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TODAY'S WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—Forecast for Tuesday: Minnesota—Threatening; variable winds, becoming southeasterly; warmer Tuesday night.

Wisconsin—Generally fair; colder in eastern and southern portions; northwesterly winds.

The Dakotas—Threatening; warmer; southerly winds.

Montana—Generally fair; southwesterly winds.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

United States Department of Agriculture, Weather Bureau, Washington, Jan. 11, 6:48 p. m. Local Time, 8 p. m. 75th Meridian Time. —Observations taken at the same moment of time at all stations.

Place.	Tem.	Place.	Tem.
St. Paul	8	Minnedosa	—8
Duluth	—2	Winnipeg	—10
Huron	16		
Bismarck	14	Buffalo	22-30
Williston	14	Boston	32-40
Havre	20	Cheyenne	36-
Helena	24	Chicago	30-30
Edmonton	30	Cincinnati	32-34
Battleford	16	Montreal	18-20
Calgary	22	New Orleans	64-72
Medicine Hat	24	New York	32-40
Swift Current	22	Pittsburg	30-32
Qu'Appelle	4		

—Below zero.

DAILY MEANS.

Barometer, 30.20; thermometer, 15; relative humidity, 80; wind, northwest; weather, part cloudy; maximum thermometer, 22; minimum thermometer, 8; daily range, 14; amount of rainfall or melted snow in last twenty-four hours, trace.

Note—Barometer corrected for temperature and elevation. —P. F. Lyons, Observer.

LOGICAL AND SENSIBLE.

The address to members of the People's party, issued by Mr. George F. Washburn, a member of its national executive committee, is unlike many of the documents emanating from that source, in that it is full of both logic and common sense. Mr. Washburn says that it is not for the interests of the People's party to continue the alliance formed in the last campaign with the free silver Democrats. He states that this was well enough for the occasion, but would be suicidal as a permanent policy, and gives excellent reasons therefor. He is quite right in saying that any party, which hopes for an existence, or aims to control the government of this country, must be founded on large general principles and be true to them. The two propositions that are fundamental to Populism are the issue of irredeemable paper money by the national government in a volume regulated wholly by the state, and the acquisition and operation by the state of large business enterprises, beginning with the railroad and telegraph systems of the country.

Now, these doctrines are perfectly intelligible. We believe that they are about as bad as they could be, but they do form a proper basis for the organization and work of a political party. They constitute the distinctive feature and the essence of Populism. It will do for a single campaign for a party to advocate a particular legislative measure, not as a finality, but as something consistent with its general programme and making toward the end which it has in view. It was, therefore, perfectly legitimate for the Populists last year to unite with the free silver men. As Mr. Washburn states, they regarded the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 as an entering wedge, and the first step toward the realization of their complete idea of fiat money. A dollar worth 50 cents is not what they want, but it is half way on the road from a dollar worth 100 cents to a dollar worth nothing at all. So, if they could have succeeded in electing Mr. Bryan and a free silver congress, they could have claimed to have taken a long step forward.

There is no possible advantage to the People's party in continuing this alliance or repeating this campaign. To do so would repel from it those who believe firmly in fiat money and state socialism. The Bryan Democrats did not openly accept the Populists' money theory, and reserved the right to have their own opinions about government operation of railroads. Thus the difference of opinion, which was very radical in the ranks, was smoothed over for the short space of the campaign. It cannot be buried out of sight for the next four years. Suppose, as Mr. Washburn hints, that the Populists were to succeed in pushing the free silverites into office. With the passage of a free coinage bill, the mission of the latter would be ended. They could not be expected to carry out the complete Populist programme, and a large number of their supporters would refuse to stand on it. The thorough-going Populists would then be worse off than they were at the beginning, and have to be organized anew. Whatever may have been the course of expediency in November, 1896, it is clear enough now that, if the People's party is to have a future in this country, if it is to hold its membership together and to give its voters an object toward which to work, it will have to free itself from alliances and compromises and stand as the representative of the purposes for which it was organized.

There is no real half-way house either on the financial question or on the socialistic issue. Our money will be either as good as that of any other nation in the world or it will be fiat. We shall hold to the principle of individualism, or we must go over entirely to the socialistic state. The only logical point of view and the only common sense policy are set forth by Mr. Washburn. There is little doubt that the sentiment of the Populists of the country is overwhelmingly on his side. If the free silver Democrats are sufficiently unwise to insist upon perpetuating that line of cleavage, and making free coinage at the present ratio a test, they will have to go it alone. The situation with reference to the political future is at this moment a matter for more serious reflection to them than to any other party in the country.

NO STATE INFANT, PLEASE.

When Gov. Clough recommended the legislature to subsidize the production of beet sugar in this state by a bounty to the manufacturers, trusting them to share it with the producers of beets, it had probably escaped his memory that the preceding legislature had provided such bounty. It forms chapter 205 of the laws of 1895, and gives to whoever shall produce beet sugar a bounty of one cent a pound, provided the product tests 90 per cent crystallized sugar and that an inspector, appointed by the secretary of state and paid by the sugar maker, certified to the product, its quantity and its quality. Upon such proofs being made, the secretary is to certify the amount to the auditor, who will draw his warrant upon the treasurer, who will pay the same out of the revenue fund. The preparations for the birth of this infant of paternalism are thus all made, but, happily, so far, the infant has not put in an appearance.

This may be due to the fact that the compensation or fostering is not sufficient to induce the infant to come forth and be built up. When he contemplates the much more generous provisions made for him and consideration accorded him in France and Germany, one can understand that the little cherub would turn up his chubby nose in disdain at the paltry $20 a ton proffered him by the great state of Minnesota. But before the legislature considers the feasibility of enlarging the inducement it will be well to consider the working of the bounty system wherever it has been tried, whether it was by direct payments out of the treasury or indirectly by duties imposed upon imports. As bearing on the former, we ask their attention to a communication printed elsewhere in this issue on "The Beet Sugar Industry," giving extracts from the London Times upon the effect of the bounty giving of Germany and France. To those statements might be added the fact that the appetite for bounties has naturally grown by that on which it fed, and the agrarians of Germany have been clamorous for increase of the bounty, while the alarmed financiers have been negotiating with France and Austria for the abolition of bounties.

But there are matters nearer home that are worth reflecting upon before the governor's suggestion is acted on. It is clearly demonstrable that the business is a profitable one without bounties, and that the difficulty lies not in the reluctance of capital to embark, but in the unwillingness of farmers to engage to plant, cultivate and supply the beets for a series of years. Several attempts have been made in Wisconsin in past years to establish beet sugar making that failed for that sole reason. Any one who has grown beets in his garden can estimate the task involved when the patch is enlarged to several acres, with the ensuing labor of planting, replanting, thinning, weeding and harvesting. Our farmers have been too long accustomed to labor-saving machinery and the greater ease of work thus given to take kindly to the back-breaking cultivation of acres of sugar beets. But in Wisconsin, at Menominee Falls, we may behold the spectacle of capital enlisting in this business with only an expectation of the owners that the state or congress may add to their profits with a bounty or protection.

Mr. Gates, president of the company, writes the Northwestern Agriculturist that two years ago an expert in beet sugar began the agitation among the neighboring farmers for beet culture and sugar production, and secured contracts by which the farmers obligated themselves to grow from one to fifteen acres of beets for ten consecutive years. This first obstacle overcome, capital was readily found and a factory with all the latest facilities has been erected and will soon grind beets, 1,200 acres of which were grown last year. The advantages here over Germany are our cheap land against theirs, worth $300 to $400 an acre, and renting for from $10 to $15 an acre annually; our labor-saving machinery, distasteful to the German farmer, all offset only by the lower rate of interest there. Nothing is said by him about the "cheap pauper labor" of Germany, evidently viewing differences in labor cost compensated by improved machinery. He says that he expects congress to give them a bounty, and he will ask the state to give something also. But capitalists do not usually invest $165,000 on so insecure a thing as a state bounty of doubtful constitutionality or a congress-given bounty liable to revocation. These men have satisfied themselves that the business will be profitable without bounties, but, of course, if they can be had for the asking, they should not be thrown over the shoulder.

IN THE DARK AGES.

The inaugural message of Gov. Black, of New York state, and some comments upon it in Republican papers, notably that of the Minneapolis Tribune, show that we are not yet wholly escaped from the dark ages. We find here the same old silly talk of the thorough-going spoilsman about "practical" civil service reform. These people are all most zealous reformers. Bless your dear heart, they just lie awake nights thinking about how to improve the public service. But they are much concerned about having it "practical." They are alarmed at the possibility that examination papers may not contain proper questions, and your mere "theorist," who has brought into being all the civil service reform that there is in this country, will ask somebody about the source of a river in Africa, or the height of the mountains of the moon. It is wonderful how tender these gentlemen are of the aspiring candidate. They insist that he ought to be so tested as to make sure that he would be a "practical" man.

Now this means, of course, in plain English, that they desire, without shocking the sensibilities of the legion of men who believe in civil service reform, to get back to the spoils system. The "practical" man, to them, is the active politician, the ward heeler, the local boss. Some way to get him into office without bothering him about the foolish things learned from text books is the height of their desire. The Tribune even carries us back twenty-five years or more to tell us a hoary anecdote about President Grant that has done duty among the spoilsmen ever since. It admires immensely Gov. Black's statement that there ought to be "less starch" in the civil service system, and longs for "more meat." Pie is what the spoilsman usually calls the office, but "meat" will do just as well. What Gov. Black means everybody knows. He is the creature and tool of the most corrupt politician that ever cursed New York state. His appointments so far have been the worst imaginable. No record, from bribe-giving or taking down to ordinary defalcation of trust, is the slightest disqualification in his mind if the candidate for office is recommended by the arch corruptionist Platt, and has a "pull" with the boys.

Whenever this type of person gets into office the plaint for "practical" civil service reform is borne upon the waiting air. These people are still in the dark ages, and, thank heaven, there are, we believe, enough men of all parties who believe in good government, who rejoice in the rescue of the civil service system from the spoilsman, to prevent them from ever restoring the evils that once threatened the overthrow of republican government in this country, and from which the reform of the civil service has at last set us measurably free.

WHERE THE INCREASE COMES FROM.

When a legislature in organizing decides to pay its employes whose labors are no more arduous or skill-demanding than are those of the custodians of the cloak rooms $5 a day, a wage given by virtue of the votes of senators and representatives from country districts, the poverty of whose constituents the Alliance has so gruesomely depicted, it would seem as if any further discussion of the rapid increase in state taxation is a waste of time. The remark of Speaker Jones, in acknowledging the honor of his election, that there is need of economy encourages a continuance of our consideration of this subject; but were that wanting, the interests of the great constituency from whose pockets these large sums are annually drawn would warrant further study and investigation.

We have shown that the taxation of the state and its subdivisions for all purposes, except public schools, has increased from $3.87 in 1860 to $6.02 in 1870, $5.57 in 1880 and $9.76 in 1890. We have also shown that the state taxation, normal at 60 cents per capita in 1880, before the era of boom extravagance set in, leaped to $1.15 in 1890, and this in spite of the fact that the treasury of the state had been much plenished by the gross earnings tax in an amount nearly sufficient, had the expenditures remained at the normal of 1880, to have met them. It now becomes in order to ascertain where these increases appear in the various branches of the state government; omitting, necessarily, consideration of branches, such as the surveyors general of logs and the oil inspectors, whose fees, virtual taxes, are not included in the published statements.

The state auditor's annuals group the expenditures under proper heads, and from these we draw statistics by which the growth of the expense account of the state, paid out of taxes, can be shown. The first in the order given is the legislative branch, embracing the sums appropriated to defray the expenses of each session of the legislature. After 1881 these became biennial and the sitting prolonged 50 per cent, but the unexpected result was that the cost practically inceased 100 per cent. We give in tabular form the average cost of the sessions in each five-year period, with the percentage of increase of each over its predecessor and the per capita cost of each, assuming that the expense of government decreases relatively to the increase of population:

Period.	Amount.	Per C't Am't. Inc.	Per Cap.	Pop'n In. Per Ct.
1860-65	$20,763	...	$0.08	40
1866-70	30,312	46	.08	70
1871-75	62,485	106	.11	36
1876-80	70,511	13	.09	30
1881-85	104,082	47.5	.07	43
1886-90	119,038	14	.115	16
1891-95	150,161	26	.10	21

The next division includes the expenses of the executive department, and a similar comparision shows the same remarkable growth. Omitting a repetition of the percentage of increase in each of the five-year periods of the population, we get the following exhibit, interesting from the taxpayer's point of view at least:

Period.	Amount.	Per Cent Increase.	Amount Per Cap.
1860-65	$17,746	....	.08
1866-70	26,815	21.5	.08
1871-75	42,226	57	.08
1876-80	52,122	23	.075
1881-85	61,136	17.3	.064
1886-90	84,841	38.8	.07
1891-95	90,803	7	.064
1896	102,,498	12.9	.065

In both of these tables we find the same disproportionate increase, whether measured by the increase of population or by that proportional decrease that should show in the per capita. While the amount of the expenses of the legislative branch have increased since the normal period 1876-80 114 per cent, and those of the executive department 96 per cent, the population has increased 102 per cent, showing that expenses have kept even pace instead of proportionally diminishing.

AT THE THEATERS.

Blei's Schiller Vaudevilles will begin an engagement of three nights and Saturday matinee at the Metropolitan opera house Thursday evening, Jan. 14. The vaudeville entertainment presented by this company is said to be one of the best ever offered to the American public, and in addition to the usual specialty features, Lumiere's famous cinematograph, the most successful of the many recent inventions presenting animated pictures, will be seen.

* * *

Corinne, with her big extravaganza company, in "Hendrick Hudson Jr.," delighted a large audience at the Metropolitan opera house last night. The little star appears with entirely new surroundings, none of her present company having been with her on her previous visits to this city.

Pestilence and Life Insurance.

The Chicago Inter Ocean discusses interestingly the plague that already has slain its thousands in Bombay, showing that it may be carried into all the three presidencies by the multitudes who are fleeing from the now infected district. Sanitation is difficult of accomplishment in India, where even the palaces of the native princes are undrained, and where, outside of half a dozen great cities, the application of the principles of hygiene is unknown. When a malignant epidemic breaks out in the far East its course seldom is stayed until it has exhausted its strength by a wide sweep of death.

Europe already is taking precautions against this revival of what was known in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries as the black plague, and from which it is estimated that not less than 25,000,000 people have perished in Europe during its formerly frequent visitations. This pestilence has always originated in the far East, and traveled westward. Two well-defined cases have been marked in London during the last few days, and two more have terminated fatally on Pacific Mail steamers en route from China to San Francisco. The latter events ought to serve as warnings to the health officers of all United States ports frequented by vessels trading with Asia.

It is not likely that the plague could decimate Europe or America in the nineteenth century, as it did the Aryan race in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. But the rapidity with which the grip traveled West from Russia a few years ago, and the number of fatalities caused by it in this country, should serve as a caution against over-confidence.

The value of life insurance is at once suggested in connection with the possibility of epidemics. The American life companies are upon such a firm footing, and with such a wide dispersion of risks, that no pestilence, however severely it might mulct them, could in the least affect their solidity, while their payments to the families of the victims would afford a succor never to be dreamed of in Oriental countries, nor ever before realized either in medieval or even fairly modern times.

SUMMIT PARK STRIP.

Board of Public Works on the Proposed Condemnation.

The board of public works at their meeting yesterday decided to send to the council adverse reports on the preliminary orders of Ald. Shepard, asking for a report on the taking of a strip twenty feet wide through Summit park and a similar strip from the front of the Kittson property between Dayton and Selby avenues. The board, without going into a detailed statement, will certify that property cannot be found benefited to pay for the land to be condemned.

The preliminary order for the opening of Prospect boulevard, the proposed driveway and parkway on the West side bluff, was adjourned until the engineer could hand in a plat of the property to be taken.

The Raymond avenue bridge order was also referred to te city engineer for plans and specifications.

The assessments for paving Oakland avenue, Robert and Jackson streets were confirmed. The assessment for a sewer on Woods and other streets was completed and the clerk directed to give confirmation notices. Estimates for wooden and cement sidewalks in districts 2, 3 and 4 were also confirmed.

FEWER SUMMER SCHOOLS.

The Annual Holdings Occasion Too Much Work.

It is probable that the number of summer schools under the supervision of the state department of public instruction will be cut down during the year. The present indications are that there will be ten to twelve less sessions, making work for thirty to forty fewer teachers, than has usually been the case. The reason is that the annual holding of the institutes requires too much work, not only from the institute conductors, but from the teachers who attend, and who spend the rest of the year in their school work. For this reason, probably, about a dozen of the country superintendents will not ask to have dates assigned them this year.

CONANT AND HIS TROUBLES,

Are Told to Police Judges, Not Ordinary Police.

W. B. Conant underwent his second trial in the police court yesterday as a result of the alleged matrimonial complications which caused his arrest a week ago on two charges of assault and battery and one charge of disorderly conduct. The complainant in the case tried yesterday was Edith Lyle, who accompanied Conant's alleged wife No. 1 to his home, where a general row took place, and it was claimed that the defendant had assaulted the complainant.

"Did you strike this complainant?" asked Conant's attorney during his examination.

"I did," replied the young man, "but not until after she hit me a swipe in de face, and she was mighty clever in landing on me at that. After I struck her, she led right back and punched me two or t'ree times and den I ducked me nut."

The complainant, rather a muscular appearing young woman, smiled at Conant's recital, as did nearly every one else in court, and the witness was asked to confine himself more to the language of polite society. He lapsed once more, however, and began telling about the Lyle woman and himself "chewing the rag," but a glance from the court caused him to correct himself in time to avoid a reprimand.

The case went to the jury shortly before 6 o'clock and a verdict of not guilty was returned in less than ten minutes.

There is still the charge of disorderly conduct hanging over Conant as well as the first assault and battery case brought by Belle Forsdall, who claims to be his legal wife, despite the fact that he asserts that a dark-eyed woman accompanying him in court is alone entitled to bear his name. The latter case was tried once, but the jury failed to agree.

ST. PAUL MEN KILLED.

P. W. Hishon and John O'Connell Lose Their Lives.

A dispatch from Butte, Mont., to the Globe states that Patrick W. Hishon, of this city, was killed near Butte while at work on a railroad bridge Sunday afternoon. Hishon and a companion named John O'Connell were engaged in repairing the bridge when a scaffolding gave way and precipitated them to the ground, a distance of thirty-five feet. Both men were almost instantly killed.

Hishon left St. Paul five weeks ago in the employ of Contractor Lee, a bridge builder of this city, engaged in work for the Great Northern railroad. He formerly lived with his wife and two children at No. 553 Mendota street, where Mrs. Hishon was notified of her husband's death yesterday. A short time after the receipt of the message announcing the death of her husband, Mrs. Hishon had received a letter from him written last Friday, in which he stated he was doing well, and expected to return home in the near future. The dead man was thirty-seven years of age, and was at one time in the employ of the Great Northern road in this city as a switchman. Before gonig West he was engaged on the construction work of the new postoffice. He leaves a wife and two children, aged nine and six years respectively.

Mrs. Hishon has notified the authorities at Butte to send the remains of her husband to St. Paul, where the interment will take place.

O'Connell is also a St. Paul man, and a cousin of J. L. Rowan, of 313 East Seventh street. He is a single man, and left St. Paul in company with Hishon to engage in bridge work for the Great Northern railroad.

BRETHREN IN BLUE

MASONIC GRAND LODGE OF MINNESOTA TO MEET HERE TOMORROW NOON.

BLUE LODGE DELEGATES

ARE BEGINNING TO ARRIVE FROM ALL PARTS OF THE STATE.

LAWLESS TO BE RE-ELECTED.

It Is Probable That the Present Grand Master Will Again Be Honored.

The Masonic Grand Lodge of the State of Minnesota will meet in annual session in St. Paul, beginning at noon to morrow, in the Masonic Temple. The proceedings will not be of public interest, being confined strictly to the business of the lodge. Tomorrow afternoon the address of Grand Master Lawless will be delivered, and the reports of officers will follow. Thursday the election of officers will be held. It is believed that Grand Master Lawless will be re-elected. The other officers to be chosen are: Deputy grand master, grand senior warden, grand junior warden, grand secretary and grand treasurer. The other officers of the lodge are appointed. Foll owing are the presFent officers:

Grand Master—James F. Lawless, St. Paul.

Deputy Grand Master—Alonzo T. Stebbins, Rochester.

Senior Grand Warden—Alonzo Bradenburg, Fergus Falls.

Junior Grand Warden—John H. Randall, Minneapolis.

Grand Treasurer—Joseph H. Thompson, Minneapolis.

Grand Secretary—Thomas Montgomery, St. Paul.

Grand Orator—L. R. Barto, Sauk Center.

Grand Chaplain—L. D. Boynton, Rochester.

Senior Grand Deacon—Thomas Warren, Stillwater.

Junior Grand Deacon—Milton McFadden, Brainerd.

Grand Marshal—Thomas Morris, Crookston.

Grand Standard Bearer—J. Q. McIntosh, Newport.

Grand Sword Bearer—S. Swenson, Waseca.

Senior Grand Steward—Henry R. Adams, Minneapolis.

Junior Grand Steward—Benjamin F. Thurber, Worthington.

Grand Pursuivant—C. E. Macomber, Atwater.

Grand Tyler—Jean C. Frisbie, St. Paul.

Past Grand Masters—Charles W. Nash, Charles Griswold, E. W. Durant, Henry R. Wells, Henry R. Denny, R. H. Grove, Jacob A. Kiester, Alphonso Barto, W. F. Dickinson, C. L. Brown.

Past Deputy Grand Masters—H. A. Setzer, D. B. Loomis, William T. Rigley, James N. Castle, George H. Davis, Charles L. West.

Past Senior Grand Wardens—C. T. Stearns, Thomas J. Lombard, Samuel E. Adams, S. Y. Hyde, Edgar Nash, L. Z. Rogers, Charles D. Boyce.

Past Junior Grand Wardens—William Lee, A. B. Curry, E. P. Barnum, A. Marden, A. La Due, H. C. Shepard, William B. Patton, J. D. Markham.

Following is the complete list of delegates to the convention of the grand lodge, being the worthy master, senior warden and junior warden, respectively in the order named of each lodge:

St. John's, Stillwater—Fred A. Lennox, Louis T. Mainwaring, Henry S. Smith.

Cataract, Minneapolis—H. J. Putnam, R. H. Hartley, B. H. Timberlake.

St. Paul—Edward McStay, S. A. Farnsworth, J. J. Early.

Hennepin, Minneapolis—Robert T. McAdam, R. D. Webb, A. K. Norton.

Ancient Landmark, St. Paul—John S. Penney, E. L. Spencer, John D. Grant.

Dakota, Hastings—C. W. Munroe, G. A. Emerson, A. E. Johnson.

Red Wing—Hugo J. Herder, A. J. Kappel, J. H. Friedrich.

Faribault—H. L. Luther, J. R. Smith, T. A. Stewart.

Mantorville—J. M. F. Cooper, F. E. Joslyn, H. A. Crampton.

Mankato—Hugh McMurtrie, Jean A. Flettie, Judson N. Day.

Wabasha—M. W. Dady, J. A. Van Dyke, Linn Whitmore.

Monticello—M. J. Kingsbury, T. H. Bertram, A. O. Bryant.

Hokah—A. J. Smere, J. D. Becker, George Crowe.

Winona—Enoch Stoll, G. P. Tawney, O. M. Botsford.

Minneapolis—H. D. Dickinson, C. E. Ovenshire, T. D. Bell.

Caledonia—Moses Emery, C. C. Hellickson, Frank Bartholomew.

Rochester—John M. Rowley, C. E. Callaghan, George B. Doty.

Pleasant Grove—George Logan, Albert D. Ebahard, James A. Petty.

North Star, St. Cloud—David T. Calhoun, James F. Stephens, Lucian T. Troutman.

Wilton, Alma City—George Hofeld, John Elmore, D. J. Bickford.

Western Star, Albert Lea—J. S. Chapman, C. M. Wilkinson, G. W. Geesy.

Blue Earth Valley, Winnebago City—Joseph Finch, J. E. Gilman, Charles Canfield.

Clearwater—W. V. Davee, W. A. Shaw, L. Laughton.

Morning Star, La Crescent—Daniel W. Luther, John W. Welch, Joseph Robillard.

Anoka—H. O. Hilton, G. D. Bartlett, E. L. Thurston.

King Hiram, Jordan—E. R. Bristol, H. A. Engler, Lewis U. Boyle.

Sakatah, Waterville—C. C. Hanks, George McConkey, S. H. Farmington.

Star in the East, Owatonna—Hans Anderson, C. H. Rosebrock, C. W. Burdick.

Oriental, Cannon Falls—Foster B. Seager, Charles S. Smith, Charles A. Krabril.

Mount Moriah, Hastings—A. M. Adsit, A. A. Scott, J. M. Morgan.

Preston—Harry E. Wertz, Henry M. Wells, N. G. Hazen.

Mystic Tie, Pine Island—T. H. Bunn, A. H. Irish, W. D. Hayward.

Washington, West Concord—D. C. Gardner, E. H. Catlin, A. G. Norton.

Fidelity, Austin—A. C. Page, F. B. Wood, W. H. Adams.

Carnelian, Lake City—L. S. Lutz, E. B. Chase, W. A. Hubbard.

Hermon, Zumbrota—E. Woodbury, F. W. Fulkerson, O. K. Anderson.

Hipe, Glencoe—Merrill C. Tifft, Nelson Hassan, Jacob J. Johnson.

Harmony, Lewiston—Lewis J. Baldwin, Neil Henry, Ole Stephenson.

King Solomon, Shakopee—H. O. Smith, C. G. Hinds, J. H. Isenhour.

Evergreen, Clyde—S. L. Gaskill, H. B. Clawson, J. W. Campbell.

Concord, Cleveland—John W. Chambers, W. C. Davis, M. A. Hill.

Social, Northfield—H. L. Cruttenden, John W. Hunter, L. O. Olsen.

Rising Sun, St. Charles—A. W. Mowbray, P. H. Kieffer, Charles E. Smith.

Watertown—Walter St. John, Edwin E. Schrader, M. L. Malsed.

Acacia, Cottage Grove—A. H. Steen, John Seibolds, Charles H. Gilmore.

Cannon River, Morristown—Judson C. Temple, William L. Eddy, William C. Morgan.

Nicollet, St. Peter—Samuel P. Witty, S. B. Miner, Henry A. Tomlinson.

Zion, Taylor's Falls—Ed H. Folsom, August J. Anderson, Ernest Leslie.

Meridian, Chatfield—John Chermak, Charles M. Cooper, Otto E. Jorgenson.

Blue Earth City—J. H. Sprout, M. B. Parker, M. V. Carpenter.

Spring Valley—Benjamin F. Farmer, W. D. Hart, C. A. Paul.

Temple, Hutchinson—W. W. Sivright, H. L. Merrill, A. A. MacRea.

Star in the West, Sauk Center—Charles S. Allen, George C. Ingram, John F. Dimond.

Ashler, Eyota—George L. Wood, Charles H. Dunn, Ernest Burlingame.

Star, Rockford—D. R. Thompson, F. H. Johnson, George O. Crandall.

Illustrious, Plainview—Frank A. Wells, Harry A. Weikel, Harry G. Austin.

Chain Lake, Fairmont—Valentine Wohluter, Clayton A. Procter, Malcolm Aldrich.

Golden Rule, Lakeland—Frank Jackson, C. V. Holmstrom, Grant Dickinson.

Madelia—E. J. Cook, J. E. Haycroft, F. C. Gleason.

Corinthian, Farmington—G. O. Westcott, W. M. Dodge, Fred H. Grebie.

Mystic Star, Rushford—W. F. Drake, John Martin, James G. Robertson.

Paynesville—H. A. Wells, Will A. Huntington, Edgar R. Phipps.

Lansing—Samuel C. Seavy, Alvah E. Bradell, Harcar Lyons.

Brownsville—Charles E. McCann, John C. Beck, William F. McCann.

Eureka, Leroy—George W. Palmer, W. M. Walker, N. R. Miller.

Joppa, Good Thunder—Lysander Cook, H. F. Lehman, W. A. Wilsie.

Tuscan, Waseca—George R. Buckman, R. W. Brown, Charles M. Hawkes.

Mystic Circle, Houston—Peter Hanson, John W. Jenson, Charles T. Olson.

Palestine, Duluth—W. A. McGonagle, E. J. Duffies, Lionel Ayres.

Henderson—E. L. Welch, Aug. Stucke, Sr., Aug. L. Poehler.

Constellation, Alexandria—W. B. Mitson, A. R. Campbell, F. C. Raiter.

Howard, Howard Lake—E. H. Learned, E. E. Ritchie, William D. Thompson.

Huram Abi, Kasson—C. L. Chambers, E. E. Hustler, J. J. McCaughey.

Orient, Honey Creek—Levi Corey, Charles Tiffany, Taylor Robinson.

High Forest—V. C. Dickey, G. F. Brown, M. E. Fellows.

Tyrian, Mazeppa—J. B. Gregorie, E. L. Ford, M. J. Rucker.

Golden Fleece, Litchfield—Peter Berens, James Robinson, George E. Strobeck.

Good Faith, Jackson—W. C. Portermann, M. B. Hutchinson, R. A. Gruhlke.

Antiquity, Redwood Falls—W. R. Caswell, J. A. Schmahl, G. W. Dickinson.

Fraternal, Princeton—Charles A. Jack, Arthur A. Caswell, Ed K. Evans.

Unity, Sauk Rapids—F. N. Sartell, W. L. Sartell, A. L. Smitten.

Keystone, Sleepy Eye—J. R. L. Hanson, W. R. Hodges, C. F. W. Meilinthin.

Sherburne, Elk River—Andrew Davis, Weston Merrifield, W. P. Rhodes.

Lilianus, St. James—G. W. Hiles, George Knudson, C. W. Foote.

Prudence, Windom—Frank Stedman, George S. Hanslow, James S. Kibbey.

Charity, New Ulm—C. W. Heiman, W. A. Hubbard, George Doster.

Corner Stone, Fergus Falls—J. T. Johnson, J. A. McConkey, D. M. Brown.

Aurora, Brainerd—G. F. Mitchell, F. P. Barns, F. B. Johnson.

Fraternity, Worthington—Benjamin F. Thurber, James C. Durfee, Julian A. Towne.

Lebanon, Lanesboro—W. W. Wall, W. S. Henry, W. H. Travis.

Bethel, Lake Crystal—John W. Williams, Charles G. Davis, Charles C. Jenkins.

Sharon, Willmar—Olof Olson, H. S. Wakeman, S. Berkness.

Mt. Tabor, Detroit—George C. Bush, E. D. Holmes, I. L. Brooks.

Relief, Dodge Center—George W Ballard, William B. Parsons, Frank C. Ballard.

Pickwick—James L. Finch, William Harrington, P. S. Taylor.

Carver—George C. E. Goetze, William H. Caspari, Fred Gehl.

Khuram, Minneapolis—David H. Knowlton, John H. Abbott, Roland A. Mabey.

Excelsior—W. B. Mason, A. H. Lyman, George P. Dickenson.

Ben Franklin, Luverne—John Kelley, John P. Houg, Jay A. Kennicott.

Elgin—J. W. Bryant, Harry Stephens, Peter Morgan.

Lafayette, Brownsdale—George Foster, T. F. Bacon, W. H. Betts.

Granite, Granite Falls—James K. Stone, Joseph F. Jenewein, George Christopherson.

Newport—John D. Carroll, J. M. Trickey, H. J. Bailey.

Delta, Marshall—O. E. Maxson, D. M. King, F. W. Sickler.

Grand Meadow—George W. Day, George A. Corell, Oliver J. Dickens.

Kellogg—M. K. Wolfe, George Gentzkow, E. J. Parker.

Prairie, Blooming Prairie—Thomas S. Morton, Richard H. Johnson, John Jorgenson.

Janesville—D. J. Dodge, E. S. Lieberg, M. A. Devereaux.

Winslow Lewis, Osseo—E. J. Storms, C. T. Wadsworth, Fred Biedermann.

Moorhead—J. B. Anker, A. T. Johnson, Leo Thorstensen.

Josephus, Mapleton—James P. Emerson, James S. Taylor, Robert Little.

Swift, Benson—W. R. Smith, E. R. Aldrich, T. W. Stone.

Arcturus, Red Wing—J. D. Kellogg, S. C. Hill, A. J. Johnson.

Alma, Lulye—S. S. Elliott, F. B. Losey, Olaf Dahl.

Humboldt, Young America—August Ackermann, Charles Hanson, O. A. Brandt.

Golden Sheaf, Morris—W. B. Hancock, C. H. Leaman, E. B. Linsley.

Cokato—Mencer Johnson, J. A. Sternberg, A. O. Horton.

Nelson, Buffalo—O. H. Bushnell, H. B. Griffing, E. E. Williams.

Walnut, Walnut Grove—A. J. Griswold, A. Evans, S. S. Gale.

Appleton—J. R. Dowe, Bernard Miller, C. W. Stanton.

Orion, Atwater—James H. Strong, Nels J. Walen, John Tait.

Crookston—Tom Morris, A. C. Cowing, W. G. Lytle.

Verndale—Theodore Farrington, D. W. Seal, C. Ditmore.

Little Falls—O. C. Trace, L. D. Brown, C. H. Brown.

Currie—William H. Crowl, L. G. Gates, William H. Mellen.

Lake View, Ortonville—Hayden French, Henry L. Zweiner, Ben C. Trevette.

Bird Island—H. H. Gokey, A. J. Richardson, A. J. Childs.

Benton, Lake Benton—James M. Addington, W. W. Blivin, William Neale.

Canby—J. P. Lester, L. M. Lerwick, E. F. Wood.

Quarry, Pipestone—William McGillwray, George W. Nash, John W. Cook.

Guardian, Brownton—A. H. Wilson, C. E. Butler, James Bohn.

Warren—W. N. Powell, J. A. Noyes, H. L. Wood.

Chaska—W. C. Odell, Edmund Salter, C. A. Gehl.

Kodahye, Brown's Valley—Theo. Harcam, A. W. Milton, M. W. Green.

Norman, Ada—Peter Sharpe, P. J. Butler, A. G. Gerber.

Tracy—Fremont S. Brown, Fred P. Staff, Morris Workman.

Wadena—John Dower, C. W. Miller, W. H. Ryan.

Perham—M. Poppler, S. Rasmusson, K. Johnson.

Hector—H. A. Reed, H. B. Ostrander, Frank J. Hanson.

Long Prairie—D. A. Tufts, John Handy, F. B. Van Valkenberg.

Plymouth, Minneapolis—Stephen P. Wright, Otto Lohff, George M. Bleecker.

Sincerity, Villard—W. R. Holly, James E. Stalker, Dana Hoyt.

Prescott, Herman—Rufus P. Wells, William H. Townsend, A. W. Wells.

Summit, St. Paul—Archibald C. Boyd, Charles H. Goodrich, J. T. Christison.

Jasper, Rush City—Charles F. Jackson, John D. Hoar, J. S. McDonald.

Minnehaha, Minneapolis—W. A. Clark, E. R. Williams, C. A. Tilbury.

Garnet, White Bear—David Hanna, Thomas C. Fulton, Dean W. Leaman.

Agate, Campbell—William D. Cross, John W. Drummond, Job W. Childs.

Braden, St. Paul—Alfred W. Jones, Charles W. Hill, Charles B. Anderson.

Olerson, Barnesville—Frank D. Bell, John F. Chase, Thomas Gunness.

Fulda—H. P. Lewis, John R. Price, George Hanson.

Shekinah, St. Paul—V. J. Hawkins, Thomas Yould, C. S. Schurman.

Maroetta—H. M. Griffin, H. M. Bell, C. P. Smith.

Plumb Line, Kimball Prairie—John W. Baker, August Mumford, William Driver.

Valley, Glenwood—Carl L. Peterson, James Crozier, William J. Wilson.

Roman Eagle, Adrian—Charles C. May, William Becker, George C. Eyland Jr.

Ark, Minneapolis—Charles Wilkins, Leon A. Cox, William A. Elliott.

Rough Ashler, Belle Plaine—E. E. Chard, P. Biles, James McConnell.

Anchor, Royalton—Gilbert A. Hollenbeck, Eugene A. Bowers, Jewett A. Carnes.

King David, Elmore—D. L. Owens, H. E. Stewart, Peter Anning.

Osakis—George R. Rabbitt, Fred F. Sanderson, S. M. Donaldson.

Dalles, Cloquet—Frank R. Thompson, Leroy A. Fisk, Henry A. Stevens.

Fair Haven, Annandale—P. S. Rudolph, H. K. Kelly, W. S. Ives.

Shell, Park Rapids—Joseph W. Blood, L. H. Rice, B. C. Barrett.

Midway, St. Paul—Charles N. Akers, William H. Turner, John W. North.

Ionic, Duluth—F. W. Kugler, H. C. Hanford, P. H. Seymour.

Arcana, Minneapolis—J. D. Tolman, Thomas F. Smith, George L. Dingman.

Fortitude, Two Harbors—Frank Spurbeck, George Spurbeck, R. B. Green.

Traverse, Wheaton—T. K. Mork, A. C. Earsley, George E. Jackson.

Triune, St. Paul—Joseph C. Henry, Charles M. Benham, B. J. Sturtevant.

Mizpah, South St. Paul—E. C. Shibley, W. P. Gee, Arthur D. Moe.

Crow River, Belgrade—C. J. Hondstrum, I. E. Peterson, R. A. Richmond.

Amboy—W. F. Stephens, A. W. Morris, J. D. Blanchard.

Canton—J. W. Funk, M C. Wilford, C. H. Marotz.

Renville—S. F. Dusterhoft, A. E. Kinne, W. L. Pennell.

Geneva, Madison — Thomas Halvorson, Christian D. Obricht, John P. Jacobs.

Vermillion, Tower—William P. Chinn, Geo. Vivian, George Kitts.

Euclid, West Duluth—D. C. Prescott, L. A. Barnes, J. W. Bodilly.

Murray, Slayton—Robert J. Henderson, William B. Stine, Volney H. Maxwell.

Zenith, Sprnigfield—Julius Westinghouse, Enos Dotson, Otis Fox.

Kenyon—John Holme, C. Clausen, N. C. Adams.

Dawson—W. H. Coons, C. W. Paige, C. H. Sullivan.

Stewartsville—E. G. Lenton, L. N. Wright, R. W. Whitney.

St. Elmo, Jasper—Andrew Rae, Edward Burg, George W. Vickermann.

Wayzata—William Bushnell, H. L. Boomhower, James McIlvain.

Fosston—A. Kaiser, E. A. Vinland, J. Fogelberg.

Crescent, Staples—E. E. Daniels, D. E. Tull, I. N. Smith.

Itasca, Grand Rapids—Edward A. Kremer, Herbert D. Powers, Arthur A. Kremer.

Sibley, Winthrop—E. A. Campbell, H. A. Sauer, C. A. Benson.

Columbian, Heron Lake—John F. Humiston, John L. Gessell, C. R. J. Kellam.

Friendship, Graceville—C. N. Slawson, C. I. Gross, R. D. Alwery.

Hallock—Elmer C. Yetter, Nels P. Lundgren, Ellif Ellis.

Mystic, Aitkin—George T. Williams, James K. Wilson, John F. Knowles.

Evansville—Ole Kron, Ole Dahlheim, P. J. Wrangelberg.

Argyle—John W. McKay, James Foreman, Thorvald Morck.

Florence—Charles H. Child, Edwin M. Pool, William F. Martin.

Capital City—Edwin D. Trudgen, George Henry Garner, Eugene H. McCord.

Griswold, Dassel—L. W. Leighton, E. E. McGrew, Louis Lelong.

Tomorrow night the annual meeting and election of the Masonic Veterans' association will be held. Although not a part of the grand lodge, this association always holds its annual during the session of the grand lodge.

NOT THE SAME CAVE

SECRETARY UPHAM'S LETTER FROM WM. FARIBAULT ABOUT THE LAMOILLE FIND.

HISTORICAL SOCIETY FOOD.

THE RECENT DISCOVERY NEAR WINONA RECALLS ONE MADE LONG AGO.

MEETING OF EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

Preliminary to the Annual Meeting Which Is to Be Held Next Monday.

The discovery of an underground cave, recently, near Winona, and the publication of the facts in the press, has brought to light a very interesting story, which may result in the locating of still other caves of equal importance and perhaps greater size. It is known that the cliffs along the river bank are in some places honeycombed with caves of greater or less size. In many of them very ancient and valuable relics have been found, which indicate that Minnesota has been peopled for centuries. The cave discovered last month was at Lamoille, about fifteen miles from Winona. Until recently this cave has attracted no notice. It was supposed to be like many others along the bluffs. But recently a scientist read the stories of the explorations of Jonathan Carver and found mention of a cave near Lamoille. The history said the walls of the cave were covered from one end to the other with pictures of buffalo, snakes, bears, rabbits and other beasts. The pictures, the explorer said, were of great antiquity. Last month the cave was explored thoroughly for the first time in perhaps sixty years, and the pictures were found as claimed by Carver. It is believed they were placed there, perhaps, centuries ago, by the forefathers of the Sioux.

The publication of the above rediscovery was seen by William Faribault, of St. Louis, Mo., and it brings to light another interesting fact.

Mr. Faribault, in a letter to Secretary Upham, of the State Historical society, which Mr. Upham showed to some of the members of the State Historical Society council last night, writes to confirm the fact of the existence of the cave. On reading Mr. Faribault's letter, however, Secretary Upham is convinced that there is another undiscovered cave referred to on the opposite side of the river from the one at Lamoille. In his letter, Mr. Faribault tells of an old story he heard the famous hunter, Jack Frazier, tell. It was about a young Indian hunter during the early days when the Sioux were lying along the banks of the river above and below Lake Pepin. The young hunter lived on the west side and crossed over to the east side and went back inland to inspect his traps.

Finding one of them torn from his fastenings, he called his dogs and put them on the trail. From the signs made, he concluded it was a coon he was following. After a long tramp through the swamp the dog brought him to a large hole, evidently the entrance to a cavern. He passed through the opening and found himself in a cave. The coon was soon found. After going some distance into the cavern, the young Indian thought the safest way would be to tie a strap to his dog so that he could find his way out, but in some manner the dog got loose and left his master in almost total darkness and unable to find his way out. He started back, feeling his way along the sides of the cave, and found that the cave branched out in three different directions. The young Indian determined to try the passage to the right, and if this was not successful, to try the others in succession. He went what seemed to him a long distance. On turning a slight curve he saw glowing in the distance a small light gleaming like the eyes of an animal. Thinking it was the coon his dog had trailed, the Indian cautiously advanced, but found to his surprise that the light increased with every step, and finally saw that it was sun light shining through a crevice in the bluff, far over the river. Looking through the crevice, he could see across to the Indian village in which he lived. He was, however, a helpless prisoner, as the walls were too thick to penetrate with the implements he had with him. He spent nearly a day calling for help, and then determined to go back and try the next branch. For three days he wandered around in the cavern, having many narrow escapes. Mr. Faribault believes that other old settlers will remember the story which Frazier used to tell, and says that the Sioux knew of the cave not many years ago, but kept it a secret. Mr. Faribault is himself of Indian origin.

It will be seen that the Indian was caught in a cave on the East side, as he speaks of looking across at the cave on the West side. This shows conclusively, in the eyes of Secretary Upham, that there are two of these great caves, one at Lamoille on the West side of the river and the other on the East side. Both are to be explored when the weather permits.

The sesion of the executive council of the society last evening was preliminary to the annual session to be held next Monday in the chamber of the house of representatives. Hon. Alexander Ramsey, president of the association, was in the chair at last evening's meeting. The principal business was a general discussion of the reports of the secretary and special committees.

Secretary W. H. Upham reported that during the month of December the expenses of the association for December were $429.79. During the same period 77 books were presented to the society, and 190 pamphlets, 2 maps, 35 articles for the museum; a total of 304 articles.

The correspondence of the month was quite extensive, and among the letters received by the secretary was one from the officials of the Wisconsin Semi-Centennial Exposition association asking the Minnesota State Historical association to take an active part in the ceremonies, as the history of the states of Wisconsin and Minnesota bear closely upon each other.

Hon. James T. McCleary, of Mankato, was elected a life member of the association. The committee on nominations reported the names of sixty gentlemen, thirty of whom are to be elected to membership in the executive council at the annual meeting next week. Eight honorary members will also be elected at that time.

The annual report of Secretary Upham was not read in detail, but was referred to a special committe for consideration. The report will be presented at the annual meeting. It shows that the total number of bound volumes in the library of the asosciation is 27,704, with a total of bound and unbound of 59,211. During the year 2,359 books and pamphlets were added. The total expenses of the association for the year were $8,634.40.

It is expected that J. J. Hill will deliver an address at the annual meeting upon the history and development of agriculture in the state. Mr. Hill has, perhaps, been more closely connected with the subject than almost any other man in Minnesota, and his address will be of the most importance.