

BULLETIN OF THE ST. PAUL GLOBE.

MONDAY, MARCH 29, 1897.

Weather for Today—Local Showers; Southerly Winds.

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MOVEMENTS OF STEAMSHIPS.

HAVRE, March 28.—Arrived: La Normandie, New York. QUEENSTOWN—Sailed: Lucania, Liverpool, for New York. LIVERPOOL—Arrived: Nomadic, New York. NEW YORK—Arrived: Umbria, Liverpool; Prince Wilhelm II, Parnassus; Potomac, London. Sailed: Mississippi, London.

The Mississippi can now be described as a river studded with lakes.

Hawaii is still in a position to be hugged by some fatherly nation.

Here's a paradox. The price of whisky is going up and whisky is going down.

If the powers had fewer proclamations and more howitzers, they might accomplish more.

The Greeks have one thing in their favor. They can handle firearms all around the Turks.

Kentucky might make itself famous by sending the Hon. Squire Curd to the United States senate.

Another iron factory has been started. The Republicans of the Kentucky legislature are making bolts.

The good men who are running for mayor of Chicago have but a chance in a hundred of being elected.

Before another month passes the Dingley bill will be known the country over as the tariff for trusts.

A New York paper put its criticism of a very bad play under the head of "Obituary." That isn't so bad.

The queen has had so many birthday anniversaries that the Prince of Wales contemplates them with growing indifference.

The legislature has less than a month to sit, but in that time the governor can get into quite a row with the law-making body.

Releases of Americans in Cuba are becoming so frequent that in future they can be given in a line like steamship arrivals.

For trying to steal the "machine" crown jewels Gov. Black, of New York, will be retired from Republican politics by Tom Platt.

A union has been formed in New York to divorce municipal government from politics. It will fail, but its purpose is nevertheless laudable.

It has been discovered thus early that you cannot dodge a woman just learning to ride any better on a '97 wheel than on those of earlier vintage.

It is just possible that Hanna's "campaign contributors," who are doing all the laughing now, will shed bucketsful of tears in the sweet by and by.

Here is an important item for the girls. A New York judge has decided that, in case of a breach, they need not give back the engagement ring.

Sir George Calvert reports that in 1681 there were oysters a foot long. They were, however, just as much as the little oysters we eat nowadays.

Judge Sears, the Republican candidate for mayor of Chicago, granted twenty-five divorces on Friday. This may make or mar him as a candidate.

A bill is before the legislature which forbids porters on trains from accepting tips. Enacted into law, it will not prevent them from taking tips, however.

The mayor of Keithsburg, Ill., has won the American shooting handicap. This ought to be a sufficient warning to the thieves and thugs to stay away from Keithsburg.

A correspondent of one of the New York papers correctly characterizes the Dingley bill when he calls it a bill "to force those who do the most work to pay the most taxes."

Witzsinnos dreamed three times that he would whip Corbett and he did it. A Long Island farmer dreamed three times that there was gold on his farm. He has been digging and plowing for it ten days, but hasn't found it. Anybody can guess whether dreams come true or go by contraries.

WIND SWEEP

Texas Twister Devastates Austin.

FEW DEATHS,

But Escapes Were in Many Cases Miraculous.

Number of Public and Private Buildings in Ruins—Destruction in the Country.

DALLAS, Tex., March 28.—Texas was visited by a general rain and wind storm today. The rain was general over nearly the whole state, while the wind seems to have done its worst in the south central section. Austin and Calvert suffered most, three fatalities resulting at the latter place. Rain poured all day, the average fall being one and one-half inches, and as much as three inches in some places. All trains south of Dallas were abandoned on account of washouts. The Santa Fe was the worst sufferer, there being nearly a half-dozen breaks on the line between Dallas and Temple. The M., K. & T. abandoned all north and south-bound trains on the Dallas division, the track being washed out near Waxahachie and Itasca. On the line between Hillsboro and Fort Worth a washout is reported at Alvarado. The H. & T. C. reports a bridge gone on the Fort Worth division and several small washouts.

The track is obstructed by fallen telegraph poles and debris around Calvert. The Texas Central is washed out in several places between Waco and Cisco. The Texas Midland bulletined all trains between Greenville and Ennis "indefinitely late."

The T. & P. train from the West was six hours late. Every river and stream in north Texas is reported as being out of its banks. The overflow from a creek at Denton overflowed part of the town to a depth of 18 feet. At Fort Worth the Trinity is rising several feet an hour, and at Dallas the rise is 30 feet.

Telegraph communication with the southern part of the state is completely cut off. Galveston and Houston could not be reached at all. Hearn was the farthest point reached South. Estimates of the amount of the damage are impossible. It will be several days before details can be received from the great stretch of country included in the reach of the storm. At Calvert

alone, the loss is over \$100,000. At Austin it will reach the same figure. Railroads are damaged at least \$100,000.

AUSTIN, Tex., March 28.—This afternoon at 2 o'clock this city and the surrounding country were visited by a terrific cyclone that did no end of damage to life and property. The wind came from the southwest and blew at about 20 miles an hour for nearly twenty minutes, tearing down trees or splitting them asunder with terrific force. Several large electric light towers were blown down, entailing a loss of some \$4,000 or \$5,000, inasmuch as the iron frames were twisted as though they were of the very smallest wire and will be useless. In addition to this quite a number of houses in the residence portion of the city were blown down, and in several cases narrow escapes from death are reported.

The new and unoccupied residence of Mr. Burt MacDonald, one of the prominent residents, was blown down, striking against the residence of Mr. William Vining, crushing one side of the building and narrowly escaping killing two little children that were in the room playing. The wind played havoc with the lumber in the eastern portion of the city, blowing piles of lumber in every direction and scattering ruin and waste on every side. The roofs of a number of residences were torn off and blown a great distance, and, in addition to doing much damage to the state university, the wind blew off the entire roof of the adjoining dormitory, letting the rain drive full into the four-story building, doing inestimable damage to the building and property of the 200 students therein, many of whom fled for their lives when the roof was carried away. The roof was blown one hundred yards, lighting on and crushing the roof of a cottage in which four people were seated, but no one was even injured, though they were entombed by falling debris. A church just to the north of the university had the entire east side blown in and was unroofed, the wind carrying the roof a block away. The residence of Mr. Graves, immediately north of the church, was lifted from its foundation, twisted completely around and set down in the same place, so badly damaged, however, that none of the doors could be opened to permit the escape of the frightened inmates.

The small town of Clarksville, near this city, was swept by the winds, and many houses were blown down, although fortunately the inmates were not killed, but several were badly injured. The Hamilton had been driving rain that was little short of a flood and swept everything before it. Reports from the surrounding country are to the effect that the storm was general in this section. The small town of Buda, near here, was badly handled by the storm, quite a number of houses being blown down and one or two persons killed. Many fine dwellings were destroyed by fire notwithstanding torrents of rain which were falling. The loss to property in and around Calvert is estimated at \$100,000.

Later details of the storm show that the loss to property will reach into the thousands. Many fine dwellings were demolished. At Calvert, an old lady and two children who were in their house were fatally injured by the collapse of the building, which was partially destroyed by fire notwithstanding torrents of rain which were falling. The loss to property in and around Calvert is estimated at \$100,000.

TARIFF VOTE WEDNESDAY.

Talk on the Measure to Be Choked Off—House and Senate Forecast.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—Three more days will see the end of the struggle over the Dingley tariff bill in the house. The bill will be open for amendment until 1 o'clock on Wednesday, when the debate will close with a two-hour display of oratory. The voting will begin at 3 o'clock on that day. So far as known there will be no break in the Republican ranks, but at least four of the Democrats will cast their votes for the bill, three from Louisiana and one from Texas. There is also a probability that one Populist and one Silverite will vote for this protective measure. Mr. Dingley, who has engineered the bill through the eddies of debate with great skill, will devote his energies to pressing the consideration of the bill forward with the utmost expedition in order to complete it before the vote is taken. But the Democrats are pursuing a course which has thus far rendered progress extremely difficult. But if of the 32 pages of the bill were disposed of in the two days of last week. At this rate it would require twenty-one days for the house, sitting seven hours a day, to complete the consideration of the bill under the five-minute rule. If the present tactics of the opposition are persisted in, it is not improbable that night sessions will be held tomorrow and Tuesday. The policy of the Democrats thus far has been to attack every item and make the text for general assaults on the bill. It is understood that they will make a particularly strong stand against the steel and sugar schedules. They do not hope to accomplish anything, however, in the way of amendment. They have made trusts the keystone of their opposition up to this time, and the only thing which they really believe they can accomplish is to secure a record vote on an amendment such as was offered on Friday, providing for the suspension of the duty on any article controlled by a trust or combination. They propose to do this, if possible, by a motion to recommit with instructions after the bill is reported from the committee of the whole. There seems to be a question, however, whether this motion will be entertained under the special order under which the house is operating. The fact that the reading of the bill may not be completed under the five-minute rule will in nowise interfere with the power of the ways and means committee to perfect it. Their amendments are in order to any part of the bill at any time, and it becomes apparent that the bill cannot be completed. Mr. Dingley can assume charge and clear up all the amendments he desires to offer.

After the tariff bill is passed on Wednesday, the house probably will adjourn three days at a time until the appropriation bills are returned to it. If they are amended by the senate, the house probably will accept the opportunity offered for talking, and as no injury to the treaty is involved, the leaders will indulge the members to some extent in this regard. The senate will devote its energies to this week-end on Wednesday, when the vague hope on the part of some of the friends of that instrument of securing a final vote on Friday or Saturday. The senate will adjourn tomorrow to executive session to consider the treaty if no unforeseen circumstances prevent, and thus afford ample time to complete all speeches by Wednesday, when the voting is to begin on the miscellaneous amendments. The consideration of amendments is to continue Thursday, provided new ones are offered after Wednesday's proceedings. Later than that day the senate procedure is not clear. Consent to naming a date for the vote on the treaty itself is still withheld, and will not be given until after the fate of the amendments becomes known. It is surmised that if the Chilton amendment should be accepted the debate on the treaty will immediately come to a conclusion, but that if it should be beaten the subsequent discussion would be of indefinite duration. The amendments which are expected to be reported to the senate after the meeting of the committee on appropriations on Tuesday, but they will not be taken on until after the treaty is disposed of. The bankruptcy bill will also yield precedence to the treaty. The question of organizing the committee on the subject of the retention and may reach a climax during the week. The tariff bill will reach the senate late in the week and be referred to the committee on the subject already has the various schedules under consideration. The Republican members of the ways and means committee were in session several hours today and again tonight, considering amendments to the pending tariff bill, some of which have been urged by those whose interests are affected by the schedules as originally agreed on, and others which have been suggested by the debate on the bill. A number of amendments were agreed on and passed by the majority, and will be presented in the house by Mr. Dingley before the vote is taken, on Wednesday. There was nothing new added to the bill, but the changes were simply in the schedules already reported, and none of these is of great importance. These amendments were mainly in the way of changes in punctuation, classification and phraseology. Probably the most important amendment agreed on was to make the rates on nursery stock specific by the number of cuttings instead of uniform ad valorem, as they now are in the bill. The present rate in the bill is 30 per cent ad valorem, and the change will fix a specific rate, that will equal the ad valorem duty. This change was made on the representation of the nursery interests of the country, which contended that the pending rates were inimical to their welfare. Several other amendments agreed on were to reduce the rate on imports the like of which are not produced here and where no great interests will suffer from such reduction. The duty on dates was reduced from 1 1/2 cents per pound to a half-cent. There was also a motion looking to a possible postponement on the final vote.

GEN. ROLOFF IN CUBA.

Lands With an Important Filibustering Expedition.

ARMS FOR THE INSURGENTS.

Large Cargo of Rifles and Ammunition and Tons of Dynamite.

Laurada's Return Tells of the Successful Ending of the Latest Venture of the Cuban Junta—Government Vessels Watching the Filibuster.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—Senor Quesada, of the Cuban Legation, today stated that he had received official notification of the landing of a filibustering party on Cuban soil. The expedition was under the command of Gen. Carlos Roloff. Senor Quesada said that with Gen. Roloff was a party of fifty men, many of whom served in the years' war. The cargo consisted of 6,000 rifles of improved pattern; 3,000, 600 cartridges, one Colt machine gun, one dynamite gun, two 12-pounders and four tons of dynamite and bombs. It was landed at Banes. In the party were Dr. Adolfo Brunet, Jose Marti, son of Gen. Marti; Maj. Castroberde, Arostegui and Alfonso.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., March 28.—The famous filibustering steamer Laurada arrived in the Delaware last night, after having successfully landed the most important expedition yet sent from this country to Cuba, and tonight is anchored in the river below Wilmington. It was shortly after dusk when she slipped past the United States revenue cutter Hamilton, and immediately disappeared in the darkness of the bay. The Hamilton had been watching at the breakwater for some time for the slippery filibuster, and shortly after the Laurada had passed she got under way and tonight is off Lewes, Del. Although making no signals, the Laurada came near enough to the reporting stations at the breakwater to be identified. She has been off the Cape all day, but was evidently afraid of the Hamilton, and waited until darkness enabled her

to slip by unobserved. Hope for the Laurada's safety had been practically abandoned by all except those connected with the Cuban junta. The Laurada left Baltimore on Feb. 27 for this city, and when near Cape Henry four boats were taken on board, to be used in landing the war material. Three days afterwards she met the schooner Donna T. Briggs, of Stonington, Conn., and the steam lighter Jennie H., from New York, loaded with war material, which was transferred to the Laurada's hold twelve miles off Barnegat. The vessel's prow was then turned toward the West Indies. The expedition was in charge of Gen. Carlos Roloff, the insurgent minister of war. There were forty others on the Laurada when she left, and in her hold were stowed 7,000 rifles, 1,700,000 rounds of ammunition, 25 tons of stick dynamite and a large supply of food and medicine. The entire expedition was aided out by the Cuban junta for Gen. Garcia, the second in command in the Cuban army, and was landed in the province of Santiago de Cuba, where a large force had been sent to meet and convey the supplies to the headquarters of the army in the interior. The Laurada's supply of coal ran short, and she was obliged to anchor in the West Indies while waiting for a fresh supply, which was sent to her on the tug Monarch, from Mobile. Upon receiving the coal she at once started for this city. Among those on board are Mrs. Hughes, the wife of the commander of the vessel, and two detectives, who are believed to have kept a daily log of the vessel's movements. They are thought to have gone in the guise of firemen.

Famine's Horrors in Crete.

Conditions on the Island Caused by Blockade Said to Be Terrible.

LONDON, March 29.—A dispatch to the Times from Athens says that when it became known on Saturday afternoon that the Crown Prince Constantine would leave the city in the evening for the Greek camp at Larissa to take command of the Greek armies in the field, a large crowd gathered on Constitution square, adjoining the palace. As the evening approached the crowd increased to a multitude and the square and streets adjacent were filled with an excited throng, cheering, singing patriotic songs and firing revolvers. The populace shouted "For union and war," and cheered enthusiastically for the crown prince and the army. After an address by a popular orator, a deputation was chosen to present an address to the crown prince. The demonstrations of the crowd increased during the service in the palace chapel, and thousands gathered in front of the palace to witness the departure of Prince Constantine. Great disappointment was expressed when later it became known that the crown prince had left the palace privately. An immense throng, including many thousands of Cretans, assembled on the quays at Piræus, brilliantly illuminated by lime lights from houses in the vicinity, to witness the embarkation. The wildest enthusiasm was displayed, the loudest shouting, cheering, and the incessant discharge of firearms. The Daily Mail's Rome correspondent says today that Admiral Canevoro, commanding the international fleet in Cretan waters, has wired to the Italian government to send immediately a large land force, which is imperatively necessary to cope with the Cretan insurgents. Admiral Canevoro, it is understood, asserts that conditions in the interior of the island are so terrible, as the result of famine and hardships, that even the lepers are leaving the lazaret houses; the inhabitants are panic-stricken, and the dead lie by the roadside unburied.

A dispatch to the Times from Canea says that one of the correspondents of that newspaper, who was present during the fighting at Malaxa, was captured by the Cretans and held as a spy. He probably would have been shot but for the opportune arrival of an American journalist and the insurgent leader, Manos, an old Oxford man, who is at the head of a band of young Cretans, whom he personally equipped. Manos was the first to enter the block-house when the Turks evacuated it, and he prevailed on the insurgents to spare the lives of forty-three Turkish prisoners. It is reported that the bombardment by the international fleets on Friday wrought serious havoc among the Christians. There is some danger of a Mohammedan uprising in the island on account of the scarcity of food. The correspondent of the Times at Athens says today that a vigorous movement has been set on foot against the proposal to establish Crete as a principality under a Greek prince. The Ethniko Hetairia has published a manifesto declaring that this is the most impracticable solution yet proposed and conceals a deliberate design to separate the island from the Greek race and to subject it to foreign control. The manifesto says: "All the calamities that could be involved in

HAS 'EM ON A LIST.

Lucky Office Seekers.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—The Post tomorrow will say: A number of important nominations will be sent to the senate today unless something unforeseen occurs. While the president's selections for several offices are not definitely known, it is believed that they will include the following: Ex-Representative Shallenberger, of Pennsylvania, second assistant postmaster general. Mr. Baxter, of Elmira, N. Y., third assistant postmaster general. Thomas Ryan, of Kansas, first assistant secretary of the interior. O. L. Spaulding, of Michigan, first assistant secretary of the treasury. Ex-President Andrew D. White, of Cornell, has, it is said, been tendered the German embassy and accepted it. Charlemagne Tower, of Philadelphia, who was originally named for the German embassy, will probably be minister to Austria, and ex-Representative Draper, of Massachusetts, ambassador to Italy. Ex-Representative E. H. Conger, of Iowa, minister to Brazil; Franklin Fort, of New Jersey, solicitor general; Benjamin Butterworth, of Ohio, commissioner of patents, are also understood to be on the list.

HERO GONE

Maj. G. Q. White Dies Suddenly.

DUE TO A FALL

Sustained Tuesday Night at Seven Corners,

Which Revived an Organic Ailment of Long Standing, and He Sank Suddenly.

"Maj. George Q. White died this morning at 8 o'clock." The announcement, made from the pulpit of St. John's Episcopal church, came as a surprise and shock to the members of the congregation and through them to the community, yesterday morning. The immediate cause of his death was an accidental fall sustained Tuesday evening. On the evening in question Maj. White, while returning from down town, alighted from a Seventh street car at the Seven corners. A cable car was just crossing Seventh street, and in his hurry to

SLASH IN MESABA.

Ore Cut to \$2.40.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., March 28.—The Dispatch tomorrow will say: A prominent iron and steel manufacturer makes the statement that it has been decided to quote Mesaba ore at \$2.40 to meet the cut in price from \$4 to \$2.65, announced last week by the reorganized ore pool. The gentleman says the Mesaba price will be officially announced in a day or two.



MAJ. GEORGE Q. WHITE.

PIGKED UP SIXTEEN.

Sailors From the St. Nazaire Tell of Horrible Suffering.

LONDON, March 28.—The British steamship Yanariva, Capt. Weston, which left Newport News on March 10, bound for Glasgow, arrived at Greenock tonight. The captain reports that on March 12, while in latitude 31, longitude 71, he picked up a small boat containing sixteen survivors of the steamship Ville de St. Nazaire, of the West Indian line of the Compagnie Generale Trans-Atlantique, which foundered in the great storm of March 7 off the Virginia capes. They had been without food and water for four days, and were in a state of extreme exhaustion, and were bordering on madness. The officers of the Yanariva did all in their power for the unhappy men, and finally learned their pitiful story piece by piece. They say that four boats were launched, two containing twenty-nine each, the third seventeen and the fourth six. The boat picked up by the Yanariva was one of the two that took off twenty-nine, but thirteen had succumbed to exposure, hunger and thirst. The last survivors saw of the other boats was on the day the vessel foundered, when they sighted two of them lashed helplessly together and empty. For some time after the rescue the captain of the Yanariva kept an office at the masthead sweeping the horizon with a glass in the hope of getting some trace of the other boats, but there was no sign of them. As night was falling rapidly and the sea and wind were increasing, with mist and rain, the Yanariva proceeded. The second officer of the Ville de St. Nazaire is among the rescued, who will be taken in charge by the French consul at Glasgow. According to the list of the crew of the Ville de St. Nazaire, originally published, the "second captain" was Pierre Nurol, and the first lieutenant Andre de Andreis. Nurol is probably the officer rescued by the Yanariva.

A dark object on the water several miles away. The steamer was put about and in less than an hour met the life boat of the Ville de St. Nazaire. The sea was running rough, but the Yanariva's crew managed to haul the boat on board. They found, to their amazement, the occupants lying absolutely helpless in the bottom and two of them raving crazy. The only sign of food was one small tin of biscuits. Three days passed before the rescued men had sufficiently recovered to partake of solid food. The survivors of the original twenty-nine are the second captain, Pierre Nurol; the second engineer, Germain Giraud; the third engineer, Prosper Lorezett; Nicholas Stavrianni, of Port au Prince, Hayti, and twelve seamen from Martinique. Second Captain Nurol says that on the 6th of March the vessel sprang a leak. A violent hurricane blew that night and during the following day. On the morning of the 8th, the vessel had sunk so low in the water that it was necessary to take to the boats, although the storm was still at its height. The Ville de St. Nazaire had a complement of eight lifeboats. The first four launched were dashed against the side of the vessel and pounded to pieces. The other four soon parted company. "Our boat," says Second Captain Nurol, "did not ship a drop of water when getting away from the vessel. This was due to the promptness with which we sheered off. The weather continued very boisterous, and the waves sometimes half swamped us, we kept balling for our lives with our caps. After a while we rigged a sail and kept the boat running before the wind as well as we could. We were drenched and our sufferings were terrible. In spite of every warning soon began to drink the salt water. "Several of these went mad and jumped overboard. Those who refrained from drinking fresh the best, and they held down others who went mad until their strength failed. "We kept a constant look-out for a sail, but saw none until the morning of the 12th, when we sighted a steamer. She was too far off for us to signal. We watched with mad anxiety as we saw her steering for us. At last we saw her. We had only four inches of fresh water on the boat. Every instant we expected she would go to the bottom. At last the Yanariva reached us, and we were hauled on the deck."

catch the cable Maj. White slipped and fell. The fall of itself was not a serious one, but for several years Maj. White has been troubled with a liver affection, and in falling, it is supposed, he injured this organ. He was able to reach his home, at 86 Western avenue north, without assistance, but shortly afterward became so ill that Dr. Metcalf, the family physician, was summoned. The physician reported the injury not serious, although the patient was advised to keep his bed. Friday morning there was a change for the worse, and the same evening the physician and members of the family realized that the patient was rapidly sinking. During Saturday he failed steadily, and Saturday evening sank into a condition of coma, from which he did not rally, and breathed his last yesterday morning.

The arrangements for the funeral have not been completed. The eldest daughter, Miss Elizabeth White, has been visiting friends in Philadelphia, and will not arrive in St. Paul until this morning. It was not supposed that the illness of the major was at all serious until Friday afternoon, and at that time a telegram was sent notifying his daughter to come home at once. Until after her arrival no definite arrangements will be made for the funeral. Gen. John R. Brooke, commander of the Royal Legion, accompanied by Capt. Samuel Appleton and Capt. H. A. Castle, as a committee from the commandery, called at the residence yesterday afternoon and tendered the services of the commandery to the family. The board of officers will hold a meeting at the office of Gen. Brooke, in the Army building, this afternoon to arrange for the funeral. Capt. Castle has been appointed by Gen. Brooke as recorder of the commandery for the time being, that being the official position held by Maj. White in the order. George Quincy White was born at Cambridge, Mass., in 1839. He came to St. Paul in 1881 from Philadelphia, and for the past sixteen years has resided in this city. For the first few years after his arrival in the city he was connected with the purchasing department of the Northern Pacific railroad. Leaving the Northern Pacific he entered the employ of the St. Paul Fire and Marine Insurance company as local agent, and for over twelve years has held that position. He leaves two daughters, Elizabeth Gibbon White and Margaret Gibbon White, and a sister and brother. His daughters live in this city and his sister and brother in Boston. Maj. White entered the War of the Rebellion as a member of Smith's battery of Chicago, the company being