MEMORY OF MOTHER

MAJ. M. C. WILKINSON SAYS THAT WAS A GREAT FAC-

IN HOLDING MEN TOGETHER,

WHO FOUGHT HARD IN THE LATE WAR OF THE REBEL-LION

FEAR'S WORK WAS REVIEWED,

With the Result That the Session Was More Than Ordinarily Interesting.

There were about fifty ladies present at the Central Monument association meeting, held in the representatives' hall at the capitol yesterday afternoon. The meeting was called to order by the president, Mrs. R. M. Newport, who requested the flower girls to take the front row of seats, that their presence and the sight of the dainty bouquets they carried might lend inspiration to the speakers. The ladies began their session with the singing of "America." The report of the last monthly meeting was then read by the secretary, and was approved as read. Major M. C. Wilkinson, the subject of whose paper had been announced as "Who Won the Battle?" gave the address, which was the chief feature of the afternoon. As an introduction, Major Wilkinson said that he had changed his theme to "Conquerors," since that title best indicated his thoughts. The first part of the paper has a special interest, since the sketch of the "Boy at Arlington" is really autobiographical. . The major

Seated in front of his tent on Arlington heights, Va., in July, 1861, was a young soldier, a subaltern officer in a New York

soldier, a subaltern officer in a recurregiment.

His first duty in charge of men outside of his own company had been to direct a large detachment of his regiment in making the first slashing in the beautiful park in rear of Lee's historical mansion.

Across the Potomac, within his view, stood the nation's capitol, with the most fearful war-storm center of the centuries rapidly encircling it. Over the long bridge columns of troops were constantly crossing to this Virginia side.

A hasty glance at the young soldier finds

Virginia side.

A hasty glance at the young soldier finds him slim, blue-eyed, not brawny of arm or deep of chest—in fact, his five feet ten and over seemed largely laid out, but rather thinly settled. He was a type, but not of the prize ring.

But a vision other than the one we describe quite shut out all else; it was a quiet little church yard near a beautiful village in a lonely valley in the interior of his own

in all the years of the war this dedication of himself never ceased to inspire his daily life, and in this he was but a type of many thou-

himself never cassed to inspire his daily life, and in this he was but a type of many thousands more.

Does not the historian certify us that with Homer and Pericles woman was a slave, and only a little better, a goddess with chivalry and Don Quixote? and but a toy and plaything with Chesterfield and the club? It is the crowning glory of the centuries that in the American home, in our own enlightened American daughter, wife and mother has been found the fairest flower, the greatest promise of the highest possible civilization. And this mother we proclaim the conqueror in all the bloody fields of the Rebellion.

The first to fall in my own company, mortally wounded, at Antietam, just there in front of the Dunkards' church, and near the head of Bloody lane, the bloodiest of the war, was a corporal; two comrades carried h.m from the field. Late in the day my regiment was relieved from the support of a battery, and I hastened to look after some wounded, the corporal among the number; finding him with hundreds of others, sought the help of a surgeon, who came only at my very earnest request. One look of his sufficed. Dropping on one knee by my faithful corporal's side it was mine to tell him that he must die. Should I reach home would he give me some message for his mother?

His hand tightened on my own when he heard the fatal words that he must de. A tear, and then another slowly to'd their own athetic story, but quickly recovering himself he firmly said: "Captain, you can tell motther that I never disobeyed an order, can't

me, will it ever be forgotten, those of envy that surged through the of the poor country boys, the "Slim Jims," as they were called, who really const tuted this army of reception, as they did in fact of the whole army—but the zouaves! the "Zoo-Zoos," as they so dearly loved to be called. Out from the depot they came, and as they turned into the avenue with drums beating and flags flying, it was a sight to almost paralyze. With intervals between their files they filled their alloted space; on they came, each regiment standing at "present arms" as they passed, and what a host they looked. Here at last, at last, were the fighters. Their rifles swinging easily over their broad and sinewy shoulders, their jaunty little caps were set at the proper angle on their defiant heads, so that the dazzling tassels had no interrupted swing—there were the brawny arms, the chests so deep; such legs, such calves! Bright red jackets and "zoo-zoo" trousers, and white leggings, too—yes red was the color for these fighters, and their step had such an easy confident swing to it, and the cheers that the loyal thousands gave them on that July day in '61 they were long and loud.

That ended it! The boys, the reception boys, all said, never a "Johnnie Reb" would we ever see; a broom would sweep every mother's son of them into the Gulf of Mexico after one such sight as we that day beheld, so we said to each other and we wrote



TOR

It home, home where now we would shortly be. But the history, the true history of them you will find in the annals of the first Buil Run, and rightly named was that battle field—the emphasis always on the last syllable. In short, that history is not much longer than this, they ran at the first fire, the very first. Of long bridge they made a short one, they ran it. Washington? No, not even for lunch—New York city? Yes, a few were corralled in the harbor, they couldn't swim it! New Orleans? the Gulf of Mexico? Yes, but not quite all. We wait with deep, absorbing interest to learn of Andree's fate. Will he really find the pole? He may, we sincerely hope he does—he deserves it, but we venture a prediction that he will find, and well up it, one of Billy Wilson's frozen "Zoo-Zoos."

But why this little bit of history? For its lessons only.

There may have been and likely were some in that regiment who deserve not all of this, but they were certainly the exception.

Whence came this gang? Some were professional thieves, many gloried in the name of Dead Rabbits and Plug Ugites, brave only up some dark alley, with plstol, sand-bag and brass knuckles, heroes in the haunts of vice and crime. Thank God we had but one such regiment, another was impossible. But whence came they? The answer is already in your minds, and how sad a one it is, They were also types, Theirs was a heredity of disobedience—and this breeds anarchists, of whom a little later on. Surely they were not of the conquerors.

disobedience—and this breeds anarchists, of whom a little later on. Surely they were not of the conquerors.

We like, and so will you, the words of Capt. Castle, our own and only Castle in his inimitable "The Boys in Blue Turned Grey," he says, "The average boy of '61 was of pure mental and exalted worth, the glint of his eye reflected the stars of the flag, and a prophecy of Appomattox was written on his brow. Into the white chambers of his soul only such things could enter as affiliated with the guests already cherished there, his mother, his sweetheart and his God, and all the ladders of grace that led from the bloodiest battle fields straight to the bending heavens were built up round by round from the piety and devotion of intrepid womanhood." Let me add from the conquerors, the mothers who gave our heroes birth, conceived in, and born of, their very souls!

Curlous proverb—said to be that of the Arabs—lsn²t it? "God couldn't be everywhere and so He made mothers."

In my parting words let me quicken the

country most. There should be—and by all that's right and just there is no room in our country for any party—whose flag is not the Stars and Stripes. Neither is there room in it for any party but ours, the one, thank God, that has never yet been lowered to a victorious foe.

We venture the prediction that before we, as a people, are done with it, that monument will be ground to dust by the expressed judgment of American patriotism. Here let me say, and not in parenthesis, that, were the power mine, not a pupil in all this broad land could there be graduated from our common or our high schools who had not faithfully memorized, and as faithfully recited, Abraham Lincoln's immortal dedication speech at Gettysburg. This would make such monuments forever impossible.

Late in his fife the Duke of Weilington, in addressing the boys at Eton, said: "The battle of Waterloo was fought here." No! it was fought back in the heart of the English mother in the home of England, where English women, like the wise and good queen, were "The Conquerors!" Cannot Americans thank Kipling for his "Recessional?" Have you read it? How it seems, in so many ways, to meet our own conditions, lest we, too, forget. Though our "kings" were those who made us victorious, the Grand Army of the Republic. Let's thank Kipling as we read and listen: and listen:

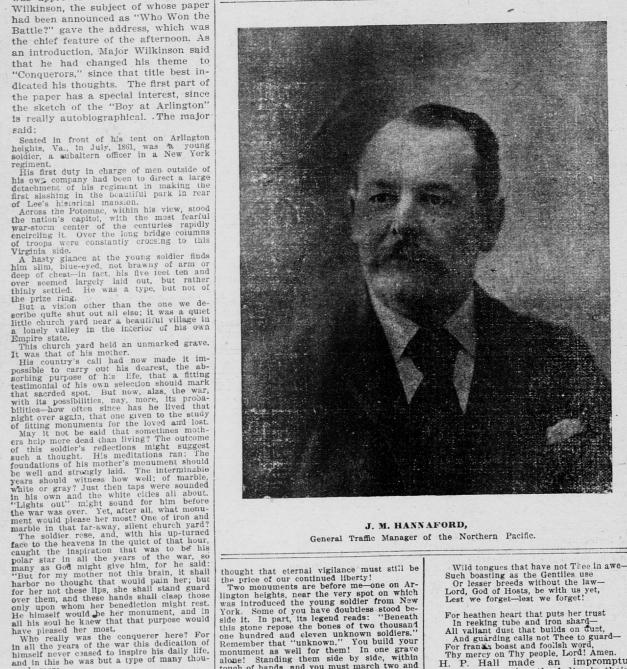
RECESSIONAL.

God of our fathers, known of old—
Lord of our far-flung battle line—
Beneath Whose awful hand we hold
Dominion over palm and pine—
Lord, God of hosts, be with us yet,
Lest we forget—lest we forget!

The tumult and the shouting dies—
The captains and the kings depart—
Still stands Thine ancient sacrifice,
An humble and a contrite heart.
Lord, God of Hose, be with us yet,
Lest we forget—lest we forget!

Far-called our navies melt away—
On dune and headland sinks the fire—
Lo, all our pomp of yesterday
Is one with Nineveh and Tyre!
Judge of the nations, spare us yet,
Lest we forget—lest we forget!

If, drunk with sight of power, we loose



J. M. HANNAFORD, General Traffic Manager of the Northern Pacific.

Remember that "unknown." You build your monument as well for them! In one grave alone! Standing them side by side, within touch of hands, and you must march two and two-sevenths miles in passing them.

Yes, you build for them, for from Minnesota there must be some who sleep in this, or in the thousands of nameless graves that dot our national cemeteries.

What thoughts should enter around such sacrifical deaths?

Green be the graves where such heroes lie

Green be the graves where such heroes lie Shroudless and nameless they sank to their

Ah, would it not seem that they had for-ever dedicated, consecrated, hallowed and canctified every foot of this blessed land of

But this other, this second monument, you have not so far to go to find it; forever to the dishonor and disgrace, so long as it shall be permitted to stand, Chicago must claim it and be its sponsor.

and be its sponsor.

When and how were its foundations laid?
May 4, 1886, when anarchy threw the bomb
that killed seven and wounded fifty-four officers of the law in its execution. We would
gladly put away the words of these executed
anarchists, but we may not, and for reasons

he must die. Should I reach home would he give me some message for his mother? His hand tightened on my own when he heard the fatal words that he must de. A tear, and then another slowly to'd their own pathetic story, but quickly recovering him self he firmly said: "Captain, you can tell mother that I never disobeyed an order, can't you?

That was his dying, his only, his last message.

Where got he this lesson of obedience? the best, the grandest ever tought or learned? In the Christian, Amer.can home, and who was the conqueror? As for the corporal, he obeyed, even unto death. Whom? His mother, his country and so his God.

Just how fitting are Garfied's words, Garfield, the son of another such a mother: "A noble life crowned with heroic death far outlives the pride and pomp and glory of the mightiest empires of the earth."

Such was my corporal's life and death, and he also was but a type.

It was a great day for the troops in and about Wash.ngton. Pennsylvania avenue was selected as the focal point. At the fixed hour the different regiments were assembled, ranks were opened and then, and only then, did we know what it was all about. The famous Billy Wilson zouaves, of New York city, arrived that day and were to receive s ngu'ar and special honor. They were headed for the front.

Ah, me, will it ever be forgotten, those the given and Engel said. Their words

government is destroyed, whether it be a government of three men or three millions"—and much more like it, and worse, from Parsons.

Your time and mine is too precious to take it up with a rehash of what Sples, Schaub, F'alden, Fischer and Engel said. Their words were as bloody, their speeches as violent as his. For these, the anarchists of Europe and the United States contributed, and a monument was built and dedicated to anarchy! In America!

Their women carried red flags, one carried a black one. This in 1886. A little more than a decade, and what?

About a month since—to be exact, Sept. 17, 1897—in Chicago, of course, and it is, or is it not, this self-same spirit shown? On this day and date at meetings of the Debs' Social Democracy Branch No. 2 resolved: "The blood of idle, useless aristocracy is the most convenient medium for nourishing the tree of liberty. An eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth. The millionaire class is responsible. * * * We regard the torch as the most successful weapon to wield against them." Its president said: "I would kill twenty millionaires today." A member of Branch No. 1 said: "I will not carry a musket; I will carry a torch and a knife, and I will carry them both as far as I can." And Debs' own right-hand man, a director in the national board of this democracy, said: "I would destroy their fine palaces."

And this same monument stands for them as well. Do they not make their yearly pilgrimages to it, decorate it with flowers, swearing fresh allegiance to the cause for which these, their "martyrs," ided?

In a paper not long since, before the Loyal Legion of Minnesota, we used these words: "God grant that this monument bodes no ill to our beloved land purchased and redeemed at such fearful cost." Not a trace of the pessimist in this. No one has brighter hopes of the grand future that awaits us than your speaker, yet does not the plainest duty call a halt for careful thought and preparation for the unfinished work before us in the presence of such a monument as this?

Only a few

Wild tongues that have not Thee in awe-such boasting as the Gentiles use Or lesser breeds without the law— Lord, God of Hosts, be with us yet, Lest we forget—lest we forget!

Thy mercy on Thy people, Lord! Amen.

I. P. Hall made an imprompty detail. the president to send out the subscrip tion books all over the city, and fin-out in this way what the attitude of tervals as heretofore, public announce ment of each meeting being made a few days previous to the session.

Exhibited to the Police.

Mark Farrel, better known as "Micky" Farrel, a young man of unsavory reputation, is under arrest at the central police station, where he was exhibited to the 6 o'clock and 9 o'clock reliefs last evening, preparatory to being released under orders to leave the city. Each officer noted "Micky's" appearance and will have orders to arrest him on sight after today.

Christian Brothers' Alumni. The annual meeting of the Alumni Association of the Christian Brothers' Schools, for the election of officers and to make arrange ments for the next banquet and reunion, will be held in Cretin hall, Monday evening, Oct. 25. All are specially requested to attend. Business will commence at 3 o'clock.

Under Musikverein Auspices.

BASE BALL BRIEFS.

Frank Houseman, of the St, Louis Browns, says the Baltimore scoring that gave Billy Keeler the batting lead was something awful. "Down in Baltimore one day," says Frank, "Keeler sent two flies to Lally, who muffed both of them. Then he hit to Hartman and Hartman first fumbled and then throw wild. Then Keeler made a good single. Next morning—four hits in the Baltimore papers. Talk about Cleveland stuffing Burkett's average—why, they aren't in it with the oyster scribes at Baltimore."

Billy Hamilton says that he will deliver a long cration before he allows Boston to exchange him to Brooklyn for Mike Griffin.

Billy McGunnigle, the ex-manager, manever get out of the hospital again. He was severely hurt by a collision with an electric car not long ago while riding in a carriage

It now seems certain that both Isbell and Denzer will play in St. Paul next season and one of the new outfielders will be Holliday, of Cincinnati. Hulen will play short,

Clevelands Won It. The Cleveland High school junior elever defeated the Dayton Bluff football team in a well-played game yesterday, by a score of 24 to 0.

Belmont Club Meet.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 23.—The fall trotting meeting of the Belmont Trotting club was brought to a close today. 2:33 class, trot—Eli won, Cherry Meder second, Dean Forest third. Best time, 2:204. 2:27 mixed—Harry C won, Belle Ives second, Judge Gilkins third. Time, 2:20. 2:16 pacing—Demogracy won, Billy West second, Jewel Woodnut third. Best time 2:1645.

Morristown Golf.

Iron Beds.

For heathen heart that puts her trust In reeking tube and from shard— All vallant dust that builds on dust, And guarding calls not Thee to guard— For franks boast and foo

speech, encouraging the ladies in their enterprise. Another patriotic musical number was rendered, and then the ladies proceeded to the discussion of the methods of work. Mrs. Newport called on each of the women to express her opinion as to the advantages of the soliciting method, and to give a report of the work done in her particular district. This phase of the meeting consumed the remaining time, as the features of the work were discussed in The suggestion was made by St. Paul people really is toward the monument enterprise. The meetings will continue to be held at regular in-

Miss Villa Whitney White will appear un der the auspices of the Musikverein of St Paul in song recital on Nov. 4.

The third crop of hay for the season is growing at Lexington park.

Best time, 2:161/2.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., Oct. 23.—Eight teams contested for the prizes today at the open cournament of the Morris County Golf club. Richmond won the first, with a total of 544 Baltusrol was second with 831.

Schroeder & Dickinson, 16 East Sixth.



Stewart Steel Ranges

only words of praise from the

Have more points of real merit than any Range on the market. Economical in fuel—use either coal or wood good bakers steel with asbestos about twice as ers are using. We have placed them where other ranges have failed and get

Radiant Stewart Coal Heaters.

Wherever they go they make friends. It is no unusual thing for us to have calls for this Stove from some one who, having seen them at work, realizes their superiority over other styles. They give satisfaction.

Stewart Hot Blast.

This is an air-tight Stove, made on the correct principles and made of materials that make it a Stove to last for years. Cast top, and base and sides of boiler steel. Compare it with the cheap things made of stovepipe iron.

A Rocker Sure to give satisfac-tion. Special this week only

\$2.38 EACH. We have it in solid oak and mahogany finish, with solid leather seat, and it's a big size. Our Rocker floor is a sight this season of the year. Over 200 year. Over



In wonderful variety, This style in polished oak, forest green, manogany or Flemish, only

\$1.49 Each.

Ladies' Desks

In endless variety. No other store in either city ever showed half the line now on our floors. the popular finishes in Desks, shown exclusively on our floors. This style special at



Couches.

We make our own Dress Couches-our own Couches of all kinds—and always guarantee our work. All our work far superior to factory work handled by other people.

Smith & Farwell Co.

SIXTH AND MINNESOTA STREETS,

Complete House Furnishers.

TROLLEY IN A TUBE

THAT SEEMS TO BE THE ULTIMATE SOLUTION OF THE SELBY PROBLEM.

SUBWAY CURRENT IN FAVOR.

COUNCILMEN WANT A BETTER SERVICE, WHETHER ELEC-TRIC OR CABLE POWER.

RAILWAY COMPANY IS WARNED

That It Must Comply With the Albrecht Ordinance Beginning Work Withing Ten Days.

City Clerk Jensen has notified the St. Paul City Railway company of the passage of the Albrecht resolution directing the company to pave Fourth street and upper Third street between its tracks and rails with asphalt, and to begin the work within the next ten days. If the street railway company fails to obey the resolution, as most of the councilmen expect, Corporation Attorney Markham is ordered to apply to the courts for a mandamus compelling

the company to do the work. The company will interpose the two defenses with which the common council is so familiar. Ii will contend that its present cable construction is unable to sustain an asphalt pavement and that it is impracticable to pave between its tracks and rails with asphalt, because of the slot between rails, and that at this season of the year it would be impossible to finish the job before the

cold weather sets in. In reply to these two objections the city will contend first, that it constitutes no defense to say that the present construction is insufficient to sustain an asphalt pavement, as under Ordinance 704, the street railway company tracks and rails with the same material with which the city paves the remainder of the street. The street railway company at one time entered into an agreement with the city to pave Fourth and upper Third street between its tracks and rails with granite blocks whenever ordered to do so by the common council, but when the council pass ed such an order last May, the compa-

ny ignore it, and the council thereupon declared it "off." As for the lateness of the season, the will, in the event of the stree city will, in the event of the screen railway company making a fight, cite railway company blocks of asphalt the fact that several blocks of asphalt pavement were laid in Minneapolis in the month of December, entirely to the

satisfaction of the city engineer and citizens of that city.

A number of the city officials who have visited Eastern cities during the past few months, argue that the objecof the company as to the operation of the line not being possible with asphalt pavements of the officials who phalt pavement between the ralls, is nonsense. Those of the officials who have given the underground trolley systems in Eastern cities an inspection, claim that it is but a question of a few months when the company will, by force of circumstances, the principal one being the power obtained from the Minneapolis dam, change the cable to an electric line.

to an electric line. defense that the present construction of the cable line will not sustain an asphalt pavement, is regardsustain an aspiral pavement, is regarded by the corporation attorney as no defense at all. If the present construction is insufficient, then the street railway company must put in a construction that will sustain it. That is Corporation Attorney Markham's contention, and in support of it, he cites ordinance 704 which requires the street nance 704, which requires the street rallway company to pave its portion of the street with the same material as

the street with the same material as the city lays on its portion.

The privilege which the street rail-way company originally had of putting down a granite paving was one grant-ed by the council at the earnest solici-tation of the company, which repre-sented that it was soon to convert its coble into an electric line. It would be cable into an electric line. It would be a hardship, the company said, to be compelled to lay an asphalt pavement, when it intended so soon to take out its cable and establish an electric sysits cable and establish an electric system. The council reluctantly consented to allow the company to pave with granite blocks, whenever so ordered. Such an order was made by the council last May. The street railway company ignored it. Then followed the Albrecht resolution rescinding the contract and directing the company to pave Fourth and upper Third streets. tract and directing the company to pave Fourth and upper Third streets with asphalt as required by the ordinance compelling it to pave with the same material as the city had paved its portion of the street.

Corporation Attorney Markham will follow the instruction of the common council to the letter. He will apply to the district court, so he said yesterday, for a peremptory writ of mandamus

the district court, so he said yesterday, for a peremptory writ of mandamus to compell the street railway to pave Fourth and upper Third streets as directed—to wit, with asphalt between its rails and tracks. Mr. Markham says it is difficult to see how the company can set up a successful defense to says it is difficult to see flow the com-pany can set up a successful defense to the proceeding. Having declined to obey the resolution requiring it to pave with granite blocks between its rails and tracks—a privilege which it requested—that agreement was annulled, and the company could not look to anything but ordinance 704, which required it to pave between its tracks and rails with the same material as

the city paved its portion of the street The plea that the present hollow construction under the cable line would

no defense. The company must furnish a construction that would sustain

not support an asphalt pavement was

no defense. The company must furnish a construction that would sustain an asphalt pavement.

The situation in which the street railway company now finds itself and the natural consequences thereof, were summed up by Mr. Markham lest evening in this way, and it is notworthy that Mr. Markham suggests in this connection the adoption of the underground electric system now in use in several Eastern cities.

"The street railway company," said Mr. Markham," having refused to accept the recent ordinance allowing it to put in an overhead electric system, there is a disposition on the part of several members of the common council to compel the company to put its cable system in proper stape and operate it so as to give a proper street, until such time as it may see fit to apply for permission to establish an underground electric system."

Mr. Markham, recounting his observations of the underground electric system operated in Washington, D. C., from which city he has just returned, said:

"The Metropolitan Traction company of Washington operates an underground electric system the entire length of its line, from Georgetown to the limits of Washington, a distance of at least ten miles. Muth of the trackage rests on an asphalt pavement, The cars run noiselessly and smoothly, are easily handled and do not start nor stop the aprice of the local situation, that if the court should grant the peremptory writ of mandamus directing the street railway company to put in a construction that will sustain an asphalt pavement, and result in an improved and proper street car service.

The admitted undesirability of an overhead trolley system on Fourth street, from which telegraph and telephone wires and poles have been removed by ordinance, has already been considered by the common council, and the majority of the members are prepared to vote against an overhead electric system.

FORTY FEVER CASES.

Vellow Jack Shows No Signs of Losing His Grip.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 23 .- Today's NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 23.—Today's fever record was much worse than anticipated. There were approximately forty cases at 7 o'clock, and at that time the day's record included seven deaths. There is no abatement of the fever, and, at the same time, there is no apparent disposition on the part of the plague to grow any worse. Cool mornings and nights with hot days are simply keeping at an average mark are simply keeping at an average mark both the deaths and the number of new cases. Two of the deaths of the day occurred before 1 o'clock this morning. The highest number of fatalities heretofore in a single day has been nine, and it looked this afternoon as if today would run a pretty close race with the worst day of the past. This was the record of deaths today Allen Morris, Mrs. Laumentia, Gustave Koeckert, John Mohr, Patrick Ford,

Patrick Ford, Loza Smith, Mrs. John Gast, Mrs. Carrie Hummel and Frank Freeman. MONTGOMERY, Ala., Oct. 23.—A special to the Advertiser from Selma, Ala., says: Dr. Guiteras arrived here Ala., says: Dr. Guiteras arrived here today, and, as a result of his investigation, seven cases of sickness were declared yellow fever. The principal case is H. L. Chapin, who is not expected to live through the night. The fever is now believed to have been in the town for a month or six weeks. in the town for a month or six weeks Some weeks ago several young women who had visited Mobile were sent to a camp of detention several miles from While there two had what was osed as "slow fever." They were

detained thirty days.

NANSEN IN NEW YORK The Hero of Farthest North Reaches

America.

America.

NEW YORK, Oct. 22.—Dr. Nansen, the Arctic explorer, arrived tonight on the steamship Lucania. He was taken off the steamer at quarantine and brought to the city on the steamboat Favorite. As soon as Dr. Nansen left the Lucania he received an invitation to be present at a reception tendered to him by the American Geographical society at Chickering hall tonight. Dr. Nansen was due at the hall at 8:30 p. m., and arrived ten minutes ahead of time. His entrance was the signal for the heartiest applause, the entire audience rising to greet him. A gold medal was presented to Dr. Nansen from the American Geographical society.

Dr. Nansen replied briefly, thanking the society for the honor conferred upon him. He spoke in very fair English. "We went out on a theory." he said, "and it turned out almost exactly as it had been planned beforehand. I may say that the polar problem is to some extent, at least, really solved. In my opinion, there will be no great difficulty in reaching the North pole. There are various ways of doing it. One way is to get in the ice and drift as the Fram did. I think it can easily be done, too, by the use of sledges and dogs. That is, I believe the method to be tried by the next American explorer. I don't know the details of his plans, but I know what that man has done, and I have no doubt that he will bring honor to America, and that he will carry the Stars and Stripes further North than any other flag has yet been carried. I hope he may reach the pole itself."

the pole itself."
Lieut. Peary was the next speaker. Capt.
D. L. Brainard, of the United States army,
who was one of the party which held the
record for Northern latitudes prior to the
Nansen expedition, followed him.

SERVIAN CRISIS Caused by Canceling a Contract for

Rifles.

VIENNA, Oct. 23.—The Neue Freie VIENNA, Oct. 23.—The Neue Freie Presse declares that the sole reason for the Servian crisis is that the Servian ministry, during King Alexander's absence from the country, sent a large order to the French government for rifles intended to be used by the Servian army. His majesty, it appears, was ignorant of this until his arrival in Paris, when he was consulted by the French minister for foreign affairs, M. Hanotaux, regarding the difficulties of paying for the rifles, whereupon the contract was canceled and the Simitch cabinet naturally fell.

BELGRADE, Oct. 23.—The new cabinet for Servia has been formed under the premiership of Dr. Wiadan Georgevitch, until recently Servian minister at Constantinople, who was entrusted with the task of forming a new min-istry on Tuesday last while he was

MAY BUILD OTHERS ATTACK ON MELINE

SENATE SUBCOMMITTEE ON COM-MERCE THINKS THE PRESENT DAMS NEED REPAIRING

THEN THE CONSTRUCTION OF ONE OR TWO MORE MIGHT BE MADE.

VIEW THE LEVEES AND JETTIES. senators Will Go Down the River,

as Well as Take a Trip Up the

Missouri.

The senate subcommittee on commerce, represented by Senator Berry, of Arkansas; McBride, of Oregon; Gallinger, of New Hampshire, and Nelson, of Minnesota, returned yesterday from their trip on the upper Mississippi, and

left for his home. In company with Capt. Abbot, in charge of the local United States engineering department, they made a careful inspection of the five reservoirs on the upper Mississippi and its tributaries, and secured much information which will be embodied in a report to the senate. The matter is a very important one, as the government is desirous of reducing the damage by the

"I believe the upper waters reservoir system is a great help to navigation, but I do not think the reservoirs already constructed in Minnesota have had a fair chance. Before building any more I think they ought to be reputing and straightened so that they repaired and straightened so that they can hold the maximum of their capac-ity. We found the dam at Winnibigoshish in a very bad condition. We were told that that reservoir had never been used to the limit of its capacity because the engineers were afraid of the dam. Even in the floods of last spring the reservoir was not permitted to fill. So I say that before we build more reservoirs up here we ought to get all the good we can out of those we have. Now as to the effects of these reservoirs in mitigating fects of these reservoirs in mitigating floods. I am not inclined to give them much credit. Certainly they did not prevent the big flood you got last spring. It is argued that that was because they were still frozen up when the water was pouring by here. I guess they were frozen at that time, but that doesn't prove that floods wouldn't have been as bad if they had been open. On the contrary, it might been open. On the contrary, it might have been argued that if the lee had broken up in the reservoirs as soon as it did further down, the floods would

have been much worse. "We listened to some testimony yes-terday bearing on the question of the effect of the forest denudation upon the rapid rise and fall of the upper Missouri. The preponderance of evi-dence was that as yet it has had no effect at all. I think Minnesota is far effect at all. I think Milmsotal is lar-from having been denuded of its for-ests. So far it is chiefly pine that has been cut on the upper waters of the Mississippi; the other timber has been untouched, except as it has been de-stroyed by fire. The undergrowth or second growth which has replaced the

pine has been just as efficient in hold-ing rain and snow as the old forest.
"We have not been ordered to make any special report in regard to the improvement of the river between St. Paul and Minneapolis. Going further down, we come to the question of levees. If we are to find no other way to curb the great river, we must make up our minds to an extensive system of levees from New Orleans to Cairo. I do not think much of the proposed cutoff through Lakes Borne and Ponchartrain, but at the same time we must investigate it. The trouble is that it investigate it. The troube is that it might be hard to keep open, or it might divert the whole river and leave New Orleans high and dry. I am also of the opinion that the Eads jettles, at the mouth, have not been so successful as they should be. I do not know whether congress is prepared to keep on buildcongress is prepared to keep on build-ing jetties and chasing the Mississippi sand bank out into the Gulf of Mexico.

"As for the irrigation reservoirs on the Missouri, I am oppsed to them on the ground of the great expense they would entail."

The other members of the committee expressed themselves as satisfied with the condition of the dams, and it is probable that they will recommend the construction of one or two more. The committee will leave this week on a trip down river on the govern-ment steamboat, the General Barnard, going to Rock Island. They will then

cross to Sioux City and will make a Concerted Action.

VIENNA, Oct. 23.—The chamber of com-merce of Rechenberg, Bohemia, has passed a resolution urging the government of Aus-tria-Hungary to negotiate with the other powers with the view of taking concerted ac-tion against the new United States customs tariff.

Earthquake in Algiers.

istry on Tuesday last while he was taking the waters at Carlsbad.

Furniture Coverings.

Schroeder & Dickinson, 16 East Sixth.

ON THE UPPER MISSISSIPPI. A "MINISTRY OF FAMINE."

SOCIALIST DEPUTY TAKES UP THE

MATTER OF THE PRICE OF

BREAD.

FRENCH PREMIER DEFENDS THE CABINET AGAINST CHARGES OF CORRUPTION.

VOTE OF CONFIDENCE OUTCOME.

"Shameless Speculators" on the Grill During the Progress of the Spirited Debate.

PARIS, Oct. 23.-In the chamber of deputies today M. Gerault Ricard, Socialist, raised a discussion on the price of bread. He said the increase of the price was due to "shameless speculators" and that only the big agriculare stopping in Minneapolis, with the turists profited by it. Continuing, the exception of Senator McBride, who has deputy charged the government with deputy charged the government with being a "famine ministry." This caused violent protests from the supporters of the government. Another deputy, M. Folleville, asked that the proceeds of the customs duty on wheat be employed to bring about a reduction in price of bread. Further, M. Folleville demanded that the govern-

ment take immediate measures against monopolists. M. Meline, the premier, said there was no ground to reduce the customs duty on wheat, as the price of bread did not justify it. The reduction of duties in 1891, he continued, had a disastrous effect, foreign grain over-whelming the French market. The present price of bread, added the premier, was not likely to rise, but on the contrary would fall before long, because the harvests of all countries

would be thrown upon the markets in

that the government should purchase the foreign wheat supply of the people, M. Meline said this would compel the government to pay heavy prices, as America would ask 35 francs for what the people now are paying 28 francs. As for the so-called capitalist conspiracy to starve the people, the pre-mier said the sun was the sole conspirator, as the whole of Europe was suffering from the same crisis government, however, would into the truth of the charges made

against grain speculators and would prosecute any culprits, though not one of the charges made had as yet been substantiated The premier concluded by declaring that if the Socialists devoted their energy to organizing instead of demolishing, the bread question would not exist (loud cheers). The minister of agriculture. M. Viger, also opposed a reduction in the duties on grain, from which, he said, America would alone

profit. M. Jaurez, the Socialist leader, then arose to justify the attitude of the Socialists; but the chamber demanded that the debate be closed, and the vote of confidence in the government was adopted, 398 voting for the motion and 76 voting against it. The house then

LUDWIG'S LETTERS

sian Tendencies.

BERLIN, Oct. 23.—In order to strengthen in the most particular manner the anti-Prussian tendencies of Bavaria, three letters written by the letter than I wante II. of Poverto between late King Ludwig II., of Bavaria, have been disclosed, the publication of which has been much criticised here. The first, written in July, 1871, to an official in the king's confidence, says: "Lately, his majesty has often read the Munich papers and has found that they occupied themselves mostly with the German emperor and the cr prince, and write about them in aggerated and fulsome terms, w his majesty is only casually mentioned, or even not at all. His majesty is now quite certain that these enewspaper editors are Prussian hirelings, that the correspondents are paid by the Prussian government to fill the Munich papers with such baneful articles. His majesty now asks you whether it is possible, by means of the privy purse, to appoint able men, whose task will be to represent the monarch daily in the press and see that the king's name be often read by the population. Their task would further be to see that articles emaare accepted by certain papers and to weaken the bad influence of Prussia."

The next letter is dated from Hohenschwandan, and evidently was henschwandan, and evidently was written after a conversation between King Ludwig and his mother. It reads: "Dear Hofrath: Herewith you will receive the following order from the king. Please tell Lleut. Col. von Sauer that the king wishes him to go at once to her majesty, the queen mother, and inform her in a delicate manner that her majesty must never again talk politics in the king's presence, and that she must never speak in praise of Prussia."

The Cologne Gazette and the Vossische Zeitung have published articles

recently.

The Cologne Gazette and the vossi-sche Zettung have published articles demanding a change in the rules gov-erning the awarding of prizes at the Berlin high school for music, so that the prizes will not again go to Americans, as in the case of Miss Leonora Jackson, of Chicago, the protege of Mrs. Grover Cleveland and other ladics, who won the Mendelssohn's stipendium

