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TODAY'S WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—Weather prognostications: For Minnesota: Fair; northerly winds.

For North Dakota and South Dakota—Fair and warmer; northerly winds, shifting to southerly.

For Montana: Fair and warmer; southerly winds.

For Wisconsin: Fair; colder in southeastern portion; northerly winds.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

United States Department of Agriculture. Weather Bureau, Washington, March 10, 6:48 p. m. Local Time, 8 p. m. 75th Meridian Time.—Observations taken at the same moment of time at all stations.

TEMPERATURES.

Place.	Tem.	Place.	Tem.
St. Paul	18	Qu'Appelle	4
Duluth	10	Minnedosa	0
Huron	12	Winnipeg	2
Bismarck	6		
Williston	8	Buffalo	20—26
Havre	36	Boston	34—40
Helena	42	Cheyenne	34—34
Edmonton	36	Chicago	28—34
Battleford	4	Cincinnati	42—
Prince Albert	0	Montreal	12—16
Calgary	40	New Orleans	62—72
Medicine Hat	36	New York	30—32
Swift Current	18	Pittsburg	44—46

DAILY MEANS.

Barometer, 29.99; thermometer, 22; relative humidity, 83; wind, northeast; weather, cloudy; maximum thermometer, 26; minimum thermometer, 19; daily range, 7; amount of rainfall or melted snow in last twenty-four hours .19.

Note—Barometer corrected for temperature and elevation. —P. F. Lyons, Observer.

THE NEW VALUATION.

The method by which it is proposed to revalue property in St. Paul, which was presented to the public in yesterday's Globe, was explained in greater detail last evening to the citizens' advisory committee. On the face of it, it appears to have the merit of exactness and as near mathematical accuracy as can be reached in a matter so complicated and so beset by differences of conditions as the assessment of real estate in any large city. Whenever a new assessment is to be made, there are but two methods of going about it. The one is to take the old rolls, note where property has fallen off in value, deduct an arbitrary amount until taxation will bear more fairly upon it, and add an equal amount arbitrarily to the valuation of some other tract. This is the practice that has been followed in the past until our assessment has become unequal and unfair. The other is to make an entirely new valuation of all real property in the city; and this involves not only an amount of labor but a balancing and harmonizing of conflicting opinions as to value that is simply appalling.

The people of St. Paul who are property owners and tax payers demand unanimously a complete revision of the assessment lists. It is now admitted on all sides that our valuations are too high, out of all proportion to those in the rest of the state, and also that they are inconsistent with the commercial values of the property. Much real estate is assessed for more than its selling price, and the public will not tolerate the continuance of an assessment system which imposes such hardships. It has therefore been determined to make a new valuation, from the beginning, if possible within the allotted time, of every piece of real property within the city limits. The city assessor, with the advice of the citizens' committee, has enlisted the aid of Mr. W. A. Somers, who has begun work upon lines of his own, which we have already indicated. If the outcome of this is to secure an assessment that will do equal justice to all property holders, and reduce valuations to a reasonable figure, it will be a gain not only for fairness but for the whole city, whose prosperity has been much retarded by inequalities of taxation.

Briefly described, Mr. Somers' system starts with the valuation of a lot 50 feet in front by 100 feet deep in the business section and 150 feet deep in the residence districts, situated in the middle of the block. The confusing element of the extra value added by location on a corner having been eliminated, it is believed that such a valuation can be made as will be agreed upon as fair by all parties. From this basis as the unit, the values of all other lots in the block are caculated by means of diagrams which have been constructed on mathematical principles. These make the matter of valuation, after the unit has been determined, no more difficult and much the same in method as the finding of interest on a given sum for a fixed period by means of a set of interest tables. Differences in the topography of the property having been sent in by field men, and the value of the improvements having been estimated, it is thought that a revaluation may be arrived at by the first of July which will be generally acceptable and far more accurate not only than any that we have ever had, but than any reached in the other cities of the country.

It remains to be seen how far the acknowledged difficulties of the work, in agreeing upon the value of one lot in each block front, and in valuing irregular plots, can be overcome. But the plan is certainly promising, and infinitely better than the hit-or-miss, happy-go-lucky practice by which assessments have been conducted in the past. The valuing of property for purposes of taxation ought to be made to approximate as nearly as possible to scientific accuracy. The method which is now being put at work in the assessor's office may not answer that description in full, but it promises well, it is much to be preferred to the alternative of the guesswork which has prevailed in the past and it is worthy of a fair trial. We hope that the plan will be carried to completion. It is certain to give us a more fair and rational assessment than we have ever had, and to distribute the burdens of taxation more equably than is now the case in the great cities of the country. By no other principle can a certain amount of favoritism and injustice be avoided. So much depends upon a proper readjustment of the basis of taxation, in connection with the reduction in expenditures that has been made, that the importance of this matter can scarcely be overestimated. We have great faith in the plan that has been inaugurated, and expect to see it carried out with satisfactory results.

HOW CAN THEY REBUILD?

Popular turmoil in Italy has been calmed for the moment by the downfall of Crispi and the formation of a new cabinet. This is the sacrifice demanded by an unreasoning populace in atonement for the Abyssinian disaster. Now, as always in the history of nations, deposition is the penalty of defeat at arms. It matters nothing to a people infuriated by reverses and humiliated at the loss of their prestige, whether the operations which ended in the tremendous defeat that Italy experienced in Africa were well or ill conducted. It matters nothing whether the military operations carried on there were planned and executed with ability or the reverse. Popular indignation demanded a scape-goat, and the man who is undoubtedly the ablest Italian in public life today bowed before the storm and retired from place as the penalty of the Abyssinian reverses which happened to occur while he was premier.

The clamor of the public has been satisfied by this change of ministers. It is supposed to indicate a change of policy that will restore to the Italian name some of its lost splendor. But how can Italy rebuild her fallen fortunes? It is characteristic of her people, as of all people in this generation, that their political activity is not constructive but destructive. They are ready to criticise, quick to invent new political devices, eager to resent misfortune, whether it arises from misgovernment or mistaken policies. They are not of a temper to sit down quietly and reconstruct the fundamental principles that must lie at the bottom of every settled state. It is evident at a glance, for instance, that the change from one ministry to another in Italy must mean absolutely nothing irrespective of the relative abilities of the men in charge of public affairs. Rudini and Crispi are equally helpless in the grip of the unhappy policy that Italy has adopted and is unable either to abandon or to carry to any successful conclusion.

As we have pointed out, the remedy for her misfortunes would amount to a domestic revolution. She is tax-burdened, impoverished, engaged in foreign enterprises beyond her ability to carry out. Nothing else than a policy which would limit her activities to her necessities, and bring prosperity to take the place of destitution, could assure her future. The people will not have it. The same mobs that rose in riot at the news of the Abyssinian defeat are equally ready to rise against Rudini with the first disappointment that occurs under his leadership, or to declare for a republic, or to decree any other change in the machinery of government by which they fondly imagine that they can correct evils whose source lies much deeper. They are following a hopelessly wrong and disastrous policy, and imagine that it will make a difference to them whether one man or another is chosen to execute it. This is not the way of reconstruction, but of dissolution. Never can Italy rebuild her fallen fortunes on the same lines that have brought them to their low estate.

WHEN IT WAS BORN.

"The silver craze was born of the panic of 1893," says the New York Tribune. "The panic was caused by apprehension of Democratic free trade. Ergo, Democracy is the parent of the free silver craze." This is not the first time political parties have tried to foist their offspring upon others, and this particular bantling is so annoying that one cannot blame Republicans for trying to escape responsibility for its paternity. But the game will not work. Hereditary traits and family resemblance of features are better proof of descent than the denials of putative fathers. A red-headed, freckle-faced, pug-nosed child cannot be repudiated by a red-headed, freckle-faced, pug-nosed father.

Neither is the silver craze the spring chicken the Tribune would have it. It was a chicken thirty-four years ago, and has moulted several times since, taking a new name with successive coats of plumage. It is but little younger than the Republican party itself—was, in fact, its first offspring, the hatch of the pullet's first egg, to carry the comparison along. It was born, or rather it picked its shell Feb. 25, 1862, when the Republican congress initiated the heresy that it was a province of government to furnish money, and that paper promises to pay money were money, and everybody—except the government for its customs—might be compelled to take them. It was a weakly chicken until 1878, when a Republican congress reversed the policy of retiring the greenbacks and made them perpetual. Another invigorating diet was given it the same year, when, pursuing the idea that it is the duty of a government to furnish money, the same congress embarked the country in the job of buying silver under the provisions of an act fathered by Mr. Allison, now a prominent candidate for the presidential nomination. Grown lusty, it proved its claim as cock of the walk in 1890, when another Republican congress enacted, with the approval of a Republican president, the act that bears another distinguished Republican's name, doubling the purchases of the Allison act.

This is the family history, the pedigree, of the present "silver craze," as the Tribune terms it. Its logic is incontestable. If the government can print an irredeemable promise to pay money on paper and oblige creditors to take it for money in liquidation of debt, then it can print the same promise, with the same obligation, on a piece of silver. The difference is merely one of material, with the advantage of cheapness on the side of paper and of cleanliness and durability on the side of silver. But it is in the greenback act of 1862 and in the present Republican position of perpetuating the greenback that the "silver craze" had its origin, and has its justification now.

OUGHT TO BE RESPONSIBLE.

The most remarkable comment that we have seen on the decision of the supreme court of the United States in the Stanford case is furnished by the Boston Herald, which says that it would have been unfortunate had any other conclusion been reached. "It would not only have established the ruling that stockholders are responsible for the debts of a corporation, but it would also have impaired the confidence of those having it in their power to give large sums for public uses." The Herald then goes on to say that it is important that public trusts of this sort should be secured. It compares the Sanford case with the great Dartmouth college case, and says that this later decision has established another principle that will be felt throughout the country for all time. The confusion of ideas in this criticism is as singular as the principle which it upholds. The Dartmouth college case related to the proposition of vested rights, and denied the power of a legislative authority to impair the obligation of a contract. It does stand as a great constitutional landmark, but there is not the least similarity between it and the Stanford decision.

In the first place, this last declaration of the supreme court does not say what the Herald attributes to it at all. Not in a line or a syllable does it indicate that the stockholders of corporations are not liable for its debts. On the contrary, it very strongly implies that they can be held so liable, under the constitution of the state of California. It says that the United States government cannot enforce its obligation under the laws of California, because the loan made to the Central Pacific was made by authority of a particular act of congress, in which it did not retain its right to enforce any such remedy against stockholders. The whole question turned, not upon any general principles of stockholders' liability, but upon the reading and interpretation of the acts of congress under which the Central Pacific Railroad company obtained its subsidy from the government. The case thus relates to particular and not to general questions, and is not on the same footing at all with the Dartmouth college case.

We cannot conceive of the supreme court laying down any such proposition as the Herald announces, that the stockholders of a corporation are not responsible for its debts. If the time should ever come when that was an admitted rule of law, there would be a lively turning over in the courts and legislatures of this country. It is true that stockholders of great corporations have been able, in the past, to evade such liabilities altogether too readily. It is also true that the constitutions and laws of many of our states do not adequately guard this point. But nothing is surer than that justice and equity and the popular will require a rigorous enforcement of the liability of stockholders. If they are not to be held for the debts of a corporation, pray who are? Past practice has consisted in the formation of corporations under a general law, subscriptions for their stock by those who believed they would be paying concerns, a total indifference on the part of stockholders as to the management of the company, and the acts of directors and other officers, the piling up of huge debts by these latter, and the mulcting of creditors by subsequent insolvency and reorganization.

We believe that the time has come for the end of this practice. It will be terminated only when the liability of stockholders is increased and upheld in all its severity by the courts. The comparative infrequency of bank failures is due much less to the nature of the business in which they engage, than it is to the heavy liability to which they are exposed, and which requires greater attention on their part and less recklessness in speculative ventures. Three-fourths of the feeling that exists among the people against corporations is due to the fact that their stockholders have, in the past, divided profits and escaped losses. With the extension of stockholders' liabilities this hostility will begin to disappear, because the principal reason for it will have vanished. Not only did the supreme court not invalidate the general liability of stockholders, but it and every other court in this country is bound in the future to make more severe and more sure the punishment of holders of stock in corporations that are so unwisely managed as to be unable or unwilling to pay their just debts.

A REQUEST VAINLY MADE.

Secretary Morton has asked congress to authorize the appointment by the president of an officer in his department to be styled director-in-chief of scientific bureaus and investigations, the person to be a broadly educated, scientific and experienced man, who will hold his office during good behavior. The desirability of a competent head will be appreciated, when it is considered that there are thirty bureaus, divisions and laboratories in his department, each engaged more or less in scientific investigation of matters relating to agriculture, and each, now acting independently, with only the official head of the department, always a political appointee and rarely with scientific attainments, as the director-in-chief. An army with competent generals of division and a commander taken from civil life with no knowledge of military science or art would be an apt comparison.

The request is supported by the approval of presidents and professors of agricultural and other colleges, of the joint commission of scientific societies, of officers of agricultural societies, and that of men in civil life able to appreciate its importance, such as ex-Senator Edmunds, Theodore Roosevelt and others. If it be conceded that care of the special interests of agriculture is a proper function of the general government, then every consideration of efficiency, economy and the attainment of the greatest good demands that the efforts of the various scientific bureaus should be directed by one head, competent and assured of retention as long as efficient. But the request will not be granted. Congress is not composed of men who look with favor on "them literary fellows." Even if this difficulty were not in the way, the secretary has trod with heavy foot on the sensibilities of too many congressmen to make them regardful of his recommendations, even when their public benefit is admitted. He has turned the useless supernumeraries out into the cold, and he has bluntly told congressmen that their seed buying and distribution was not only a humbug but a piece of paternalism not warranted by any honest or sound conception of governmental function. Then there sits in the speaker's chair the man who announced it to be the purpose of this congress to do nothing more than to pass appropriation bills which should not suffer in comparison of amount with any of their predecessors, and authorizing such an appointment would be doing something.

But the queerest objection comes from the Chicago Tribune, the queerest when that paper's insistence on the rightfulness of certain governmental policies is considered. "They do not seem to have asked," these college professors, and officers of agricultural schools, "if the government has the right to tax people of the United States for all the alleged 'scientific investigation' now in progress, and for the vast expansion of it which the appointment of such a 'director-in-chief' would entail." In the same issue the same paper demands that the people of the United States should be taxed three-quarters of a million dollars now and unnamed millions hereafter to deepen Chicago's river, a work never before attempted and one purely and solely that of the city and the to-be-benefited river lot owners. The Tribune also maintains it to be a legitimate function to permit certain classes to tax all classes, within liberal limits, for the support of their particular industries. But when a protectionist paper begins to question the right to tax, then "all thing are at risk."

They are talking of arresting Mayor Sutro for sending defamatory matter through the mails. The grim old warrior isn't disturbed, however, over the prospect. He says the remark put upon his envelopes was strictly true. He will not retract or apologize. He insists that Huntington wouldn't steal a red-hot stove, for he could not move it.

The house of representatives is actively at work aiding the Dakotas as the great American divorce centers. A bill was passed yesterday making one year's continuous residence in a territory a prerequisite to obtaining a divorce in such territory. Congress cannot regulate the divorce courts of the states.

The use of Representative Kulp's frank by his home folks to frank his laundry to him brings out the fact that another Pennsylvania congressman had been doing it all the while. If there is anything a Pennsylvania Republican will not work the government for it has not been found, and a chromo awaits the discoverer.

The Cincinnati Commercial Gazette asked of each Republican candidate for the presidency a brief statement of his views on the money question. Quay and Elkins replied favoring a straddle. The Gazette is still waiting for answers from McKinley, Davis, Manderson, Allison, Reed, Cullom and Morton.

The chairman of the Republican convention of Kansas said, in an address full of buncombe: "Cleveland will be replaced by a sturdy American." It was our impression that none but sturdy Americans were eligible to the position of president.

The ghost of Napoleon keeps rising to plague the French chamber of deputies. The cross of the Legion of Honor has been bestowed upon Prince Henry of Orleans, and the debate upon the act will probably send another cabinet to oblivion.

GLORIES IN OUR WAR.

Another Farmer at Donnelly Finds No Gain in Grades or Prices.

To the Editor of the Globe.

Dear Sir: I saw in the Weekly Globe of March 5 an anonymous communication from Donnelly, entitled, "After the Scalp of an Obnoxious Agent." In regard to the charges against the said agent I know very little about, therefore have nothing to say in regard to them. The writer states that after Elevator No 2 was built here, that the farmers received better prices, grades, etc. Now, out of justice and fairness for the agent referred to, I must say, as to getting better prices and grades after No. 2 was built, it is all bosh, as I marketed my entire crop in Donnelly last fall to the amount of a number of thousands of bushels of wheat, and I got the lowest price I ever sold for. Of course, low prices were general, but I did not see any change after No. 2 was built and began to buy; also I got as poor a grade as I ever did, considering the quality; also dockage was heavier than usual. I think that nearly the entire wheat crop raised in this locality last season was No. 1 hard, although the highest grade to be got was No. 1 northern. What has become of No. 1 hard wheat anyway? We do not hear of any more No. 1 hard wheat, no matter how good the quality. I do think a farmers' elevator, or even a flat house would be of great benefit here, and, in fact, at all stations in the Northwest. I glory in your war on the elevator combine. Let the good work go on. Respectfully.

—Farmer.

Donnelly, Minn., March 9, 1896.

AT THE THEATERS.

The role of D'Artagnan in "The Three Guardsmen," which Alexander Salvini presented at the Metropolitan opera house last night, is so well known through the brilliant impersonation of Mr. Salvini that it needs no introduction, explanation or comment. Mr. Salvini has played this character so often that it has become mere second nature to him. Though it makes considerable demand upon the muscles, and must of necessity tire the actor physically, Mr. Salvini has become so accustomed to the work that he shows no signs of fatigue or exhaustion. His impersonation is just as animated, breezy and spontaneous as ever, the wit and humor just as pointed and the demeanor of the young Gascon always dashing, chivalrous and daring.

Mr. Salvini's performance was enjoyed by a good-sized audience, which honored the actor with numerous curtain calls. At the close of the third act the audience insisted upon a speech, and Mr. Salvini responded with a few well-chosen words, expressing his gratitude for the reception and encouragement extended to himself and his company.

The company rendered acceptable support. Miss Adelaide Fitz Allen invested the role of Anne of Austria with becoming dignity and womanly feeling. J. M. Francoeur and Norman Conniers were satisfactory as Athos and Porthos, and Walter Vincent's impersonation of the vacillating Louis XIII. was commendable. The Cardinal Richelieu of William Ranous is not sufficiently dignified, though Mr. Ranous delivered the lines well.

Tonight, "Don Caesar de Bazan."

* * *

The large audiences that have assembled at the Grand every afternoon and evening this week to see Lockhart's American and European Vaudevilles and the trained elephants seem to appreciate the fact that the show is a meritorious one. Of course the big drawing feature is the wonderful troupe of performing elephants, who do most everything but talk. The other part of the programme is excellent. The daily matinees are popular.

* * *

Tomorrow evening, at the Metropolitan opera house, the favorite comedian, Francis Wilson, will appear, after an absence of five years, presenting the latest comic opera success, "The Chieftain." The music of this opera is said to be exquisite, the airs being, without exception, brilliantly beautiful and the orchestration delightful, while the book is credited with being free from the faults so common in comic opera librettoes. The production is under the personal supervision of Richard Barker, and the music is directed by Sgr. A. de Novellis. Mr. Wilson and "The Chieftain" will be at the Metropolitan for three nights, with a Saturday matinee.

* * *

The sale of seats for the world-famous pianist, Paderewski, will begin at the Metropolitan opera house box office Friday morning, March 13. Manager Scott has received letters of inquiry in regard to this great musical event from all parts of the state, as well as from Iowa, Wisconsin and the Dakotas. Judging from the numerous inquiries the sale for this performance will be something unprecedented in the history of theatricals in this city.

* * *

"The Strange Adventures of Miss Brown" is the title of the new comedy which Eddie Foy will present next Sunday evening at the Metropolitan opera house. It proved to be the comedy success of the season in New York and ran for over four months to crowded houses. The critics of that city claimed it to be funnier than either "Charley's Aunt" or "Too Much Johnson." The engagement will be watched with some interest.

AFTER PENSION DAY.

Gen. Walker Wants the Encampment a Week Later.

The commander-in-chief of the G. A. R., Gen. Walker, arrived in St. Paul yesterday. With him were Adjt. Gen. Robbins, Quartermaster General Burbank, ex-Quartermaster General Bursch and Senior Aide-de-Camp Dietrich.

Gen. Walker's visit here at this time is to look over the encampment, which has been settled for the 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th of September in St. Paul, but which he would change to a week later.

"My reason for this," he explains, "is the fact that no pensions are paid by the treasury till the 4th of September, consequently holding it on that week would unquestionably curtail the attendance.

"This particularly applies to the heavy army states, such as Ohio and Michigan, from which states we look for a large turnout. If the date is postponed a week these states' members will be, so to speak, in funds, and able to attend.

"This suggestion is not made by me on personal grounds. It makes no difference to me when the encampment is held. As this is, however, the last time that I shall hold my present office, I am more than anxious to have our September meeting an unqualified success.

"Apart from this matter I shall, during my present visit, go over the proposed line of our great procession next September.

"From the present outlook I believe we shall have an enormous gathering in September, indeed, such as has never been previously known to the G. A. R.

"I have been away for over a month, attending all the different encampments in the states, including Rutland, Vt.; Concord, N. H.; Lowell and Boston, Mass.; Bangor, Me.; Norwich, Conn.; Providence, R. I.; Potomac, Wash.; Delaware, N. Y., and spoke in the Brooklyn academy on Washington's birthday."

The visitors' committee having in charge the reception is composed of Gen. E. C. Mason, J. J. McCardy, Capt. H. A. Castle, R. L. Becker, Albert Scheffer and J. H. Beek.

J. J. HILL IN GOTHAM

And the Same Old Stories Are Again in Circulation.

NEW YORK, March 10.—President J. J. Hill, of the Great Northern railroad, is in this city, and the old story has been revived that he is trying to get control of the Northern Pacific. A director of the Northern Pacific road said last night that if the Great Northern desired possession of the Northern Pacific, it must buy it. The Northern Pacific is to be reorganized as an independent property. It will naturally seek to reach an agreement with the Great Northern on a division of territory and on rates, but there will be no alliance.

Our Silver Dollar Abroad.

To the Editor of the Globe.

Please state in the columns of the Weekly Globe what the purchasing value of American silver coin is in England at this time, and what was its purchasing value before it was demonetized in 1873, and oblige —O. A.

Lanesboro, Minn., March 8, 1896.

Its purchasing power here is its bullion value, about 68 cents an ounce. Before demonetization in 1873, it value was $1.29 an ounce. The value of one dollar is now 52 cents, and was then $1.03.

WITH INTENT TO AMUSE.

In the Country—"What a small cow that is."

"That's so; I suppose it's the kind that gives condensed milk."—Exchange.

She—Kiss me once more.

He—I am afraid I won't have time. I must leave in half an hour.—New York Herald.

"Why do you deliver your wedding invitations instead of sending them through the mail?"

"Don't you know you can't send lottery tickets by mail?"—New York World.

Bargain Prices—"What is the amount of the poll-tax, John?" asked Mrs. Cawker.

"One dollar," replied Mr. Cawker.

"When we women get the ballot we shall mark it down to ninety-nine cents."—Harper's Bazar.

A Close Guess—In a Book Store—Simplice (reading titles)—"Last Days of Pompeii." I wonder what he died of?

Duplice—Some kind of an eruption, I believe.—Exchange.

Clubby—You look despondent. What's the matter?

Bilkins—My suit was refused last night.

Clubby—Why don't you go to some other pawnbroker, then?—Exchange.

The Man (at a restaurant)—What sort of chicken do you call this, waiter?

The Waiter—That, sir, I believe, is a Plymouth Rock.

The Man—Ah! I'm glad it's got some historic interest. I thought it was just an ordinary cobblestone.—Pick-Me-Up.

"Don't you think," ventured the new woman, as considerately as possible, "that you are pretty old to be still serving as the subject of jokes?"

Mary's little lamb shrugged his shoulders.

"I do," he answered, with warmth. "Why, every time I'm dragged into one of these things I feel positively sheepish."—Detroit Tribune.

NO CAUSE FOR FEAR

GEN. WALKER SAYS THAT PATRIOTISM IS GROWING IN SPITE OF ALL.

GEN. JOHN GIBBONS' MEMORY

IS FONDLY CHERISHED BY THE COMPANIONS OF THE LOYAL LEGION.

THE SULLY EXPEDITION OF 1864

Was Also Discussed at Last Night's Meeting at the West Hotel, Minneapolis.

The Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States held its monthly banquet at the West hotel, Minneapolis, last night. Plates were laid for 130, 45 of whom came over from St. Paul. The reception committee was composed of Gen. Burbank, commander in chief of the G. A. R.; Col. Dietrich, Gen. John R. Brooke, department of North Dakota; Capt. H. A. Castle, Capt. D. M. Gilmore, Judge Ell Torrance, Maj. George O. Eddy and Maj. George Q. White. At the business session, held in the afternoon, Capt. Castle was authorized to appoint a committee to make arrangements for the reception of the visiting members of the Loyal Legion at St. Paul during the G. A. R. encampment. It is customary for the Loyal Legion stationed at the place where the encampment of the G. A. R. is held, to keep open house for their friends of other states, and that will be done in this case.

At 7:30 the members repaired to the banquet room, where an elaborate supper was served.

Commander Castle stated that there numbered among the members present last night a commander in chief of the G. A. R., and introduced Gen. I. L. Walker, of Indiana. Gen. Walker said:

"I am glad to be with you in this social and opportune hour tonight. I am glad that I was born just when I was. That I had the strength and courage to go into the army and render such service that I might receive an honorable discharge, so that I might be able tonight to call you companion. Knowing the interest in the programme that is to follow, and that you have certain rules in your meeting not to extend the hour, I feel something tonight as the Egyptian mummy, pressed for time. (Applause.) But I would say to you that it has been my privilege during the last month to have traveled over most of the New England and Eastern states, and I have found patriotism in this country growing, and I contributed largely to what you, my companions, and the G. A. R. had done in recent years to try to teach the young people of this country their duty. Wherever I have gone I have seen the flag over the school houses. Recently it was my privilege to be in the northern portion of the United States. I there saw the pupils go in their school house, and then the flag go up, and soon after I heard, led by the teacher, the song of "America." I thought if this were going on all over this land, this country would be free forever more.

"We will soon be mustered on the other side of the flood, but while we live let us never forget the heroes of our day. Let us resolve to keep in purity the integrity of the government of the people which you and I fought to save. Then it may be our compensation that our children will draw inspiration by our example. One we must not forget; whose name brings to us a man of extraordinary character. Rigid in limb and strong in power, yet mild and kind; one whose bearing was dignified, unruffled in disaster and who knew no ingratitude. His will so honest, his heart so pure that he bore the storm and wilderness of fear through mountains and seas of blood. We remember him as the Hebrews remember Moses, for he was our deliverer. His name has become a household word. It is shrined in the hearts of all races. The stateman, the liberator, the martyr and the man—Abraham Lincoln. (Great applause.) While the dust of these men sleep, in our soul liberty shall not perish, but its monument shall stand with its glory redeemed and its power unbroken."

A paper was then read by Lieut. David L. Kingsbury, Eighth Minnesota infantry, W. S. V., entitled "Gen. Sully's Expedition of 1864." Among other things he said:

To many of the companions present, the events connected with the massacre of settlers and others on the frontier of Minnesota in the fall of 1862 are familiar as participants in the several battles and expeditions that followed, and to others as a matter of history.

The expedition of 1863 against the Sioux under the command of Gen. H. H. Sibley, was successful in driving the Indians to and beyond the Missouri river. The object of the expedition was to compel their complete submission. The Minnesota brigade of this command was rendezvoused at Fort Ridgely, in May, 1864, and was composed of the following regiments and independent companies: Eighth Minnesota volunteer infantry, mounted, Col. Minor T. Thomas; six companies Seventh regiment of Minnesota cavalry, Col. Robert N. M. McLaren in command; Brackett's battalion of four companies, Maj. Alfred B. Brackett commanding; Third Minnesota battery of light artillery, with two six-pound smooth-bore cannon and two Howitzers, Capt. John B. Jones in command, and one company of scouts of white men, half-breeds and friendly Indians.

The fighting force comprised 2,000 men, all mounted. For transportation of supplies there were 106 mule teams, and for hospital service six ambulances.

Four months later we were mustered in and sent to the frontier in citizens' clothes. The interval between our arrival at and departure from Fort Ridgely was fully occupied in preparations for our long journey to and beyond the Missouri river. Col. Thomas was placed by Gen. Sibley in command of the brigade, the command of the Eight Minnesota falling upon Lieut. Col. Henry C. Rogers, our late companion, George H. Camp and Dr. J. H. Murphy. On the 5th of June the command left Fort Ridgely. They were a fine body of men. On July 19, the command having been supplied with sixty days' rations, and leaving behind all surplus baggage, marched up the valley of the Cannon river for several days, expecting to find a camp reported by the scouts of 1,500 to 1,800 tepees near the source, but the Indians did not await our coming and the evidences of their having been there very recently were all that we found.

The command then crossed the Heart river into an unexplored country. No large bodies of Indians were seen. Water was very scarce, and when found was vile, adding to our own and our animals' sufferings. The water of the east side of the Missouri was a luxury compared with this. One day all the water we had was what could be squeezed out of the mud in an alkali pond, near which we had camped the night previous. On July 28 a scout reported the Indians' camp only a few miles away. In a short time the village could be seen at the base of a high hill, heavily wooded. The view of this camp caused considerable excitement. We all felt elated to know that we had at length reached the enemy whom we had traveled nearly 700 miles to find. The Indians were advised of our approach, but so sanguine were they of being able to whip us that they did not think it necessary to strike their camp. Our forces were soon placed in position. The men were dismounted, every fourth man holding his own horse and three others, and deployed as skirmishers, forming three sides of a parallelogram, with a rear guard and the batteries in the center. The Indians made repeated charges at the full speed of their horses, keeping up meanwhile their unearthly yell. In these charges many of them were killed, while no casualties occurred on our side. They soon learned the range of our small arms, and were careful not to come within it. Our lines advanced, slowly but steadily, repulsing their repeated charges, and when they collected on the hills, as they frequently did, a shell from the batteries would scatter them with considerable loss. The cannon were a revelation to those Indians, or at least to most of them. They had probably never seen, much less heard, one before. About sundown we took possession of the camp, when the Indians were seen retreating up and beyond the hills.

Gen. Brooke then read a report of the death of Gen. Gibbon, closing with the recommendation that the commandery flag be draped in mourning six months. The following letter from Edward S. Bragg was also read:

FOND DU LAC, Wis., Feb. 28.—My Dear Major: I have your very kind invitation of the 24th, to attend the meeting of the Loyal Legion at Minneapolis on March 10, when you propose to adopt a memorial to Gen. Gibbon.

It would give me very great pleasure to be present upon that occasion, and to add a few words in honor of the memory of my soldier brother and friend—Gibbon. We have stood side by side in the support and encouragement of the battle lines, where death stared us in the face on every side. We have marched in season and out of season, without respect to hours, with and without the actual necessaries of life, and have buried without other ceremony than the use of the spade, and a hoe, and with the dropping of a parting tear, hundreds of our comrades who were less fortunate, but no less chivalrous than we. Never did I know him to shrink; never to fear; never to neglect those in his charge. He dealt with us as though we were his children, and taught us that

"The bravest are the tenderest."

Since the war our acquaintance has been continued almost uninterruptedly, and I have learned to love and respect him as a citizen, in peace, as much as I loved and respected him for his manhood and soldierly conduct in war. But I cannot be present. My professional engagements that week occupy every day of my time. I will be with you in spirit, though not in the flesh, and join you in whatever you may do or say in honor of the memory of my soldier friend. Sincerely yours, —Edward S. Bragg.

Maj. George Q. White, 86 Western avenue, St. Paul, Minn.

Speeches were made by Capt. William H. Harries, Gen. John R. Brooke, Maj. George B. Halstead and Capt. Judson N. Cross.

A resolution was adopted to have an inscription placed upon the monument of Andrew Jackson Sweeney. At 11 o'clock the meeting adjourned.

REGRETS LEE'S ACTION.

Secretary Hart, However, Pleased With Houlton's Appointment.

H. H. Hart, secretary of the state board of corrections and charities, and president of the national conference of corrections and charities, returned yesterday from a ten days' trip to Grand Rapids, Mich., where he has been in conference with the local committee on arrangements for the national conference, which begins in that city June 4. Minnesota will probably send 50 delegates, and Wisconsin expects to send 100. Beside the main conference, there will also be in session in Grand Rapids at the same time, the Northwestern Association of Soldiers' Homes; the National Anti-Tramp society, the Society of Medical Officers of American Institutions for Idiotic and Feeble-Minded Persons, and the representatives of the Social Settlements. With all these there is every reason to look forward to an interesting and profitable session.

With regard to the appointment of W. H. Holton as superintendent of the state reformatory at St. Cloud, Mr. Hart said that the appointment was a good one, in his opinion. He had not known Mr. Holton recently, but he had known him long ago, and was pleased with the appointment, although he deprecated the necessity of making any appointment at this time. Mr. Lee, he said, had been there just long enough to familiarize himself with the institution and its inmates and its local conditions, and was therefore in a position to give it his best work. No matter who was appointed to succeed him, there must be a period of "breaking in," as the work was of an expert nature, and no man, however broad his experience, even along lines perhaps somewhat similar, could go right in and take up the work where another had left off.

MINISTERS PULLED OUT.

Settlement Club Was Too Heavy to Carry.

The Settlement club, as it has been organized, is a thing of the past. The ministers and other philanthropists who have been behind it, and who tried at a recent mass meeting to arouse a more general interest and support, have finally pulled out entirely, and Supt. J. M. Hanson, who has been actively at the front of the institution, will embody some of its features in a new scheme in which he has embarked.

Secretary H. H. Hart, of the state board of corrections and charities, who was one of those interested in the scheme before, stated yesterday that he would have liked to have seen the settlement continued as it was if it could have been done without being burdensome on the people who were behind it. They, however, were heavily taxed by demands in other lines, and the desired support was not forthcoming, so that rather than conduct it in a half way manner, the society pulled out of the work.

BOOKINGS FOR THE MET.

Result of Manager Scott's Trip to New York.

Manager L. N. Scott, of the Metropolitan opera house, returned to St. Paul yesterday from New York city. Mr. Scott's visit to the metropolis resulted not only in the booking of Loie Fuller and other popular attractions, with which to bill the few remaining open dates in the present season, but it led to a more important move, which, in fact, was the chief object of Manager Scott's Eastern trip.

While in New York Mr. Scott succeeded in making arrangements with the famous "theatrical trust" whereby he can secure for his three theaters, in St. Paul, Minneapolis and Duluth, bookings of the attractions played at the theaters controlled by the trust. The "theatrical trust," so-called, is composed of some of the leading managers of New York city, Boston and Philadelphia. They are Al Hayman, Charles Frohman, Klaw & Erlanger and Jefferson, of New York; Rich & Harris, of Boston, and Nixon & Zimmerman, of Philadelphia. The trust controls one or two of the leading theaters in all the large cities of the country, numbering in all thirty theaters.

Besides Loie Fuller, who will appear at the Metropolitan opera house the evening of April 9, and for one night only, Manager Scott has booked Cissy Fitzgerald in "The Foundling," "The Strange Adventures of Miss Brown," with Eddie Foy in the cast, and a return engagement of "A Texas Steer," with Tim Murphy in his original role.

HIS TRICK CAMERA.

E. Burton Holmes' lecture at People's church last night was fully as interesting as the one a week ago. Beautiful scenes and excellent descriptions were given of Algiers, Carthage, and other places of the Orient. The modes of religious worship were compared and described, and various types of faces shown. Among the Arabs it is considered a sin to have one's picture taken, and to overcome the fear his kodak inspired among the people, Mr. Holmes rigged it in such a way as to cleverly conceal the lens, making it appear exactly wrong end round. Thus he was enabled to stand with his back to a staring crowd and apparently photograph some object in front of him, while he was really catching most excellent pictures of the unconscious figures behind him.

Some of the buildings, overgrown with vividly colored ivy, were beautiful, and a scene of Algiers at night was as lovely as some grand painting.

Brief historical sketches of all the places shown were given, and little incidents of a humorous nature connected with the lecturer's trip cleverly told.

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