Daily Globe.

ST. PAUL

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BULLETIN OF

THE ST. PAUL GLOBE.

MONDAY, MARCH 9.

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TODAY'S EVENTS.

Metropolitan—Hamlet, 8.
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MOVEMENTS OF STEAMSHIPS.

NEW YORK, March 8.—Arrived: La Gascogne, Havre; California, Hamburg; Norge, Copenhagen.
MOVILLE—Arrived: Labrador, Portland.

Shelby M. Cullom hasn't a delegate to St. Louis, but he still looks like Lincoln.

The dreibund is in danger, but the wienerwurst marches on from victory to victory.

Both Spain and the United States are pretty prosperous. They have flags to burn.

It would not be out of place to follow the cat, dog and bicycle shows with an American eagle show.

Mr. Cleveland promises to talk directly into the ears of the candidate for postmaster of St. Paul today.

The Cuban insurgents have received a great blow. Gov. Altgeld announces himself in favor of their freedom.

Everybody can admire the enthusiasm of the college student, but he is too apt to put patriotism above justice.

As many of the ladies of Cuba do not wear stockings, they may be denominated the Jerry Simpsonites of that benighted island.

It is pretty plain that there are enough McKinleyites in Minnesota to keep the Davis men awake until after St. Patrick's day.

There will be wheels enough for everybody this summer. Senator Tillman, Representative Hartman and ex-Gov. Waite will not need any.

They have discovered a lu-lu bird at Highwood, a suburb of Chicago. There appear to be several of the same species in the Chicago council.

The Michigan woman who applied for a marriage license while her divorce case was still pending made haste with but little speed. She didn't get it.

Gen. Weyler is now using the wires to prove that he is a nice, quiet old gentleman. However, there will be no particular rush to get him to lecture before humane societies.

Friends of a Michigan lumberman placed his beloved music box in his coffin with him. As the nearse jarred over the stony road it set up playing "After the Ball," which perhaps was not inappropriate.

Why not bring out Joel Heatwole as the favorite son of Indiana? Joel was born there, and is about as good a Hoosier as the others mentioned. Besides, he's a fighter—when the prospects of war are slight.

It is becoming more and more evident every day that Winfield Scott Stratton, king of Cripple Creek, will be one of the last men in America to make an assignment. Already worth millions, he has one mine with $9,000,000 in gold in sight.

The Italian troops in Abyssinia are indeed in hard luck. They lost not only 5,000 men and trainloads of ammunition, but their money chest as well. They are truly in a position to get a hand organ and a monkey and go on a begging tour.

All nations that are considering the question of going to war should keep constantly in mind the fact that there are guns that fire 1,800 bullets a minute, and still other guns that send shots through two-foot trees and kill men on the other side of them.

A Kansas man has invented a machine which he claims will bring a splendid rainstorm at a cost not to exceed $6. There is nothing to prevent his building air castles until some community needs such a storm, when he will no doubt follow in the footsteps of other rainmakers and fail to produce it.

There appears to be a disposition on the part of the statesmen at Madrid to do business with Joseph Pulitzer. This is a very grave blunder. The Spanish nation must do business directly with the president of this republic. The people of this domain, if they were going to settle anything through an individual, would certainly not select for that work the most unpopular man in it.

TO ROB THE CUBANS

WEYLER AUTHORIZES THE ORGANIZATION OF BANDS OF GUERRILLAS.

TWO MORE PROCLAMATIONS,

DEMANDING SURRENDER OF INSURGENTS AND OFFERING VAGUE TERMS.

WAR FEVER HIGH IN SPAIN.

Disturbances at Valencia Cause a State of Siege to Be Declared.

HAVANA, March 8.—Capt. Gen. Weyler has issued the following circulars:

I have promulgated an order that the teachers of divinity of the provinces of Matanzas, Santa Clara, Puerto Principe and Santiago de Cuba, who, confessedly, have taken part in the movements of the rebels, shall be pardoned on making their submission, surrendering their arms and placing themselves under the surveillance of the lawful authority, provided they have not committed other crimes since the issuance of my last proclamation.

It will be a commendable circumstance that these submissions may be made by bodies of those affected.

The teachers of divinity who, without arms, shall come in under the same circumstances, will be immediately transferred to the encampments, forts, towns and in general where they may be under the immediate vigilance of their troops, and all the teachers shall be under the control of the commandants in whatever jurisdiction they may be assigned. A record of those so attached to each column, encampment or fort will be kept, and their superiors will make a report every fifteen days concerning the conduct of the teachers, and will determine the time at which they will be permitted to reside in whatever place it may be deemed advisable to conduct them, placing them under the supervision of the local authorities or making any other disposition of them which may be considered proper.

In the meantime they will become permanently attached to the military forces and will give their attentions to the dying, and will be entitled to such rations as troops in the field or traveling.

These directions will not go into effect in the provinces of Pinar del Rio and Havana until these provinces have extended to them the prevailing law in the case of those who deliver themselves up to the authorities.

Havana, March 8, 1896. —Weyler.

GUERRILLA WARFARE.

The following proclamation has also been issued:

Proclamation of Don Valeriano Weyler y Nicolau, marquis de Tenceriffe, governor general, captain general of the island of Cuba and general-in-chief of the army, etc.:

I make known to our harrassed troops and to those who attempt to demoralize them as they pursue eastwards rebel parties more numerous than those whom they leave in the provinces of Pinar del Rio and Havana, that the time has arrived to pursue with the greatest activity and rigor the little bands, more of outlaws than insurgents, who remain in the said provinces; and to adopt whatever measures are necessary for the proper and immediate carrying out of that intention, I hereby order:

First—That the troops be divided into columns to operate in both provinces, and that the guardis civil be re-established on the lines of that now existing in Pinar del Rio and in a part of Puerto Principe, and that in Havana and a part of the province of Santiago de Cuba, and that they occupy only the places remote from the present pacified or tranquilized districts until they are able to occupy the positions which they held before (in the districts now in revolt).

Second—The commander of each zone, or the corresponding official who may be otherwise characterized in each place, shall be the commander of the native army, and shall have municipal powers, but in a less degree than those he exercises in the same position with any garrison force of the army. In this case the command of the native armies will devolve in accordance with seniority of services.

Third—Each community seeking to do so, and applying to the general staff of the army, may arm a section of volunteers or guerrillas of thirty men, equipped as infantry soldiers, which force will defend the country and operate under orders of the military authorities of the locality, or deputed officials, or by persons of satisfactory qualifications and antecedents obtaining the pay of those holding second command of infantry, the appointment of the officials of these sections to be approved by the captain general.

Fourth—Those who are in possession of arms must be placed in a state of complete defense and enabled to avoid surprise.

Fifth—The military governors of Havana and Pinar del Rio will present reports to the captain general for the guidance of the commander-in-chief of the Third army corps and will send to the governor general proposals for the nominations of mayors or magistrates in the places where guardis civil exists, or, if they deem it expedient, to recall those officials, retired persons, or authorized persons who possess the necessary qualifications.

Sixth—The authorities of the villages who will show themselves friendly within a term of ten days, and those of the vicinity of the same, and all those within its limits that are engaged in the insurrection, are warned to surrender themselves within the space of fifteen days from the publication of this proclamation, otherwise they will be subject to arrest; and, well disposed persons will be held to their civil responsibilities, and, to effect this, it will be proposed to the governor general to nominate a body which will see to carrying this out.

Seventh—If, in the case of insurgent parties who have robbed, sacked, burned, or committed other outrages during the rebellion, any one will give information as to the participation that such persons may have had in them, not only those who may have been in the rebel ranks, but also those who have succeeded them, or who have not remained in their homes, they will be fittingly punished; and, moreover, if any town or other place where robberies have been effected, is known to them, they will be required to make identification, that proper responsibility may be fixed.

Eighth—Rebels who may not be responsible for any other crime, who, within the term of fifteen days, present themselves to the nearest military authority in both provinces, and who will assist in the apprehension of any one guilty of the foregoing offenses, will not be molested, but will be placed at my disposal. Those who have presented themselves at any earlier time will be pardoned; those who may have committed any other crimes, or who obstructed any public cargo proceeding to its destination, will be judged according to the antecedents, and their case will be withheld for final determination. He who presents himself and surrenders arms, and, in a greater degree, if there is a collective presentation, will have his case determined by me. All who present themselves after the time mentioned in this warning will be placed at my disposal.

Ninth—All the authorities, or civil functionaries of whatsoever kind, who do not hold a license for attendance upon the sick, and who are not found at their posts after the end of eight days in both provinces, will be named to the governor general as ceasing to act for the local authorities.

Tenth—The planters, manufacturers, and other persons who, within the territory of the provinces warned, shall periodically facilitate, or even for a single time shall give money of any kind soever to the insurgents, save and except in the case of their being obliged to yield to superior force, a circumstance which will have to be examined in a most searching manner, will be regarded as disloyal through helping the rebellion.

Eleventh—For the repair of roads, railways, telegraphs, etc., the personal co-operation of the inhabitants of the villages will be required, and in the case of the destruction of any kind of property, the occupants of convenient habitations will be held responsible if they do not immediately inform the nearest authority of such occurrences.

—Valeriano Weyler.

Havana, March 8, 1896.

ROUTED THE INSURGENTS.

An important engagement is officially reported to have taken place in the central portion of Matanzas province. Col. Vicuna reports that he met a force of insurgents numbering 7,000, and led by Maximo Gomez, Antonio Maceo, Lacret and others at the plantation of Diana and Alabrus, in the district of Corral Falso. They were dislodged from their position by the troops and made a precipitate flight towards San Miguel de Los Banos.

The insurgent loss is reported to be seventy-one killed and forty-two wounded, left on the field, as well as numerous others carried off. The insurgents also lost 200 horses. The loss of the troops was three killed and nineteen wounded.

Gen. Pando also sends in a report that Maximo Gomez passed by Voladres in the Cienfuegos district.

The insurgents attacked, plundered and destroyed a passenger train from Cardenas. The train was carrying ammunition. The firing was done by a band supposed to be that of Delgado. The train escort was taken. The insurgents sustained a loss of men and horses.

WAR FEVER IS HIGH.

Adventurers From All Over Europe Would Aid Spain.

MADRID, March 8.—Several foreign military officers, including some Englishmen, have offered their services to the Spanish minister of war, Senor Marcelo de Azcarraga, in the event of war between Spain and America.

The official belief, however, is expressed that no conflict will occur. Patriotic demonstrations have occurred throughout the country since the action of the United States congress on the Cuban question, and many wealthy Spaniards are offering money to the government. Several towns also have sent messages offering goods and the lives of their citizens in defense of the country. The ship owners of Seville have offered to place fifty steamers at the disposal of the government. In the Basque province a subscription has been opened to present a war ship to the government.

The disorders have ceased in this city, and the state of affairs in Madrid have been tranquil since the university was closed

The queen regent was cheered today upon leaving the church by the crowds in the street.

The gen d'armes dispersed a crowd who were cheering in front of the French consulate in Barcelona as an expression of a hope for a Spanish-French alliance.

Must Write United States.

MADRID, March 8.—The United States minister, Mr. Taylor, has refused the resignations of Spaniards acting as United States consuls, when they were written in Spanish, on the ground that that language is not the official language of the United States.

IN STATE OF SIEGE.

VALENCIA, March 8.—This city was again in a turbulent state today over the condition of the relations between Spain and the United States. A mob gathered and was proceeding towards the American consulate, with the intention of causing a disturbance there, but a force of police and gen d'armes opposed their passage through the streets. A desperate struggle ensued and several persons were wounded.

The mob succeeded in entering the Plaza de Toros by destroying the gates leading to the bull ring. They then held a meeting in the arena. A state of siege was proclaimed.

JAMES HUBERT M'VICKER,
The Actor and Manager, who died in Chicago, Saturday.

CRUSADE IS BEGUN

DESERTERS FROM THE SALVATION ARMY FORMALLY JOIN BALLINGTON BOOTH.

REJOICING AT COOPER UNION.

AMERICAN FLAG AND PORTRAIT OF GEORGE WASHINGTON CALL FORTH CHEERS.

BOOTH'S INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

It Breathes No Hostility to the Organization From Which He Has Withdrawn.

NEW YORK, March 8.—The inaugural step made by Ballington Booth, the deposed commander of the Salvation Army in America, in a rival organization on lines similar to the one from whose command he has been relieved, met with success tonight. Cooper Union was the scene where the first gun was fired, the echo of which thrilled the hearts of 5,000 loyal soldiers, who, since the commencement of the international strife, which has sundered Ballington Booth's allegiance to his father, Gen. Booth, of London, have remained loyal to the deposed commander and his wife, Maud Booth. Every seat in the big auditorium was occupied. The aisles were crowded and the streets outside were thronged.

The women wore the regular Salvation Army emblem, but the poke hat was absent. The men, too, had their badges, but wore no red jackets. Shortly after 7 o'clock, and before the vast audience had time to be seated, Capt. Schneider, of the Bowery corps, sprang on a chair on the platform, and waved an American flag, with a painting of George Washington. The audience cheered lustily, as they sprang to their feet, and the utmost enthusiasm prevailed. Order had scarcely been restored when Maj. Peter Glen, who was among the first of the officers to tender his resignation after Eva C. Booth had taken command, appeared on the platform, waving an American flag, and placed a life-sized crayon portrait of George Washington on an easel in front of the speaker's table. This was only the signal for renewed outbursts of applause. Not until Ballington Booth and his wife arrived from their Mont Clair home, however, did the audience lose complete control of itself. Their presence on the platform was the signal for an outburst of enthusiasm, such as had never before been witnessed in Cooper Union.

There was some music and considerable singing and the customary religious invocations, after which Ballington Booth rose and said:

Mrs. Booth and myself have not come here tonight to allude to the recent sad trouble. It is quite true we have, after mature deliberation, decided to inaugurate a new movement. Could we have avoided it, it would most assuredly have been done on our part, but recognizing that the great American people believed that we had done a work in nine years, for which they were gratified, and would not listen to the protest that we would retire into private life.

Recognizing, as we did, the largest field in the world, and still further recognizing that there was room in America for one, two, aye, 100 Salvation Armies, we have resolved to the best of our ability to win over the middle classes of the artisan community of this country. We wish no strife with the Salvation Army—no strife, either literal or verbal.

I believe that the failure of the so-called religious organizations of the present day is that they do not come down to the living places where Jesus Christ wants to be represented.

I want to assure Mrs. Booth and those officers who have stood by me, that I see in the distance a movement which tonight has received its impetus in this great gathering. I do not want anything that exists in the air, but a genuine consecration of our soldiers to the faith of Christ.

There is at least 46 per cent of the wage-earning populace of the community who are not identified with any church or place of religious worship. It is these we want to reach and extend to them the love that inspired the Nazarene on the streets of Jerusalem nearly 1,900 years ago.

Oh, how much hateology and how little heartology there is today. Mrs. Booth and myself have within the last few days been reading the history of that great American soldier, George Washington, whose portrait stands on this platform tonight. We thought of him and his goodness of heart and love for Christ as he turned away for a moment from the frightful scenes of Valley Forge and repaired to the woods, where he knelt in prayer to the God of his country.

Whatever be the mission we undertake, it will bear the right stamp, and will be directed in the right direction.

McKINLEY'S GREAT DAY.

Ohio and Kansas Will Hold Conventions Tuesday.

CINCINNATI, O., March 8.—The Ohio Republican convention meets at Columbus Tuesday afternoon for temporary organization, when Senator-elect J. S. Foraker, as temporary chairman, will deliver the keynote speech. He says his speech will be the Ohio nomination of McKinley for president, and that he will not discuss issues. It is expected that the temporary organization will be made permanent on Wednesday, when delegates and alternates will be selected for the St. Louis convention and a state ticket nominated. It is conceded that Senator-elect Foraker, Gov. Bushnell, Gen. Grosvenor and Mark Hanna will be the four delegates at large, and that the occasion will be a McKinley celebration. The programmes of the convention have a large McKinley frontispiece, and all the arrangements point to an elaborate opening of the McKinley campaign. The nominations are for secretary of state, supreme judge and the usual alternate year state offices.

WICHITA, Kan., March 8.—The Republican state convention to elect six delegates at large to the St. Louis convention will convene in this city on Tuesday. A few politicians straggled into town today, but it is expected there will be a general influx tomorrow morning. It is a foregone conclusion that the McKinley men will have everything their own way, in view of the action of a majority of the county conventions in instructing for the Ohioan. The action of the six congressional district conventions yet to be held is no more in doubt than is the action of the state convention, and it is as good as settled that Kansas will send a solid delegation to St. Louis instructed for McKinley. It is generally agreed, too, that Tuesday's convention will indorse Cy Leland for member of the Republican national committee.

OUT OF VENEZUELA'S HANDS.

England Must Settle With America, Says the Times.

LONDON, March 9.—The correspondent of the Times at New York, discussing the Venezuela boundary dispute, declares that there is no reason to believe that direct negotiations between England and Venezuela on the boundary question will have a good result.

"The controversy," the correspondent continues, "passed beyond that stage when the Washington government adopted the plan which I cabled three weeks ago. There has been no official contradiction of that plan. There could be none, because it was this government's plan."

The dispatch proceeds to record the deep impression which the manifestoes of Senor Castillo, the Spanish premier, have made upon the American public.

The result will probably be, the dispatch says, that the matter of the recognition of the belligerency of the Cubans will be left to the president and the executive to decide.

GREENWAY DEFIANT.

Manitoba Has Gone to the Limit on Compromise, He Says.

Special to the Globe.

WINNIPEG, Man., March 8.—In conversation this evening with one of his supporters in the legislature, Premier Greenway said he had not yet been invited by the Ottawa government to confer with them and Mgr. Langevin on the school question, and did not expect to receive such an invitation. Mr. Greenway further said, he hoped for no good from such a conference if one were held. The Manitoba government has already intimated a willingness to redress any grievances which were shown, after inquiry into all the facts, to exist. They could go no farther. If the federal government and Langevin would not accept this proposal, but considered a remedial bill a good thing, then he presumed they ould push it along, but he didn't think they could push it on to Manitoba.

EASY TIMES AHEAD.

Distinct Improvement, Says Henry Clews.

NEW YORK, March 8.—In his weekly review of the financial condition in Wall street, Henry Clews says:

In the Wall street markets there have been no very important changes during the past week. The unexpectedly unfavorable developments in the affairs of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad had a disturbing effect, which, however, was only brief. The action of congress on the question of Cuban belligerency was a distinct shock, under which prices fell 1 to 2 per cent; but most of the decline was recovered later in the week. The London market has been irregular in American securities, but not to the extent of causing any important return of stocks. Among the favorable factors have been the continued large gross earnings of the railroads, which are taken as foreshadowing a better time coming; the remarkably good showing of the annual statement of the Pennsylvania railroad—one of the representative lines of the continent; an active demand for railroad bonds, especially those of the lower grades; an improving investment inquiry for A1 dividend-paying railroad shares; and an easier tone in money, which shows itself in an increased disposition to discount commercial paper.

In the general market there is a marked undertone of hopefulness. It is seen that the conditions really exist out of which might easily come a revival of business and a fairly profitable state of trade. There is a certain amount of over-production in some industries, especially of pig iron, cotton goods, flour and leather; but in the markets for farm products there is a healthier feeling, the movement being quite active and wheat being about 17 cents higher than a year ago. The uncertainties arising from possible disturbance of the money market, through the treasury loan, have subsided; the loan market is again in a comparatively normal condition; commercial credit is gaining in confidence, and there is every probability of an easy course of the money market, at least until the fall months, if not for the remainder of the year.

CRITICAL IN SPAIN.

Authorities Unable to Curb the Lawless Element.

LONDON, March 9.—The Madrid correspondent of the Standard, noting the fact that the utmost energy of the authorities fails to prevent demonstrations of hostility towards the United States, says the press everywhere deprecates premature ebullitions, but plainly expresses the opinion that these impulses may soon be needed for energetic action, as Spain will soon confront any contingency, however dangerous, than stoop to insult. "Sonores Sagasta, Maret, Castillar, Canovas and other leading statesmen whom I have consulted," the correspondent proceeds to say, "all agree that they are entering upon a decisive stage in their relations with America and that recognition of the rebels will have most serious consequences."

"Ten thousand persons engaged at Valencia in a demonstration organized and led by well known Republicans. They made a noisy display before the French consulate and public buildings before going to the American consulate, when the civil guards opposed it. Shots were heard, and the guards responded with their carbines and charged repeatedly before they dispersed the mob. Those arrested were found to be chiefly republicans. The affair has caused great alarm.

"The police also dispersed an imposing gathering at Saragossa."

EULALIA PLEADS.

Spanish Princess Deprecates Americas Warlike Attitude.

NEW YORK, March 8.—The World tomorrow will publish the following copyright dispatch from Infanta Eulalie, of Spain:

Sweet remembrance of the affectionate reception given to me by the people of the United States when I went to their country, representing my own, at the festivities in honor of Columbus, still lives, and ever will live, in my heart.

During those festivities strong proofs of mutual esteem were given by both countries.

I became convinced, and still am persuaded, that never, never, should that traditional friendship be broken, much less should peace be disturbed.

Being apart from affairs of state, I can only pray God fervently that cordial relations between the two countries may never cease.

—Eulalie.

THEY REFER TO BAYARD.

London Times Recalls Diplomatic Correspondence Anent Venezuela.

LONDON, March 9.—The Times discusses editorially the British case in the Venezuela boundary dispute this morning, and says: "The Blue Book must convince all approaching the subject with an open mind that Mr. Bayard's description, while he was secretary of state, of our difference with Venezuela in his dispatch to Mr. Phelps (United States minister to England) on Dec. 30, 1886, was, and is, a true description; namely, that he had no idea that political or territorial expansion of authority on the American continent could influence the British government in relation to Venezuela."

The article then, admitting that the Venezuelan side of the case has yet to be heard, deals at great length with the arguments already adduced by the Venezuelan government, and arrives at the conclusion that unless the latter has more solid facts and arguments to bring forward. It will find it hard to damage the British case in the eyes of the unprejudiced.

Murdered at His Door Steps.

NEW YORK, March 8.—Stephen Powell, a well known merchants of Hempstead, L. I., was struck down and killed within a few feet of his own door late last night while returning home after closing his shoe store shortly before midnight. He was found dying on the road by two of his friends, who saw two men running down the road. It is though that robbery was the object of the murder.

Italy's Reverses Please Russia.

LONDON, March 9.—A St. Petersburg dispatch to the Times describes the Russian elation over the defeat of the Italians. The Novoe Vremya has opened subscriptions to a fund to send Red Cross assistance to the Abyssinnians. The correspondent suggests that this must be with government approval, as public subscriptions require an official sanction.

Three Fatally Burned.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., March 8.—A daughter of John Hahn, a prosperous farmer of the Choctaw-Hatchee valley, Geneva county, was burned to death yesterday while burning brush. Her brother and sister attempted to save her, but their clothing became ignited and both were fatally burned.

DAVID DAY'S DEATH.

IT OCCURRED LAST EVENING AT HIS HOME ON DAYTON AVENUE.

END OF A BUSY, USEFUL LIFE,

HALF A CENTURY OF WHICH WAS SPENT IN AND ABOUT ST. PAUL,

AS CITIZEN, SCHOLAR, OR MAN

His Many Sided Character Appeared Always as the Loyal, Honest, and Genial Pioneer.

Dr. David Day, for half a century a respected resident of the Northwest, and for nearly that length of time a leading citizen of St. Paul, in social, political and professional circles, died last evening at his residence, 274 Dayton avenue, after a long illness. Dr. Senkler, who has been attending Dr. Day in his last illness, stated last evening that death came at two minutes after seven, from a complication of diseases, the immediate cause not being apparent.

Failing health has kept Dr. Day out of active participation in public affairs in the immediate past, but up to wthin a few years no citizen of St. Paul was more active in all that had to do with St. Paul's official or business welfare, nor none more loyal to the home of his adoption than the pioneer who went to his long home last night.

Born in Virginia in 1825, with the attainment of his majority, young David came to the lead regions of Wisconsin, where he spent three years in mining and taking up the study of medicine in the winters. He completed the course in the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, graduating in 1849. The same persistent spirit that characterized these early years was observed through all his life, and no doubt had much to do with the success which was his share in every branch of life which he entered. It was in the spring of 1849, May 6, that the young physician, a new graduate, came to St. Paul. Only one physican was here ahead of him, Dr. J. J. Dewey, who is left by Dr. Day's death the only member of the profession to connect the '40's and the '90's. Dr. Day was successful in his profession, but in 1854 relinquished it for the kindred calling of the druggist.

Soon after his arrival in St. Paul, he entered political and official life, being appointed the first register of deeds for Ramsey county. He it was who recorded the deed, and it remains in the records to this day, in his own writing, as in fact are the entire number contained in the volume that started then. Later, in the same year, Dr. Day was elected to the position which he had previously held by appointment, and held it until 1851. He left St. Paul for a few years then, and in 1852 and 1853 was in the state legislature as a representative from Benton county, where he was then making his residence. While in that body he was elected speaker. In 1866, Dr. Day retired from his drug businsss, being appointed state prison inspector, and in 1874 he was a seed wheat commissioner and commissioner of fisheries. On June 1, 1875, he was appointed postmaster, a position which he held until 1887 with great credit.

Dr. Day was also a member of the commission which built the present court house and city hall, and the bells which ring out the hours from the belfry of that structure bear in their lasting metal the name of Dr. Day among others of his companions. It is an interesting coincidence that he, who as chairman of the late board, laid the corner stone of the present imposing structure, should have been the man who, thirty years before, drew the plan for the original county structure, receiving therefor the munificent fee of $10. Perhaps it was the recollection of those earlier days, when St. Paul's dignity was less difficult to sustain, architecturally speaking, that inspired him to such indefatigable efforts to insure for St. Paul and the county now a building which should be in every way a credit to the community, the majesty of the government, and the prudence of its builders. Happy indeed was Dr. David Day, when, on the 14th of October, 1885, he stood by the corner stone of that handsome structure, and read to the assembled multitude, a history of the old court house and the new, not less interesting than the beautiful Masonic rites with which the stone was laid in place. And happier still was he, when at last, the structure was finished, and the city and county governments were housed for the first time in a building worthy of the city and county at the head of navigation of the great Mississippi. A grand monument, indeed, to a life spent in the service of the people, not only as an official, but in those semi-public organizations like the chamber of commerce, which have done so much for the good of the city.

Maj. T. M. Newson, however, in his "Pen Pictures," suggests another dearer to Dr. Day's heart. He says:

The best monument to the memory of any man in Oakland cemetery is the beautiful man in Oaklan cemetery is the beautiful mortuary chapel, built of Minnesota stone, and on an entirely original plan, different from anything in existence, conceived and carried out by Dr. Day. Indeed, I may say that this has been Dr. Day's hobby by day and by night, and it is through his persistent and earnest efforts that the chapel is in existence, and there it stands, and there it will stand, for ages, as a grand monument to his memory—artistic, useful, beautiful, pleasing.

Maj. Newson continues:

Dr. Day is a man peculiar to himself; different from other men in this particular—he is quiet, moderate, decisive, metaphysical, thorough. He has excellent business and administrative qualities, and is, financially, in a comfortable position. He is complete master of his own affairs, and, as postmaster, has few, if any, equals. Physically, he is well developed, although one lung has been greatly affected, if not entirely gone. He stoops a little, talks slowly, evidently weighs his words, and, as the mind evolves thoughts, twirls his mustache. His mind is of the metaphysical character. He loves research; is a scholar; sees things from a material point of view; takes nothing on faith; is methodical and self-reliant; withal he is laudably ambitious. He owns the first iron-front building in the city, now known as the St. James' hotel, on Third and Cedar streets, and has a fine residence on Dayton avenue. He is a good Indian scholar, and at one time collected a vast number of their legends, with a view to publication, but has abandoned the idea. He has a uniform temper, yet it is very firm; speculates a good deal in the realm of "social science," yet is well posted in the manipulation of the "almighty dollar." He is a quiet, pleasant, undemonstrative, good citizen."

Other historians speak with equal kindness of the venerable doctor. The history of St. Paul, edited by Gen. C. C. Andrews, says: "His excellent business and administrative qualities have left their impress upon the material development of this section."

J. Fletcher Williams, in his history of the city, also spoke of him thus:

Dr. Day has been a close observer and diligent student of questions and problems in social sciences, philosophy and political economy, and at the same time has been one of the most successful, sagacious and enterprising business men. With an even temperament and well preserved physique, one might almost expect him to be the last man of the old settlers!

Dr. Day leaves a son, a well known professional man of Duluth, and two daughters, unmarried, living at the family home here.

DR. DAVID DAY.

Dr. Day's Contemporaries.

The Minnesota Historical society will meet this evening at the capitol, to listen to a paper by Charles E. Mayo, giving an account of the wanderings of the society and its belongings up to the present time. It is likely also that action will be taken in regard to the death of Dr. Day.

PLENTY OF MONEY.

Rates Easy and Traffic Good in London Markets.

LONDON, March 8.—The prospect is that money will continue plentiful. The rates are easy. The stock market was dull for the week on the uncertainty in the political situation, which considerably restricts business and induces a general closing of accounts by prudent speculators. Investment stocks contine firm. Home railways were weak on profit taking, but traffic was good. The board of trade returns were very favorable, and a settlement of the political troubles would produce a smart rise. Mines were very dull with a downward tendency on account of labor troubles. Foreign securities, especially Italian and Spanish, were weak, but closed yesterday rather firmer. American securities were affected by the Baltimore & Ohio trouble. The Barings, Morgan & Co., and Brown, Shipley & Co. have formed a committee to protect the interests of English holders. American securities were well sustained, considering the adverse influences of Baltimore & Ohio and the Cuban affairs. The week's movements, except for Baltimore & Ohio, were small. The chief declines were Erie seconds, 1½; Lake Shore, 1; Baltimore & Ohio shares fell 15. The bonds fell on an average 10 points during the week.

ITALIANS HARD PRESSED.

Adigrat Besieged—Garrison on Short Rations.

MASSOWAH, March 8.—The commandant at Adigrat telegraphs under date of March 2 that the rebels were then within a few kilometers.

"We have plenty of ammunition and provisions for a month," the commandant continues, "which we hope to extend by going on short rations. We will do our duty till death."

SHE TOLD OF A DOUBLE MURDER.

Chicago Police Find Two Bodies in a Barrel.

CHICAGO, March 8.—The bodies of an old man and a baby, evidently recently murdered, were found in an alley in Hyde Park today. The police believe the mystery will be cleared up with the arrest of an unknown woman who telephoned the Hyde Park police station, before the discovery, and informed the officers that the bodies would be found, giving an accurate description of the victims.