Daily Globe.

ST. PAUL

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MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

BULLETIN OF THE DAILY GLOBE.

MONDAY, SEPT. 30.

Weather for Today—
Fair, Slightly Warmer.

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TODAY'S EVENTS.

Metropolitan—Mexico, 8.15.
Grand—The Defaulter, 8.15.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

NEW YORK, Sept. 29.—Arrived: Sparndam, Rotterdam.
HAVRE, Sept. 29.—Arrived: La Gascogne, New York.

How could Ethelwynn lose with the name she bore?

Col. New is old enough to quit talking through his hat.

Maj. Armes has expressed no regret at the retirement of Gen. Schofield.

For an Ohio man Mr. McKinley is developing into a fair sort of a sphinx.

The meeting of Mr. and Mrs. Culberson ought to be the social event of the season in Texas.

The weather bureau and the coal merchant have formed a strong combination for the winter.

There has been a great deal of "general" news from Washington the past forty-eight hours.

Mr. Peary, the North pole is still waiting for somebody to raise a United States flag upon it.

A New York firm has patented a hat called Defender. It is not expected to be popular in England.

It will be a regular winter picnic for the British to give the emperor of China a lesson in civilization.

Late reports from Chicago show that nobody in that gay old town has yet sold a Minnesota editor a gold brick.

The weather clerk gave St. Paul nine distinct kinds of weather yesterday and didn't perspire a bit, either.

It is the opinion of the other eleven clubs that Baltimore is a trifle too sequential in its pennant-winning proclivities.

What the Cuban rebels most rebef against is the tax imposed by Spain for the suppression of the insurrection in Cuba.

Irrigation is becoming so popular in South Dakota that it is hinted that it will spread to towns and be kept up all winter.

The Greeks are going to resume their games. If they want to learn some new games they should consult New York's politicians.

A new comet is faintly visible from Boston. This celestial discrimination in favor of Boston ought to be looked into by Minneapolis.

The Keeley institutes are in a cave of gloom. The government has begun exacting a whisky license of $25 a year from them. And such whisky!

Well, after reading the several columns of matter about Mr. Harrison's position, the Globe is moved to ask what Mr. Harrison's position is.

Mr. Harrison is to enter the literary field by writing a series of articles for the women on "This Country of Ours." Benjamin has tackled a big job.

London society must indeed be hard to please. It protests against Marlborough marrying $10,000,000 of American money, getting a very pretty girl to boot.

The two gentlemen who have been appointed receivers of the Northern Pacific may as well order a bed of thorns, so as not to be disappointed with the reception they are sure to get.

Considering the matter in dollars and cents Cupid has done his biggest year's business in America this season. He has found mates for six girls, whose combined wealth is $135,000,000. They are the Misses Ethel Phelps-Stokes, Pauline Whitney, Edith Rockefeller, Consuelo Vanderbilt, Gertrude Vanderbilt and Felicite Oglesby.

LEAK IS STOPPED.

HENRY CLEWS SAYS GOLD WILL NOW ACCUMULATE IN THE UNITED STATES.

EXPORTS OF GOLD CEASE

ON ACCOUNT OF HEAVY MOVEMENT OF GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

MATTER OF ENCOURAGEMENT

That Trade Conditions Are Being Relieved by Entirely Natural Methods.

Special to the Globe.

NEW YORK, Sept. 29.—In his weekly review of the financial situation Henry Clews says:

Wall street affairs present no new aspects of striking importance. The gold exports have ceased, excepting that over $2,000,000 was sent out in connection with Austrian "conversion" requirements, and outside of ordinary exchange questions. It is very generally taken for granted that, for the next three or four months, the supply of produce bills will take care of our accruing foreign indebtedness; and, judging from normal experience, it would not be surprising if there should be imports of gold during that interval. This change in the position of our foreign exchanges has not produced any marked effect upon securities, perhaps mainly because the improvement in the situation was anticipated.

It is a matter of encouragement that the outflew of gold has ceased in a

NATURAL WAY,

and without any direct intervention by the syndicate. This shows that affairs are regaining a natural course and opens the way for more formal remedial measures that need to follow. We have now before us, to all appearances, three or four months of easy exchanges, during which the treasury is not likely to be exposed to further drain upon its reserve. That interval affords a favorable opportunity for bringing about the conditions needful to guarantee the treasury a steady gold income equal to its requirements. The idea of bringing together the banks and the treasury under their former relations, so that each will pay enough gold to the other to satisfy their respective requirements, is becoming very generally regarded as the most direct and natural method of putting an end to the gold famine, but it is felt that the present holdings of the treasury and the city banks do not warrant the change being undertaken at this moment. Though the stock of gold in the country is nearly equal to an average and really ample for these purposes, yet during the late demoralization it has become scattered throughout the country, and needs to be gathered again to this center. The widespread readiness of the holders to exchange this gold for legal tenders places it within easy reach of the treasury and the banks, and if we add to this any foreign supplies that may arrive and the home production of about $4,000,000 per month, it will be seen that the

RESUMPTION OF GOLD PAYMENTS

between the government and the banks, by the beginning of 1896, should be within the possibility of achievement. There are important financiers who have their eye upon this treatment of the situation and who are not likely to neglect any opportunities of promoting it which may arise during the next three months.

These, however, are contingent achievements, and although they may warrant a hopeful feeling in finance and trade yet, being possibilities rather than certainties, it must be expected that the future will be regarded with reservations. No matter what remedies may be proposed or hoped for, so long as none are positively accomplished there remains the danger of a return of drains upon the treasury, with all their bad consequences. This fact must act as a wet blanket upon the market for our investments both at home and abroad and speculation for higher values must be in some measure restrained. But while this factor may prevent any active upward movement, it is not likely to cause any fall in prices, because the feeling as to the future is preponderantly hopeful, and outside the treasury situation everything augurs well for a prosperous condition of business.

The course of the local money market is watched with more than usual interest. Currency still continues to flow to the West and South in large volume, and it looks as if the bank reserves may be considerably further reduced before the movement culminates. The chief interest in this tendency centers in the fact that, a rise of one or two points in the rate for loans would, in the present sluggish state of the European money markets, be calculated to cause foreign balances to rest here instead of being sent home, the effect of which would be to depress the rate of exchange and thereby promote importations of gold, so greatly needed under the existing conditions.

The situation in stocks is calculated to create an active and fluctuating trading market, rather than to develop any large outside movement for the present. The position of railroad shares favors strength in those properties. The grain roads show a steady gain in earnings, and the good condition of the large crop of corn is especially favorable to the future of companies dependent on that cereal. The coal companies are benefited by the upward tendency in prices and by the favorable prospects of an early settlement of their differences. The settlements of railroad companies in process of reconstruction are still subject to delays and obstructions, which hold in check speculative operations in their securities. Taking the situation as a whole, while it presents no special inducements calculated to draw in the general public, it is nevertheless sound and steadily improving, and purchases on declines for a brief turn are likely to yield fair profits.

MONEY IN DEMAND.

London Market Shows More Activity.

LONDON, Sept. 29.—The extra call for money due to the increased demands in the mining markets and the usual quarterly requiremens have been only slightly felt in the money market and the rates were virtually unchanged. There was some talk, however, of colonial borrowings, and it is evident that France will shortly ask for a heavy loan to cover her floating debt and the expense of the Madagascar expedition. The stock market has been occupied with a heavy settlement and little frsh business was done. The mining market continues to almost monopolize attention, though the tone was generally distinctly firm, especially for American railroads, consols and other high-class stock.

RECEIVER BIGELOW.

He Will Reach St. Paul Today—Sure to Accept.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 29.—Frank G. Bigelow, one of the newly appointed receivers for the Northern Pacific road, left this evening for St. Paul, in company with Attorney General P. Miller, of this city. Before leaving the city he said that he should probably remain until Wednesday. He declined to be interviewed as to the objects of his trip, but said he was not going for the purpose of seeing Receiver McHenry, as the latter was not at St. Paul.

F. G. BIGELOW.

"There is no doubt, is there, that you will accept the position of receiver?" was asked.

"I think not."

He had nothing to say as to the published interview with Attorney McNaught, of St. Paul.

NEW YORK, Sept. 29.—The Herald says today that the new and old whisky trusts have settled their differences. It says that it is understood that the trust has agreed to suspend hostilities against the independent distilleries and that the American Distributing company will not in future cut rates. According to the report the settlement with Messrs. Greenhut, Morris and Terrell was made on Friday night. It provides that these gentlemen shall surrender to the company the leases of ground upon which the distilleries stand, many of them having been held by Messrs. Greenhut and Morris. The owners of the land will give bonds for the fulfillment of the contract.

While Messrs. Greenhut and Morris were in power $1,000,000 of bonds were issued to them at 50. Numerous threats were indulged in by the new management to compel them to return these bonds. Messrs. Greenhut and Morris have agreed to return these bonds at the price they paid for them.

Suits were brought by the new management to compel certain old directors to disgorge, and the former directors brought counter suits to prevent the new company from purchasing the assets of the old concern. Besides the owners of the ground on which many of the distilleries stand threatened to seize the property in order to make good their claims.

The agreement reported to have been entered into on Friday night provides for the discontinuance of all litigation and the trust will now have smooth sailing except for the threatened attacks of Attorney General Moloney, of Illinois, who asserts that the reorganization of the company under the laws of New York will not free it from the power of the state of Illinois.

A CHECK ON BLOOMERS.

People of Birmingham Effectually Stop the Craze.

BIRMINGHAN, Ala., Sept. 29.—Women of this city may ride bicycles, but they have put away all idea of adopting bloomers, and all on account of a clever trick resorted to by those who oppose the fashion. When the craze first struck the city, none but extremely young girls appeared on the streets in the bifurcated garments. It was whispered, however, that the young women, and some not so young, were hastily preparing their new suits. Then the antibloomerites played it low down. They employed a coal-black negress of ponderous weight and flabby form to ride a bicycle through the streets day after day. They attired her in a gorgeous costume, consisting of flaming red waist, blue trousers, with a wide white stripe down the sides, and bright yellow hose. Owing to her great avoirdupois, this grotesque figure perspires at every pore as she wheels along the street, but she was well paid for her labor, and the bloomer craze has been killed forever in Birmingham.

ELECTRICITY ON THE CANAL.

Ground Is Broken for a Trolley Line on the Erie.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., Sept. 29.—Ground was broken at 1:35 o'clock Saturday afternoon on the bank of the Erie canal in Tonawanda for the erection of a trolley line to test the feasibility of the application of electricity to canal boat towing.

Frank W. Hawley, vice president of the Cataract General Electric company, turned the first sod. The test is likely to occur Saturday, Oct. 12. If the motor to be used demonstrates merit and inspires confidence, it will be adopted for general use on the canals and the line extended through the state, a fact which may be a material factor in solving electrical transmission for long distances.

Deputy Superintendent of Public Works Lay represented the state today and was delighted at the bright prospects of success. Mr. Hawley said the line would bear cheap light, heat, and power to cities at a distance from Niagara, thus ushering in a new industrial and economic era. W. Caryl Ely prophesied it would divert an enormous business into canal channels and that all cities and towns along the canal would be benefited. The boatmen present looked forward to the test with great eagerness.

Killed by a Preacher's Bicycle.

ADRIAN, Mich., Sept. 29.—Rev. Mr. Hudson, a prominent Baptist clergyman, who for many years held a charge at Hillsdale, accepted a call to the church at Tecumseh a few weeks ago. Thursday night, after the customary service, he started home on a bicycle. At a dark street crossing he collided with Miss Woodard, fifty years old, who was walking home from church unattended. She was picked up unconscious and died last night. The unfortunate pastor is prostrated with grief.

IN THESE PULPITS

WILL METHODIST DIVINES EXPOUND THE SCRIPTURES THE COMING YEAR.

APPOINTMENTS ANNOUNCED

REV. J. F. STOUT TO BE PASTOR OF THE FIRST—REV. HULL CARED FOR.

THE CONFERENCE ADJOURNS.

Resume of the Bishop's Sermon to the Assembled Delegates.

Special to the Globe.

FARIBAULT, Minn., Sept. 29.—Today was the closing day of the Methodist conference, and was full of interest. The exercises were all held in the opera house, the better to accommodate the crowds of people who attended.

The day's proceedings opened with a love feast at 9 o'clock. At 10:30 Bishop Fowler preached. This service was opened with prayer by Rev. O. H. P. Smith. Rev. John Stafford read the scripture lesson. The bishop took for his text Phil xx., 9: "Wherefore God has also highly exalted him, and given him a name which is above every name." He said in part:

I ask you to come with me into the great gallery of God, filled with great characters, men with the same desires and passions and ambitions as ours, in every attitude. I ask you to pass by all the other characters and to come to the one great character of Jesus. Simply looked upon He is as a "root out of dry ground, without form and comliness," but apprehended and somewhat comprehended, He is the "chiefest among ten thousand and altogether lovely." Behold the Son of God putting away the crown of the King of Heaven, and coming down to all the abominations of earth and taking us in His arms that we may be exalted to become the sons of God. Because Jesus turned aside from the unspeakable bliss of heaven for the loneliness of a human sepulcher, because He exchanged the songs of seraphs for the hootings of a human mob, therefore God hath highly exalted him.

We have premonitions of the things that will come to us to try our constitutions and test our courage. We could not otherwise endure them. God hath woven into our being that events shall cast their shadow before them. And we measure the importance of events by the preparations for them. We judge of the importance of the coming of Jesus by the preparations for the great event. His coming illumined the contries before it. The whole world was prepared for it. For ages the chosen people were trained and educated so that they could be fitted for His advent, by giving them some conception of purity and justice and righteousness and the enormity of sin. For centuries the Roman power had increased until it was spread like a shield over the world, to give a protection to the followers of the Nazarine, as they entered upon the teachings of his doctrines.

I also find some indication of the exaltation of Jesus by the company He keeps. This is not an unfair test to judge a man by his associates. we had in society for Jesus. He brought His society with Him. We judge of His dignity and character of His position in heaven by the character of the men who heralded His coming. There was Noah. A great man. I suppose you are thinking of His one blunder, when He got drunk. It seems to be one of the characteristics of our nature to think, whenever we hear a name mentioned, to think of any mean thing we know about him. But Noah was a great man. We do things on earth by the rule of the majority. But once in five or six centuries there comes to earth a man who is able to button up the majority in one overcoat. Noah was such a man. But he was only a footman, running before to tell the multitudes of earth of the coming of our Lord. And a few centuries farther down the stream of time I see another man, called the friend of God. Abraham, capable of a magnificent purpose, and faithful to the calls of God. But great Abraham was only a barefooted runner before the chariot of the King. But I see another man, educated in the best schools of the day. Forty years an Egyptian, forty years an Arab, forty years a Hebrew. Great Moses, having the experience and learning of three civilizations. With the training of 120 years of study. The greatest man of the day, and who stands foot to foot with the foremost scholars of our time. He gave to man a code of laws which stand today in every civilized country. But great Moses was also a messenger running before the King's chariot.

Another indication of the exaltation of Jesus is the work He has done. And this is the best test of all. And infinite and eternal Jesus, whom God hath so highly exalted, is our advocate, and has sworn to aid us to be more than conquerous. Let us trust him.

THESE ORDAINED.

At the close of the sermon there was the ordination of the class of deacons, consisting of John V. Hawk, George W. Lutz, West Webster, Charles Seedy, John E. Keelor, Fred Hurbach, Charles Hawkins.

In the afternoon Dr. Payne spoke at the opera house, his address being followed by the ordination of elders. Memorial exercises closed the afternoon's services.

In the evening J. P. Stout preached the anniversary sermon, and this was followed by the reading of the appointments by the bishop, as follows:

ST. PAUL DISTRICT.

W. K. Marshall, P. E., St. Paul.
Afton, supplied by J. W. Fryckberg.
Cannon Falls, E. L. Ferris.
Castle Rock, J. V. Hawk.
Dundas, E. R. Lathrop.
Faribault, F. M. Rule.
Faribault circuit, J. D. Fry.
Farmington, J. W. Martin.
Goodhue and Featherstone, W. A. Putnam.
Hastings, H. J. Harrington.
Kenyon and West Concord, J. W. Stebbins.
Lake City, J. Watson.
Medford, H. G. Bilbie.
Northfield, L. H. Dewart.
North St. Paul, W. M. Wigham.
Randolph and Stanton, F. G. Barnes.
Red Wing, L. L. Hanscom.
Rich Valley, A. L. Richardson.
St. Paul, Asbury, George Shaw.
Bates Avenue, W. N. Jamieson.
Central Park, William McKinley.
Clinton Avenue, R. N. Avison.
First and St. Anthony Hill, J. F. Stone.
Grace, M. G. Shuman.
Hamline, F. B. Cowgill.
King Street and Olivet, E. G. Sanderson.
St. Anthony Park, S. White.
Trinity, supplied by J. Pemberton.
Wesley, A. L. Umpleby.
St. Paul Park, J. W. Ravelle.
South St. Paul and Inver Grove, J. C. Hull.
Stillwater, C. A. Cressey.
White Bear, R. O. Lawrason.

MANKATO DISTRICT.

John Stafford, P. E., Mankato.
Albert Lea, G. A. Cooke.
Alden and Freeborn, A. Davis.
Amboy, G. H. Wareham.
Austin, S. N. McAdoo.
Blooming Prairie, A. Cressey.
Blue Earth City, S. Ellery.
Brownsdale and Lansing, A. McConstance.
Cedar City and London, S. G. Briggs.
Cleveland, C. H. Norton.
Delavan, E. W. Haley.
Dodge Center, W. J. Robinson.
Eagle Lake, Joseph Hanna.
Elmore, E. H. Goodell.
Garden City, G. E. Von Hagan.
Glenville and Gordensville, H. F. Ackerman.
Grand Meadow, D. W. Giberson.
Janesville, G. S. Perry.
Lake Crystal, G. H. Quigley.
Le Sueur, W. E. Hawley.
Lyle, William Moore.
Nicollet, C. Anderson.
Madison Lake, H. A. Kent.
Mankato, H. A. Cleveland.
Mapleton, L. Jones.
Minnesota Lake, F. Parr.
Morristown, E. E. Satterlee.
Nicollet, S. T. Semans.
Owatonna, F. D. Newhouse.
St. Peter, R. N. Joscelyn.
South Bend, to be supplied.
Vernon Center, William Brown.
Waseca, T. H. Sheckler.
Waterville and Elysian, J. Blacknurst.
Willis and Walnut, G. W. Lutz.
Winnebago City, F. A. Cone.

MARSHALL DISTRICT.

H. C. Jennings, presiding elder, P. O., Mankato.
Adrian, supplied by William Gibson.
Balaton, Herbert Jones.
Beaver Creek, supplied by S. B. Smith.
Canby, F. S. Seeds.
Edgerton, C. E. Hawkins.
Fairfax and Fort Ridgeley, W. T. Scott.
Fairmont, T. A. Jones.
Fulda, J. H. Snell.
Granada and East Chain, supplied by D. M. Shannon.
Heron Lake, L. A. Willsey.
Jackson, W. C. Sage.
Jasper and Springwater, J. D. Deets.
Lake Benton, J. A. Hoirs.
Lakefield, supplied by G. W. Hickman.
Loon Lake and State Line, supplied by J. P. Oakey.
Luverne, J. W. Cornish.
Marshall, J. A. Sutton.
Marshall circuit, Joseph Hall.
Morton and Beaver Falls, W. H. Stone.
Mountain Lake circuit, W. W. Brown and one to be supplied.
Pipestone, J. S. White.
Redwood Falls, R. C. Grose.
Rushmore, West Webster.
Sherburne and Welcome, J. J. Lutz.
Sleepy Eye and Prairie Star, to be supplied.
St. James, supplied by N. B. Foot.
Slayton, Edward Vaughan.
Springfield and Sanborn, R. D. Phillips.
Tracy, W. S. Cochrane.
Walnut Grove and Lamberton, J. E. Keelor.
Windom, J. H. Buttleman.
Wood Lake, C. B. Wyatt.
Woodstock, C. S. Royse.
Worthington, Joseph Hogg.

WINONA DISTRICT.

E. P. Robertson, presiding elder, Rochester.
Byron, Douglas and Geneva, W. E. King.
Caledonia and Portland Prairie, S. W. Simons.
Canton and Mabel, N. Wood.
Chatfield, G. R. Parker.
Dover, M. L. Hutton.
Elgin and Little Valley, E. C. Teachout.
Eyota and Viola, W. T. Miller.
Fillmore, Washington and Wyckoff, W. E. Thompson.
Fountain and Central Prairie, W. G. Follmsbee.
Granger, State Line and Harmony, supplied by A. M. Harkness.
High, Forest and Racine, S. D. Kemerer.
Kasson, B. C. Gillis.
La Crescent, Dresbach and Dakota, supplied by M. W. Kenney.
Marion, Pleasant Grove and Simpson, W. R. Kelsey.
Money Creek and Pleasant Hill, supplied by J. M. Hammond.
Minneiska, Beaver and Weaver, G. A. Cahoon.
Pine Island and Roscoe, H. J. Pharo.
Plainview, W. M. Gillis.
Preston, F. A. Hawk.
Reeds and Glasgow, William Cooke.
Rochester, G. P. Avery.
Rushford and Lanesboro, supplied by W. F. Stockdill.
Spring Valley, G. H. Way.
St. Charles, O. H. P. Smith.
Stewartville, C. W. Morse.
Stockton, Warren and Tremont, William Clague.
Wabasha and Kellogg, H. O. Harbach.
Winona—Central, B. Langley.
Olive Branch, Thomas Hambly.
Wesley, James Castles.
Zumbrota, A. C. Rice.

HITCH IN THE TERMS.

Greenhut and Morris Slow in Surrendering Bonds.

CINCINNATI, O., Sept. 29.—William N. Hobart, late treasurer of the late American Distilling & Cattle Feeding company, known as the Whisky trust, and also very close in his relations with the late President Greenhut and Director Nelson Morris, of the old trust, was interviewed tonight about a story that Messrs. Greenhut and Morris had surrendered their old trust bonds, of which they held a large number, to the new organization, which has supplanted the old trust.

Mr. Hobart said: "Yes, I have heard that story. Some of the New York papers have printed hints about it. It is a Wall street rumor that Greenhut and Morris were negotiating to deliver up their bonds. I have not heard that the deal was consummated. My latest impression was that there was a hitch about the terms. If they have come to terms, it must have been done very recently. I have no direct information on that point."

JAPS WIDE AWAKE.

Will Have a Steamship Line to America.

SEATTLE, Wash., Sept. 29.—A Japanese syndicate is soon to put on a steamship line beween Japan and some point on the North Pacific coast, and Seattle is making a strong effort to have the American terminus of the line located here.

The Japanese diet will, in October next, consider a subsidy bill, which has for its object the extension of navigation to foreign countries.

ASHES AT GOODHUE

TEN BUSINESS BUILDINGS AND AN ELEVATOR ARE LAID LOW.

THE WORK OF A FIREBUG.

LOSS ON STORES AND STOCKS AGGREGATE OVER $40,000.

RED WING TO THE RESCUE.

Flames Finally Subdued by Fire-Fighters From the Neighboring City.

Special to the Globe.

GOODHUE, Minn., Sept. 29.—An immense throng of people gathered here this afternoon to view the remains of the elevator and ten other buildings burned this morning. The fire is supposed to have been started by a drunken Swede. The alarm was given at 12:30, when James Ahern's barn was found ablaze. The flames spread rapidly to Anderson's barn, hotel and store, C. E. Rucker's general merchandise store, Howard & Co.'s drug store, T. B. Sheldon & Co.'s elevator and Pat Kelly's machine and buggy depot. Six cars, one containing merchandise, were burned on the tracks. Mr. Catlin, the telegraph operator, was the one first out, and he wired to the Red Wing fire department via Winona for a special train with fire apparatus, which arrived at 3:30. Several buildings were saved and the fire quenched by the Red Wing department. Officer Anderson went searching for the supposed incendiary. A high wind made it impossible for the citizens to accomplish anything, they being without apparatus. The losers carried possibly $10,000 insurance. Losses are estimated at $40,000, viz.: Ahern's barn and three horses, $500; Anderson's store, hotel and barn buildings, $5,000; stock of general merchandise, $4,000; C. E. Rucker, new store building, $1,500; stock of general merchandise, $4,000; Doxey, building, $1,800; drug store of Howard & Co., $1,200; Sheldon & Co.'s elevator, $6,000, also five carloards of grain and several carloads of hard coal; Pat Kelly's machine depot and stock, $5,000; six Duluth, Red Wing & Southern cars, one containing merchandise. Mrs. Goetting in the Rucker building, and three families in the Doxey building lost the most of their household goods. Very little stock was saved from the stores, which were all frame. The fire gutted them rapidly. Mr. Blodgett, one of the owners of the elevator, states it will be rebuilt at once. Rucker will also rebuild.

FIREBUG WAS BUSY.

Three Mankato Barns Burn—Score of Horses Cremated.

Special to the Globe.

MANKATO, Minn., Sept. 29.—Tonight about 10 o'clock three barns caught fire in an alley between Front and Second streets. There was about fifteen minutes difference in the time of starting. The first was the Washington house barn, which was entirely consumed, together with three horses, a pair of valuable pacers owned by J. Gould, and one by the proprietor of the hotel. The insurance on the barn was $1,000. The next barn was three blocks west in the same alley, belonging to the R. F. Jones estate, but was saved. The third barn belonged to the Minnecopa house property, recently bought by Dr. C. F. Warner. Eighteen head of horses were burned, together with vehicles, hay, grain, etc. O. Dolson, of St. Paul, who arrived in the city a few minutes before the fire, had a load of household goods and team burned. This barn was built thirty-six years ago, and was valued at $2,000, partly insured. The origin of the fires is unknown, but it is thought they were set by some one who ran through the alley.

CONSULATE IN ASHES.

Residence of a Danish Official at Rush City Burned.

Special to the Globe.

RUSH CITY, Minn., Sept. 29.—The beautiful residence of Hon. B. S. Christenson here, Danish consul of Minnesota, known as Willow Wuld, was this evening entirely destroyed by fire, together with a large part of its contents, the accumulations of years. The fire was first discovered in the rear of the house about 8 o'clock, at which time all of the household were absent. The house contained many valuables, souvenirs gathered in this country and Europe, a large part of which were saved but more or less damaged. Nothing up stairs was saved. Loss about $8,000, partly covered by insurance.

HOSTLER AND HORSES BURNED.

Costly Fire at Great Falls, Montana.

Special to the Globe.

GREAT FALLS, Mont., Sept. 29.—The Eclipse stables, owned by James Hamilton and occupied by H. McIver, were totally destroyed by fire this morning. The Cascade hotel, owned by the Interstate Savings and Loan association, of Minneapolis, was badly gutted. Twenty-four horses, including the best drivers in the city, with all the carriages and hacks, burned. Hostler Marshall Nevins was roasted to death. Loss, $20,000. Insurance on stable $1,000, on hotel $3,000. Cause unknown.

TRAMPS AS ROAD AGENTS.

Story From Fargo of a Hold-Up—Three Robbed.

Special to the Globe.

FARGO, N. D., Sept. 29.—Conductor Bolton's mixed train, which reached here early this morning on the Northern Pacific road, was held up near Buffalo, N. D., at 1 o'clock this morning by tramps, and John Freeson, Frank Richards and Charles Jemrak were robbed and severely beaten. They are now being cared for here. Richards is the most seriously injured, his collar bone having been broken by being thrown from the train by the robbers. The other men are badly pounded about the face. The robbers secured some $50 in all, and made their escape. Just as the train was pulling into Buffalo, the men appeared and made an attack upon the men, using their guns as clubs. Richards was the only one who made any resistance, and after robbing him the men threw him from the train. The other men were forced to jump off. The robebrs jumped and fled when the train was stopped. The trainmen knew nothing of the robebr until they heard Jemrak and Freeson shouting for help after they had jumped off.

Fargo Racing Meet.

Special to the Globe.

FARGO, N. D., Sept. 29.—The Fargo meeting of the North Dakota Racing circuit will be held Wednesday, Thursday and Friday of this week. The meeting will be one of the best ever held in the state, there being already about fifty of the fastest flyers in the Northwest entered for the different events. Many prominent horsemen of the Northwest are here with good strings. The days will be gala days for Fargo.

Strike at Janesville.

JANESVILLE, Wis., Sept. 29.—About 100 employes of the shoe factory of S. M. Marsel, Huff & Co. struck yesterday on account of the introduction of a new last, for which they expected to get extra pay, which, however, was refused them. The strike was settled today, when George Plowright, a leader of labor, induced the men to go out again, and the strike is now on.

Eighteen Horses Cremated.

FOND DU LAC, Wis., Sept. 29.—Fire early this morning destroyed the residence and livery stable of John Kennedy, the Marshall Liniment factory and several other buildings. Eighteen horses were cremated. Loss, $15,000, covered by insurance.

MILES IS TO HAVE IT.

His Appointment to Command the Army a Certainty.

NEW YORK, Sept. 29.—There is no longer any doubt that Maj. Gen. Nelson A Miles is to succeed Lieut. Gen. Schofield in the office of general in command of the United States army. Gen. Miles made a statement of the fact tonight to a reporter of the Associated Press, saying that he was informed of President Cleveland's determination to appoint him on Friday last, by Secretary of War Lamont, whom he met in this city by special appointment, at the Metropolitan club. Gen. Schofield retired from active service at noon today, and it is probable that the appointment of Gen. Miles will be announced tomorrow or soon thereafter. The general will go to Washington in a few days to assume the duties of his high position.

This announcement will set at rest the rumors which have agitated army circles during the past year concerning Gen. Schofield's probable successor. While Gen. Miles was the senior major general of the army and one of the most popular personally with his subordinates, it was reported that he was, for some reason, persona non grata to the president, and that the fact that he had no diploma from West Point might weigh against his chances. Gen. Ruger was the principal rival for the appointment mentioned. There was also an impression in some quarters that the office of general of the army might be left vacant for some time, as there is no requirement of law for such a position, and as there are precedents for leaving it unfilled. Only once since the army was organized, however, has the president failed to appoint the senior general to the command of the army. When Gen. Miles was seen by a reporter of the Associated Press tonight at his headquarters on Governor's island, he spoke freely of his appointment.

"My informant," said the general, "was Secretary Lamont, whom I met by special appointment at the Metropolitan club in New York last Friday. Naturally, I was much gratified. In a sense, however, my appointment is not a promotion, as the grade of lieutenant general became extinct with the retirement of Gen. Schofield. I will enter upon my new duties with as little delay as possible; in fact, as soon as the secretary of war issues the order announcing my succession."

When asked whether Gen. Ruger will succeed him in command of the department of the East, Gen. Miles replied: "That is the general impression, but, of course, I cannot speak authoritatively."

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—Secretary Lamont declined to make any statement tonight regarding Gen. Miles' prospective appointment to succeed Gen. Schofield.

SCHOFIELD RECOMMENDED IT.

Why Lamont Promoted Col. Henry Over Whiteside.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—Secretary Lamont said today, in reference to the detail of Lieut. Col. Guy Henry as commandant at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., which was the subject of criticism, inasmuch as Lieut. Col. Whiteside, stationed at Jefferson Barracks, ranks him, that the appointment of Col. Henry was made on the recommendation of Gen. Schofield. The recommendation of the general of the army, said he, "is always followed in matters of detail. It implies no reflection on Col. Whitesides, who, I have no doubt, will receive a satisfactory detail."

BENNY WILL EXPLAIN.

Ex-President to Drop Into Literature to Please the Ladies.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 29.—Ex-President Benjamin Harrison has entered the literary field. He is now engaged at his Indianapolis home on a series of articles to be called "This Country of Ours," the publication of which will shortly begin in a ladies' journal of this city.

It is Gen. Harrison's purpose to explain to women what the United States government means, viewed from its inner workings. He will explain the origin and meaning of the constitution, upon which national laws are based; what the different legislative and judiciary powers mean, and how they are divided, the power of the president, of the vice president, of the house of representatives and senate; and will outline how congress legislates, what our relations with foreign countries signify, and what the judiciary system is. Political opinions will not enter into the series.

GIVEN AN IMPETUS

E. V. SMALLEY REVIEWS THE WORK OF THE DEEP WATERWAYS CONVENTION

THE OUTCOME IS PLEASING,

BUT WOULD HAVE LIKED IT HAD THE RESOLUTIONS BEEN MORE DEFINITE.

OPPOSITION TO THE PROJECT,

Attitude of Eastern Delegates Cut Some Figure on the Result.

E. V. Smalley returned yesterday morning from Cleveland, where he has been attending the meeting of the international deep waterways convention. While gratified over the additional impetus given by the convention to one of his favorite projects, Mr. Smalley would have preferred that the Cleveland resolutions should have been more definite:

"I have no doubt that more special recommendations would have been made in the resolutions if it hadn't been for the attitude of the Eastern delegates. There is a good deal of opposition to the deep waterway scheme. This opposition is perfectly natural, for it comes from people that are deriving a big profit from the present condition of affairs. If the St. Lawrence, for instance, is deepened this side of Montreal, it's possible that business that now stops at Montreal will go past that city and benefit Toronto or other localities farther West. Buffalo doesn't take kindly to the proposed plans, because she is now getting rich from her immense transfer business of cargoes unloaded from lake vessels and shipped East via the Erie canal. As a matter of course what would aid a separate deep water route would hurt the Erie canal interests. This Eastern opposition no doubt prevented the West's securing a definite recommendation from the convention in favor of concentrating all immediate effort on the building of a deep canal around Niagara falls.

"The Western states have been working for years to deepen an outlet to the ocean. They have worked constantly from the West eastward. By great effort they have at last secured a twenty-foot channel clear through from Duluth to Buffalo. From that point the present channel is much shallower. In the Welland canal there is only fourteen feet of water, which means only twelve feet of channel actually navigable, and a similar condition appears in other canals along the St. Lawrence. Yet the Canadian government has spent an immense amount of money in improving its canal system and intends to spend more. With twenty feet as far as Buffalo, the next thing for us to do is to get past Buffalo. This means, as I said, a deep canal around the Falls. It might be twenty miles long and would

COST SEVERAL DOLLARS,

but it would be a good thing. But in spite of the efforts of the Western delegates to concentrate the convention's influence upon a definite plan for a deeper channel between Lake Erie and Lake Ontario, the opposition from the East defeated our object, and we were asked to remain satisfied with resolutions in favor of glittering generalities. Nevertheless, the delegates from Minnesota, Manitoba, Michigan and Chicago, who have done most to further the movement heretofore, were much pleased to find themselves supported, at Cleveland, by representatives from Wisconsin, Ohio and New York. These three states have never before aided our plans. Why, there were even some of the Erie canal people at the convention. Without any doubt both nations are learning to see the advantages of a channel that would permit large ocean-going freight steamers to enter the North American continent as far as the head of Lake Superior.

"So far, there are three routes proposed for the new water way. All three of them require a canal around Niagara Falls. But the first clings, as at present, to the natural passage to the ocean via the St. Lawrence. To perfect this route, the Welland canal and all the canals along the St. Lawrence would have to be cut down to a depth of from 22 to 26 feet. The second route utilizes the same river as far as Lake St. Francis, which is merely a widening of the St. Lawrence just north of the boundary of New York state. From Lake St. Francis a canal would be constructed across a level stretch of country to the head of Lake Champlain. There is already an old-fashioned, small canal from Lake Champlain to the Hudson river at Troy. This canal and part of the Hudson itself would have to be improved, and the second route would then be complete.

The third route starts from Lake Ontario, at Oswego. A canal from Oswego would connect with Lake Oneida in central New York. From this lake the Mohawk river, leading to the Hudson, would have to be deepened or canalized. Of the three routes, the second, via Lake Champlain, is probably the cheapest, but the third, via the Mohawk, has the great advantage of being entirely in American territory, providing the passage around the Niagara Falls is made on the American side. For minitary and other reasons, an outlet strictly American would be preferable.

"The government of both this country and Canada have already authorized the appointment of international deep water ways commission. President Cleveland has not yet appointed the American members, nor have the Canadians been named. I think, however, that the commission will be formed very soon, and then something definite can be looked for. With a sufficient appropriation,

SURVEYS CAN BE MADE

of the different proposed routes, and something more than guess work statements will be afforded as a bisis for estimating the relative cost and advantage of each route."

"Personally, I enjoyed the three days' session at Cleveland very much. Because I have written a few magazine articles in favor of the deepwaterway project, I was received most kindly by