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TODAY'S WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—For Minnesota: Fair; warmer; south winds.

For North Dakota: Generally fair, followed by light showers in northern portion in the afternoon; slightly warmer in eastern portion; colder Saturday morning; south winds.

For South Dakota: Fair; south winds; colder Saturday morning.

For Montana: Clearing in the afternoon; slightly cooler in western portion; colder saturday morning; winds becoming northwest.

For Iowa and Wisconsin: Warmer; fair; south winds.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WEATHER BUREAU, WASHINGTON, March 29. 6 p. m. Local Time, 8 p. m. 75th Meridian Time.—Observations taken at the same moment of time at all stations.

PLACE.	Bar.	T'r.	PLACE.	Bar.	T'r.
St. Paul....	30.02	36	Sw't Cur'ent	29.46	48
Duluth	29.93	34	Qu'Appelle.	29.48	40
La Crosse..	30.10	30	Minnedosa .	29.68	22
Huron.....	29.82	48	Winnipeg ..	29.70	32
Pierre.....	29.78	42	Port Arthur.	29.88	34
Moorhead	29.78	34	Boston.....	....	...
St. Vincent.	29.72	32	Buffalo.....	....	...
Bismarck .	29.74	40	Chicago.....	....	...
Williston...	29.66	42	Cincinnati...	....	...
Havre.....	29.64	48	Denver	....	...
Miles City..	29.68	44	Galveston ...	....	...
Helena	29.8:	44	Montreal....	....	...
Edmonton..	29.5'	20	New'orleans	....	...
Pr. Albert...	29.52	28	New York..	....	...
Calgary....	29.46	44	Pittsburg ...	....	...
Med'e Hat..	29.36	54	St. Louis...	....	...

P. F. LYONS, Local Forecast Official.

GOV. MCKINLEY, in his public address, avoids all mention of Coxey and his tramp army. They are too suggestive of what McKinleyism has brought upon the country.

THE developments in the Pollard-Breckinridge case are making natives of other parts of the country proud of their luck in having been born elsewhere than in the Blue Grass region.

SEVERAL cases of small-pox have occurred at the county hospital in Chicago. There are nearly a thousand patients now in the institution, and it is terrible to contemplate the result of an epidemic among these helpless invalids. The hospital has been very properly quarantined against the public.

JUDGE CHETLAIN, of Chicago, who interfered with carrying out the sentence of death upon the murderer of Mayor Harrison, is very thin-skinned. He undertook to thrash the editor of one of the Chicago papers the other day because of adverse criticisms of his action, but got somewhat the worst of the encounter.

A SPASM of virtue seems to have overtaken Chicago. The election commissioners have refused to place the name of a candidate for alderman upon the ballot on the ground that he has been twice convicted as a gambler. But why draw the line at gamblers? There are many worse men in the city council than members of the fraternity.

COXEY'S army is having a hard time of it tramping through the snows in Ohio and sleeping in the open air, but Coxey himself is enjoying himself at a first-class hotel in Chicago. He says he is in the Windy city on business. It is probable that he will make it his chief business in future to keep a safe distance between his dupes and himself.

THE medical men of France criticise American sanitary officers abroad because of their insistence upon rigid quarantine regulations. This is a quality for which our citizens will commend their representatives. The regulations cannot be too strict or too rigidly enforced. We have no desire to make the United States an asylum for European epidemics.

PEOPLE generally will be surprised at the recent proof of the fact that there is a Mr. J. Ellen Foster in existence. He made his first public appearance the other day at Washington, in company with the head of the family, Mrs. J. Ellen Foster, as conductor of a bevy of factory girls who had come to Washington to protest against the passage of the Wilson bill.

THE proposed creation of a bureau of public health is a needless extravagance. All the duties of such a bureau are now performed by the surgeons general of the army and navy, and by local health officers at our seaports. The only purpose the creation of such a bureau would serve would be to supply a few office-seekers with a place of refuge.

SECRETARY LAMONT has gone South on a tour of inspection, and the gossips jump to the conclusion that his health is in a precarious condition. But the colonel has given many evidences of both mental and physical vigor of late, and none of his friends are at all solicitous as to his health. He has earned a little rest by close application to business for a year past.

MR. BRYAN'S proposed constitutional amendment for the election of United States senators by a direct vote of the people is a very proper one, and will receive the cordial approval of a majority of the voters of both parties. But it will never receive the approval of the senate. The members of that body are not disposed to run any risk of defeat at a popular election when they are sure of their ability to buy their seats from the legislatures.

THE sudden death of George Ticknor Curtis, the eminent lawyer, removes from the stage of action one of the most conspicuous figures in our political history. Born in 1812, he has been engaged in the practice of law ever since 1836. His legal writings were voluminous, and he was a recognized authority in practice. He also devoted considerable attention to general literature, and his "Life of Daniel Webster," "Life of James Buchanan" and "Creation or Evolution" were among the most scholarly productions of the century.

THE BLAND BILL BLASTED.

President Cleveland has vetoed the seigniorage bill. Except a contingent of wild-eyed ignoramuses in the Democratic party, and another class represented by those Republican editors who have hoped that the president would add to the complications which beset his party by approving the bill, no one has expected anything else.

From the time he wrote his silver letter preceding his inauguration nine years ago there has been nothing in the private or public life of the man to warrant any belief that he would do anything but set his seal of disapproval on any measure which would further add to the debasement of the currency. When, in his latest inaugural, he urged the repeal of the Sherman act, and advised that nothing further should be done until the skies had cleared, he distinctly foreshadowed a veto of the seigniorage or any other bill having for its purpose a renewal of silver coinage.

The president is right again. Abram Hewitt correctly termed the bill a proposition to "coin a vacuum." The scheme to coin 55,000,000 more silver dollars from bullion which had cost $150,000,000, and is today worth $46,000,000 less than it cost, is so absurd that it is a marvel that intelligent men could espouse it. Men do not ordinarily count a deficit as an asset, and yet this is precisely what this dead bill contemplated. If the treasury notes were presented for redemption, and the only means of redeeming them were the bullion for which they were issued, and it had to be sold to redeem the notes, the government would be nearly $50,000,000 short of the needed amount.

The president has done for his party what Grant did for his when he vetoed the inflation bill. Republicans who are disposed to flout the Democratic party because some of its representatives have bent before the silver gale should reflect that twenty-one years ago a majority of their representatives cowered before the "rag baby" craze, and voted to expand the volume of a then discounted and irredeemable currency. Grant saved his party from that passing craze, and Cleveland has now done the same service for his. Silver fiatism will run its course and pass away, just as paper fiatism swelled and raged and dwindled twenty-odd years ago.

Now that further agitation of the silver question in congress is useless for three years, it is to be hoped that the congress will address itself to the tariff question with a determination to give the country an act which will redeem at least the pledge of free raw materials, and that it will pass some one of the measures, preferably the Harter bill, providing a uniform, solvent and stable currency. If it does this, it can go to the country this fall with courage and assurance of success.

BETTER TO FORGET.

The Democratic congressional committee has opened headquarters in Washington, and, dispatches assert, is making preparations for an active campaign. Judging from present indications, there will be activity enough in the campaign now approaching to satisfy the most exacting.

For the first time in many years, the Democratic candidates will be placed on the defensive, and be called upon to explain why affairs are in their present deplorable condition. They will be charged with neglect of duty and a violation of their pledges made to the people. And what will they have to plead in defense or extenuation? They cannot say that they have not had the opportunity of redeeming their pledges. They have been in undisputed control of every branch of the government for more than a year. Congress has held two sessions. The extra session was consumed by debate on the repeal of the compulsory silver coinage act. The regular session has dragged its slow length along, and practically nothing has been accomplished. By the passage of the seigniorage bill congress sought to undo the good it had accomplished by the repeal of the Sherman law. That attempt has been frustrated by a presidential veto. But little has been accomplished in the direction of tariff reform. The house has passed the Wilson bill, which corrected many of the evils of McKinleyism, but left many other odious taxes upon the list. The senate has not yet shown a disposition to consider the measure. It has been reported from the finance committee divested of all its praiseworthy features and loaded down with amendments whose purpose it is to aid monopolies and to foster special interests. It will not, if passed in its present form, reduce the cost of living or add to the comfort of any citizen. It is as radical a protective measure as the McKinley bill, and in some of its features is far worse. But even in its badly disfigured condition it is not likely to be acted upon for months to come. It will be called up in the senate next week, but when final action will be taken upon it omniscience cannot foretell. Mr. Voorhees expects that two months will be consumed in debate, but if the same tactics are pursued as to this measure as were employed when the silver bill was under consideration, it cannot be finally disposed of before December. But, even presuming that the promises of those having charge of the bill are fulfilled, the relief it will afford—if, indeed, any relief at all is afforded—will come too late to be of any benefit to the country. The time is now at hand when orders for the fall trade are placed. The jobbers have formed their estimates of the stocks of goods they will require, and have forwarded them to the manufacturers, and the wholesale dealers are likewise making their estimates. Both are working in the dark. They can form no idea of what the trade will require, and they know that as long as the present condition of uncertainty continues there will be no demand for any class of goods except to supply the immediate necessities of the community. All the trade we have at present, and all we can hope to have until the tariff question is settled, is the hand-to-mouth variety; and our merchants appreciate this fact, and are refusing to purchase except to supply this small demand.

Unless the tariff bill is passed before the first of June, it need not be passed at all. Perhaps it will accomplish no great good in its present unsatisfactory shape, even though it may be passed at once; but it would at least remove the conditions of uncertainty that now exist, and enable business men to see where they stand. But the long delay in acting upon it has already accomplished its dire work, and it is hard to imagine a condition under which affairs could possibly be worse.

Appeals by the Democratic congressional committee for the return of absent members, who are responsible for the shameful delays in the transaction of public business, will be in vain. They have proved faithless servants. Instead of serving those who commissioned and who pay them, they have served their most remorseless enemies. They have not served the people, but the monopolists, and have forfeited all claim upon public consideration. The committee cannot obscure this fact; it cannot apologize for such dereliction of duty; it cannot restore public confidence that has been so shamelessly outraged.

The Democratic congressional committee has nothing to do. It is useless for it to undertake to excuse conduct that is indefensible. It would be better for it to seek immunity for the crimes of congressmen in forgetfulness.

IN THE THEATERS.

The sale of seats for Richard Mansfield's engagement at the Metropolitan opera house next week commenced yesterday, and the result must be gratifying to the management. Play-goers have grounds for congratulation that so attractive a list of plays have been selected. Mr. Mansfield has decided, on account of the large demand to see "Beau Brummell" in the afternoon, to offer a special Wednesday matinee of this play. During the entire Mansfield engagement Mr. Scott has decided to augment the orchestra. This is the great event of the local season, and theater-goers and the public in general will readily seize the opportunity of witnessing the famous plays which Mr. Mansfield has given to the dramatic stage.

* * *

There are many delineators of the Irish character on our stage today, but no one of them has succeeded in extracting more enjoyment for the public out of the various characters of the kind he has been cast for, than has Thomas E Murray, who comes to the Grand next week with the merry musical affair of the farcical order "The Voodoo."

* * *

Agnes Herndon has made many friends and admirers in this city this week, for her very finished performance in "La Belle Marie," in which she is appearing at the Grand to a series of highly gratifying audiences.

MISS YAW TONIGHT.

She Will Appear at the Park Congregational Church.

The concert to be given this evening by the Beethoven quartette, assisted by Miss Ellen Beach Yaw, will prove a great attraction to lovers of good music.

MISS YAW.

The following is the programme:

Quartet—Op. 18, No. 1.....Beethoven
Beethoven String Quartet.
Vocal Solo { 2 (a) L' Ete.....Chaminade
1 (a) O dolence concento. Mozart
Miss Ellen Beach Yaw.
Organ Solo { (a) Prelude from 3d Sonata ... Alexander Guilmant
Prelude du Deluge. Saint Saens
Emil Oberhoffer.
Quartette—Adagio.....Tshaikowsky
Beethoven String Quartette.
Violin Solo—Reverie.....Vieuxtemps
Emil Straka.
Quartette—Tema con variazione, Allegro fuoco..... ....Veit
Beethoven String Quartette.
Vocal Solo—Mad Scene, from Lucia di Lammermoor.....Donizetti
Miss Yaw.
Organ and Strings—Invocation....H. Lamare
Arranged by Oberhoffer.

PROF. SMITH DYING.

The Noted Editor of the Encyclopedia Britannica.

CAMBRIDGE, Eng., March 29.—Prof. Robertson Smith is dying. Prof. Smith was born in Aberdeenshire in 1846, and was appointed professor of Hebrew in the Free Church college, Aberdeen, in 1870, and was removed from that office in 1881 by an extraordinary act of the general assembly, on account of the views he had expressed as to the Old Testament, published in the Encyclopedia Britannica and elsewhere. After that date Prof. Smith was associated with the late Prof. Barnes in editing the ninth edition of the Encyclopedia Britannica. In January, 1883, the professor accepted Lord Almoner's professorship of Arabic, in the University of Cambridge, made vacant by the death of Prof Palmer. Prof. Smith, in 1886, was appointed librarian to the University of Cambridge in succession to the late Henry Bradshaw.

Bourke Cockran Happy.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., March 29.—Hon. Bourke Cockran and family arrived here this afternaon from Mexico. "Things are very flat in Mexico at present," he said, "owing to the depression of silver, and I am more than ever convinced that my views on the silver question are correct." He was informed that President Cleveland had just vetoed the seigniorage bill. This information was received with a display of great satisfaction on the part of Mr. Cockran. "I am glad Mr. Cleveland has vetoed the measure," he said. "It is the most infamous bill that was ever passed by congress and would prove a great detriment to the country if it should become a law. We want no compromise like legislation of this kind."

Women Want to Vote.

CLEVELAND, O., March 29.—The women of Kent, O., who are in favor of equal suffrage have decided to make a fight for their rights at the polls in the municipal election next Monday. They have taken advice and say they are assured that the constitution of Ohio already gives them the right to vote. Accordingly they will go to the polls next Monday and offer their ballots.

If the judges of election refuse to accept them, the women say they will cause their arrest, and make a test case.

A Generous Bequest.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 29.—Col. A. J. Alexander, owner of the great Woodburn estate, in Woodford county, has added $100,000 to the endowment fund for the establishment of a theological seminary in Louisville. This gift secures the permanency of the seminary in Louisville and swells the fund to $150,000. It also makes more probable the removal of the Danville seminary to Louisville and the consolidation of the two.

Ten Thousand Strike.

UNIONTOWN, Pa., March 29.—At a meeting of the executive committee of the new mine workers' association held today a circular was issued to the miners of the region formally declaring a strike throughout the region to go into effect on Monday, and urging the men to come out at once and enforce the demands of the organization. About 10,000 men will be involved.

Col. Breckinridge's folly is making it harder to forgive his sins.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

COXEY'S ARMY.

Plenty of Provisions Provided for the Crank Brigade.

LEETONIA, O., March 29.—On the road to Leetonia the commonweal army marched through six inches of mud. Leetonia turned out a mounted police of twelve citizens to welcome the commonweal. Food for 250 was provided, and what the army of ninety-five could not eat was packed in wagons.

PITTSBURG, Pa., March 29.—Reports from near-by towns indicate that interest in Coxey's army is steadily increasing. It is reported that about 300 men are camped along Red Bank, and that from the northern counties along the Allegheny many men will come, bringing supplies with them.

COLUMBIANA, O., March 29.—Coxey has joined his cohorts. The army is among Populists, and the commonweal is enjoying a big boom. The farmers at Alliance provided three wagon loads of provisions and three of wood. At Leetonia twenty-three coopers joined the ranks, and in a speech Carl Browne said he was being misrepresented by forty argus-eyed demons of hell who followed him around. He meant the reporters, and has given orders to keep newspaper men out of camp.

NEW BRIGHTON, Pa., March 29.—Fourteen tramps were given quarters in the city building last night, and today they were off on their way to join Coxey's army. A. H. Gumpe, an ex-newspaper man, who has his home on Bridge street, has turned his home into a storeroom for the army.

SALEM, O. March 29.—Four Pittsburg recruits for Coxey's army were arrested by the town marshal here for vagrancy. Their story is that they came on here yesterday morning and joined the army last night. They put up at the Salem house, and during the night it is alleged they robbed Clerk Ed Skelly of $75. The money in such denominations as he described was found on them. They assert their innocence. Carl Browne and the other officers of the commonweal deny they belong to the army. They had a hearing this afternoon before Mayor Northrop.

TACOMA, Wash., March 29.—According to statements of leading Populists there are in Tacoma and Seattle over 150 members of the Industrial army. Some time ago a man representing himself as an organizer of this order was in this city and, it is said, gained a large number of recruits. One man, who claims he is a member, says that instructions have been received from headquarters that will start the contingent from the sound counties toward Washington. The route then will be over the Northern Pacific and Great Northern railways.

IRELAND SPOKE

At the Banquet to W. J. Onahan in Chicago.

CHICAGO, March 29.—A congratulatory banquet was tonight tendered to W. J. Onahan, of this city, who was recently honored by the pope with the title of "count," and "private chamberlain of the sword and cap." Many prominent prelates were present, among them being Archbishop Ireland, who spoke on "The Catholic Layman;" Bishop Foley, of Detroit, on "His Holiness, Leo XIII.;" Bishop McGolrick, of Duluth, on "Catholic Clubs;" Rev. John Henry Barrows, Rev. Father de Paradis and others. John Moran was toastmaster. Letters of regret were received from Cardinal Gibbons, Mgr. Satolli, Archbishops Feehan, Ryan, Heanessy, Elder, Williams, Burke, Corrigan, Katzer, Kain, Salpointe, Chapelle, Janssens; Bishops Keane, Phelan, Cosgrove, Jansen, Burke, Dunne, Maes, Scannell, Hogan; John Brisbine Walker, of New York, and many others.

In introducing the speaker of the evening Judge Moran spoke briefly of the object of the banquet, and thanked the visiting clergy. He introduced Mr. Onahan, who spoke at some length regarding the honor conferred upon him.

FROM SPEAKER TO SENATOR.

Crisp Is Appointed to Succeed Senator Colquitt.

ATLANTA, Ga., March 29. — Gov. Northen has appointed Speaker Charles F. Crisp to succeed the late Senator Colquitt. Not a word has passed between the governor and the speaker, and the latter's name had not even been presented formally to the governor.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—It was after midnight when Speaker Crisp received notice of his appointment as senator from Georgia. He was much surprised, as the offer was unexpected. His first inclination was to decline, but at 1 o'clock wired the governor that he would hold his answer in abeyance until he could consider the matter with political friends and associates.

RIVERS AND HARBORS.

Where Uncle Sam's Money Will Go This Year.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—The river and harbor committee of the house has practically completed the river and harbor bill for this congress, though there may be some minor changes therein when the bill is finally passed on by the committee tomorrow. The bill makes a total appropriation approximating $9,500,000. The estimates before the committee amounted to $38,770,611.

In addition to this amount carried by the regular river and harbor bill, the sundry civil bill contains items aggregating $8,300,000 for contract work on rivers and harbors. The total amount available, therefore, the next fiscal year is nearly $18,000,000.

M'KINLEY IN ST. PAUL.

Continued From First Page.

two persons agreeing in his understanding of the distinguished guest.

However, Maj. McKinley's great personal popularity in Ohio would indicate that he wears with acquaintance, and has much warmth that is not discovered in a casual first look at him.

In distributing his greetings he stooped and shook hands with every child that passed, making a remark with a smile.

It was amusing to observe the many who tried to halt for a brief conversation with the guest, but were forced along by the people at the rear. Many of these had no doubt come prepared with little speeches to deliver to Gov. McKinley, and as they looked back over their shoulders the expression of disappointment upon their faces was funny. One aged man, who has probably voted the Republican ticket ever since there was one to vote, did not propose to give it up, and after he was shoved some way toward the side door he worked his way out of the single file and crowded in behind the guards to make another try at delivering his speech. However, he only succeeded in shaking hands again with Gov. McKinley—no more.

A woman passed the guest with a child of six or seven years. The guest stooped down and shook the hand of the little one. The woman made a strong try to pass the governor again, no doubt to see him shake hands again with her pet: but she didn't succeed.

Gov. McKinley and Gov. Nelson, as they stood side by side, appeared to be of the same height. McKinley's build, like his countenance, is Napoleonic.

At 3:30 the main entrance door to the hall of representatives was closed, shutting off a few who were lagging behind, and the reception there was at an end.

As the last person shook hands with the guest and moved on, Gov. McKinley sprang playfully in front of Gov. Nelson and shook hands with him; then all the members of the committees who were in the room crowded around and there was a few moments of spirited and jocular conversation.

Gov. Nelson led the way to his private office on the first floor, passing through a large number of fresh arrivals clamoring to see the guest. They were informed that the reception was over, but some insisted so strongly on seeing the guest that Gov. Nelson threw open the doors of his office, and all were accorded a handshake with Gov. McKinley.

At 4:30 the two governors made their exit from the capitol, and went to the Merchants' hotel. Gov. McKinley retired to his room for a rest from the siege of handshaking.

OUTSIDE VISITORS.

Names of Some of the People From Without the City Who Were Present.

Among the people from points other than Minneapolis and St. Paul in the city for the purpose of attending the McKinley reception the GLOBE noted the following:

St. Cloud—D. T. Calhoun, Gov. Barto, W. B. Mitchell, Charles S. Mitchell, Charles Cooper, L. T. Troutman, G. W. Steward, George Tilloston, Alvah Eastman, of the Journal Press; H. C. Wait, N. P. Clark, Judge Searles, Andrew Henson, H. Browning, H. B. Abels, C. L. Atwood, Henry Work, G. E. Churchill, John Coates, John DeLee, R. F. Adley, J. J. How. The Union band with twenty-one pieces accompanied the delegation of about 200 which came down the evening before, many of whom were present at the capitol reception.

The following Stillwater people were in the throng and many others, whose names were not recalled: John G. Nelson, Warden Woltinger, J. O. Holland, Postmaster John Booren, August Booren, Alex Johnson, Doc Merry and Isaac Staples. It was claimed that upwards of 200 were over from Stillwater.

Morris contributed about seventy to swell the number doing honor to the champion of protection, among them the following: Editor W. J. Munroe, of the Sun that shines so brightly for that portion of the state; A. P. Dye, Hugh Spurr, J. D. Gillespie, George E. Darling, Judge C. L. Brown, George H. Munroe and J. E. Jones.

Other Points—Hon. W. E. Lee and D. F. Jones, Long Prairie; Editor French, of the Monticello Times; H. Kries, E. H. Sherwin, P. Woodhive and Supt. Newkirk, of the county schools, Monticello; Frank Kent, Alexandria; R. E. Thompson, A. W. Thompson, Henry Nupson, Editor S. A. Langum, John Mills, Preston; W. A. Parry, Farmington; J. E. Clary, Massena Springs, N. Y.; O. H. Myron, Peter Sharp, and Charles Ward, Norman County Index, Ada; H. O. Muhlberg, editor Carver Free Press; George Geotzer, John Nelson, Carver; Dr. A. C. Wedge, Albert Lea; Hon. Sam Peterson, New Ulm; Senator Burkhardt and Julius Block, of St. Peter, both of whom stepped aside from the reception to look over the state treasurer's office, which they intend struggling to occupy after the next election; Col. Charles W. West, Hon. J. J. Furlong, H. W. Lightly, Senator Ayers, Samuel Swenningson, Austin; Senator Hammer, Fillmore county; Allen J. Green, Editor Myers and George Bartlett, Lake City; G. F. Dueree, Reed's Landing; George Connell, Plainview; Hon. H. M. Richardson, Rochester; P. H. Kerwin, Olivia; Hon. J. J. How, Brainerd; S. R. Miller, Beaver Falls; Hon. J. H. Sprout, Allen Cummings, George Chute, Herman Zingheimer, Blue Earth City; Hon. Basil Smout, Wells; E. T. Ellington, Crookston; George E. Kirkpatrick, Rushford; Mr. Turner, Redwood Falls; Charles A. Morey, Winona; Moses Emory, E. K. Roverrud, Caledonia; Thomas Field, Houston; Robert Nelson and Mr. Helgesen, Canton; Judge A. R. Holman, Spring Valley; Hon. Joseph Underlake, Chatfield; Hon. Charles Woolrich, Stewastville; H. T. Melzard and James Scott, Argyle; C. A. Johnson, Watertown; Charles Brusegard, M. Saketuan, O. F. Olson, Brandon; J. D. Lerned, Buffalo; Hon. J. J. Boggs, Hon. Monroe Nicholls, L. H. Brooks, Duluth; Hon. George B. Arnold, Peter J. Schwarz, W. W. Campbell, F. M. Wiggins, Mantorville; J. T. Johnson, Oliver Olson, D. M. Brown and Editor Delmar Adams, Fergus Falls; F. H. Peterson, Moorhead; B. Straine, Battle Lake Review; M. J. Dowling, Renville Star and Farmer; E. C. Huntington, Windom Reporter; Frank A. Day, Fairmont Sentinel; C. C. Whiting, Marshal News-Messenger; A. N. Dare, Elk River Star-News; C. Clapp, C. S. Stevenson, E. R. Jefferson, A. Merritt, W. A. Briggs, Duluth; A. Koerner and C. H. March, Litchfield; J. I. Johnson and Oliver Olson, Fergus Falls; John Crumb, Crookston; D. E. Meyers, St. Cloud; A. H. Reed, Glencoe; H. McKinstry and L. G. Beebe, Winnebago City; C. M. Buck, Howard Lake; S. L. Conrad, Stillwater; J. R. Nelson, Canton; J. B. Rees, Shakopee; J. H. Manchester, Lake Benton; E. T. Young, Appleton; Mrs. S. T. Jones, Casson; K. S. Nordgaarden, Medicine Lake; A. S. Sohren, county auditor of Waseca county; C. J. Wing, Goodhue county; F. C. Turner, Worthington; J. D. Chisholm, Aberdeen, S. D.; Mrs. Stuart, Grand Forks, N. D.

A figure that attracted considerable attention was that of Congressman W. W. Dixon, of Montana, who remained over to attend the reception.

AU REVOIR, M'KINLEY.

The Distinguished Protectionist Cheered at the Depot.

After resting several hours from the fatigue of the last two days, Gov. McKinley and party, shortly before 8 o'clock last evening, were escorted by the reception committee from the Merchants' hotel to the union depot, where they took the Milwaukee train to Chicago. The entire party returns direct to Ohio. While waiting for the arrival of the train a GLOBE reporter asked the governor as to his impressions of his visit, to which he replied:

"Briefly summed up, and that is about all I can do in the few remaining moments, I am free to say that I am very much gratified with my visit to the Twin Cities. You have a remarkable country and a splendid climate, and I am fairly captivated with both. I regret that my stay must be so brief as it is, but I hope to see your cities and people again in the future."

A large crowd had gathered by this time, and further conversation was cut off by the arrival of the train. The reception committee escorted the departing guests to the coach, and were followed by all the people present. For once the obliging gatekeepers suspended the rules and permitted all to pass the gates who desired to get a parting glimpse of the notable visitors. As the train pulled out the committee set up three cheers for McKinley, and they were taken up by everybody around the depot. A large party of young ladies who were present at another portion of the train shed waved their handkerchiefs and aided in the demonstration.

Mr. McKinley remained standing on the rear platform of the special car, and, with hat in hand, acknowledged the greetings by waving his hands while the train was slowly pulling out.

THREE FAMILIES BURIED

Beneath a Great Avalanche of Snow on Canyon Creek.

SPOKANE, Wash., March 29.—As a result of two great snowslides on Canyon creek, in the Coeur d'Alene mountains today, three families, consisting altogether of from 12 to 14 persons, are mangled and bruised beneath thousands of tons of snow, and any possibility of any of them being rescued alive is out of the question. Snow had accumulated on the mountain to a depth of fully sixty feet, and the late rains caused the huge mass to move at several places.

At an early hour today a section of snow 300 feet in length, near the Black Bear mine, became detached and started down the steep mountain side at a terrible pace, and before the inhabitants of the cabins in the path of the slide could flee, the mighty avalanche was upon them. Trees were torn up by the roots, boulders carried along with mighty force, the whole shaking the earth as if a mighty earthquake was coming. Two families, whose names could not at this writing be learned, together with their homes, were caught and carried along with the slide and buried out of sight at the bottom of the canyon. Others unaccounted for are also believed to have been killed. Soon after the first slide took place another occurred further up the canyon, near Burke, and here further fatalities are reported. A family named Chilson, consisting of father, mother, three children, heard the avalanche coming. Picking up the children, the frantic parents attempted to flee to a place of safety, but before they had gone fifty yards they were overtaken by the resistless mass of snow and crushed to death.

Rescuing parties have started for the scene from Wallace, Burke and Mullan by special trains, and every effort will be made to rescue alive those buried beneath the snow, but the probability is that all are dead. Further slides are feared, and the people living along the canyon are moving to places of safety.

Two Children Burned.

CAIRO, Ill., March 29.—A fire was discovered in a one-story frame house on Twenty-seventh street at 9 o'clock tonight, which speedily communicated to an adjoining house, both buildings being occupied by colored people. Two children burned to death, aged four and eight. Their mother, wishing to visit another neighbor, put the children to bed and locked the door. They would probably have escaped had not the door been locked.

Wilson Not So Well.

SAN ANTONIO Tex.,—A telephone report from the ranch of ex-Congressman Ben Cable has been received stating that Congressman Wilson has not been feeling as well today, and has not attempted any excursion. The weather is disagreeable, and this is thought to be the main cause of his depression. He has no fever, and there is no indication of a relapse.

Gold Claim Dismissed.

DULUTH, Minn., March 29.—Commissioner Lamoreaux has dismissed the contest of Otto Watzke against Niel Gunsten, involving a valuable gold claim in the Rainy Lake country. The contest was made on the allegation that the land was valuable only for gold. The commissioner decides that in the absence of any mineral law of Minnesota the case must be dismissed.

Mr. Breckinridge will have more trouble in proving an alibi than his enemies have had in proving a lullaby. Mr. Breckinridge is in blue grass up to his neck.—St. Louis Republic.

A SILVER SET-BACK.

Continued From First Page.

when the law became operative, and the 1st of November, 1893, when the clause it contained directing the purchase of silver was repealed, there were purchased by the secretary of the treasury more than 168,000,000 ounces of silver bullion. In payment of this bullion the government issues its treasury notes amounting to nearly 105,000,000 of dollars, which notes were immediately added to the currency in circulation among our people. Such notes were by the law made legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private, except when otherwise expressly stipulated, and were made receivable for customs, taxes and all public dues, and when so received might be reissued. They were also permitted to be held by banking associations as a part of

THEIR LAWFUL RESERVES.

On the demand of the holders these treasury notes were to be redeemed in gold or silver coin, in the discretion of the secretary of the treasury, but it was declared as a part of this redemption provision that it was "the established policy of the United States to maintain the two metals on a parity with each other upon the present legal ratio, or such ratio as may be provided by law." The money coined from such bullion was to be standard silver dollars, and after directing the immediate coinage of a little less than 28,000,000 ounces, the law provided that as much of the remaining bullion should be coined thereafter as might be necessary to provide for the redemption of the treasury notes issued on its purchase, and that "any gain or seigniorage arising from such coinage shall be accounted for and paid into the treasury." This gain or seigniorage evidently indicates so much of the bullion owned by the government as should remain after using enough to coin as many standard silver dollars as should equal in number the dollars represented by the treasury notes issued in notes issued in payment of the entire quantity of bullion. These treasury notes now outstanding and in circulation amount to $152,951,280, and although there has been thus far but a comparatively small amount of this bullion coined, yet the so-called gain or seigniorage, as above defined, which would arise from the coinage of the entire mass has been easily ascertained to be

A QUANTITY OF BULLION

sufficient to make, when coined, 55,156,681 standard silver dollars. Considering the present intrinsic relation between gold and silver, the maintenance of the parity between the two metals as mentioned in this law can mean nothing less than the maintenance of such a parity in the estimation and confidence of the people who use our money in daily transactions. Manifestly, the maintenance of this parity can only be accomplished so far as it is affected by these treasury notes, and in the estimation of the holders of the same, by giving to such holders, on their redemption, the coin, whether it is gold or silver, which they prefer. It follows that while in terms the law leaves the choice of coin to be paid on such redemption to the discretion of the secretary of the treasury, the exercise of this discretion, if opposed to the demands of the holder, is entirely inconsistent with the effective and beneficial maintenance of the parity between the two metals. If both gold and silver are to serve us as money, and if they together are to supply to our people a safe and stable currency, the necessity of preserving this parity is obviated. Such necessity has been repeatedly conceded in the platforms of both political parties and in several statutes. It is nowhere more emphatically recognized than in the recent law which repealed the provision under which the bullion now on hand was purchased. The law insists upon the "maintenance of

THE PARITY IN VALUE

of the coins of the two metals, and the equal power of every dollar, at all times, in the markets and in the payment of debts."

The secretary of the treasury has, therefore, for the best of reasons, not only complied with every demand for the redemption of these treasury notes in gold, but the present situation, as well as the letter and spirit of the law, appear plainly to justify, if they do not enjoin upon him a continuation of such redemption.

The conditions I have endeavored to present may be thus summarized:

First—The government has purchased and now has on hand sufficient silver bullion to permit the coinage of all the silver dollars necessary to redeem, in such dollars, the treasury notes issued for the purchase of said silver bullion, and enough besides to coin, as gain or seigniorage, 55,156,681 additional silver dollars.

Second—There are outstanding and now in circulation treasury notes issued in payment of the bullion purchased, amounting to $152,951,280. These notes are legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private, except when otherwise expressly stipulated; they are receivable for customs, taxes and all public dues, when held by banking associations they may be counted as part of their lawful reserves, and they are redeemed by the government in gold, at the

OPTION OF THE HOLDERS.

These advantageous attributes were deliberately attached to these notes at the time of their issue; they were fully understood by our people to whom such notes have been distributed as currency, and have inspired confidence in their safety and value, and have undoubtedly thus induced their continued and contented use as money, instead of anxiety for their redemption.

Having referred to some incidents which I deem relevant to the subject, it remains for me to submit a specific statement of my objections to the bill now under consideration. This bill consists of two sections, excluding one which merely appropriates a sum sufficient to carry the act into effect. The first section provides for the immediate coinage of the silver bullion in the treasury which represents the so-called gain or seigniorage, which would arise from the coining of all the bullion on hand, which gain or seigniorage this section declares to be $55,157,631. It directs that the money so coined or the certificates issued thereon shall be used in the payment of public expenditures, and provides that if the needs of the treasury demand it the secretary of the treasury may in his discretion issue silver certificates in excess of such coinage not exceeding the amount of seigniorage in said section authorized to be coined.

The second section directs that as soon as possible after the coinage of this seigniorage the remainder of the bullion held by the government shall be coined into legal tender standard silver dollars, and that they shall be held in the treasury for the redemption of

THE TREASURY NOTES

issued in the purchase of said bullion. It provides that as fast as the bullion shall be coined for the redemption of said notes they shall not be reissued, but shall be cancelled and destroyed in amounts equal to the coin held at any time in the treasury derived from the coinage provided for, and that silver certificates shall be issued on such coin in the manner now provided by law. It is, however, especially declared in said section that the act shall not be construed to change existing laws relating to the legal tender character or mode of redemption of the treasury notes issued for the purchase of the silver bullion to be coined. The entire bill is most unfortunately constructed. Nearly every sentence presents uncertainty and invites controversy as to its meaning and intent; the first section is especially faulty in this respect, and it is extremely doubtful whether its language will permit the consummation of its supposed purposes. I am led to believe that the promoters of the bill intended in this section to provide for the coinage of the bullion constituting the gain or seigniorage into standard silver dollars, yet there is positively nothing in the section to prevent its coinage into any description of silver coins now authorized under

ANY EXISTING LAW.

I suppose this section was also intended in case the needs of the treasury called for money faster than the seigniorage bullion could be actually coined, to permit the issue of silver certificates in advance of such coinage, but its language would seem to permit the issuance of such certificates to double the amount of se