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TODAY'S WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—Forecast for Friday: Minnesota—Partly cloudy weather with light local showers; variable winds.
Wisconsin—Light local showers; light southerly winds; warmer in eastern portion.
South Dakota—Fair, preceded by local showers in eastern portion; cooler Friday night Friday night.

Montana-Local showers, followed by fair weather; cooler; northwesterly winds.

TEMPERATURES.

Place.	Tem.	Place.	Tem.
Duluth	72	Minnedosa	
Huron '	78	Winnipeg	
Bismarck	68	Bismarck	68-80
Williston	72	Boston	66-74
Havre	82	Buffalo	64-70
Helena	80	Cheyenne	72-86
Edmonton	52	Chicago	74-78
Battleford	72	Cincinnati	74-80
Prince Albert .	74	Helena	80-82
Calgary	52	New York	66-72
Medicine Hat	72	New Orles	ns92-94
Swift Current .	76	Pittsburg	68-72
Qu'Appelle	76	Winnipeg	74-82

Barometer, 29.95; relative humidity, weather, cloudy; maximum thermometer, minimum thermometer, 63; daily range, amount of rainfall or melted snow in last hours, trace; thermometer, 72; wind, south. RIVER AT 8 A. M.

Gauge Reading.	Danger Line.	Height of	Change.
St. Paul		2.1	-0.1
La Crosse		2.3	-0.1
Davenport	15	1.7	-0.1
St. Louis	30	11.1	*0.6
—Fall. *Rise.			

Barometer corrected for temperature vation. -P. F. Lyons, Observer.

RETURNING CONFIDENCE.

There can be no question that the opinion prevails in every part of this country at the present time that the cause of free silver has lost immensely and irrecoverably within the past week or two. The date from which this can be exactly determined is the delivery of Mr. Bryan's speech in New York. To a slight extent he was the victim of circumstances and all that overstrained expectation which would be disappointed by anything short of the miraculous. But, in the main, his discomfiture was the inevitable consequence of the weakness of his cause and of his own character as a man of judgment, of statesmanlike views or of the capacity for executive planning. The verbose and disjointed address drove half of his audience out of the hall before he had finished, gave the measure of the man. Even his adherstale, flat and unprofitable.'

stood as saying that the free silver cause is dead or beaten. That cannot be predicted with safety until after November. But we do say that it has been, ever since the Madison Square garden meeting, on the wane, and that it is at this moment declining. The same influences seem to be at work in the West-as in the East. From every state, county and town come advices saying that the free silver sentiment has been vastly exaggerated, and that ties, it again attempts to demonstrate those who were inclined to accept it are returning to sound money old regime and the new is bridged over views every day. We should doubt the not so. In the end, among intelligent | the courts, and by officers who are and honest men, the truth must pre- named by them. vail. The advocates of free silver have constructed some ingenious sophistries, and they have some plausible arguments. Men must be captured by these | none the less unwisely, to permit the until they have looked deeper into the matter and learned more of history and | it went into a receiver's hands to name political economy than the average the persons who were to conduct its man is expected to know. But when business ad interim. This means, usualsuch an issue is at the front, the campaign of education must tell. To hammer away day after day with the inexorable fact, to expose fallacies and tear plete. Now, it is not usual in other down the flimsy edifices of illogical argument, to give blow after blow with prises, for instance, after there has the sword of truth, must eventually show to a majority of men in what di- as the result of either bad managehave never, for one moment, doubted the work of rebuilding the fallen forthat, as this campaign progresses, the tunes of the house to the hands that cause of the free coinage of silver by were responsible for its disaster. At this country alone at an impossible ratio must lose more than it gains.

That the country at large is recovering from the scare into which it was thrown temporarily and very naturally by so extraordinary an event as the bench demands that all possibility of capture of the Democratic national convention by the free silverites and pecuniary interest in the matter be the Populists, is now apparent in the avoided by the utmost independence course of the markets. For a time we of action and a rigorous refusal to do seemed to be trembling on the verge of a panic. Men were getting ready strued as condoning wrong or assistto make a grab for gold on the supposition that a silver victory might be to do less, when applied to to select possible. All hands were taking in receivers for an insolvent corporation, sail, and set eyes were fixed upon the than to select men in its judgment life boats, as this storm appeared to approach nearer and nearer the ship of receiver, but men who were absoof state. But we find, now, the condi- lutely dissociated from the former tions growing easier and more settled. It is evident that the people of European nations take no stock whatever in the idea that the United States will go to the silver-basis. Thousands of them who were easily scared got scared long ago and have disposed of their hold- receivers, the subject is one of im ings. The rest of them have come to mense present importance. Are the the conclusion pointed out in our arti- persons managing these roads which cle of yesterday, that there never will have failed, and concerning which be a better time to purchase Ameri- it is important to inquire whether can securities than this. These facts, their misfortunes are due to unavoidtogether with the larger shipments of able circumstances, or whether they our products, have affected the price have been deliberately wrought by

of the East could bring to bear to assist the treasury and sustain the credit of the country. As the banks came to the rescue of the treasury reserve by replenishing its gold fund, so the men powerful in financial circles have exerted all their efforts to prevent a further export of gold, and to turn the tide, if possible, in the other direction.

They thus give the lie to those who have charged Wall street with attempting to precipitate a panic, in order to affect the political situation. On the contrary, if the moneyed men of the East had chosen at any time since the Chicago convention to bring disaster and collapse upon the financial interests of this country, they could have done it with a breath; so trembling and tottering was the edifice of our currency. But, just at a time to be effective in behalf of the cause which they themselves support, they have banded together to make market conditions easier and to restore general confidence. If the import of \$2 .-000,000 of gold is followed by other consignments that will bring back to us \$15,000,000 or \$20,000,000 of the amount that the treasury has lost, it will go a long way toward banishing the last doubt from the public mind. That this could not have been

done but for the growing belief force and sustain a view of their duty that Mr. Bryan's cause is hopeless. we have not the slightest doubt A further slight indication of this is possibly to be seen in the small de- a class of investors who have suffered cline in the price of silver bullion. Conditions will restore themselves rapidly from actual dishonesty, in the develto the normal as quickly as the people feel sure that there is to be no revolu- others. tion, financial or otherwise, in this country. The general belief at the present time that there is no possibility of Mr. Bryan's election, based upon reports from all quarters during the past ten days, has proved a restorative and tonic. Let us once be certain that this country proposes to maintain its present monetary system, and to stand on a level with the other civilized nations of the world, and we believe that our own people, even the most sanguine of them, will be amazed at the immediate outburst of business activity, the rise in value of all kinds of property and the general return of a prosperity that shall include in its blessings cap ital and labor alike.

A GRAVE SUBJECT.

We hope that the din of politics and the clash of conflicting argument on the silver question will not prevent general attention from being given to the admirable address of the president of the American Bar association at the opening of its annual meeting. While setting forth some general principle of considerable importance, to which we need not here refer, in its initiatory paragraphs, the address is devoted mainly to the subject of railway reorganizations in this country and the part which our courts are made to play therein. It is encouraging to find a great association like this, representing the legal profession in the United States, on an occasion to which a special significance attaches, by reason of flighty words, rather than of sober the distinguished visitors who are entertained, taking up seriously and practically the question of reform in the matter of one of the most imporwhich he delivered there, and which tant functions that devolve upon the federal judiciary.

financial operations connected with ents were woefully disappointed by the railway construction and management suddenness with which it and he and in this country, which have brought the cause that he represents became scandal upon us and disrepute upon our securities in other nations, have We would by no means be under- been fitly supplemented by the direc tion of matters when the finances of a system had come to a crisis. After millions, and perhaps hundreds of millions, have been invested by people in this country and in others in some great enterprise, it is found to be bankrupt. It is not earning its fixed charges, and its obligations are in default. The road is then sold, under foreclosure proceedings, and, after a readjustment of the different securiits solvency. The chasm between the by a receivership. This receivership value of reason as a guide if this were is conducted under the authority of It has been the custom too fre-

It is too true that, in the past, the

quently in the past, without collusion or intent to injure, we are sure, but management of a road under which ly, that the old management is perpetuated and continued in control until such time as the reorganization is combusiness affairs, in mercantile enterbeen a tremendously heavy failure. ment or dishonest financing, to commit least, the high repute of the judiciary of this country will not bear patiently any such suspicion. Let the case be as it may with reference to the interests of property, the honor of the the charge of a personal, selfish or anything that could possibly be coning to perpetuate it. No court ought competent to fill the important office

would not be amenable to any influence that it might see fit to exert. Considering that about one-fourth of the railroads in the United States have been, or are now, under the control of of exchange. They have been aided by mercenary speculators, selected with-

management of the road, and who

ests in the insolvent properties, and are they those by whose direction the interests that should be the first and most importunate care of the court will be most likely to realize something from their investments? It is a great responsibility that has been thrown upon our judiciary through the financial reverses of such an enormous number of railways, and we are sure that the duties attending it have been discharged, upon the whole, with fidelity. Still we believe that President Story is right; that when a railroad becomes bankrupt every other consideration should sink out of sight in comparison with what will be of most benefit to those who have put their money into it; that the court, into whose hands the business goes, should manage it actually, and not only in name, by selecting its own agents and naming such as have had no previous connection with the property. In doing this there should be the amplest notice to the stockholders themselves, and their advice and cooperation should be sought at every step of the proceeding. We believe that the courts themselves are now of this way of thinking, but it is well that the opinion of the profession and of the public in general should reinwhich is the only one consistent either with maintaining the dignity and honor of the bench, or doing justice to more from bad judgment, when not opment of this country, than any

TAXATION IN CHICAGO.

The effort made to secure an assessment of land and improvement values for taxation in the city of Chicago has met with failure. We called attention at the time to the report of the bureau of labor for Illinois, which was devoted largely to the inadequacy and inequality of the valuations of property in Chicago, and, later, to the work of the commission appointed by the may or to examine into the matter with a view to correcting the manifest abuses growing out of either the incompetence or dishonesty of the assessors. The statements made by the labor bureau were confirmed in a remarkable manner by the facts brought out by this commission, a body composed of business men, experts in real estate values. The purpose of the mayor was to obtain a valuation of property by competent men that would be taken by the assessors as a guide and basis Laurier Says It Is Not as Yet in their work.

The assessors have just completed their tasks and the result must be discouraging for those who have tried to better conditions. The assessment district of the town of South Chicago embraces the territory south and east of the river to Thirty-ninth street and east of Western avenue. In this is to be found the most valuable portion of the city. It is the great wholesale and retail district, the banking. hotel and railway center, the heart of the city, in fact. Two-thirds of the value lies north of Twelfth street. The assessed valuation for 1895 was found by both the commission and the bureau to be less than 10 per cent of the actual value, as determined by sales made or estimated from ground

The total valuation of the county, with which the city is practically identical, for this year is, for realty, \$179,-785,767, and for personalty, \$26,682,303. In 1873, two years after the great fire, the realty was valued at \$228,399,663, and the personalty at \$55,076,340. twenty-three years of tremendous growth in population and wealth the value of real estate for taxation has shrunk 25 per cent and personal property over 50 per cent. This decrease has its roots in the system which retains, absurdly, the township system of taxation, each with its own sepaater officers, for the taxation of the city as a whole; and in the purely human, if not commendable, impulse of the individual to escape burden-bearing as far as possible. This impulse is justified to itself by the suspicion that others are escaping through undue influence with the officials.

It matters very little whether valuations are high or low provided they are as nearly equal as fair and intelligent judgment can make them. There is but one fixed factor in direct taxation and that is the amount of money to be raised. As the valuation rises or falls the other variable factor, the percentage of taxation, falls or rises. Thus the average percentage of taxation in the three principle towns of Chicago for ten years, 1885-94, was \$6.26 on each \$100. Were the taxes extended on the actual value of property as found by the commission and the bureau, about ten times its assessed valuation, the percentage of taxation would be 62.6 cents on \$100

To the Editor of the Globe.
Your answer to my query of the 18th inst.
is noted. If the legal tender function were
given to the Mexican dollar and the trade
dollar, would they not be on a parity with
the standard dollar and the gold dollar?

—Voter.

This is all a question of the limitations of credit. Just how far the United States can go in promising to maintain an inferior currency on a par with the best before its credit is injured and its currency depreciated, no man can say. As to the trade dollar, the probability is that legislation would make little or no difference, because very few are known to be in circulation in this country, and their redemption and recoinage into standard dollars is authorized by law. There being so few of them, possibly the government might be able to add them to the big block of currency that it is now sustaining on a gold level. As to the Mexican dollar, certainly not. The addition of all the silver that Mexican mints could turn out under free coinage to our legal tender money would bring us to the silver basis forthwith. This is not because there is potent virtue or otherwise in "legal tender," but beall influences which the financial men out reference to their personal inter- cause, by making a coin legal tender,

the government includes it in the mass of currency which it has promised to keep at par with gold. Faith in the ability to perform that promise would vanish in such a case.

Now, in turn, we would like to ask "Voter" two questions, which we have kept standing for a long time without any satisfactory reply. The first is why, in Mexico, where a Mexican dollar is a full legal tender and the American standard dollar is not, you cannot get a gold dollar in exchange for a Mexican dollar, but you can get two Mexican dollars for an American standard dollar, which contains about six grains less silver than the Mexican coin? The second question is, if the conferring of the legal tender function upon anyrobject puts it at a par with gold, why the government should not make not only standard silver dollars, but nickel pieces, copper cents and poker chips each legal tender for one dollar, or for a thousand dollars, as the case may be, and thus multiply wealth instantly and indefinitely and make us all rich at once?

FRAM IS SAFE.

Dr. Nansen's Vessel Has Arrived in Port.

CHRISTIANIA, Aug. 20.—Dr. Nan-sen's ship, Fram, which he left embedded in the ice, early in January, 1895, arrived at Skjorvoe, province of Tromsoe, yesterday evening. Capt. Sverdrup, her commander, reports all well on board. The Fram, he added, called at Dane's island on Aug. 14, and saw Prof. Andree, who was still waiting for a favor able wind, in order to enable him to attempt his balloon trip across the Arctic region. Capt. Sverdrup, short-ly after his arrival, sent the following telegram to Dr. Nansen: Fram arrived safely. All well on

poard. Leaves at once for Tromsoe Dr. Nansen replied to this message

A thousand times welcome and all. Hurrah for the Fram. thousand times welcome to you The Fram left Skjorvoe this morning on her way to Tromsoe, where Dr.

Nansen will meet her. Additional details received from Skjero regarding Dr. Nansen's arctic exploring ship Fram, are to the effect that the boat duffted from a point 85.59 degrees north. The greatest sea depth obtained by sounding was 2,185 fathoms. The lowest temperature noted was 52 degrees below zero. F. H Johansen, the stoker, it is reported had a narrow escape from a terrible He was attacked by a polar out was rescued by Dr. Nansen, death who shot the animal. Dr. Nansen gained 22 pounds in weight on his journey to Vardoe, after leaving the Fram.

MANITOBA PROBLEM.

Solved.

OTTAWA, Ont., Aug. 20.-In the house of commons today Sir Charles Tupper asked if the report in the press was correct that the Manitoba school question was about as good as settled. In reply the premier said that he sent for Attorney General Sifton, of Man-itoba, and had a conference with him upon the matter. Further than that, he would not say anything at present In the senate Sir Oliver Mowat wa also asked what stage the Manitoba school question was in and he replied that the government did not expect to have the matter finally disposed of this session, but before another session it would be removed out of the way.

KRUGER WANTS PEACE. Says England and the Transvaul Will Not Fight.

PRETORIA, Aug. 20:—President Kruger, of the Transvaal Republic, in an interview declared that the stories rentals, and this undervaluation has been decreased over \$3,000,000 by the assessment this year. It is probable that the discriminations found by both investigations continue and that some interview declared that the stories attributing hostile intentions on the part of the Transvaal are absolute investigations continue and that some interview declared that the stories attributing hostile intentions on the part of the Transvaal are absolute investigations continue and that some interview declared that the stories attributing hostile intentions on the part of the Transvaal are absolute investigations continue and that some investigations continue are continued in the continue and that some investigations continue are continued in the continued are contin with each other. In conclusion he expressed the opinion that war between the Transvaal Republic and Great Britain would never occur. Dr. W. J. Leydes, secretary of state of the Transvaal Republic, in an interview just published, expresses similar sentiments. He denies all the rumors of recent troubles between the two countries, and the assertion that the Transvaal has negotiated a treaty with a foreign country in controventic convention. clusion, he Transvaal Republic in controvention of the its best to secure complete harmony all

MOUNTAIN CLOUD BURST.

It Did Great Damage in the Mogollon District.

SILVER CITY, N. M., Aug. 20.—Telegraphic communication has been re-established with the Magollon mining camp, eighty-two miles from here, and details of the cloudburst of Wednesday afternoon received. The water swept down upon the camp about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, totally destroying twenty-six houses and business places. John Knight, a miner, was caught asleep in his cabin and drowned. An unknown Mexican was carried down the canon and drowned. There are reports of eight people missing, but the loss of life, so far as known, is limited to Knight and the Mexican.

BIG STRIKE COMING.

All Eastern Express Employees May Go Out.

NEW YORK, Aug. 20.—The World this morning says: All employes of the Adams Express company in Eastern cities may stop work in two days. The general executive board of the Knights of Labor ordered this sympathetic strike yesterday. It is said that the Switchmen's Mutual Ald association s. ands behind the strikers and that the switchmen in the Jersey City yards of the Pennsylvania railroad may go out.

TROOPERS IN A RIOT.

Special to the Globe.

CHICAGO, Aug. 20.—Company A, Fourth cavalry. United States army, is in transit from Pittsburg to the far Northwest. Its primary destination is St. Paul. Tonight the company rolled into the union depot at 9:55 with some of its members much battered and in a bruised gondition. About half of the men wore blackened eyes trimmed with raw beefsteak, and one or two were ready to go to a hospital. There had been a riot on the train, and a free fight, in which a carload of troopers took part, was fought to a finish. Whisky was responsible for this diversion, and the incapacity of those engaged in combat to deal felling blows perhaps accounts for the fact that no one was fatally injured. The troops will reach St. Paul tomorrow.

ANDREE GIVES UP,

Will Not Make His Baloon Voyage

This Year CHRISTIANA, Aug. 20.—Prof. S. A Andree, according to reports received here, told Capt. Sverdrup, who visited the aeronaut, that it was now too late to make the proposed ascent and that he would probably soon return to Spitz-bergen and make another effort to reach the North pole in a bailoon next April.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 20.—The Soir says that Baron d'Hannis, commanding a strong force, has taken the offensive against the Mahdists in the Upper Congo. It is added the situation causes the greatest anxiety regarding the security of the Congo Free State, and it is predicted that serious political difficulties may arise.

TIM'S RAKISH FIRE

IT SWEEPS THE CITY'S EXECU-TIVE DEPARTMENT FROM STEM TO STERN.

NOISOME GARBAGE PILES

PROVOKE THE PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL TO SEVERAL BITTER TIRADES.

RUNDLETT, KINGSLEY.

All Feel His Hot Breath on Their Blushing Cheeks-Contractor Fielding Suffers, Ton

After exercising an unwonted restraint of some three months' dura-tion, Hon. Tim Reardon broke loose in the council chamber last night. The vials of vituperation that Mr. Reardon has kept corked up for several weeks past, he uncorked, and poured their scalding contents upon the heads of his pet aversions, the garbage con-tractors, the city engineer and the building inspector.

When Reardon rose from his seat and, turning upon the garbage contractor, offered, in stentorian tones, to bet him \$100 that the garbage had not been properly loaded in the cars, the scene would have been highly dramatic were it not that all the rest of the assemblymen spoiled it with shouts of laughter. Then Assemblyman Daly completely ruined the climax by moving that Mr. Reardon and the garbage contractor be provided with seven-ounce gloves. Both bellig-The exhibition was the result of a

erents thereupon resumed their seats. controversy over a resolution permit-ting Fielding & Shepley, the garbage contractors, to continue, until after the expiration of the G. A. R. encampment, to wansfer garbage from their wagons to the railroad cars at a place in the Ninth ward, about 500 feet within the city limits. The contract forbids any transfer or reloading of the garbage at any point within the city limits, but the contractors have been transferring the garbage to the cars at the place mentioned for several weeks past. It was on this account that Health Commissioner Stone refused to certify to their July bill, which the council, nevertheless, allowed. The contractors explained that there were no facilities in the neighborhood outside the city limits for loading the garbage onto the cars, but that they would be ready im-mediately after the encampment. In the meantime, in view of the large increase in the quantity of garbage to be collected during encampment week, they desired the privilege do their transferring at the present location.

Mr. Lewis thought it only fair to grant the permission, but not so Mr. Reardon, who opposed the resolution with all the voice at his command, and he has som Voice at his command, and he has some. Facing the assembly, Mr. Reardon said: "It's the same old story over again. Last year the garbage contractors failed to live up to their contract, and the present contractors are following their example. I say we have no right to change a contract with the city. The change a contract with the city. The change a contract with the city. The contractors have no business to transfer that garbage to cars inside the city limits. They've been doing it for the last three months, and Dr. Stone knew it, but he never refused to audit the bills until last month when the Ninth Ward Republican club called on him and complained of the nuisence. him and complained of the nuisance.
As I said before, it's the same old story.

"I say we did not," retorted Mr. Shepley. "We never did such a thing."
"That's false," exclaimed Reardon,
"for I tell you I saw it with my own

Shepley again denied the charge, when Reardon jumped to his feet and thrust his hand into his trousers pock-

eyes and can bring two witnesses to

"I'll bet you \$100 you did!"
"I'll take you," cried Mr. Shepley, "I haven't got the cash with me, but"—producing his check book—"my check is good!"

By this time Reardon was standing in the alsle face to face with Shepley, and there the two stood glaring flercely at each other.

at each other.

"I move that the two gentlemen be provided with seven-ounce gloves," sug-gested Assemblyman Daly. At this the assemblymen and spec

tators burst into loud laughter, and Messrs. Reardon and Shepley receded from each other and took their seats. from each other and took their seats. Then the resolution was adopted by a vote of six to two, Messrs. Reardon and Daly voting in the negative. In explaining his vote Mr. Reardon once more vented his antipathy to the garbage contractors and declared that Mr. Shepley was "an infernal liar." As this parliamentary privilege was exercised during roll call, Mr. Shepley was powerless to express in words a return of the compliment, but the general aspect of his countenance seemed to say, "You're another."

Later in the evening a resolution was offered instructing the city engineer to repair certain streets in the First ward. Reardon saw his chance here to remark:

"What's the use of a city engineer

"What's the use of a city engineer

anyway?"
When the vote was taken Mr. Thompson asked what the resolution was.
"It's a resolution instructing the city

engineer to do his duty," snapped Reardon. "Why then I'll vote for it," replied Mr. Thompson, amid general laughter. But Mr. Reardon voted "no" for rea-

Finally when a resolution relative to erecting street stands for the G. A. R. parade was offered, Mr. Reardon took occasion to score the building inspector, holding that he was responsible for what he, Reardon, considered the flimsy structures, now in process of

flimsy structures, now in process of erection on Sixth street. erection on Sixth street.

Aside from the foregoing diversions furnished by Mr. Reardon, the meeting of the assembly was devoid of any entertaining features. An interesting resolution, however, was offered by Mr. Lewis. It provides that the commissioner of public works shall be charged with all the duties heretofore devolving by law upon the board of public works, and requires such commissioner to see that the contracts for lighting the city are faithfully performed by the contractors. The resolution also directs the commissioner of public works to submit to the common council, a sufficient length of time prior to the expiration of the lighting contracts, specifications for lighting the city with gasoline, gas and electricity, so that the council can advertise for proposals and enter into contracts for

the future lighting of the city as required by law. The preamble of the resolution recites the lighting contracts under which certain duties were to be performed by the board of public works, and the adoption of the act substituting a commissioner of public works therefor.

The real intent of the resolution is to supply the defects in the act of 1895.

to supply the defects in the act of 1895 which does not impose upon the com-missioner of public works the duties that devolve upon the board of public works relative to the lighting of the city. Whether the common council can supply what an act of the legislature has omitted remains to be se

Mr. Lewis explained that the resolu-tion had been prepared by the assistant corporation attorney and Commis-sioner of Public Works Copeland, for the purpose of authorizing the com missioner to perform the duties that formerly devolved upon the board of public works with reference to the contracts for lighting the city electricity, gas and gasoline. resolution was adopted.

Assemblyman Thompson introduced resolution instructing the commis-ioner of public works and the city engineer to open up a driveway on the levee from the foot of Jackson street to Eagle street, and to remove all obstructions that it may be necessary to clear away, in order to provide such driveway. The resolution was adopted, and if it becomes effective, it may necessitate the tearing up of several railroad tracks. Mr. Thompson exrailroad tracks. Mr. Thompson ex-plained to the assembly that there is a street along the levee and that the city granted the Omaha & Milwaukee railroad companies the right to lay only two tracks along the levee, but that the companies had overstepped their rights and practically confiscated the street by laying additional tracks the street by laying additional tracks. mayor's communication an-ng the promotion of Michael Gebhard to the rank of sergeant and the appointment of James Troy as patrolman, was referred to the com-

mittee on police. The following police appointments were then confirmed on recommendation of the committee on police: Louis lvin, August Christopherson, Holland, Charles H. Gerber, Galvin James Hollar John Lindon.

A preliminary order was passed for the repaying Sherburne avenue from Rice street to the terminus of the ave-

The resolution to vacate the alley adjacent to the Northern Pacific general office building was referred to the committee on streets

Assemblymen Lewis and Kirke were appointed members of the special joint committee, created for the purpose of considering the construction of a new bridge on Raymond avenue. The resolution instructing the city

engineer to put Dale street in good order for carriage travel from Fairmont street to Como avenue was adopt-Mr. Lewis called attention, during the course of the meeting, to the fact that the council some time ago had adopted

a resolution directing the street railway company to repave that portion of the Wabasha street bridge between its tracks, but that the company had practically ignored the resolution, as it had laid nothing but a few planks.

BRYAN'S NEW PLAN

Expects to Spend Some Time in New York.

UPPER RED HOOK, N. Y., Aug 20.—It is pretty apparent today that Candidate Bryan's plan to spend some time in New York state campaigning, is not objectionable to the leaders in Democratic state politics, but that on the contrary he has their co-operation in the movement. Among the significant events are the visit late last night of Elliott Danforth, of the New York organization; the proposed visit of Mr. Bryan to Albany, and the inviting of Mr. Bryan to meet a number of Democrats at Winniesook Lodge, in the Catskills, presided over by Chair man Hinckley, of the Democratic state committee. With these significant facts is coupled the arrangement this morning of a new Western itinerary that includes several points in New York. This new itinerary includes, after the Erie speech on the 26th, these points: Speak in Buffalo the evening of the 27th; and in Medina, N. Y., the afternoon of the 28th, spending the evening at Niagara Falls. Go to Hornellsville, Mr. Shepley, one of the garbage contractors, who was seated outside the rail in the rear of the chamber, was asked if he had anything to say. In response, he came forward and standing directly behind and in close proximity to Mr. Reardon, he first explained why he desired the privilege asked for, and then added: "We never loaded any lcose garbage into a railroad car."

"You did, for I saw it." rejoined Mr. Reardon.

"Toledo on the 29th, Saturby way of Buffalo, on the 29th, Saturby way of where a Sunday will be spent. On Monday, Aug. 31, Mr. Bryan will go direct to Cleveland, where he will speak in the evening. Tuesday he will go to Columbus, Ohio, speaking there the evening of the 1st of September, and at Toledo on the second. The evening of the third he will speak in South Bend, and Sent 4 will be spent in Chi-Ind., and Sept. 4, will be spent in Chicago, at national headquarters. Mr. Bryan does not expect to speak in Chicago. The morning of the fifth Mr. Chicago. The morning of the fifth Mr. Bryan will leave for Nebraska, over the Burlington road, making no stops. He says his speeches in all the places

NO JOINT DEBATE

Bryan Will Meet No One Unless It Is M'Kinley.

named will be very brief.

UPPER RED ROCK, Aug. 20.-Mr Bryan did not leave the house today. He said he was busy with his letter of acceptance and his largely increasing mail. He was asked if he had read the mail. He was asked it he had read the speech of Bourke Cockran, and said that he had gone through it today, but did not desire to answer it in any way. He said: "I have received many invitations to debate the silver question with various public men. In order to with durbur invitations of this nature." avoid further invitations of this nature, avoid further invitations of this nature, I wish you would say that I will not consider any proposition to debate any question with anybody during this campaign, unless a debate should be arranged between Mr. McKinley and myself. So far as I know, no place for such a debate is under consideration by either patients.

Silver Clubs.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—George P. Keeney, the national organizer of the silver party, and a member of the executive committee, has been appointed by the silver party national president of the various non-partisan silver and bimetallic clubs of the United States. Mr. Keeney has called a national convention of such clubs to meet at Chicago Sept. 23.

CHICAGO, Aug. 20.—Senator J. K. Jones, of Arkansas, chairman of the Democratic national committee, arrived in Chicago from Washington today. The immediate result of Senator Jones' visit was the closing of a deal by which the national headquarters will be established at the Sherman house.

Resignation Not Force BERLIN, Aug. 20.—The Reichsanzeiger publishes a semi-official note which declares that Gen. Bronsart von Schellendorff, who was recently minister of war, resigned on account of ill health, thus denying the reports that his retirement was due to a difference of opinion with the emperor regarding reform in military trials.

To the Editor of the Globe,
Will you kindly state through the columns
of your paper what the politics of the Chicago Times-Herald are, thus obliging one of
your constant readers. Very truly yours,
E. H. G.

St. Paul, Minn., Aug. 20, 1896.
(The Chicago Times-Herald is a Republican paper. Its proprietor, Mr. Kohlsaat, is one of Mr. Hanna's most intimate friends and confidential advisers.—Ed.)

Plankinton Must Pay a Judgment, In the United States district court yester-day there was heard an order to show cause by the town of Plankinton, S. D., why it should not levy a tax to pay a judgment of about \$5,000 recovered against the town by Grey Brothers, of Milwaukee, for putting in an artesian well to supply the town with water. The city admitted judgment and asked that it have ten years in which to pay the judgment. The court ordered that a tax of twenty mills be levied each year until the judgment was paid.

WHICH STRUCK MRS. O'TOOLE.

THE OLD LADY'S INJURIES SUCH THAT DEATH ENSUED YES-TERDAY.

POLICE LOOKING FOR THE MAN

Who Dissappeared From His Place of Business Early in the Day and

Wasn't Seen Afterward.

John Straus, foreman of the Great Northern Express company's barns, is

believed to be the man who was driving the rig which knocked down Mrs. Bridget O'Toole at Sixth and St. Peter streets Wednesday afterno Mrs. O'Toole died at the city hospital yesterday morning at 4 o'clock. The oody was removed to O'Halloran &

Murphy's undertaking rooms, and yesterday afternoon an autopsy was held by the direction of Coroner Whitcomb. The postmortem was made by Finnell, Skinner and Wheaton, and revealed that Mrs. O'Toole had been frightfully injured by the accident. Six of her ribs on the right and two on the left side were broken, and the skull was fractured across the back of the head. It is supposed that her ribs were broken by the shaft of the buggy and that her skull was fractured by the hoofs of the horse. After the autopsy the remains were removed to the residence of her son-in-law, Walter Curtiss, at 346 Market street funeral will take place Saturday morning from the cathedral The police and detectives were at

work on the case early yesterday

morning, and, although there were as

many descriptions of the buggy, horse

and men as there were informants, the

officers finally settled down to the description of the rig and men as given by George J. Flint and D. D. Donahue. These men were the ones who followed the rig about two miles out in the West Seventh street district, but finally lost the trail near St. Clair street and Oakland avenue. Thomas Burke, who lives at 450 Banfil street, and is employed as street sweeper on Sixth street between Wabasha and Seventh streets, said he made an attempt to stop the horse and buggy after Mrs. O'Toole had been run down, but the driver swore at him and threat. ened to run over him and he allowed the rig to pass. About noon the detectives were given a tip as to who the driver of the rig was, and at once three detectives were sent out looking for the man. The tip came through the young man who was one of the occu-pants of the rig at the time the accident occurred and who, it is understood, is a son of an employe of the Great Northern Express company. Chief of Detectives Schweitzer was inclined to be very non-communicative about the identity of the occupants of the rig which caused the death of Mrs. O'Toole, but said the names of both parties were known. The young man who was in the buggy, but not driving the horse, was, he said, not wanted by the police, as he had nothing to do with the accident. The name of the driver he was not ready to give out until he had been arrested, but he thought the man would either give hive himself up or be arrested within Up to midnight last a few hours. night neither had happened.

It was learned, however, that John Straus, foreman of the Great Northern

of the rig and that the other occupant of the buggy was a young man whose father is employed by the same company. Straus, who has been in his present position since the company started, is foreman of the barn located. at 264 East Ninth street and lives at the same place with his wife and three small children. Wednesday afternoon he started from the barn shortly be-fore 3 o'clock, intending to go to Mer-riam Park and select some horses for the company. On the way up Sixth street the accident occurred, and then followed the chase after him out West Seventh street. He returned to the express barn at 8:30 o'clock Wednesday night, just after dark. Yesterday morning he learned that Mrs. O'Toole had died from the effect of her injuries and about 9:30 o'clock he left the barn and up to midnight had not re-turned. From an associate it was learned that Straus was excited and greatly worried by the accident, and it is feared that something has happened to him. Friends of Straus say that he is an expert horseman and that the ac-cident which resulted in the death of Mrs. O'Toole could not have happened by reckless driving, but that it was a mistake or misjudgment on the part of Straus who evidently thought the woman would cross the street before he reached her. This opinion is born out by the statement of Jeremiah O'-Brien, who is employed as janitor at the Cathedral, and says the horse which knocked down Mrs. O'Toole was not going at a very fast galt. The actions of Straus, after the accident, cannot be explained by his friends, however as the least he could have done would have been to stop and ascertain the extent of the woman's injuries instead of whipping up his horse and

stead of whipping up his horse and making his escape.

Mr. Curtiss, the son-in-law of Mrs. O'Toole, called at the central police station last night and made inquiry as to whether the parties in the righad been arrested. He was informed by Cant. Roulean that they had not but had been arrested. He was informed by Capt. Rouleau that they had not but that their identity was known and it was expected that they would be in custody before monring. Mr. Curtiss expressed himself very forcibly and intimated that the parties would be prosecuted to the full extent of the law for the death of Mrs. O'Toole.

Coroner Whitcomb seen last evening

Coroner Whitcomb seen last evening said there would be an inquest, but as to just when it would be held he was not prepared to say. If the police succeeded in capturing the men who were in the buggy, which, he said, was very likely to occur during the night, the jury would be empaneled today, but the taking of testimony would not commence before Monday.

the taking of testimony would not com-mence before Monday.

Mrs. Straus is prostrated by the shock and could not be seen last evening.
Detectives shadowed the house yester-day afternoon and last night, but with-out success. Those best acquainted with Straus say that it would not sur-prise them if, under the nervous strain to which he has been subjected, he had committed some rash act.

committed some rash act H. M. Lyttle's New Sit.

A New York Associated Press telegram of last night says: "H. M. Lyttle, formerly of Louisville, later of St. Paul, but more recently of Brooklyn, was today appointed manager of the Metropolitan Street railway of this city." Small Fire Near Como.

The residence of John Foster at 477 Top-ping street was damaged to the extent of \$300 by fire this morning at 1 o'clock. The loss on contents is also estimated at \$300. Loss covered by insurance: Double Primaries Tonight.