THE SAINT PAUL GLOBE.

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MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

BULLETIN OF THE ST. PAUL GLOBE

FRIDAY, MAY 15.

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EVENTS TODAY.

Met—Ladies' Orchestra, 8.15.
Grand—Perry, the Hypnotist, 8.15.
Aurora Park—Base Ball, 4.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMSHIPS.

LONDON, May 14.—Arrived: Massachusetts, New York.
LIVERPOOL—Arrived: Pennland, Philadelphia.
PLYMOUTH—Arrived: Columbia, New York, for Hamburg.
GENOA—Arrived: Ems, New York.
BOSTON—Arrived: Sylvania, Liverpool.
BREMEN—Arrived: Willehad, Baltimore; Aachen, New York; Spree, New York via Southampton.

The rush for Red Lake lands is under cover of an umbrella.

There is cumulative evidence that the tack is mightier than the bicycle.

It may as well be admitted that the wig of Levi P. Morton is not a mascot, but a hoodoo.

Capt. Castle may retain his position as postmaster, but it is at least 16 to 1 that he won't.

That middle letter of Chauncey I. Filley looms up as large as the Planters' hotel, St. Louis.

The Iowa Democrats have declared for silver and boys. The Iowa Democrats are not Democrats.

The Badgers are due for condolences. They had but one Bloomer, and that was rent by a cloud-burst.

The combination against Clough appears to be much more worried over the outlook than Mr. Clough.

They are going to have a horse show in Minneapolis in spite of the fact that the horse no longer has any show.

The Wisconsin deluge may be a hint to that commonwealth that it has been drinking too much of the Milwaukee product.

Ernest Man, just appointed consul at Bergen, Norway, ought to have no trouble with his new job if he lives up to his name.

The Mississippi is showing such pernicious activity that it may succeed in temporarily stopping Sunday base ball at the West side park.

A new opera entitled "The Trial Kiss" is to be put on the boards. The trial kiss usually leads to a regular osculatory engagement.

Wheelmen are figuring on riding at the rate of a mile a minute. They might also figure on what it would be like to take a header at the same rate.

Minneapolis got very indignant when it heard several St. Paul men were helping get out the Mill City directory. And St. Paul men are so good at figures, too.

James A. Mount, Republican candidate for governor of Indiana, is a sort of highwayman. He is president of the Indiana Highway Improvement association.

A Kentucky jury has found Scott Jackson guilty of murder in the first degree. The eternal fitness of things would seem to indicate that he ought to be guillotined.

The members of the Republican national committee, with three exceptions, are for Thomas B. Reed for vice president. Mr. Reed, however, is not for Mr. Reed.

A fellow named Cannon has been appointed manager of the St. Louis team. Wouldn't it be advisable to fill him with explosives and make him pitcher of the team?

The ranks of the reformers are steadily growing. The declaration of Matthew Stanley Quay that he is for reform is followed by one of the same character by John L. Sullivan.

Jupiter Pluvius and the weather bureau are not on good terms. Jupiter was ordered to stop operating in this region for a day or two, but he has given the earth another bath, just to show that he isn't controlled by the weather clerk.

The Minneapolis base ball management is in rather hard luck. It has been notified to vacate in thirty days the sardine box in which it has been playing ball the past several years. Perhaps it will now develop whether or not the Minneapolis club can play ball on a full-grown ground.

AT TWELVE TODAY

THE WEARY VIGIL OF THE LONG LINE OF WOULD-BE SETTLERS WILL END.

DAMP AND DISHEARTENED

THEY HOLD THEIR PLACES IN LINE TO FILE ON THE RED LAKE LANDS.

ONE GIRL WHO HAS NERVE.

Determined to Be the First to Make Entry—Boomers on the Border.

Special to the Globe.

CROOKSTON, Minn., May 14.—The twenty-four-hour steady rain which has fallen here has made a vast difference with the number which has lined up with the intention of being early in the record of claimants of Red Lake reservation lands. A woman planted herself on a stool at the very head of the line late this afternoon, and has held the place successfully up to the present time. She will continue to do so, as her exhibition of spirit commands the admiration of the men. She is from St. Paul, and her name is Jennie Cunningham. The scenes among those waiting are interesting. Besides the line of perhaps a hundred and fifty, several other hundred are on hand, and the corridors are crowded. A cry of pickpocket started a stampede in the assemblage, but the police force on duty restored order without serious trouble. Some who have been in the line during upwards of sixty hours are thoroughly exhausted, and will welcome the end of the long vigil.

The land office today posted the following notice:

"The land office will be opened May 15, at 9 a. m. sharp, for the purpose of receiving filings upon the reservation agricultural lands. Only four will be admitted at one time. The office will recognize only one line, that being a continuation of the one now formed at the Second street entrance. The officers will not recognize any substitution in line, by purchase or otherwise. No numbers will be recognized."

The posting of the notice has had a good effect upon the sooners. From it they understand that they are to be protected, and their position in line recognized, a point upon which there had been considerable doubt. Several visiting officers from St. Cloud, and other land offices, are present to note proceedings.

BOOMERS ON THE BORDER.

THIEF RIVER FALLS, Minn., May 14.—The drenching rain which has prevailed all along the southern line of the Red Lake reservation has made life a burden for settlers in the vicinity, who are ready to make the final rush tomorrow morning.

The reservation proper is about four miles distant. Nobody seems to have any definite information as to the number of would-be settlers in the vicinity, for the same story of arriving and departing crowds is told here as at points along the line.

It is likely that several hundred are in line waiting for the opening hour, while the men who are already in the reservation beginning their improvements will stay right where they are, regardless of any telegrams from the land commissioner. Those who are prepared for the rain and storm are in as good condition as the average camper. But where they are not fully protected they are suffering much annoyance and inconvenience, to say the least, from the steady rains.

GREAT GROWING WEATHER.

Past Week Has Been Very Beneficial to Crops.

Special to the Globe.

HURON, S. D., May 13.—A bulletin issued today, from the government weather bureau here, says the maximum temperature the past week was from 80 to 93 in the shade, with no unusually cool nights. Rains were light, but fairly well distributed. There was more than the usual amount of sunshine. The combined effect of the high temperature, excess of sunshine and amply moist soil was to cause very rapid growth and development in all vegetation and the prompt germination of seed recently planted.

Wheat, oats and grass have made phenomenal growth; trees have leafed with marked rapidity; the bloom of fruit trees has fallen and the fruit is rapidly forming. Seeding of small grain is far advanced in the northern countries and the growing grain elsewhere has done finely. A little apprehension is felt that the unusually warm weather may prevent good stooling of wheat and oats. In the more southern counties a little flax and millet has been sown. The planting of field potatoes is being pushed generally.

Gardens have done remarkably well, the seed germinating promptly and the weather conditions promoting rapid growth. Considerable corn has been planted in the central and southern counties and some is growing nicely, but there appears to be much ground yet to be prepared for this crop and plowing is being steadily pushed.

THEY HAVE TWO HOBBIES.

Wisconsin Prohibs Declare for Silver and Cold Water.

Special to the Globe.

EAU CLAIRE, Wis., May 14.—The Prohibition state convention adopted a "broad-gauge" platform here today. On motion of E. B. Smith, of Madison, the following was introduced as a fourth plank: "We demand that silver be restored to its position prior to 1873." The fight which followed was a long one. The convention was equally divided between single issue men and the free silver men. When a vote was finally had on the proposition it resulted in a tie, sixty-nine voting each way. Chairman F. R. Sebenthal, of Eau Claire, then announced that he would exercise his privilege of voting to decide a tie, and would vote in the affirmative. The uproar which followed lasted for some time. The single issue men declare that diverging from straight prohibition will cost the party thousands of votes. The platform was as follows: The suppression by law of the manufacture, sale and supply of alcohol liquors for beverage purposes, and that all laws making either federal, state or municipal government parties in its profits be repealed. Second, that suffrage should depend upon intelligent citizenship rather than upon sex; third, that we stand unequivocally for our public schools taught in the English language, and are opposed to any appropriations of public money for sectarian purposes; fourth, we demand that silver be restored to its position prior to 1873. The following ticket was nominated: For governor, Maj. J. H. Berkey, of Monroe county; lieutenant governor, E. L. Eaton, Racine county; secretary of state, E. B. Knowlton; state treasurer, Lorenzo Crandall, Hudson; attorney general, A. E. Dixon, Ashland; superintendent of public instruction, Prof. W. S. Morrison, Neillsville; insurance commissioner, B. E. Broadwell, Sparta. S. B. Hastings, of Green Bay, and Ole Br. Olson, of Eau Claire, were elected delegates to the national convention at Pittsburg.

TRIFLED WITH THE MAIL.

Deputy Postmaster at Crookston in the Law's Clutches.

Special to the Globe.

CROOKSTON, Minn., May 14.—Postoffice Inspector Farrell arrived this morning and placed Deputy Postmaster L. E. Page under arrest upon the charge of opening a registered letter. For some time tracers have been sent along the line reporting missing registered letters and they, too, have been lost in transit. But the suspicion has never been attached strongly to the young man. He is now being held awaiting an examination. He has confessed and will undoubtedly be given a sentence in the penitentiary.

LAWYERS UNDER A CLOUD.

Three Indicted at Duluth—Other Grand Jury Work.

Special to the Globe.

DULUTH, Minn., May 14.—The grand jury finished its term's work today by indicting three well-known lawyers for larceny. H. R. and E. A. Tinkham, lawyers, and A. D. Cummings, explorer, were indicted for grand larceny in the first degree for selling some pine land as clear of incumbrance, when it had a mortgage of $400 upon it. J. H. Brigham, another attorney, was indicted for larceny in the second degree for borrowing $500 on a lot which he represented as clear, when it had a $1,000 mortgage upon it. The jury roasted the present system of burying paupers during winter months, when they are left in a large trench and buried when the ground thaws out with only a plain board for identification.

CHOSE NEW OFFICERS.

Elections Held in the Eastern Star Grand Chapter.

Special to the Globe.

DULUTH, Minn., May 14.—The grand chapter of the Eastern Star spent the morning in adopting a new code of by-laws for new chapters and in listening to committee reports. The finance committee reported the finances in excellent condition. The committee on jurisprudence reported in favor of codifying the laws in such manner that they could be easily understood by new chapters.

The Grand chapter only partially completed its election of officers tonight. Mrs. A. N. McGindlay, of Duluth, was elected worthy grand matron, Thomas H. Warren, of Stillwater, worthy grand patron; Mrs. Flora E. Pattee, Minneapolis, associate grand matron. The next meeting of the Grand chapter will be held at Litchfield.

IMMIGRATIONISTS AT ST. CLOUD.

Ten Counties Represented in the Big Convention.

Special to the Globe.

ST. CLOUD, Minn., May 14.—The Central Mimnesota immigration convention is in session here, with a large attendance from ten counties. C. F. Hendryx, of Sioux Center, is chairman; A. G. Whitney, of St. Cloud, secretary. A committee was appointed to formulate a plan to accomplish the objects of the convention. The time is largely devoted to listening to addresses.

BEWARE OF FROST.

South Dakota Weather Bureau Sends Out Warning.

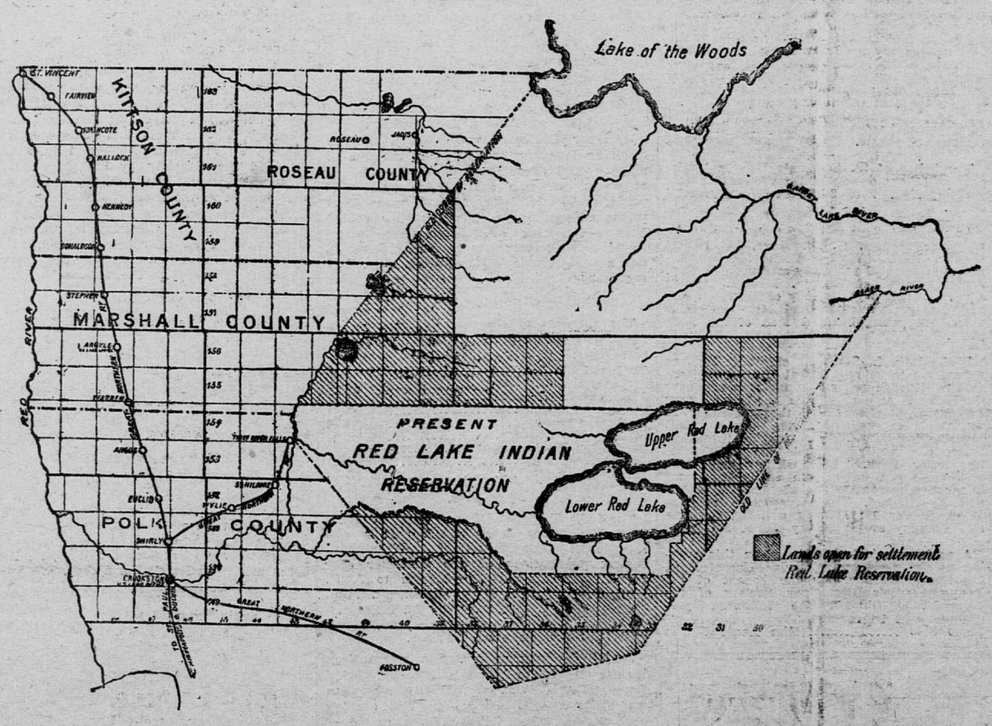
Special to the Globe.

HURON, S. D., May 14.—Special bulletins were sent out this afternoon by the government weather bureau giving frost warnings for tonight. Reports from the northern part of the state say the temperature is falling and frost is imminent.

Kansas Dairymen There.

Special to the Globe.

WATERTOWN, S. D., May 14.—A special train from the East last evening brought the following prominent creamery men: H. M. Brandt, president of the State Dairy association, Kansas; F. E. Colburn, secretary of the state board of agriculture, Kansas; I. K. Forney, assistant secretary of the dairy association, Kansas; W. K. Boardman, president of the state dairy commission, Iowa; I. Mitchell, dairy agent of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern. They came for a tour of inspection of the creameries and to investigate the outlook in South Dakota. They report very favorably upon the outlook in this section.



CEDED RED LAKE RESERVATION LANDS TO BE OPENED TO SETTLEMENT TODAY.

FOREIGN BORN SONS

GLOWING TRIBUTE TO THEM PAID IN THE SENATE BY MR. NELSON.

IT HAS ITS BRIGHT SIDE.

IMMIGRATION, MR. NELSON THINKS, IS OFTEN TOO DARKLY PICTURED.

DUPONT CONTEST CASE TAKEN UP.

Debate Will Be Closed Today, but It Is Probable a Decision Will Be Deferred.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—The Dupont case involving the right of Henry A. Dupont, to a seat in the senate from Delaware, was taken up in the senate today with a view to concluding the debate and taking a final vote at 5 o'clock tomorrow. A brief tilt between Gorman and Mitchell developed that a difference of opinion existed as to the character of the vote tomorrow. When Mr. Gorman spoke of the unanimous agreement to vote tomorrow, Mr. Mitchell admitted the correctness of the statement, but added significantly that the character of the vote would be determined when the vote was reached, which was open to the meaning that the case would be postponed until next session. Mr. Platt (Rep., Conn.) spoke in support of Mr. Dupont's claim.

Two speeches against the bill proposing additional restrictions on immigration by Mr. Gibson, (Dem., Md.) and Mr. Nelson (Rep., Minn.) were made early in the day. Mr. Gibson severely arraigned the A. P. A., declaring that it inspired this bill and that the organization was seeking to invade politics.

Mr. Gibson said the power behind this anti-immigration bill was the "American Protective association, a secret, oathbound, red-lettered, left handed, dark lantern organization." The bill has for its real purpose, said the senator, hostility to the Catholic church—a purpose of envy, hatred and malice. This was the organization that was seeking to enter American politics. There was no branch of honest politics which a secret, oath-bound organization could serve. Mr. Gibson added:

"The whole people are equally interested in the welfare of the country, and none should be refused an equal share with the rest in every deliberation, and in all legislation affecting it. All political clubs, societies and associations start on their career with professions skillfully drawn, so as to make it appear that their purposes are patriotic and worthy of support; but all of them, as soon as they have obtained power, are used by unprincipled men to do wrong. This is the history of all such societites, and this will be the history of the A. P. A. unless its evil tendencies are prevented in time by the American people, and its dangerous career stopped by their good sense and judgment. I have faith without bounds or limits in the American people; in their moderation, wisdom, justice and courage. I do not believe they will submit to the dictation of any such organization as the A. P. A., but they will promptly and effectively stamp with the seal of their condemnation this impudent and dangerous interference with the interests of this republic." In replying Mr. Nelson said the A. P. A. did not enter into the question.

Mr. Nelson said the darker side of the immigration question had been presented, and he would endeavor to present the brighter side of the problem. It should be considerd in its economic, political, social and ethnic features. "Our own experience," he said, "should be scanned and studied, for it will furnish us much information and many valuable lessons. We have been, to a large extent, a nation of immigrants, and a large share of our history is a history of immigration. No nation of modern times has had such a varied and extended experience in this field.

"The chief factors in our extraordinary growth and development have been our free system of government, our abundant supply of cheap and fertile lands, and the immense immigration to our shores. The first two have brought about, absorbed and utilized the third. And the three combined have been a trio, in force and magnitude, such as no other nation possessed. Ample space, ample freedom, and ample numbers have given us a force and a momentum of growth unknown and unheard of in any other nation, and the evidences of it are palpable on all sides." Mr. Nelson then reviewed the statistics of immigration to this country, and continued:

"Only a small proportion of these people have belonged to the learned professions or have been skilled laborers. The great bulk have been small farmers, small tradesmen, and agricultural and other unskilled laborers. Nearly all of them have been from the ranks of the common people—the toiling masses of humanity. People of rank and of wealth have little occasion or desire to emigrate, nor, indeed, have they been desirable in a country progressing under conditions such as ours. We have needed men to dig our canals, to build our railroads, to open and exploit our mines, to clear our vast forests, to open, develop and reduce to a state of cultivation our vast expanse of untilled land; in short, to perform the toil and drudgery, and to bear the trials and misfortunes incident to the development of a new and unsettled country. And this want has, in a large measure, been supplied by foreign immigrants. And in this field they have not been hostile usurpers, but have merely occupied ground that has most willingly been accorded to them by the native born. And this toiling, struggling mass of humanity, charged to a large extent with the drudgery of our progress and civilization, viewed from an economical and financial standpoint, has added millions to the wealth and capital of our country. An immigrant increases our wealth in a two-fold way, by the money he brings into the country, and by his value as a laborer and producer of wealth.

"While all this is admitted as to the Germanic races, it is said that people of other and inferior races, wholly unfit for American institutions and wholly unfit for self-government, flock to our shores. Russians, Poles, Hungarians and Italians are cited as examples of these races. He who belittles and affects to despise these races knows little of their history and ethnic make-up.

"It may be urged," he said, taking up another branch of the subject, "that our great immigration has depressed, or will depress, the price of labor. This might be true if American labor was content to remain in the rut of mere labor, but our experience in the East, and all over the country, has demonstrated that the large influx of foreign labor has led American labor to seek higher pursuits and more profitable callings. The result has been, on the whole, the promotion of American labor to greater and more enlarged spheres of usefulness. When the American boy was crowded out of the factory, the mine, and the rolling mill, by his foreign-born brother, he became a captain or lieutenant of industry, and sought and assumed higher callings in various directions. And the process that has thus been going on between the native and the foreign-born has also been going on among the foreign born themselves. High wages and good living, under the sunshine of American institutions, have produced an earlier crop of foreign-born laborers, fit and anxious to be crowded out of their labor sphere, and placed on a higher industrial level, by a later arrival of foreign-born labor. And thus it has come to pass that continued immigration, so far from depressing the scale of wages, has rather resulted in gradually promoting labor to a higher level. And this is a great gain."

IMMIGRATION AND CRIME.

As to criminal classes, Mr. Nelson said: "But finally the objection comes to us that foreigners furnish an undue proportion of criminals. This may be true as to numbers, but not as to character or quality. In matters of defalcation and embezzlement in fiduciary relations the immigrants are not in the front rank, nor do they excel in shocking and barbarous crimes. Holmes, Hayward and Durrant, the greatest and most depraved criminals of our day and generation, are neither immigrants, nor the sons of immigrants."

Referring directly to his own state, where there is a large percentage of foreign-born population, many of his own race, Senator Nelson paid a glowing tribute to the sons of Scandia. He said:

"Fifty-five years ago Minnesota was a territory; an undeveloped wilderness; the home of large bands of roving Indians, with but 6,000 white people within her borderes. Eight years later she became a member of the American union, with a population of over 150,000 people. In 1865, pursuant to a census then taken, she found herself with a population of 1,574,619 people, of whom 517,525 were of foreign birth, and 573,783 were natives of foreign parentage. In 1894 her assessed valuation was $642,903,651, and her permanent school and university fund was $11,746,187. She expended during the year, for educational purposes in all, $3,945,645, and 337,761 pupils were enrolled in her common, graded and high schools, 1,839 in her normal schools, and 1,828 students in her state university.

"Out of all this population there were but 613 inmates in her state prison and state reformatory—the only places for the confinement of adult criminals outside of the jails and workhouses—and out of this prison population 423 were native born, and 190 foreign born. In the state reform school, for incorrigibles and juvenile offenders, there were 428 inmates, of whom 339 were native born, and 89 of foreign birth. No state can show a finer record than this, and the foreign born have a prison record better even than the native born. Such is Minnesota. And she is, to a large extent, under the sunshine and dew of her free institutions, the product of the industry, the perseverence, the frugality and the thrift of her foreign born citizens and their children. But she is entitled to all, and more than all, they have brought her. They came there, most of them, poor and empty-handed, with no capital but stout hearts and willing hands, but possessed of an intense desire and purpose to become good American citizens. The state received them with open arms, as though they were to the manor born, and on a parity with her own people. And today, after the lapse of half a century, she can truly say that they have not betrayed the trust she reposed in them. As the good wife, though loving her mother, still gives her husband the uppermost place in her affections, so do the foreign-born sons and daughters of Minnesota, though loving the lands of their birth, still place her, and the great country of which she is a part, uppermost in their love and affection."

INTERNATIONAL COINAGE.

Steps Looking Toward It Taken by House Committee.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—The house committee on coinage, weights and measures today decided by a unanimous vote to authorize a favorable report on a resolution introduced by C. W. Stone, of Pennsylvania, authorizing preliminary proceedings looking to the adoption of international coinage. The resolution provides that the president be authorized and requested to invite an expression of opinion from the other principal commercial nations of the world, as to the desirability and feasibility of the adoption of international coins to be current in all the countries adopting them, at a uniform value, and to be especially adapted for invoice purposes. If the purposes thus obtained from other nations are such as in the judgment of the president to render a conference desirable, he is authorized to invite it at a time and place to be designated by him to consider and report a plan for the adoption and use of such coins, composed of gold or silver, or both.

INCREASED EXPORTS.

Gain Shown for April and for the Past Ten Months.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—The exports of domestic merchandise during April, as stated by the bureau of statistics were $69,313,623, as compared with $63,958,041 during April, 1895. For the ten months ending April 30, 1896 there was a gain over the same period in 1895 of $56,673,000. The imports of merchandise during April were $58,705,299, as against $68,749,968 during April, 1895. Of the total imports a little less than fifty per cent was free of duty. For the ten months there was a gain in imports over the same months last year of about $62,000,000. During April the exports of gold amounted to $3,782,266 as compared with $2,893,610 for April, 1895. The imports of gold during April were $1,142,592 as against $4,923,371 during the same month last year. For the ten months the exports of gold exceeded the imports by $55,989,103, the silver exports during April aggregated $5,139,987, and the imports $563,652, a gain of over $500,000 in the exports over April, 1895. For the ten months the exports amounted to $50,356,048, an excess of $38,900,720 over the imports.

ON THE FENCE.

PRIVATE PENSION BILLS

Considered in the House Under the Special Order.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—The house today, under the special order adopted last week, devoted the whole day to private pension bills. They were disposed of at the rate of about one every five minutes, fifty-eight in all being favorably acted upon before adjournment. Among them were bills granting pensions to the widow of Gen. O. M. Poe, $50; the widow of Gen. Jameson, $50; the widow of Gen. John Newton, $75; the widow of United States Senator George E. Spencer, of Alabama, $50, and ex-Congressman Smalls, of South Carolina, $30.

While the pension bills were being considered the committee of the whole rose informally and disagreed to the senate amendments to the river and harbor bill, and sent it to conference. Later Mr. Hepburn (Rep., Io.) raised the point that the action was irregular and intimated that it was a piece of sharp practice to prevent the house from considering the amendments in the committee of the whole. Mr. Herman (Rep., Or.) disclaimed any such purpose, stating that the object was to hasten the bill in anticipation of a presidential veto. The speaker took the point of order under advisement, and will decide it tomorrow.

FAVOR REED.

Many Want Him for the Tail of the Ticket.

CINCINNATI, O., May 14.—The Commercial Gazette sent letters to all members of the Republican national committee, stating that the nomination of McKinley at St. Louis being conceded, it was desirable to gather sentiment for vice president. The replies were published today, and show that with the exception of three favoring Hobart, of New Jersey, the members of the national committee favor Thomas B. Reed for vice president.

HOMESTEAD LAWS.

They Are to Be Applied to Indian Lands in All States.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—The senate committee on Indian affairs today considered the house bill providing for free homesteads on public lands in Oklahoma for actual settlers, and after amending it so as to make it apply to all other states and territories, agreed to report it with a favorable recommendation. As amended the bill applies the homestead laws to all lands which have been acquired from Indian tribes, in all the public land states and is of very general importance. The bill also carries a provision suspending the land laws in the territory hitherto known as Greer county, Texas.

No Seed Investigation.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—Chairman Wadsworth, of the house committee on agriculture, was asked today as to the probability of the committee acting on the resolution censuring Secretary Morton for his action in rejecting the bid of the Northrup-Braslin-Goodwin company for supplying seeds to the government. He said that it would be difficult to get a quorum of the committee together, and for that reason no action would be taken at this session.

Wisconsin Postmaster.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—S. H. Golt was today appointed postmaster at Perry, Dane county, Wis.

Mississippi Booming.

Special to the Globe.

WINONA, Minn., May 14.—The river has risen another inch in the last twenty-four hours, due to the rains of yesterday and the day before. It is exceptionally high for this time of the year. The sand bar which is generally quite an island opposite the city, is completely submerged and its situation is only seen by the tops of willows sticking out of the water. Rafting men say that the water is too high to suit their work at Stillwater and the other rafting works. The water is very yellow today from the large amount of clay washed in by the rains.

Organizing Winona Tailors.

Special to the Globe.

WINONA, Minn., May 14.—Organizer Christopherson, of the Tailors' International union, is in the city today. He intends to get the local tailors to organize. At present they have no union here at all. Mr. Christopherson thinks that there is a good chance for a strong union to be formed in Winona. Almost all the trades in Winona have organized within the past six or eight months.

Died in the Bay State.

Special to the Globe.

LITCHFIELD, Minn., May 14.—Hon. W. H. Greenleaf, of this city, this morning received a telegram announcing the death of his brother O. H. Greenleaf, of Springfield, Mass. He was president of the Holyoke Paper company, and widely known throughout the United States, and particularly in the Eastern and Western states as a prominent business man.

Moorhead Wants Lower Rates.

Special to the Globe.

MOORHEAD, Minn., May 14.—A movement has been inaugurated by Moorhead business men to secure the same freight rate, six-tenths of a cent per mile, to the Atlantic seaboard, that the producers of Kansas have already secured. The meeting is to be held some time in June, and invitations will be extended to prominent business men and producers throughout Wisconsin, Minnesota and the Dakotas.

Elks at Crookston.

CROOKSTON, Minn., May 14.—Delegations of Minneapolis and St. Paul Elks arrived here this morning, to institute a new lodge of Elks this evening, to be known as Crookston Lodge No. 342, B. P. O. E. Specials from Fargo and Grand Forks have brought representatives of the order from those cities. The entertainment wound up with a banquet. Tomorrow the Minnesota visitors will visit Grand Forks, returning home Saturday.

DORAN IN NO HURRY

LITTLE COMFORT FOR OFFICE-SEEKERS IN WHAT HE SAYS.

TALK WITH THE MAYOR-ELECT.

FIFTEEN APPLICANTS FOR CHIEF OF POLICE AND THE SAME FOR SECRETARY.

FIFTY FOR LICENSE INSPECTOR.

He Says Gambling Will Not Be Permitted—Other Features of His Policy.

Mayor-elect Doran is going to keep a whole lot of people on the anxious seat for some time to come. That is the conclusion to be derived from an interview obtained by a reporter for the Globe at Mr. Doran's residence last night. Mr. Doran's favorite pose is one showing his right profile. Some people have started the report that this is a pose habit acquired during the last few weeks—that it is Mr. Doran's way of giving a too persistent office-hunter the "dead face." But this must be erroneous, for Mayor Doran is a mild-mannered and polite gentleman.

Mayor-elect Doran received the reporter cordially and talked freely. His words will bring no relief to those candidates tortured with doubts. They have yet some weeks, and may be months, of worry before them, for Mayor Doran needs time to make a definite choice—he says so.

"Is it true, Mr. Doran, that you have promised the position of chief of police to M. N. Goss?" was asked.

"No, it is not. And I may say now that I have made no choice either for chief of police or private secretary as yet. I have come to no definite decision."

"Do you think it good policy to make a change in the head of the police department until after the big encampment—considering Chief Clark's recognized ability for the place?" queried the reporter.

"Well, that is a matter that it takes time to decide," and as he said this, Mayor Doran looked at a large pastel portrait on the opposite side of the room.

"What about the rumor that a movement is on foot looking to the retention of Chief Clark until after the encampment?"

"It has not come to me in any definite shape. I have heard it, but merely as a rumor. No one has been to see me about it, though I understand a certain element is interested in such a movement. My opinion is," and here the mayor was emphatic, "that no one man is indispensable to any part of the American people." Saying which, Mayor Doran stopped, and his redundant right hand closed on the arm of his chair.

"Well, but what do you think you would do in case the request were made by the G. A. R., for instance?"

"The members of the G. A. R. are minding their own business. Of course, I would consider such a request if properly brought before me. But I have not heard that the G. A. R. is interesting itself in any way. I am willing to listen at all times to suggestions from my friends." Mayor Doran placed particular stress on the word "friends."

"But no suggestion will prevent me from acting as I myself deem best."

"Every administration has a policy, Mr. Doran. Have you as yet formulated yours, or are you going to dispense with one? What about gambling, the social evil and kindred forms of vice? What are you going to do with them?"

"I have always been opposed to devices which would lead the young astray or place them in positions of temptation. I have always regarded gambling as a great evil, and it can have no place under my administration. I will have officials who will obey my wishes absolutely in all things, if need be, and the chief of police, as the head of the city officers, will be a man who agrees with me in every respect. No man can work under me who is not my friend. I do not want unfriendly servants. And I will listen only to my friends.

"In regulating the elements you speak of," the mayor continued, "of course, many things are to be considered, but you can say gambling will not be tolerated.

"You can also say that, after asking for their resignations, I believe in giving retired officials time to look around, to decide what they will do, before stepping out," said Mayor Doran. "And you will oblige me by just saying that in the matter of appointments, further than I have expressed myself, I am entirely non-committal. It may be some time before I make any changes."

In closing the interview, Mr. Doran took occasion to state that there were about fifteen candidates for chief of police, and about the same number for the position of private secretary. But the number of applicants for the position of city license inspector is appalling—over fifty of them all looking for the one position. Mayor Doran doesn't understand it. He is worried, and he looks it. He has a careworn, hunted, harrassed cast of countenance, common to a jack rabbit in a coyote country, if the expression may be permitted without disrespect. He apparently cannot decide on his appointees, and he is waiting for something to turn up. He is entitled to all kinds of sympathy. But another trip into the rural fastnesses may give him a chance to recover. He pleads guilty to the charge of leaving town the other day to obtain rest.

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O. H. Arosin will be the president of the new assembly. This is cut and dried. Many were of the opinion that O. B. Lewis would be selected to occupy the chair, but Mr. Lewis declared that he did not desire the honor, but preferred to remain on the floor of the assembly. Consequently it has been arranged to elect Mr. Arosin president of the assembly. Certain important powers and duties attach to this position other than the appointment of committees. The president of the assembly selects the members of the common council who are to sit in the joint court house and city hall commission. He also acts with the mayor and city treasurer in passing upon all bids for school supplies. Formerly he had a voice in the appointment of the county assessor, but under the ruling of the supreme court a year ago that power now rests solely with the mayor and the county auditor.

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It is also settled that Ald. Markham will be the president of the next board of aldermen. As such he will be the acting mayor of St. Paul in the absence of Mr. Doran. It is understood that Mayor-elect Doran expressed the desire that Ald. Markham accept the presidency of the board of aldermen for this reason.

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It was learned yesterday that an important conference of Republican leaders, local and state, will be held Sunday at Chisago lake. Dar Reese, clerk of the supreme court, has gone to the lake to make ready for the reception of the other gentlemen, who are expected to leave St. Paul in a special car at 4:05 Saturday afternoon. Among the gentlemen mentioned who will participate in the conference are A. C. Clausen, Fred C. Schiffmann, Henry Feig, Tams Bixby, Henry Johns, Senator Sheehan, Robert Seng, Col. Sam Lowenstein, Eli Warner, Moses E. Clapp, E. S. Rogers, F. C. Stevens, Editor Bronson Strain, Secretary of State Berg and Deputy State Auditor Iverson.

There may be some fishing done by two or three of the party, but the chase of the finny tribe will cut but little figure compared to the talks between the men who do so much in the management of Republican conventions. Several of the gentlemen mentioned are candidates for state offices, or political managers for candidates. Mr. Stevens is a candidate for congress, to succeed Col. Kiefer, and the Pioneer Press says Eli Warner is a candidate for