quantity of control consistent with the largest quantity of liberty, until this generation shall have learned again that which has been forgotten in the turmoil of the questions arising from the war. In the language of President CLEVELAND's inaugural: "The lessons of paternalism ought to be learned, and the better lesson taught that, while the people should cheerfully and patriotically support their government, its functions do not include the support of the people."

LAND-GRANT TAX DODGING.

Another instance comes to supplement the comment of the GLOBE on the hypocrisy of the land-grant roads that ask the state to keep its faith with them in the matter of exempting their lands from taxation. The communication from State Auditor BIERMANN shows that the instance cited by the Pine City correspondent of the GLOBE is not a solitary exception. That the same dodging is done in counties so far apart as are Pine and Yellow Medicine, and by different companies, shows that the trick is one commonly understood and practiced.

The exemption law is very considerate of the interests of the roads, but why shouldn't it be, since it was drawn by their attorney? It exempts the land until sale. But a sale means a transfer of the fee. As long as the fee remains in the company no tax lien can stick to the land. Most of the sales of land by these companies are by contract. The improvements of lands thus held are to be listed and taxed against the occupant. If the purchaser fail to pay, and the contract is annulled, the company certifies that fact to the state auditor, and he directs the cancellation of all taxes levied on the land during the occupancy. The company is the better off for the money it has received and the improvements which revert to it, and is also relieved from the taxes.

The GLOBE stated recently that the president of one of these land grant companies defrauded the state and locality in which his farm was located, of the taxes, by the simple device of keeping his conveyance off record. Others have done the same, but until our Pine City correspondent "took the lid off the pot" it was not generally known that the companies collude with the purchaser to take a surrender of the land contract, procure the cancellation of the taxes, and make another contract with the same purchaser for the sale of the same lands.

This, of course, would be impossible if the MARKHAM bill becomes a law. It affords a good illustration of how these roads keep faith with the state, and to what extent they are entitled to make that plea now. The GLOBE asks not only its Pine City correspondent, but of all auditors and others having knowledge of similar cases, to give the state auditor the information he asks for.

Meantime, gentlemen of the senate, pass the MARKHAM bill.

STATE PRESS NOTES.

The Duluth Commonwealth scalps the legislature. It says:

"The house has passed a bill which its friends say is for the benefit of railroad conductors. It is also said to be a bill to abolish ticket scalpers. This latter is none of the legislature's business. The benefit of railway conductors—unless some injustice has been practiced on them that is not mentioned in this bill—is also none of the legislature's business. The bill may be a good expedient, but it looks like class legislation."

The St. Charles Times remarks:

"When a farmer nowadays passes his hog pen he feels like taking his hat off to his Porkship."

The Blooming Prairie People's Press notes the following instance of good farm management:

C. E. Syms is the owner of eight fine milch cows. During January they netted him $8.25 each. He sold his milk to the Blooming Prairie creamery. For such a number of cows this record cannot be beaten.

The Jackson Republic says:

Our advice to the farmers of Jackson county is to cultivate the cow. With butter at 20 cents a pound, and wheat 58 cents per bushel, we will take the cow every time, as she does not have to be harvested or threshed. Again we say, "cultivate the cow."

GOV. LEWELLING.

The unabridged name of Kansas' governor is Lurania Demosthenes Lewelling. And yet he called out the troops.—Washington Post.

Gov. Lewelling should have submitted the Populist case to the Kansas courts at first. His blustering threats about bayonets and his final backdown put him in an unenviable position.—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

We beg to call Mr. Cleveland's attention to one L. D. Lewelling, at present governor af Kansas, as a man who would make a splendid secretary of the navy. He would be particularly at home with the marines.—New York Advertiser.

THE NEW BATTLESHIP.

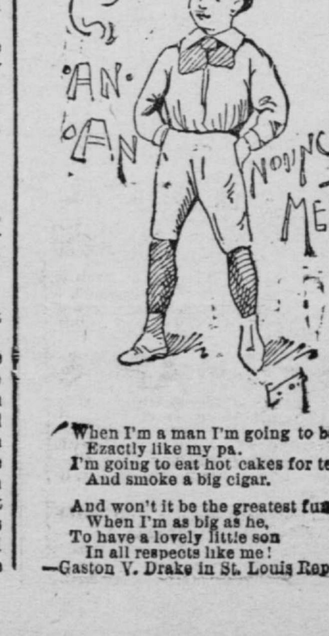
The new Indiana is one of the big, big guns of our young but lively navy.—Boston Transcript.

A notable addition to the new navy is the Indiana, launched at Philadelphia. It is the last of the war vessels sent afloat during the present administration, and for that if for no other reason was fitly named.—Washington Star.

The launching of the battleship Indiana need give the friends of peace no cause for alarm. The more war vessels we have afloat the less likely will be a rupture of the pacific conditions which now prevail.—Philadelphia Call.

Murdered by Robbers.

CHARLESTON, S. C., March 6.—H. H. Tweitmann and wife, a German couple living at Lincolnville, twenty-one miles from here, were found murdered in their store last night. The murder was committed Saturday night, and was not discovered until last night, when the door of the store was opened. Tweitmann was found lying beside his wife, their skulls being crushed with an ax. The murder was evidently for the purpose of robbery.



When I'm a man I'm going to be
Ezactly like my pa.
I'm going to eat hot cakes for tea,
And smoke a big cigar.

And won't it be the greatest fun
When I'm as big as he,
To have a lovely little son
In all respects like me!
—Gaston V. Drake in St. Louis Republic.

JUSTIN M'CARTHY.

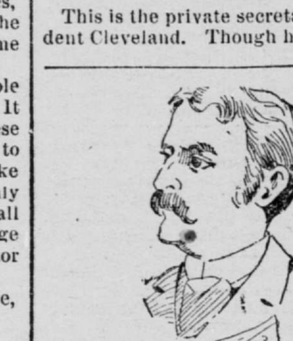
Justin McCarthy's new story, "The Dictator," has set all England agog, and just reached America.

One of the leading features is said to be a clever portrayal of Parnell, and it is this which has aroused so much discussion abroad and will lend so much interest to the novel in this country.

Mr. McCarthy is a native of Cork, and possesses all the patriotic fervor of the Southern Irish race. In childhood he received the best education the schools of Cork could afford. As a novel writer he holds a high rank, and all his productions have had a wide sale in America.

HENRY T. THURBER.

This is the private secretary of President Cleveland. Though he has had no



experience in politics or public life, he is a bright young lawyer, possessed of tact, has a pleasing address and a ready flow of speech. His predecessor, Maj. Halford, sent for him prior to the inauguration and showed him "the ropes." He was introduced to President Harrison, and took a two hours' drill in the official routine. Maj. Halford had prepared a full set of books for the new administration, including an appointment book, letter book, etc.

"You will find a good many Republicans around here the next four years," said Halford.

"Yes," responded Thurber, "but we have so many Republicans in Michigan that I am used to them."

MEN AND WOMEN.

Mr. Thurber, Mr. Cleveland's private secretary, is highly indorsed by all who know him.

Cardinal Vaughan, the archbishop of Westminster, keeps himself in good physical condition by taking a five-mile walk every day.

Miss Nora Clench, a young violinist, recently played at Osborne, and was presented by her majesty with a diamond and ruby brooch as a souvenir of the event.

M. V. Gannon, of Omaha, president of the Irish National League of America, is said to regard his appointment to succeed Minister Egan as a virtual certainty.

Sir Alfred Stephen, the ex-chief justice of New South Wales, is in his ninety-second year, and keeps two of his daughters busy for six hours daily taking down his reminiscences from dictation.

Lemuel E. Quigg is to be editor and manager of the newspaper at Helena, Mont., formerly conducted by Russell Harrison. Mr. Quigg was in charge of Chairman Carter's literary bureau at New York during the late campaign.

Lady Henry Somerset declares that not even John B. Gough or Dwight L. Moody was received in England with greater enthusiasm than Miss Frances E. Willard, presieent of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of the United States.

Miss Dangerfield, of Auburn, is the president of her class of eighty-six members, eighty-three of whom are men, in the law department of the University of New York. She is a thorough Latin and Greek scholar, and has taken a course at Cornell.

ST. PAUL'S PRIDE.

Splendid Showing Made by Fire Department Reports.

The board of fire commissioners held its annual meeting at headquarters last night. President George W. Freeman occupied the chair, and all were present. Veterinary Surgeon Schwarzkopf was placed on the regular pay roll, and bills to the amount of about $2,000 were allowed. The eleventh annual report of Secretary O'Gorman proved to be a very interesting review of the work of the department. It was preceded by a statement showing financial condition of the department from Jan. 1, 1893, to Feb. 27, inclusive:

Jan. 1, 1893—Credit..............		$215,000 00
Bills allowed, Jan.......	$1,466 96	
Pay roll, Jan.	14,817 43	
Bills allowed, Feb.......	3,480 08	
Pay roll, Feb...........	14,862 23	
		34,626 70
Balance		$180,373 30

The showing of the eleventh annual report was:

Gross expenditures of the fire department during the year........	$202,083 97
1892—Loss by fires—On buildings..	$141,345 89
On contents..........................	188,789 78
Total loss..........................	$330,135.67
1892—Insurance—On buildings......	$661,200
On contents..........................	522,691
Total	$1,183,891

Four hundred and seventy-two alarms were responded to, ninety-five less than the previous year. Five outside of the reach of the department amounted to but $4,000, and two outside calls were answered with engines, one at South Park and one at Gladstone.

There are 192 men on the active uniformed force, 2 linemen, 3 operators and 2 blacksmiths. Total, 199.

The fourth annual report of Chief Engineer Jackson recommended that new engine houses be located near the corner of South Robert and Indiana streets, University avenue and St. Albans, and that a hose company be located in chemical engine house corner Victoria and Ashland. Also a hose wagon at Front and Auerbach streets. The superintendent of fire alarm recommended that the wires be put underground, and that the city electrician be placed under the direction of the fire department.

SHOOK MANY HANDS.

[Continued From First Page.

extended to him this afternoon. It came from the world's fair commissioners and directors, and was presented according to previous engagement in the cabinet room at 1 o'clock. President Cleveland received the party in the cabinet room. He was attired in a pepper and salt suit, with a frock coat, and appeared none the worse for his exposure of Saturday. Introductions were made by ex-Senator T. W. Palmer, chairman of the Columbian exposition commissioners. After all the gentlemen had been greeted, many of them were old acquaintances of the president. Mr. Widener addressed the president, who stood at the head of the table with his hands on his hips, in an attitude of earnest attention. Mr. Widener, chairman of the committee on public ceremonies, said:

"Mr. President: It gives me great pleasure, as chairman of the committee on public ceremonies, to extend to you an invitation to be present at and participate in the opening exercises of the Columbian world's fair and exposition, on the first day of May next. The occasion commemorates the great event in the history of the Western continent, and tells of the glories of the greatest country on that continent, and of the world. It is entirely proper that the opening of the exposition should be formally proclaimed by the president of the United States. The committee desire me to express the hope that Mrs. Cleveland, who will also receive an invitation, may accompany you on that occasion."

President Cleveland's response was entirely informal, and consisted mainly of questions as to the length of the programme and the time it would be necessary for him to remain in Chicago to perform what was expected of him. "If I go," he said, "it will be because I deem it a public duty which I ought to discharge. At that time, as you gentlemen are doubtless aware, there will be many matters of public importance to demand my presence here."

President Palmer supplemented Mr. Widener's invitation. President Cleveland said he would consider the matter and announce his decision in a day or two. The committee and gentlemen then shook hands with him and retired. The invitation to the president is on vellum. The first sheet contains the invitation done in pen and ink, surmounted by a handsome design based upon the figure of the flag, which reads as follows:

"To the President of the United States, Grover Cleveland, Washington, D. C.: The pleasure of your presence is requested at the opening exercises of the Columbian world's exposition in the city of Chicago on the 1st day of May, 1893, at 10 o'clock a. m."

On the second sheet are inscribed the names of the committee on public ceremonies. The two sheets are inclosed in a handsome black morocco case twelve by sixteen inches, lined with white silk. The committee will remain in the city until the members of the new cabinet are inducted into office when invitations to accompany their chief to Chicago will be formally extended to them. But there will be no other white silk, vellum and black morocco invitations presented to any one. Altogether, but 1,500 invitations to the opening will be issued.

TIBBOTT'S SUCCESSOR.

Robert L. O'Brien Appointed Executive Clerk.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—The president today appointed Robert L. O'Brien, of New York, executive clerk at the White house in place of E. F. Tibbott, who will remain with Gen. Harrison for some time. Mr. O'Brien was Mr. Cleveland's private secretary during the campaign. The salary is $2,000. Private Secretary Thurber today appointed Arthur Simmons as his messenger. Simmons is a colored man, fifty-five years old, who was freed by Lincoln's proclamation, and on Feb. 22, 1865, was appointed a messenger in the White house by President Lincoln. He served there until 1889, when he was transferred to the treasury department.

THE FIREWORKS.

Inaugural Festivities Wound Up by a Pyrotechnic Display.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—Incidental to the inaugural festivities was the illumination tonight of the capitol building and Pennsylvania avenue, and the display of fireworks on the monument grounds. These were to have taken place Saturday evening, but owing to the inclement weather of Saturday and for other reasons they were postponed until tonight. Just as darkness set in people swarmed Pennsylvania avenue from all parts of the city, and the crowds that congregated there, and later on the Washington monument grounds, were simply immense. The avenue and grounds were black with moving forms, and it was with great difficulty that the cable cars and other vehicles made their way through them. Nine electric suns, placed on stands twelve feet high in front of the capitol, illuminated that building. The effect was beautiful, and the structure being on a hill, its fine, sharp outline was visible miles away. The lighting of the avenue was effected by forty union illuminations, and these, supplemented by revolving suns at the treasury department, completed a scene of great brilliancy. But the best entertainment of the evening was the pyrotechnical display in the monument grounds, where for about an hour the crowds were treated to a perfect fusilade of explosives, following each other in rapid succession and including all the numerous devices known to the pyrotechnic art. There were half a dozen or more set figures in the display, chief of which were the following: George Washington, equestrian statue, 40 by 40 feet in size; Andrew Jackson equestrian statue of similar size, and Columbia. There were two others, however, that created more than the usual amount of applause and enthusiasm. These were devices with the portraits of Harrison and Morton and Cleveland and Stevenson, the latter of which bore the motto "Public Office Is Public Trust."

STEVENSON IN 1896.

The Vice President Marked for Promotion by His Friends.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—The Bloomington escort party that came on with Mr. Stevenson left the boundary depot of the Baltimore & Ohio yesterday noon. Mr. Stevenson drove out alone in a carriage to say good-by. He went through the train of Pullman cars shaking hands, and many were the congratulations and warm wishes for the future. As he was about to depart, one of his friends said to him: "It will be good-by, Mr. President, four years hence." Mr. Stevenson smiled, shook hands again, and entered the carriage without comment upon the proposition.

Chilian Congratulation.

NEW YORK, March 6.—The Herald's Valparaiso correspondent cables: Mr. Cleveland's inauguration as president of the United States and the retirement of Mr. Harrison will result in the restoration of the friendly relations between that republic and Chili. The sentiment of Chilians on this subject is shown by a message forwarded by cable Saturday to President Cleveland by the Chilian executive.

Lost Rounding the Horn.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 6.—The bark Adolph O'Brig, which arrived from New York late last night, reports having lost First Mate Bob Mason and two sailors overboard in a heavy gale off Cape Horn. The American ship I. F. Chapman also arrived from New York and reports having lost a man overboard while rounding the Horn.

HARRISON AT HOME.

Safe Arrival at Indianapolis of the Only Living Ex-President.

Political Friend and Foe Turn Out to Welcome Him Back.

Streets Decorated in Honor of Their Distinguished Townsman.

In the Evening He Is Tendered Reception and Banquet.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 6.—When the train bearing ex-President Harrison reached Richmond, Ind., a large crowd was gathered to greet the distinguished passenger. Loud calls for a speech went up, and Gen. Harrison came forward and spoke as follows:

"My Friends: You will excuse me from attempting to speak. I very deeply appreciate your kindness and the cordial way in which you receive me as I come back to my old state. I assure you it is with a great sense of satisfaction that I find myself again simply an Indianan; your neighbor and friend, as you are mine. In the future I shall endeavor as a citizen to co-operate with you in all that makes for the dignity and honor, and prosperity of Indiana, and, as a citizen in that larger sense that embraces the indissoluble union of all the states, symbolized by the flag, to co-operate with you in upholding

The Honor and Dignity

of the American Union, and in promoting the prosperity of all the people. Again, I thank you. My home-coming is, as you know, accompanied with a great personal sorrow. For the sympathy and kindness you have shown to me, I most heartily thank you."

The reception committee met Gen. Harrison's train at Germantown, five miles out of Richmond. The committee was greeted cordially by the general, who expressed great satisfaction at being met by his old neighbors. After a general handshaking the trip westward was resumed and the special train reached the union station, in this city, at 11:30.

Indianapolis was gaily decorated today in honor of the return t his home of Benjamin Harrison, ex-president of the United States. The day opened clear and crisp, and when the morning was well on the sun shed a comforting warmth and the great crowds suffered little from traditional March weather. The business buildings and residences along the line of March were festooned with flags and bunting and many of Gen. Harrison's pictures were displayed. Twelve members of the reception committee left this city at 8 this morning to meet Gen. Harrison and

Accompany Him Back

from a point this side of Richmond. The reception to the ex-chief magistrate was participated in by a large number of organizations. These, by the order of Grand Marshal General Fred Kneft, took position on each side of Illinois street near the station. Before 10 o'clock Illinis street, from the union station to Washington street, a distance of three squares, was packed with people. The police and the officers of the day had considerable difficulty in handling the people, so anxious were they to secure a position of vantage and greet their distinguished fellow citizen as he passed. Carriages were in readiness on the arrival of the train, the first being for the use of ex-President Harrison. Gov. Matthews and Gen. Harrison's grandson, Benjamin Harrison McKee, also occupied the carriage, which was preceded by the marching clubs, the first of which was the Columbia club. The welcome home of Gen. Harrison was warm as was his God speed to Washington enthusiastic four years ago. As his carriage proceeded slowly up Illinois street to Washington, thence east to Pennsylvania street, the ex-president was kept busy bowing and lifting his hat to the cheering people along the way.

Devoid of Political Feature.

The reception was wholly devoid of political feature—Democrat and Republican alike lifted hats to pay homage to the pioneer citizen. The organized bodies consisted of political clubs, Grand Army posts and impromptu civic organizations. The Seventeenth Indiana (Gen. Harrison's regiment) had the position of honor in the parade. A change of programme, agreed on at a late hour, permitted Gen. Harrison and party to proceed at once to the old home, and this was reached about 12:30.

Today the house of representatives unanimously adopted a resolution extending to Hon. Benjamin Harrison a cordial and hearty welcome upon his return to his home and its congratulations to him for the high honor he had achieved for himself and the state of Indiana as the president of the United States of America, from which high office he has just retired full of honors. It is authoritatively announced this afternoon that Gen. Harrison will not return to the practice of law for at least a year to come. He will go to Stanford university, California, for two months in the autumn.

The Evening Reception.

The ex-president and his daughter and grandchildren spent most of the afternoon at Mrs. Harrison's grave in Crown Hill cemetery. In the evening a reception was tendered him by the people at Capitol building, and so great was the crush that the capacity of the great structure was tested. Addresses of welcome were made by Gov. Matthews, Mayor Sullivan and Hon. C. W. Fairbanks. In response, Mr. Harrison said:

"Gov. Matthews, Mr. Mayor, Mr. Fairbanks and Friends: I do not think even that if the circumstances were more favorable than now surround us, I could say more than the fewest words of thanks. Four years ago, if the calendar is consulted, I left you to assume high responsibilities. If I should consult heart and mind I should say ten years had elapsed since I bade good bye to my Indianapolis friends. Not the rising and the setting of the sun; but our experiences give the true sense of duration. I come back to Indianapolis, for since I came to manhood I have had no other home.

"Suggestions of an attractive sort were made to me to make a home elsewhere; but it seemed to me there was only Indianapolis. I am too old to make a new home; not too old, I hope, to renew those old associations of

The Dear Old Home,

and to take within the circle of my affectionate regard the multitude of new faces that I see here tonight. The city has made a wonderful growth since I left it. I shall have to learn again the landmarks. Change, improvement, expansion and increase are everywhere apparent, and in all this I rejoice with you. I will not bother you with these duties which these years have brought on me, nor the manner of their performance. I left you with but one certainty, the certainty of the honor and love for the flag and the wish of the prosperity of all our people. I come to you again accompanied by a great sorrow, but I trust—and your presence here gives me your witness—unattended by any shame growing out of the discharge of my public duties. Add to your great kindness and this great welcome which you have extended to me today the kindness of excusing me from attempting to talk to you further. I shall be glad to carry out the arrangement of the committee, and to take as many of you as I may by the hand, and in these days and weeks that are to come to meet you in my home and your homes as opportunity may offer. May God bless you all."

After the address the ex-president shook hands with hundreds of people, and it was a late hour when he was driven to his home.

SENATE REORGANIZATION.

Democratic Senators to Caucus This Morning.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—The Democrats will take the initial step looking to the reorganization of the senate tomorrow morning, at which time a caucus will be held for the purpose of determining what shall be done by the party that is now in full possession of every branch of the government. According to all precedents the first thing is to reorganize the committees which practically control legislation. The Democrats have been quietly canvassing the situation and preparing for the work that is to begin tomorrow. Through the medium of this caucus many Democrats who have been content with unimportant assignments will be given more desirable positions upon more commanding committees. Of course the matter of chairmanships which have been held by the Democrats under Republican rule will by the same courtesy be given to the party that is now in the minority. Judging by the expressions given out by leading members of the Democratic party there will not be much delay in the election of officers of the senate, although this may occasion a protracted contest. It is intended that before the next session of the senate adjourns the full organization will be effected and the Democrats will be in power with all that that word implies.

CABINET CHANGES.

Judge Gresham Sworn in as Secretary of State.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—Judge Gresham took the oath of office of secretary of state at the state department this afternoon. Mr. Wharton afterward signed Judge Gresham's commission, and the latter will perform a like office tomorrow for his associates in the cabinet. It is probable that the seven other cabinet officers will take the prescribed oath at the state department between 10 and 11 o'clock tomorrow morning.

Secretary Tracy took formal leave of the navy department this afternoon. He visited his office early this morning and after arranging some minor details was joined by Secretary-elect Herbert, and the two gentlemen were in conference for more than an hour. At 12 o'clock Secretary Tracy received the chiefs of divisions and clerks of the department, and taking the hand of each, said "good-bye." After the formal leave-taking the clerks were introduced to Secretary elect Herbert, who stood behind Gen. Tracy. There was no speechmaking or presentations.

Col. Lamont had a brief interview this morning with Secretary Elkins, in regard to several important matters pending in the war department. Secretary Elkins will be nominally the head of the war department until Wednesday afternoon, when Secretary-elect Lamont will relieve him. Secretary Elkins took leave of the war department this afternoon. All the army officers on duty in the department and the chiefs of various bureaus assembled in the secretary's office and said good-bye to the retiring secretary. Mr. Elkins will leave Washington tomorrow for Elkins, W. Va., to visit his father, who is lying ill there.

Postmaster General Wanamaker will leave Washington next Wednesday evening for a tour of California and Mexico.

Secretary Foster, of the treasury department, was presented this afternoon with a set of resolutions signed by all the principal officials of the department, together with a handsome album containing their portraits, as a testimonial of the regard in which he is held by his subordinates. The resolutions, beautifully engrossed, were presented in the presence of the officials by Assistant Secretary Spaulding in an appropriate address, to which Secretary Foster happily responded. Mr. Carlisle called at the department and had an extended conference with Secretary Foster. As now arranged, Mr. Carlisle will be sworn in as secretary of the treasury Wednesday morning.

Acting Secretary Wharton will remain acting secretary until Wednefday, when Judge Gresham, according to present arrangements, will relieve him.

The attorney general and all his assistants were at the supreme court today, listening to opinions handed down by that body and attending to government business. Mr. Olney will probably take charge of the department of justice Wednesday.

REPUBLICANS CAUCUS.

They Recognize the Fact That They Are in the Minority.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—The Republican caucus today was well attended, and was presided over by Mr. Sherman. Neither Mr. Stewart nor Mr. Peffer was present, although they were given to understand they would be welcome. The Republicans recognized the fact that they were in the minority, and discussed the line of policy that should be pursued in the future. This discussion was in the most general terms, however, and not directed at any one matter in particular. There was no attempt to interfere with the reorganization of the senate by the Democrats, the Republicans recognizing that such action could result in nothing but antagonisms that would prove futile and decrease the effective work of a vigorous and alert minority. In considering the case of Mr. Martin, of Kansas, the caucus decided that the question whether Mr. Martin's seat should or should not be contested was one that must be decided by the Republicans of Kansas.

Gresham's Assistant.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—Hon. Josiah Quincy, of Massachusetts, was today formally tendered the position of assistant secretary of state by Secretary Gresham, which he accepted. Mr. Quincy is a member of the national committee, and in the campaign was chairman of the committee on campaign literature. He was a graduate of Harvard, and a lawyer by profession.

Gresham's Resignation Filed.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—Judge Gresham has filed his resignation as judge of the Seventh circuit, and it has been accepted.

STILL AMONG THE MISSING.

Not a Few Believe the Naronic Has Been Sunk.

NEW YORK, March 6.—The White Star steamer Naronic is still among the missing craft. She is now twelve days overdue and there is not a single trace of her whereabouts. Twenty-two days is a long time for one of the largest and fastest cargo steamers to occupy in a passage of 3,000 miles. The overdue Italy, which it was thought might possibly have the Naronic in tow, arrived today and reports that she saw nothing of the missing freighter. A similar tale was told by all the other steamers arriving today. Not a few express the belief that the big craft with crew, passengers and valuable cargo has gone to the bottom. A few believe that the craft has broken down and is being towed. The trans-Atlantic line is only sixty-seven miles wide and it is unreasonable to suppose, so steamship men say, that the ship has not been within the limits of this track since she left the Mersey. One hundred and seventy-eight steamers have crossed and recrossed the lane since that time. The vessel has either drifted far south of the track, with machinery disabled, or a more serious accident has befallen her. A disaster similar to those which injured the City of Paris and the Spree may be delaying her, she may have hit a derelict, or been tipped by an icy floe off the banks. In the event of a repetition of the City of Paris or Spree mishap, it wonld go hard with the Naronic.

NOT ON THE BOOKS.

Queer Proceedings of the Capitol National Bank.

OMAHA, Neb., March 6.—At Lincoln today the committee of the house of representatives reported in part on the relations between the state and the defunct Capitol National bank. The report was accompanied by exhibits made up from memoranda furnished by Bank Examiner Griffith, and which show a very peculiar system to have prevailed in giving the state credits with the funds deposited by the treasurer. In one instance a deposit certificate for $50,000 was given the treasurer, and on the books of the bank credit was given the state for $50 only. Certificates of deposit for $453,204.50 were issued to the treasurer, credit given on the books of the bank for $1,554.50. There was on deposit in the bank at the time it was closed $285,367.85 of state money, and certificates of deposit for this sum had been issued to the treasurer and no credit given the state on the books.

LOOKS LIKE A STRIKE.

Engineers Having Trouble on the Ann Arbor & Northern.

TOLEDO, O., March 6.—In a conference today with Chief Arthur, of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, General Manager Ashley, of the Toledo, Ann Arbor & North Michigan railway, reiterated his statement that the company could not afford to accede to the demands of its engineers. The result is that Chief Arthur will probably order the men out tomorrow. The Ann Arbor has a number of non-union men in the city who are ready to go to work as soon as the others are ordered out. Employes of lines connected with the Ann Arbor have declared that they will handle no freight from that road if non-union men are put on.

CAMPED ON THE BORDER.

Boomers Awaiting the Opening of Cherokee Strip.

GUTHRIE, Oklahoma, March 6.—Boomers arrived steadily all day in great numbers and these with the campers already on hand are tonight encamped all along the border, awaiting the final opening of the land which they have coveted so long. The boomers seem confident that President Cleveland will soon sign the bill giving them permission to invade the strip, and they are willing to wait until that time. When the time does come there will be a grand rush for the select pieces of land in the strip.

Gresham's Successor.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—Judge James G. Jenkins, now judge of the Eastern division of Wisconsin, will be the successor of Judge Gresham on the circuit bench. This appointment had been decided upon by President Cleveland the nomination of Judge Jenkins will be among the first sent to the senate. The appointment was recommended by the leading members of the bar, Wisconsin senators and members of the house.

Poisoned by a Child.

LEXINGTON, Neb., March 6.—H. V. Temple, president of the First National bank of this place, and his wife are in a dying condition from eating meat on which one of the children had spread rough on rats. The affair was purely accidental, as the child is too young to know what it had done.

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Worth today $110. This price drops $5.00 every day until sold. Look it over; place a fair value on it, and when it reaches your price come in and give us your order.

FIRST WEEK.

Monday March 6..............	$105
Tuesday, March 7............	100
Wednesday, March 8..........	95
Thursday, March 9...........	90
Friday, March 10............	85
Saturday, March 11..........	80

SECOND WEEK.

Monday, March 13............	$75
Tuesday, March 14...........	70
Wednesday, March 15.........	65
Thursday, March 16..........	60
Friday, March 17............	55
Saturday, March 18..........	50

And so on down until "00" is reached, when it belongs to the first claimant.

REMEMBER, in fixing the price you intend to pay, that many people are watching this sale, and when it gets interesting some one will want it.

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