OFFICIAL PAPER —OF THE— CITY OF ST. PAUL.

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OFFICIAL PAPER —OF THE— CITY OF ST. PAUL.

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IN THE CRESCENT CITY

NEW ORLEANS PEOPLE TURN OUT EN MASSE TO WELCOME M'KINLEY

LIKE A MARDI GRAS CROWD

POLICE HAD DIFFICULTY KEEPING THE WAY CLEAR FOR THE PROCESSION

FIRST VISIT OF A PRESIDENT

Only Time the Southern City Has Ever Had the Chief Magistrate of the Nation as a Guest.

NEW ORLEANS, May 1.—The presidential party traveled across the cotton belt today from Memphis almost to the Gulf of Mexico. Down the low-lying, rich Yazoo valley, fertile as that of the Nile, it went to Vicksburg, teeming with its memories of thirty years ago, thence east to Jackson, the capitol of Mississippi and from there down into the land of the magnolia and the orange to the old romantic city near the mouth of the Mississippi with its traditions of French and Spanish rule. The outpourings of the people to see the presidential train along the route today were larger if anything than on the two previous days and the demonstrations at Vicksburg and Jackson, the two stops, were very striking. The visit to Vicksburg was in some respects the most interesting yet made. Here a triumphal arch of cotton bales with the magic word "Expansion" was pointed out to the president, as he passed under it. Although it had not been intended to make any stops after leaving Jackson, the train was halted at several of the smaller towns where cotton mills are located to permit the president to see and speak to the operatives. At some of the stations the crowds actually impeded the progress of the train and the engineer was obliged to slow down to avoid danger of running over enthusiastic people. As the sun was sinking the train crossed the bayous with their moss-covered cypress and liveoak and skirting Lake Pontchartrain, steamed into New Orleans. This is the first time New Orleans has ever had a visit from the chief magistrate of the nation and it was a royal reception which the old city extended to President McKinley. Mr. McKinley himself has been here before. He made a notable speech here the year preceding his nomination for the presidency and ex-President Cleveland was here upon one occasion during the interim between his two terms, but never before has a president, while in office, visited the Crescent City.

RIGHT ROYAL WELCOME.

The air was full of the blare of bands, the booming of cannon and the scream of whistles from the harbor craft as the train drew into the station. Here the president and his party were greeted by Gov. Heard, Mayor Capdevielle, Senators McEnery and Foster, the entire Louisiana delegation in congress, the city council and representatives of the various commercial exchanges. While the mayor was formally extending the hospitality of the city to the president a fine military band was completely drowning his words with New Orleans' favorite air, "Louisiana Lou." The president and his cabinet passed out of the station between a line of smart looking militiamen on one side and a smarter looking set of cadets from the Jesuit college here on the other. The boys ranged in age from eight to fourteen, but despite their youth they made a fine appearance in their gray uniforms as they presented arms to the presidential party. Outside the governor's staff, resplendent in gold lace and mounted on plunging chargers, awaited the presidential party. The crowd around the station was so dense that it required the heroic effort of the police to keep the path to the carriage clear. A big military parade consisting of the Louisiana cavalry troop, the Washington artillery and all the militia from this section of the state escorted the party along Camp and Canal streets to the new St. Charles hotel. The city was liberally, but not lavishly adorned with the national colors. But the crowds in the streets were tremendous.

STREETS WERE JAMMED.

Never, except in Mardi Gras times were they known to be so choked and jammed with surging humanity. The iron wrought galleries which embroider the fronts of the buildings here with their fine traceries, fairly groaned under their burdens of human freight. The feature of the crowd was the great number of handsome women who watched the procession from the windows and galleries.

Mrs. McKinley and the ladies of the party dined quietly at the hotel and later received the ladies of New Orleans. The president and his cabinet with the other gentlemen of the party were given an elaborate banquet at the hotel in the evening. About 300 of the prominent men of New Orleans were present and the banquet was said to have exceeded in every respect anything of a similar character attempted heretofore in this city.

Tomorrow the party will drive about the city in the morning and in the afternoon take a sail along the river front. At 6 o'clock in the evening the train will again resume its journey towards the Golden Gate.

MAY DAY IN GERMANY.

Despite Many Socialist Meetings the Day Passed Off Quietly.

BERLIN, May 1.—May day passed off quietly. Three hundred and eighty-five thousand persons attended the various Socialists and trades unions meetings, and at all of these resolutions were adopted in favor of the eight-hour day and the right of union.

In consequence of the threats of the master builders to lock out all those workmen who celebrated May day work in the building trades went on, although many men were absent.

Seventy-four meetings, all told, were held in this city, the speakers all dwelling upon the "day we celebrate." No processions were allowed.

Hamburg, Leipsic, Halle and other large towns celebrated today. Nowhere were there any disorders or arrests.

BACK FROM ALASKA.

Returning Miners Report Many Were Frozen to Death.

PORT TOWNSEND, Wash., May 1.—H. T. Reed and B. F. Dyer arrived from the North today on the steamer Victorian, having left Nome Feb. 1 and made the trip up the river, 2,000 miles, in dog sleds in fifty-two days. The travelers report that during the entire winter about 200 men who joined stampedes to scenes of reported strikes are missing, and some bodies have been found frozen. They report rich strikes in the Kinksock country and also in the Bluestone district. Gold Pan and Alder creeks, in the latter district, have yielded from 50 cents to $15 to the pan.

MANILA ANNIVERSARY.

DEWEY AND HIS OFFICERS MET AT BANQUET TABLES.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—The third anniversary of the battle of Manila bay was celebrated here tonight at a banquet at the Raleigh hotel, participated in by officers of the American fleet who took part in the conflict. These numbered about twenty-five persons, less than one-fourth of those who were in the battle. The greater number of them came from stations along the Atlantic coast from Portsmouth, N. H., to Norfolk, Va. The floral decorations were unusually attractive, but four large American flags with the American eagle and shield as a center piece were the features of the decorations. The picture on an elaborate menu card gave a water color picture representing the fleet as it entered the harbor of Manila under fire of the Spanish forts and ships, the whole surrounded by a band of Manila hemp. In the lower portion of the picture, in semi-circular form, were the words of the command given by Admiral Dewey to his captain, when the battle began: "You may fire when you are ready, Gridley." There were no formal toasts or speeches. The talk was reminiscent. Those who sat down to the dinner included: Admiral Dewey, Capt. Wilde, who commanded the Boston; Capt. Walker, of the Concord; Capt. Lambertson, Commander Colvocresses, Commander Norris, Lieutenant Commander Bailey, Lieutenant Commander Howard, Lieutenant Commander Hall, Lieut. Irwin, Mr. Shoenber, Paymaster Galt, Medical Director Price, Lieut. McCormick, Dr. Green, Lieutenant Commander Gibson, Lieutenant Commander Nelson, Paymaster Martin, Lieutenant Commander Berry, Lieutenant Commander Ford, Mr. J. M. Stickney, Commander Inch, Commander Reese, Lieut. Atlee, Lieut. Caldwell, Mr. MacCoun and Lieut. Knepper.

MUST BE READY TO FIGHT

BRITAIN'S WAR SECRETARY WANTS A BIGGER ARMY.

LONDON, May 1.—At a banquet given in his honor at Guilford, in Surrey, tonight, Mr. Brodrick, the secretary of state for war, challenged the opponents to his army scheme and declared that if Great Britain is to maintain her commercial and imperial position, she must be ready to fight on the Nile, on the Yang Tse, the Orange river or the Indus. Mr. Brodrick further declared that his scheme had received the imprimature of the greatest living military authority and that as a government they would stand or fall in their determination to improve the army without any delay whatever. He would be no party, he said, with those who urged the postponement of the application of his scheme until the war in South Africa was ended and with the commander in chief of the army at his back he would not hesitate to urge parliament for the necessary funds.

DAMAGING EVIDENCE.

EXPERT TESTIMONY IN THE EASTMAN TRIAL.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., May 1.—The government's case against Charles R. Eastman, the Harvard instructor, charged with the murder of his brother-in-law, Richard H. Grogan, Jr., is all but finished. The prosecution scored repeatedly today, especially when the defense voluntarily admitted that the bullet which has been frequently produced during the trial, and which the government claimed was taken from Grogan's body, was fired from a modern Smith & Wesson center fire revolver of the same pattern as those used by Eastman and Grogan in their target shooting. The government also showed that the revolver which discharged the fatal bullet must have been at least six feet from Grogan when it went off.

Eastman in his numerous statements claimed that the bullet was fired from an old rim fire revolver. It was evident from the cross-examination that the defense will endeavor to show that the bullet which had frequently been shown to the jury was not the one which killed Grogan.

The testimony today was almost wholly confined to expert testimony on revolvers and cartridges, and there was no attempt by the government to show any additional evidence as to the ill-feeling between the men.

COST OF "PROTECTION"

NEW YORK GAMBLING JOINT PAID $125 TO $250 WEEKLY.

NEW YORK, May 1.—A safe seized in the raid on alleged gambling resorts by the anti-vice committee of fifteen last night was opened today in the presence of Justice Jerome. The justice, who has said he is determined to learn the identity of the persons to whom the gamblers are alleged to pay "protection money," had threatened to blow open the safe if necessary, but the owner gave up its combination. Inside were found a number of roulette balls, a lot of poker chips, $239 in cash, a number of "I. O. U.'s," a pile of checks and an account book. This book showed that regular payments were made to a man named James McQuade. The payments were for from $125 to $250, and were made about once a week. There was nothing to indicate the identity of McQuade nor the account on which payments were made.

W. S. LOGAN PRESIDENT.

Officers Chosen by the Sons of the American Revolution.

PITTSBURG, May 1.—At the second day's session of the twelfth annual congress of the Sons of the American Revolution President Clark made his annual report, showing the total active members in the society to be 9,908. There are thirty-nine societies, the largest being in Massachusetts. After the other committees had reported, the election of officers was taken up, with the following result:

President General—Walter S. Logan, New York.

Vice Presidents General—James Denton Hancock, Franklin, Pa.; Thomas Tipps, Detroit, Mich.; Judge John Whitehead, New Jersey; Harris Davis, California; Col. J. A. Terrare, Maryland.

Secretary General—Capt. Samuel Eberly, Chicago.

Historian General—George W. Bates, Michigan.

Chaplain General—Rev. Dr. E. B. Warfield, president Lafayette college.

AFTER MANY YEARS.

Wealthy Montana Ranchman Returns to Seek His Mother.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 1.—George Buck, a wealthy ranchman of Dillon, Mont., has sold his property to come and look for the mother he left to seek his fortune thirty-five years ago. He left Fennimore, Wis., a year after he left the army, at the close of the Civil War, and when he wrote home a year later his parents had moved away. His father, he learns, is dead, but after searching three weeks for his mother he can learn nothing more than that she is drawing a pension for her husband, who was also a veteran. Buck left Wisconsin a poor boy, but amassed a fortune in the West.

SUM CHINA HAS TO PAY

INDEMNITY COMMITTEE OF THE PEKIN ENVOYS PRESENTS ITS REPORT

THE TOTAL IS $273,000.000

MINISTERS HOPEFUL OF REACHING AN AGREEMENT REGARDING ITS DIVISION

FOREIGN TROOPS IN CHINA

Count von Waldersee Transmits to the Ministers Recommendation of Generals in Regard to Their Retention.

PARIS, May 1.—The foreign office has received a dispatch from Pekin announcing that M. Pichon, the French minister, presented today the report of the committee on indemnity. The amount China is to pay has been fixed at 1,365,000,000 francs. How it is proposed that the indemnity shall be distributed among the powers is not set forth; but, as the dispatch does not mention The Hague, it is thought the ministers are hopeful of being able to settle the proportion to be received by each power by discussion at Pekin.

Official advices received here from Pekin say the minister are divided into two parties in the discussion to decide how China is to raise the indemnity. France, Germany, Russia and Japan agree in favor of raising the customs duties, which can be relied upon to produce a great part of the requisite sum, and the imposition of a duty on junks, which will construct a tax on inland navigation and the taking over of some of the Likin (provincial transit duties).

On the other hand, the United States and Great Britain decline to agree to an increase of the customs duties, but they do not apepar to have presented a counter proposition. The fact that the United States and Great Britain have joined hands on this question has caused surprise here. It was hoped the United States would stand with France and Russia. The result will be to greatly protract the negotiations.

FOREIGN TROOPS NEEDED.

PEKIN, Tuesday, April 30.—Field Marshal von Waldersee, in the letter which he sent to the ministers today as the reply of the generals to the views of the ministers regarding the military questions discussed yesterday by the generals in conference, says a garrison of 6,000 men should be left at Tien Tsin and the adjoining district, Great Britain, France, Germany and Japan to contribute 1,400 men each, and Italy to contribute 400 men. To garrison Shan Hai Kwan, France, Russia, Great Britain and Germany are to contribute 300 men each and Italy one company until the forts are razed. So long as any forces occupy Chinese territory the foreign military comanders must exercise the full authority of a civil administration, according to the principle established at The Hague in 1899. They may remain in office as the case of Pao Ting Fu, and, partly, Tien Tsin.

Besides the 6,000 men in the Tien Tsin district, warships which must always be in the Pei-Ho, will preserve communication with the international fleet at Taku.

To allow this administration to depend in any respect on the mandarins would be an utter impossibility. Frictions would arise immediately which would lead to difficult conflicts which would be better avoided. The placing of the civil administration under the military has a further great advantage. It would be inconvenient to the Chinese government which would, therefore, endeavor to get rid of it speedily by the settlement of peace conditions.

When the troops at Tien Tsin are reduced to 2,000 by the granting of, possibly, a quarter of the concessions, then the question of an absolute Chinese administration may be considered.

The creation of a chief command is desirable for purely military reasons, as in cases of disorder or troubles of any kind, military measures will be required. The measures must take place where those troubles occur and the authority of the comander-in-chief must also extend to the legation guards at Pekin.

Count von Waldersee thinks the ministers' statement that there had never been a military administration or a permanent military organization in Pekin as the corps with banners could not be considered as such, to be incorrect. His investigation showed that a strong garrison of troops was at Pekin, with the latest modern arms.

Concerning the question of evacuation, opinions were divided. The British, Japanese and German commanders were of the opinion that the evacuation could not commence until China had accepted the prescribed conditions and paid the total indemnities. The French commander would commence by withdrawing 9,000 in a fortnight and completing the withdrawal of the troops in six weeks, leaving only colonial troops here, on account of the climatic conditions. The Italian and Austrian commanders had no instructions, and Gen. Chaffee, the American commander, abstained from expressing an opinion. Gen. Wogack, the Russian commander, was not present at the recent meetings of the generals, and Russia was not represented.

The question of evacuation is most difficult on account of the approaching hot season, which is very injurious to the health of the troops, and which, also, will increase the costs of the war indemnity immensely, result in the loss of hundreds of soldiers and probably mean the retention of the troops for the winter. The generals were unanimously of the opinion that the question could be more speedily solved if the ministers would treat separately regarding the amount of indemnity and the method of raising it. The second part of this question must take many months before a solution can be found, on account of the difficulty of the matter. If the question of indemnity is considered first and China expresses her willingness and ability to pay, the moment will have arrived to commence the evacuation, the execution of which will require several months, so the reduction will be very gradual. The generals are convinced that 2,000 men at Pekin, 1,500 at Shanghai Kwan and 3,000 men on the railroad, and altogether 12,500 men with the fleets at Taku and Shanghai will be a fully sufficient force to compel China to accept the demand for and manner of payment of the indemnity.

Count von Waldersee and a party of officers left Pekin this morning to visit the great wall and the Ming tombs.

STATUS OF YANKEE TROOPS.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—The legation guard at the American legation at Pekin will not be subjected to the order of any foreign general. Official reports of the latest phases of the negotiations at Pekin as given in the press dispatches, have not reached Washington, and it is suggested as a possibility that the demands of the generals are not unqualified. Still, if it is the Americal legation guard will retain its independence even if it is necessary to that end to remove it from Pekin and from China. The latter course might become necessary in case one of the powers formally declared war on China and exercises its right to cause the withdrawal of all neutral forces, but under existing conditions the guard probably will remain.

Germany was one of the powers that subscribed heartily to the suggestion of the United States that no nation make private arrangements with China for the enlargement or acquisition of concessions, so the officials here are surprised to learn that the Germans have taken steps to acquire a concession at Canton. It is believed here that it was without doubt the insistence by the United States upon the force of this argument that checkmated Russia's designs upon Manchuria for the time being.

GERMANS GRAB TERRITORY.

HONGKONG, May 1.—It is reported that the Germans have selected a concession at Canton, that the preliminaries have been arranged and that possession will be taken soon.

RAIDERS RETURN TO PEKIN.

BERLIN, May 1.—A dispatch from Field Marshal von Waldersee, dated Pekin, Tuesday, April 30, says:

"Lessel's column has returned. He reports that the Chinese he encountered at the great wall belonged to the provinces of Ho-Nan, Hu-Poh, Kwang-Si and Shan-Si, and numbered 15,000 men. They retreated in complete disorder and were pursued eight kilometers.

"The French troops have been withdrawn also from Ho-Kien and Hi-En."

MORE MANCHURIAN RUMORS.

PEKIN, May 1.—It is persistently reported here that there has been fresh fighting between the Russians and the Chinese in Manchuria. No great credence is placed in such rumors, however, as it is believed they are circulated to show the necessity for an increase in the military strength of Russia.

HAMMERING THE BOERS

KITCHENER'S FORCES KEEPING STEADILY AT IT.

LONDON, May 1.—A dispatch from Lord Kitchener, dated from Pretoria, today, says:

"Grenfell attacked the Boers at Bergplantz, near Halverstsberg, where the last long Tom opened fire at 10,000 yards. Kitchener's force advanced to within 3,000 yards, when the gun was blown up and the Boers fled. Ten of them were made prisoners.

"Other columns report 10 Boers killed, 6 wounded, 6 made prisoners and 60 surrendered, and 30,000 rounds of ammunition captured. The British had 4 killed and 7 wounded."

MAY HANG SOME DAY.

Case of Convicted Criminal Before the Courts Nine Years.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—Suggestions in printed form today were filed in the United States supreme court by counsel on both sides in the case of Charles W. Nordstrom, the criminal from the state of Washington, whose case has become famous by reason of his execution having been delayed for nine years since his original sentence for murder. On behalf of Norstrom, Hon. James Hamilton Lewis filed his objections to the motion made by Attorney Fulton, of the state of Washington, for the dismissal of the case as brought to the court on motion of a writ of error from the supreme court of Washington. Mr. Lewis says in this motion he has only had three days' notice of the case. He also alleges discrepancies of the record. Replying, Mr. Fulton said he had no knowledge that this case was on the supreme court docket until he reached this city a few days ago, and asserting that the questions involved are the same as in the Nordstrom proceedings brought here from the federal court in which he says fifty days' notice was given, he contends that the objection is for the purpose of delaying only. He makes the same point in reference to Mr. Lewis' criticism of the record and asserts that by these tactics a perversion of justice is being accomplished.

MONTHLY CIRCULATION.

Statement Issued by the Comptroller of the Currency.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—The monthly circulation statement issued by the comptroller of the currency shows that at the close of business April 30, 1901, the circulation of national bank notes amounted to $350,684,822, an increase for the year of $65,406,496, and an increase for the month of $663,011. The circulation based on United States bonds was $321,975,988, an increase for the year of $75,908,826, and an increase for the month of $1,065,032.

The circulation secured by lawful money aggregated $28,708,834, a decrease for the year of $10,502,330 and a decrease for the month of $402,701.

The amount of United States registered bonds on deposit to secure circulating notes was $323,988,880, and to secure public deposits, $103,549,650.

The monthly coinage statement issued by the director of the mint shows that the total coinage executed at the mints of the United States during April, 1901, was $21,734,660, as follows:

Gold, $18,958,000; silver, $2,633,000; minor coins, $143,360.

Farmer Hangs Himself.

WATERTOWN, S. D., May 1.—L. Boyce, a farmer residing near here, committed suicide by hanging himself in his granary last night. Despondency was the cause.

CORN KING IS ALSO MONARCH OF OATS

George H. Phillips is Apparently Master of the Situation On Chicago Board of Trade.

CHICAGO, May 1.—Developments on the Board of Trade today are said to indicate that George H. Phillips has successfully formed a corner in both May corn and May oats. On May contracts he took in about 2,500,000 bushels of corn and 1,500,000 bushels of oats this morning. May corn opened with sales from 49 to 48½c. Shorts, who had sold corn to Phillips and could not deliver, bid the market up to 50 cents during the first hour and a half. Phillips also bid occasionally, but turned seller at 50c and closed the market 1¼c net higher at 49½c. Shorts in May oats also seemed to be in his power. The price advanced from 26⅞c to 28⅝c, a new high record, reacted and closed 1@1⅛c net higher at 27⅞@28c. The assumption that the markets have been cornered is based chiefly on the fact that deliveries of corn and oats today account for nearly all contract stocks now here in elevator. Whether the short interest is a large one is a question only Phillips can answer.

HONOR TO MAJ. CONGER

RETURNING MINISTER TO CHINA GETS THE GLAD HAND IN IOWA

WAS CHEERED TO THE ECHO

BIG CROWD GATHERED AT NORTH-WESTERN STATION IN COUNCIL BLUFFS

HIS BOOM FOR GOVERNORSHIP

Is Emphasized by Numbers of People Wearing Conger Buttons—Left for Des Moines Last Night.

OMAHA, Neb., May 1.—Maj. Edwin H. Conger was accorded a hero's reception this morning by the people of his state as he first set foot on Iowa soil at Council Bluffs. His private car arrived at the city station of the North-Western promptly at 11 o'clock and was greeted by more than 1,000 people who had assembled to do the first honors to the returning minister. Congressman Walter Smith, Mayor Jennings and others boarded the car to extend the greetings of the city. Postmaster I. M. Treynor, accompanied the party across from Omaha. As Minister Conger appeared on the rear platform and ascended, tremendous cheering greeted him. The line was then formed for the escort to the Grand hotel, which was to be the headquarters during the day. At the head of the procession rode Capt. L. B. Cousins, sheriff of Pottawatomie county. He was followed by the band, the Dodge Light Guards, who form Company L, Fifty-first Iowa guards, the high school cadets and a line of carriages.

When the minister arrived at the Grand hotel a long line of people were waiting to shake his hand, and a formal reception followed for nearly an hour. The formal welcome began at 11:30. Mayor Victor Jennings and Minister Conger received alone, that the great crowds might pass more rapidly. Repeated cheers for Conger were heard during the reception and the crowds were bright with gay colored ribbons and buttons bearing the name "Conger." While the reception was at its height the special party from Des Moines drove to a hotel, headed by a band. Gov. Leslie M. Shaw and A. B. Cummins were enthusiastically cheered as they entered the rotunda.

During the time occupied by the public reception in the corridor of the hotel Mrs. Conger held a formal reception in Mr. Baldwin's parlors on the second floor of the hotel, which was attended by numbers of women who were attending the Iowa Federation of Women's clubs.

FORMALLY WELCOMED.

The formal welcome to Maj. Conger was extended by Mayor Jennings in a happy manner. Minister Conger responded to the toast, "Our guest." He expressed his pleasure at being back on Iowa soil and spoke of the joy that the hearty reception had given him. He referred briefly to the trying events of the last year and to the glory with which the stars and stripes were brought through the intricate and delicate proceedings at Pekin. He complimented those who had to do with his entertainment since arriving in the United States, and expressed his thanks for the reception.

Senator J. P. Dolliver's subject was "Iowa in the councils and service of the nation." He gave a sketch of Maj. Conger's career, complimenting him on his ability and integrity while engaged in the public service.

Hon. C. M. Harl responded to the toast, "Our American women; ever brave, loyal, tender and true."

Hon. C. G. Saunders spoke on the open door; the enlightened policy of civilization in the Orient.

Accompanied by a large Des Moines delegation, Mr. Conger left for the state capital at 5 o'clock.

BARKIS IS WILLIN'.

OMAHA, May 1.—Minister Conger and party arrived here today en route home. A group of relatives from Des Moines and a reception committee greeted the party. Questioned with regard to the Iowa governorship, Mr. Conger said:

"If the nomination for governor is offered me I shall probably accept it. After consultation with my friends in Des Moines I may be willing to strengthen the statement already made or I may change it altogether. Until I have opportunity, however, to advise with my friends I can say nothing further."

Maj. Conger added he had been advised of the action of Editor Perkins, of the Sioux City Journal, in withdrawing from the gubernatorial race in his (Conger's) favor, and expressed his appreciation, but said he could not discuss the effect that it might have on his own course.

Crossing the river to Council Bluffs, Minister Conger was met with a parade of veteran soldiers, and this afternoon he was given a banquet.

REACHES DES MOINES.

DES MOINES, Io., May 1.—The special train bearing United States Minister E. H. Conger and party arrived in Des Moines at 10 o'clock tonight. An immense crowd was at the station to greet the distinguished Iowan who had passed through such trying scenes in the Orient. Maj. Conger and party were quickly transferred from the train to a carriage amid the cheers of the multitude, and escorted by a drum corps of veterans, passed up Fourth street from the railway station and at once went to the major's home, just outside of the business district. There were no ceremonies tonight, the party having put in such a busy day at Council Bluffs and across the state that they were glad of an opportunity to rest upon reaching home. The formal welcoming exercises will be held Friday afternoon at the auditorium, followed by a brilliant reception at the state house in the evening. On the trip across the state from Council Bluffs this evening the train stopped at Avoca, where 1,000 persons greeted his arrival; at Atlantic, where 3,000 were at the station; at Stuart, where another 1,000 waited, and at Dexter, Maj. Conger's old home, where the entire population turned out to greet him as "Governor" Conger. At each of the above points Maj. Conger appeared and spoke briefly and shook the hands of all who could get within reach. Maj. Conger has aged perceptibly since leaving here some years ago and his hair appears much grayer. He would not talk on the governorship or other questions tonight, preferring to wait until he has consulted his friends and taken a deliberate survey of the situation. He will probably go to Washington in about ten days.

Delcasse's Trip to Russia.

BERLIN, May 1.—A member of the foreign office said to a correspondent of the Associated Press: "France and Russia informed Germany before M. Delcasse, the French minister of foreign affairs, went to St. Petersburg, that his trip had no political significance and Germany is satisfied that this is the case."

BULLETIN OF IMPORTANT NEWS OF THE DAY

Weather Forecast for St. Paul: Fair.

1—McKinley in New Orleans.
Honor to Maj. Conger.
Sum Asked of China.
Rumpus Over Canteens.

2—Boost for South St. Paul.
Fine Summer Millinery.
Bar Married Women.
Minneapolis Gamblers Arraigned

3—News of Northwest.
Germans Seeking Trade.

4—Editorial Page.
State Political Gossip.
Around the Hotels.

5—Sporting Page.

6—News of Railroads.
Popular Wants.

7—Markets of the World.
Chicago May Wheat, 72 7-8c.
Bar Silver, 59 1-8c.
Stocks Strong.

8—Aid to Stock Farmers.
Asphalt Company Paid.
City Schools Crowded.

WEATHER FOR TODAY.

Minnesota, Wisconsin and Iowa—Fair Thursday; Friday, probably showers and cooler; variable winds, becoming fresh southeasterly.

North and South Dakota—Probably showers, and cooler in western, fair in eastern portions Thursday; Friday, showers; cooler in eastern portion; variable winds, mostly south.

Montana—Showers and cooler Thursday; Friday, fair; variable winds.

St. Paul — Yesterday's observations, taken by the United States weather bureau, St. Paul, P. F. Lyons, observer, for the twenty-four hours ended at 7 o'clock last night—Barometer corrected for temperature and elevation: Highest temperature, 90; lowest temperature, 63; average temperature, 76; daily range, 27; barometer, 29.76; humidity, 39; precipitation, 0; 7 p. m., temperature, 87; 7 p. m., wind, southwest; weather, clear.

River Bulletin—

Stations.	Danger Line.	Gauge Reading.	Change in 24 Hours.
St. Paul	14	6.0	—0.1
Davenport	15	8.3	—0.1
La Crosse	10	7.1	*0.1
St. Louis	30	15.2	—0.2

—Fall. *Rise.

River forecast till 8 p. m. Thursday: The Mississippi will remain stationary, or fall slightly, in the vicinity of St. Paul.

Yesterday's Temperatures—

	*8pm	High		*8pm	High
Battleford	72	74	Des Moines	80	84
Bismarck	86	90	Detroit	56	66
Calgary	64	70	Dubuque	80	86
Duluth	42	42	Grand Haven	68	74
Edmonton	66	72	Green Bay	58	62
Havre	82	82	Jacksonville	74	84
Helena	70	74	Kansas City	82	86
Huron	84	90	Marquette	62	64
Medicine Hat	70	70	Montgomery	84	92
Minnedosa	70	76	Montreal	52	60
Prince Albert	70	72	Nashville	82	88
Qu'Appelle	74	76	New Orleans	82	88
S. Current	72	80	New York	50	62
Williston	84	88	Norfolk	56	86
Winnipeg	66	80	North Platte	84	88
Alpena	46	52	Omaha	82	86
Buffalo	54	60	Philadelphia	54	70
Boston	48	50	Pittsburg	72	80
Cheyenne	72	78	'Frisco	56	58
Chicago	80	84	St. Louis	86	88
Cincinnati	76	86	Salt Lake	72	78
Cleveland	56	56	Ste. Marie	52	60
Davenport	80	86	Washington	64	82

*Washington time (7 p. m. St. Paul).

OCEAN LINERS.

New York—Sailed: Teutonic, Liverpool; Zeeland, Antwerp, Cherbourg and Southampton; Menominee, London; Liguria, Genoa and Naples.

Queenstown—Sailed: Servia, New York; Lake Superior, Quebec (both from Liverpool.)

Liverpool—Arrived: Numidian, Portland; Ultonia, Boston; Oceanic, New York.

Boulogne—Arrived: Amsterdam, New York for Rotterdam.

Southampton—Arrived: St. Louis, New York.

Brisbane—Sailed: Mona (from Sydney, B. S. W.), Victoria, B. C.

Scilly—Passed: Lahn, New York, for Southampton and Bremen.

Kinsale—Passed: Philadelphian, New York for Liverpool.

Yokohama—Arrived: Empress of Japan, Vancouver, for Shanghai, Hong Kong, etc.

Sydney, N. S. W.—Arrived: Miowera, Vancouver, via Honolulu and Brisbane.

Hongkong—Arrived: Gaelic, San Francisco via Honolulu and Yokohama; Moyune, Tacoma via Nagaski, for Suez, etc.

AT NEW YORK HOTELS.

NEW YORK, May 1.—(Special.)—Following are Northwesterners registering at New York hotels today:

Astor—Mrs. K. H. McCormick, Missoula, Mont.

St. Denis—C. G. Burrell, St. Cloud.

Imperial—James C. Hunter, Duluth; John Gillie, Butte, Mont.

Fifth Avenue—J. F. Kilborn and wife, Duluth.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

The secretary of the treasury purchased $250,000 short-term 4 per cent bonds at $113.689.

General Superintendent Machen, of the free delivey postal system, will leave here Friday on a tour of inspection of the rural free delivery service in the West. He will be away five or six weeks. He will visit the headquarters of divisions at Chicago, Denver, San Francisco and other points.

Secretary Root has given orders to the quartermaster general's department for the execution of the act of congress requiring the reburial in Arlington national cemetery of the Confederate dead there, numbering 126, and with them the remains of the 128 Confederates buried at National soldiers' home here.

The subcommittee of the house commitee on rivers and harbors appointed to prepare an itinerary for the committee's forthcoming inspection of the harbors of the Pacific coast was in session. A definite decision to leave Washington on June 3 was reached.

The navy department has been informed of the departure of Admiral Remey on board his flagship, the Brooklyn, from Sydney, N. S. W., for Melbourne, where the admiral with his vessel will represent the United States navy in the coming celebration which will mark the formal opening of the federal parliament of Australia.

Gen. Greely, chief signal officer, will sail on the transport Sheridan about the middle of this month for the Philippines, where he will make a detailed inspection of the signal corps there. Col. Nunwoody, who has been two years at Havana as chief signal officer of Cuba, will have charge of the signal business, with headquarters in Washington, during Gen. Greely's absence.

The commission in charge of the statue to be erected in Washington to Gen. George B. McClellan met. Secretary Root was elected president and F. C. Squires secretary. Col. Bingham, superintendent of public buildings and grounds, was made disbursing officer. The other members of the commission are Senator Wetmore and Gen. Ruggles. A circular letter was drafted and will be sent to different sculptors of this country, asking them to submit models of the proposed statue.

Plague at the Cape.

CAPE TOWN, May 1.—Eight fresh cases of bubonic plague were reported today. Four Europeans and two colored persons have died from the disease today.

CALLED THE DOCTOR

PARKHURST AND COMMITTEE INVESTIGATE DRUNKENNESS IN THE ARMY

COL. VAN HORNE'S PLAIN TALK

TELLS THE REVEREND GENTLEMEN OF EVILS FOLLOWING ABOLITION OF CANTEEN

CAN'T CONVINCE THE PASTORS

Dr. Parkhurst Wouldn't Be in Favor of the Canteen Even on Most Convincing Showing of Its Benefits.

CHICAGO, May 1.—The committee of clergymen appointed by the ministers' association of Chicago to investigate the effect of the abolishment of the army canteen at Fort Sheridan paid a secret visit to the post today and ran into a hornets' nest.

The reports of the people living near the post have been to the effect that the number of intoxicated soldiers in the vicinity of the post has been materially increased since the abolishment of the canteen, and the ministers went to the post to investigate for themselves. The members of the committee were: Rev. Dr. Parkhurst, of the Anti-Saloon league; Rev. A. R. Thain, of Oak Park, representing the Congregationalists; Rev. S. B. Dexter, representing the Baptists; Rev. J. S. Hughes, representing the Christian churches.

Besides these gentlemen, ex-Chief of Police Bartram, of Evanston, and Rev. Dr. Wright, president of the Presbyterian preachers, were in the party.

Col. Van Horne greeted the visitors affably and at once ordered the call to be sounded, summoning the officers of the fort to the place. The following officers reported: Capt. Ely, Capt. Madden, Capt. Morrow, Maj. Thorpe, Lieut. Ross, Chaplain Vattman.

Dr. Parkhurst opened by stating the causes that had brought the party to the fort. He said the committee represented a quarter of a million church people who were glad the canteen feature of the army had been done away with. Col. Van Horne arose and took from his pocket a newspaper clipping in which it was said that Dr. Parkhurst had accused army officers of receiving champagne and other liquors without any bills attached.

PARKHURST'S CHARGES.

"First of all," said the colonel, "I mean to ask Dr. Parkhurst whether he made these charges against the army officers."

"I did not," replied Dr. Parkhurst.

"Will you deny it over your signature in the paper that published it?"

"No," said Dr. Parkhurst, "I will not do that; I never write to the newspapers. I always get the worst of it."

"But it is due to us that you deny it if you did not say it."

"I deny it here before you, gentlemen," said Dr. Parkhurst, "but I will not go further."

Dr. Parkhurst then made a request that the reports of court-martial cases be furnished the committee in order to show whether the abolition of the canteen on Feb. 2 had increased the amount of drunkenness. Col. Van Horne agreed to this, but on account of time required to get the figures it was agreed that the report should be forwarded to the committee in Chicago.

"But you cannot use the report as a criterion," said Col. Van Horne, "for several hundred of the men now at Fort Sheridan are brand new soldiers who come from farms mostly and who cannot be expected to know the rules of the army and obey them as well as the older men. Then, too, the majority of these men received little or no pay at the last pay day; consequently they could not buy much liquor. A large proportion of the men who violated the rules were not court-martialed, being offenders for the first time. So you cannot judge the matter by the number of courts-martial shown since the abolition of the canteen, as compared with the same length of time previous to the abolition."

This point made by the colonel led to an argument on temperance, and Capt. Ely made a statement regarding his experience with the canteen. Dr. Parkhurst dissented.

"Do you refuse to accept my word?" asked Capt. Ely.

"No," answered Dr. Parkhurst, "not so far as your own experience goes, but I do not believe you know all about it."

"Then you are the first man I ever saw," returned the captain, "who takes the word of a man on the street, unknown even by name, and refuses to accept the word of an officer in the regular army. When you say so, you insult the officer of the army."

Dr. Parkhurst thought differently.

W. C. T. U. AND CANTEEN.

A member of the committee said something about the W. C. T. U. and at this Col. Van Horne arose.

"In my forty years in the army," he said, "I never saw a W. C. T. U. woman come to an army post to make an investigation. They know nothing about it. They would have their hands full if they took care of their drunken fathers, husbands and brothers."

"If you find," said Capt. Morrow, addressing Dr. Parkhurst, "that your investigations prove the conditions since the abolition of the canteen have not been improved, will you then admit that the canteen was not a detriment to the army?"

"No," answered Dr. Parkhurst; "we will not admit even then. We object to having a saloon run by the army."

"I told you," exclaimed Col. Van Horne, "that you came here cocked and primed. What is the use of your making an investigation when your mind is already made up?"

"If you want to get at the facts in the case, leaving out the ethical questions involved," said Capt. Morrow, "I would suggest that you get before you about twenty of the privates and question them regarding the canteen, whether they would consider themselves better off with or without it."

The question of doing this was not settled.

Lieut. Ross, recently from the Philippines, where he was for a time the officer in charge of the post exchange, or canteen. He said that before the canteen was established in the Philippines the soldiers drank vino, a deadly concoction. After the coming of the canteen, drunkenness fell off 90 per cent.

Chaplain Vattman addressed the committee, arguing in favor of the canteen as the lesser of two evils.

After several hours of temperance argument the committee withdrew, having accomplished little.

Merrill's Street Railway Sold.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 1.—The Sentinel tomorrow will say: A deal of considerable importance to the city of Merrill was closed in Milwaukee yesterday (Wednesday) by which the extensive water power, street railway and electric plant were sold to a syndicate of Milwaukee and Chicago capitalists, known as the Newton Paper company. The price paid was $125,000.