

BULLETIN OF THE ST. PAUL GLOBE.

SATURDAY, MARCH 6, 1897.

Weather for Today—Fair and Colder.

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EVENTS TODAY.

Met—Half a King, 2.30, 8.15. Grand—War of Wealth, 2.30, 8.15.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMSHIPS.

NEW YORK—Arrived: Aller, Bremen; Mublin, London. Sailed: Karlsruhe, Bremen. QUEENSTOWN—Sailed: Cephonia, Liverpool, for Boston. Arrived: Lucania, New York.

Where is Canton, anyway?

The inauguration is over. On to Carson!

The next big storm will strike Washington about March 15.

Gage was the finest looking man in the cabinet until Bliss was named.

Letters intended for Adlai E. Stevenson should be sent to Bloomington, Ill.

Now, Gov. Bradley, put the Kentucky legislature up where we can see it.

There is no objection now to Chicago's proceeding with the election of a mayor.

Gov. Bradley is to be congratulated for giving Dictator Hanna a stinging blow in the ear.

Now that the cabinet is confirmed, its members can proceed to talk through their millinery.

Senator Joseph Benson Forsaker has a knife in his boot and his eye on Mark Anthony Hanna.

It seems strange that Mr. Fitzsimmons should have to deny every day that he has been drinking.

Mark Hanna has been sworn in. The rest of the country will be swearing before the end of a month.

The St. Paul Dispatch indorses the Chicago Inter Ocean's cartoons by copying them without credit.

A merry wink goes round as McKinley declares he will crush the trusts but protect the manufacturers.

What if the new administration should conclude to let Cuba and the New York Sun fight Cuba's battles?

Mr. Fitzsimmons reports that he is very much annoyed by strong winds. Is Mr. Corbett talking again?

It is stated that every third man in Washington is from Ohio. And the snowball season in Washington is nearly over.

John J. Inalls says Grover Cleveland is fitted for a czar. We hereby nominate Mr. Cleveland for czar of Princeton.

Most of the horde of office-seekers in Washington, including our own Lemuel P. Hunt, will fall outside of the breastworks.

What has become of the Texas petition with 50,000 names on it asking that a Texas man receive a place in the cabinet?

The ducks should not jump to the conclusion that because Mr. Cleveland is out of office he can't shoot as straight as formerly.

In the meantime it may be stated that the insane people of Minnesota do not care whether they are sent to Hastings or Anoka.

How blue Mr. Parkhurst and Mr. Roosevelt must feel. It is generally admitted that New York's reform police are as bad as the T-manny police who preceded them.

Minneapolis was considered a pretty bad city, the worst west of Chicago, but nobody suspected until the grand jury made its report yesterday that it was guilty of "gross nepotism."

That the trusts are not afraid of McKinley is shown in the fact that on the 5th of March all the bourbon whisky makers in the country entered into a combination with a capital of \$30,000,000.

At any rate, it may be frankly stated that the ladies of the outgoing administration are much better looking than those of the incoming administration. This is another way of saying that a Democrat can pick a pretty woman for a wife oftener than a Republican.

WAR IMMINENT BETWEEN GREEK AND TURK

The Decision of Greece to Defy the Powers Confirmed on All Sides.

Intervention by England Would Mean Conflict.

Even the Most Sanguine Admit That the Cretan Situation Is Critical in the Extreme.

LONDON, March 5.—It is generally believed here that a war between Greece and Turkey is imminent. The decision of Greece to defy the powers is confirmed on all sides. It is generally felt in England that the dispatch signed by a hundred Liberal and Irish National members of the house of commons, which was sent last evening to the king of Greece, expressing sympathy with his efforts and the efforts of the Greek nation and government in behalf of Crete, was a great mistake and that it will only mislead the king and nation into the belief that Great Britain will not join the other powers in coercive measures.

The Westminster Gazette, Liberal, says: "When the king receives this sympathetic message he will do well to observe that the government has a majority of 150 in the house of commons. If he understands the bearing of this, and if he knows that the British government can only be diverted from its decision by an adverse vote of the house of commons, which there is apparently not the slightest chance of obtaining, he will better understand the value of this message."

The Daily News expresses itself in a similar tone and says: "Armed intervention by Great Britain in behalf of Greece would simply mean war to enforce the difference between absolute autonomy in Crete and its incorporation with Greece."

The attitude of the Greek officials in London is most determined. The consul general for Greece, M. Leon Messines, in an interview with a reporter of the Associated Press yesterday, said there was not the least probability of Greece yielding to the demands of the powers. He added that the fact that another 40,000 men of the reserves were called out yesterday shows that Greece means to end the present situation. Greece has recently spent large sums on her frontier defenses, which are now in good order.

Another official of the Greek consulate remarked that if the powers carry out their threat to try and dislodge the Greek troops in Crete they will have to land 5,000 men to do so. He added: "Even then our troops will fight for every inch of ground. We have stood this as long as possible. In spite of the Halespa and other schemes of the Greeks in Crete, as the coast is too extensive for an effective blockade, and small vessels will be able to run the blockade. In any case, the Greek fleet is strong enough to meet them and we won't be called towards even if we are obliterated from the map of Europe. We are prepared to carry out our duty to the end of our blood before allowing our troops to vacate Crete and leave the Cretans to the mercies of the Turkish policy."

Constantinople, March 5.—The Turkish government has called the attention of the ambassadors of the powers to the fact that Crete will not be annexed to Greece "at the present juncture," and that an "autonomous regime" will be conferred on the island. The Turkish ministers wish for further explanation of the words "present juncture" and "autonomous regime." They want precise conditions of the terms.

The Italian embassy has demanded formal satisfaction for the treaty shot across the bows of an Italian mail steamer while passing through the straits of the Dardanelles on Tuesday evening by one of the Turkish forts ashore, although the vessel displayed the usual signals and had obtained permission to support the refugees who were on board.

It is stated by the Hon. George Curzon, under secretary of state for the foreign office, that H. M. S. Dryad left Crete, March 2, escorted by the Turkish steamer carrying provisions for the beleaguered Turks at Sello, whom the British admiral has been instructed to do his utmost to relieve. Mr. Rodney, with the British consul, and three foreign warships, sailed for Sello last evening to relieve the place.

ATHENS, March 5.—A statement made by King George in the course of an interview today is probably a forecast of the reply Greece will make to the identical notes of the powers insisting upon the withdrawal of the Greek fleet and troops from Crete within six days from noon on Monday last, the time the notes were delivered. His majesty said: "The Greek nation is unable to bear any longer the strain and excitement caused by constant revolutions, and our finances will not permit us to support the refugees who now number 17,000. Nothing will prosper in Greece until the question is definitely settled. The autonomy of Crete is out of the question, because the Cretans reject it, and have faith in the promises of the powers. They prefer to die in their own defense rather than be slaughtered like the Armenians. The recall of the Greek troops from Crete would mean the signal for new massacres on a large scale, owing to the fierce fanaticism of the Muslims, who see in Greece nothing but the question of the autonomy of Crete, and who have the support of the great powers. The latter covered the Turkish attack on the Christians and the massacre of the Cretans who were fighting for freedom, and a moment when the Turks were compelled to retreat."

Feverish activity continues throughout the whole country. Large quantities of arms, ammunition, provisions and military stores are being made up by transports to Thessaly. The massing of troops on the frontier is proceeding with the utmost speed and public feeling is at the high pitch of excitement. Those taking the coolest view no longer conceal their opinion that in the event of coercion by Europe the center of interest will be transferred to the Turkish frontier, where the most serious events may be expected. Many foreign correspondents have already started for Thessaly. The Greek fleet has been divided into four squadrons. The Eastern squadron, composed of the Ironclad Pevra and Szechal, the cruiser Narachosmaris, the armored corvette Passaloucorios and the dispatch vessel Paralos, under the command of Commodore Anagnostis, is at the Sporades islands. The Western squadron, composed of four armored and two unarmored cruisers, the armored monitor Obazilio, will cruise in the Gulf of Arta.

GRECE PROTESTS Against the Silence of the Admirals at Crete.

ATHENS, March 5.—The Greek government has protested against the silence of the admirals in command of the foreign fleets in Crete, and has referred to the demand of the Greek government, Sachouris, that he be allowed to communicate the orders of King George to the admirals, and to the assistance of the beleaguered Turks at Sello. The government has sent a dispatch to the admirals, and the consuls have witnessed the failure of their efforts to raise the siege. It is their desire to place every obstacle in the way of the Greek fleet, so that in the event of a massacre they will be able to throw the responsibility upon the shoulders of the Greeks.

M'KINLEY CABINET CONFIRMED WITHOUT MUCH OPPOSITION.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—The president's cabinet appointments were all confirmed by the senate today and practically without opposition. There was for a time a threat of opposition to Mr. Gage, as secretary of the treasury, because of his financial views and because he is a banker, but there was more of this among senators in the cloak rooms than in the senate. The list submitted officially to the senate does not differ from that already given. It is as follows:

Secretary of State—John Sherman, of Ohio. Secretary of the Treasury—Lyman J. Gage, of Illinois. Secretary of War—Russell A. Alger, of Michigan. Postmaster General—Joseph McKenna, of California. Attorney General—James A. Garfield, of Massachusetts. Secretary of the Interior—Cornelius N. Bliss, of New York. Secretary of Agriculture—James D. Wilson, of Iowa.

The senate went into executive session promptly upon the receipt of the nominations and as soon as the announcement was made of the appointment of Senator Sherman, whose name headed the list, he was confirmed. It is the practice to refer all nominations to committee, but it was the desire of Mr. Sherman's friends to signalize their regard for him by immediate action. There was more form than reality in the reference of the other nominations to committee. Not one of the committees held a formal meeting, they being notified on the floor of the senate in every instance. No objection was made in committee to confirmation.

While the polling was being made, the appointment of Mr. Bliss as secretary of the interior, occupied attention from Senators Teller and Stewart, who stated that while they had no intention to make any effort to balk the president in his selection of his cabinet, they felt constrained to point out the inadvisability of selecting a man who was not a lawyer for a position which requires the exercise of so much legal ability.

Mr. Teller said that Mr. Bliss was an estimable man and one who would have filled other positions with credit, but because he was not a lawyer he did not consider him qualified in all respects for the position of secretary of the department. This, he said, was a position which was of vast importance, as the interior involves greater property rights than was decided by the United States supreme court.

Senator Hoar, of Massachusetts, paid a high tribute to Mr. Bliss, pointing out that many of the questions decided by the secretary of the interior were prepared by law clerks, and that no matter how good a lawyer a man might be he could not investigate all the matters that came before him as the head of a department of the government. For that reason a law force had been provided to assist the secretary in his work. He said that the business ability of Mr. Bliss was unquestioned.

Senators Lodge and Chandler followed in much the same strain, calling attention to the fact that Mr. Sachouris had made an acceptable secretary of this department, notwithstanding the fact that he was not a member of the bar. Mr. Lodge suggested that possibly there was some feeling that this office should go to the West.

Senators Teller and Stewart declared that the location of a man's residence would not count with them, provided he was familiar with the questions which would require his attention. The reference to Mr. Gage was mainly by an account of what was termed his gold standard views, and it was estimated that as secretary of the treasury he would maintain the gold standard notwithstanding the promises of the administration to promote bimetallicism. One objection would have been sufficient to send any of the nominations over the day, but the senators who had raised the point against Mr. Bliss said they had no desire in any way to hamper the president. Hence they would content themselves with pointing out this defect in one of the selections. When the list had been confirmed in the order of appointment the senate adjourned until Monday.

One Tariff Change.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—The president before noon today signed a bill which the tariff act so as to authorize the sale of forfeited domestic smoking opium.



SERIOUS FLOODS IN FIVE STATES

LOSS OF LIFE AND PROPERTY.

CHICAGO, March 5.—The storm which raged throughout the West on Thursday night stands unparalleled, not only for the great extent of territory over which it raged, but for the amount of water precipitated. At Cincinnati the rainfall reported by the weather bureau officials amounted to 5.3 inches, and floods are reported from almost every telegraphic station from Pittsburg on the East to Kansas City on the West, and from the lakes to the Northern boundary of Tennessee.

In some instances the wind reached the velocity of a hurricane and much damage to dwellings, barns, fences, orchards and forests has been reported from various points throughout the district. At Cairo, Ill., several buildings were unroofed and one dwelling was almost entirely destroyed. The infant inmate, throughout Southern Illinois, Indiana and Ohio the damage to railroad property in the form of washouts, making traffic impossible, and in the wrecks caused by the softening of the roadbeds, is immense.

A considerable loss to the people, as a whole, will be caused by the washing away of bridges and roads, which have been built up in the rural districts at a cost of millions of dollars, and which in many cases have been totally destroyed.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 5.—The Post has the following special report through this state yesterday, coming from the southwest:

Winchester, Ky.—A terrific wind storm struck here at noon. The track of the twister was about half a mile wide and came from the southwest. William Clayton's house was demolished, a business house at the corner of Maple and Washington street was torn apart, and along May street chimneys and shutters flew before the gale.

At Mount Sterling the McBrier family building was entirely unroofed, and great damage was done. A negro suburban town to the southwest witnessed the path of the twister, and several houses were blown away.

At Hopkinsville, a barn on the place of S. R. Cook, four miles east of the city, was blown down, killing one negro who was stripping tobacco and perhaps fatally injuring three others.

At Rowland, Ky., the storm blew down the engine house of the Louisville & Nashville railroad and did much damage to private property.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 5.—The heavy rains of yesterday and last night have greatly delayed all trains. Nearly every train that pulled into the union station this morning was from two to four hours late. Several trains did not get in at all. The Missouri Pacific and Iron Mountain suffered most. The tracks of both systems lie along river banks.

Two suburbs were practically inundated this morning by the severe floods. Acres of ground were submerged, houses undermined, property destroyed and residents placed in temporary fear of their lives. From the north to the south across the western city limits the waters covered the lowlands. In many instances families found themselves hemmed in so that it was necessary to wait rescue. Police released many from the waterlogged prisons.

Great damage was done to railway property and the plants of the fire brick companies in the southwest portion of the city, where acres of water stretched in every direction. The sections lying around Bage and Vernon avenues and Marcus had Walter avenue, the most serious, were submerged south every acre of low ground around Cheltenham, Clifton Heights, Edgebrook and Brentwood was covered with water.

Specials were received by the Post Dispatch from the following places today:

Vandalia, Ill.—The worst rain storm for years prevailed here last night. Over six inches of water fell in less than six hours. All the streams are out of their banks and many bridges are washed away. All trains are delayed. The Okaw bottoms, south and east of the city, are a sea of water. Many families residing in this district were rescued in boats. Considerable live stock perished and hundreds of rods of fence were washed away.

Lawrenceville, Ill.—The heaviest rain known in this county fell last night. The Embarras river rose eleven feet in ten hours, and the latest reports say Sumner, Bridgeport, Pinkstaff and Bierd's are under water. Trains on both the Baltimore and southwestern are waterbound, and many bridges and culverts are washed out. There is a great deal of uneasiness for the people living in the bottom lands, as it is feared there is great damage done with possible loss of life. Rescuing parties have started to look after stock and people living in the bottoms. At Richmond, Ind., the paper mill is flooded and the electric light power house is threatened. Reports from the country are to the effect that much damage has been done.

Jefferson City, Mo.—The heavy rain fall throughout the Osage valley has swelled this stream to enormous proportions, and heavy damage from the overflow is anticipated. Traffic on the Missouri Pacific road is almost entirely paralyzed by washouts.

Carlisle, Ill.—Five and one-half inches of rain fell here last night. The Okaw river is rising rapidly. Washouts have tied up the Baltimore & Ohio southwestern railway. No trains have arrived here for fourteen hours.

Benton, Ill.—All the streams are out of their banks and all the big muddy bottom lands are flooded. Chicago & Eastern Illinois trains are from one to six hours behind time.

Clay City, Ill.—Fully six inches of rain fell in this vicinity, doing immense damage to roads, bridges and fences. The Little Wabash river is rising rapidly and bids fair to be higher than at any time in the last ten years. Two washouts occurred on the Baltimore & Ohio near here which will delay trains from ten to twelve hours.

SUDDEN FLOODS.

Unusual Rainfall in the Vicinity of Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, O., March 5.—Five inches of rain fell in eighteen hours preceding noon today, the unprecedented amount made today. It requires but little computation to know what such a downfall would do in proportion to the usual rainfall. The marvelous sight of floods on high grounds met the astonished eyes of early risers this morning in many places. Three-fifths of the rain had fallen before 7 a. m., and the result was a rising of all the streams. The water had fallen before the roads coming into the city found their lines paralyzed today by mud or covered with ice.

The storm struck Cairo, Mo., and the city found their lines paralyzed today by mud or covered with ice. The storm struck Cairo, Mo., and the city found their lines paralyzed today by mud or covered with ice.

FATAL WIND STORM.

Cairo in the Way of a Small Tornado.

CAIRO, Ill., March 5.—A heavy thunder storm with rain and wind struck this section at 5:30 a. m. today. Bonds were torn off, plate glass windows smashed, frame church under construction was destroyed, and one house blowing down. A fire broke out. Eight persons were injured, with one of the inmates killed and buried in the ruins.

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FOUR-MINUTE HURRICANE.

Destruction Left in the Path of the Storm.

HUNTINGTON, W. Va., March 5.—A hurricane lasting four minutes and a quarter of the state at 2 o'clock this afternoon, leaving destruction in its path. Dozens of houses blowing down, frame churches, while churches, schools and other buildings were badly wrecked. Adjacent Ohio towns all suffered heavy loss.

Canton Drenched.

CANTON, O., March 5.—The heaviest rain in years fell here last night and today. The Scioto river overflowed its banks and several bridges have been washed away in this county. The bridge on the Chicago & Erie railroad gave way and 14 cars fell to the bottom of the creek. All trains are completely under water. The Pennsylvania lines. The water is the highest in years.

A report from St. Mary's says: Last night's heavy rainfall and a break in the canal bank here, the twenty-mile level, have caused the greatest flood seen in this section for years. The river Campas and canal flowing as one body.

HASTINGS IT IS. THUS VOTES THE HOUSE.

Dakota County Capital Had an Easy Victory in That Legislative Branch.

With an Appropriation, As Well as the Report.

This Throws the Fight Back Into the Senate, Where It May Come Up Next Week.

Great minds to madness nearly are allied. A thin partition doth the twain divide.

In this pat couplet Representative Henry Johns, of Ramsey, summed up the proximity which will exist between the fourth insane hospital at Hastings and Ignatius Donnelly, who led the forces which brought about the selection of the Dakota county municipality. The house of representatives last night, after an all day session, voted to revoke the selection of Anoka to name Hastings as the final location and to pass the bill appropriating money for the land and buildings at that place. It was a battle royal fought out as a special order with Representative Fred Snyder, of Hennepin, in the chair, and, with the exception of one or two personalities, which might just as well have been omitted and which were apologized for after being uttered, the struggle was at once clearly and briskly carried on. When the test vote on the motion to take back the decision in favor of Anoka was announced the tension was great, and it kept increasing until the final passage of the bill left no obstacle to the pent-up glee of the Hastings cohorts.

Before this step had been taken, Mr. Meyers, of Hennepin, moved as a substitute that the bill be placed on general orders, so it might there be discussed and some plan devised by which the state might save the \$15,000 already invested at Anoka, but his motion was not popular and was opposed by a member of his own delegation, Mr. Dahl. Mr. Jones, with a modicum of humor in his tone, said: "I know when I am licked, and I feel that way now, and I want to say that I hope nothing which has been said today will leave anything but the best feeling with any member of the house. I think we had better settle the matter here and now by passing the bill."

Hicks, of Hennepin, concurred in it, and the vote was taken, resulting in 67 yeas and 23 nays, so the bill was declared passed amid much enthusiasm. Mr. Donnelly had led the battle to a victorious conclusion, and had been ably assisted by the members from Ramsey and the southern part of the state.

When the voting was begun upon the motion of Judge Hicks, the question was divided: First, the revoking of the selection of Anoka, and secondly, the naming of Hastings. The final vote was on the passage of the bill.

It was shortly after 10 when the house adjourned until Monday morning at 10 o'clock.

The bill will be reported to the senate in the usual order Monday afternoon, and some of the Hastings people said last night that the issue would be forced on the house at once. If they can pass the bill, and they think they can, it makes no difference whether or not the committee report, which was tied up Thursday night, is adopted. The bill will go in the natural order to the committee on finance, and under the rules adopted at the opening of the session that committee must report it one way or the other within ten days. If a trace is not patched up before that time, the Hastings people boast that they can pass the bill any way.

It was charged that the parliamentary tangle in which the Hennepin people snarled the proposition up Thursday night was but a makeshift to gain time in which to put up a job with Chaska, or some other of the sites which had been offered, and propose that as a compromise that site be selected.

STORY IN DETAIL.

A day later than the senate, and with the advantage of being able to view the position taken by that body on the question, the house took up, almost the first thing yesterday morning, the struggle over the location of the fourth hospital for the insane, Hastings vs. Anoka. It was taken up as a special order, and the Hastings people took the initiative. Inasmuch as the report of the majority and the minority had been printed and laid on the members' desks, their reading was passed over. Hastings fired the first gun in the motion by Mr. Staples for the passage of the bill to locate the asylum at Hastings. This action was immediately recognized by Mr. Dare, one of Anoka's champions, as a decided discrimination against the up river town, and he asked whether or not the question could then be divided. As a reason for this, he explained that there might be those who were not in favor of Anoka as a site for the hospital, and yet might be equally opposed to Hastings.

This gave rise to a brief parliamentary tangle which stood out against the immediate consideration of the bill, and gave rise to a demand for the consideration of the majority and minority reports upon the action of the commission to locate, acquire land and prepare plans for the fourth hospital for the insane. Speaker Jones called Mr. Snyder, of Hennepin, to the chair, and from the floor pointed out that it would be impossible to fairly consider the subject as a special order if the house overlooked the majority and minority reports, and simply considered the Hastings bill. The chair decided that the reports must first be considered and the regular course of the special order was taken up. The Hastings people met with a slight repulse at the out-

set, but the matter came squarely before the house.

Mr. Stockwell, of Hennepin, moved to adopt the minority report favoring Anoka, whereupon Mr. Pleg moved as a substitute, that the majority report be adopted favoring Hastings. This opened the discussion. Owing to the indisposition of Mr. Staples, of Dakota county, Judge Littleton, of Dodge, after explaining that he, himself, was slightly indisposed, reviewed briefly the history of the location, first at Hastings; the subsequent meetings at St. Peter and Rochester, and then the famous meeting at Fergus Falls, when the action locating at Hastings was reconsidered, and changed to Anoka.

The principle points in his speech were an exposition of the decision and memoranda of the judges of the Ramsey county district court, in which, while technically deciding in favor of the Anoka location, they say that the action of the commission is one which demands a legislative investigation, Judge Littleton, in plain language, charged the commission with "CONSTITUTIONAL CORRUPTION."

"which smells to heaven," and supported this at some length by the dissenting opinion of Judge Kelly, of St. Paul.

Mr. Hoper, whose changed vote altered the commission's decision, was also specifically charged with giving the reason for his change of front, indicating something dark and underhanded. In view of these facts, and the further fact that the Hastings site was the best, for many reasons, he urged the adoption of the majority report on the Hastings site.

Representative Schmidt, of Duluth, was the next speaker, and discussed the action of the commission and the decisions of the courts in regard to the location and held that the action of the court and of the commission indicated that the location was properly made. He went into the merits of the proposition holding that, as Anoka had as good a location as Hastings in most respects, and as the train service and geographical location were in favor of Anoka, he urged the confirmation of the Anoka site.

Representative Douglas, of Clay county, favored Hastings. He had signed the majority report, but said that he believed that the Anoka site was perhaps more desirable, considered from a geographical standpoint, but that on the other hand, the plentiful water-power and the ample supply of servicable stone to be used for foundation and trimming, also the advantage of sewage, and unusual natural scenery, induced him to decide in favor of Hastings as against Anoka. The action of Mr. Hoper he considered as indicating a vacillating disposition, and in his opinion, was entirely without warrant.

When Mr. Dare had answered the argument about the value of the building stone upon the Hastings site by calling the attention of the house to the brick clay at Anoka, Mr. Stockwell, who said that Anoka was his native town, took up the cudgels in defense of his own town, he insisted that his feeling could be no stronger than that of the Dakota representatives in favor of Hastings. He was born and had lived in Anoka, and enjoyed the intimate knowledge of the conditions surrounding the site. Among other points, he cited the fact that the water-power at Hastings was not now used by the mills, steam being used instead; that the building stone was not needed, because under the cottage plan, brick would be used; that the sewerage was little more costly at Anoka than at Hastings, but that there would be a saving of coal shipped from Duluth, of 75 cents a ton.

Mr. Stockwell alluded to the Hoper matter, and believed that Mr. Hoper had been influenced to vote for Hastings by his old soldier friend, Mr. Bush, which was an open question as any suspicion cast by the change of front, besides, Mr. Stockwell said, the majority report was specific in its statement that there was found no ground for the charge of fraud. This warranted him in the view that the location having been fixed and the land paid for, Anoka should be decided the proper site.

MR. HOPER'S ACTIONS.

When the discussion was taken up in the afternoon, Mr. Stockwell rose to a question of personal privilege to explain that his reference of the morning was in no wise intended as an aspersion upon the honor or character of Mr. Bush. Mr. Hoper's friend, Mr. Abbott touched on the action of Mr. Hoper in changing the vote and could not conscientiously hold him guilty of anything in the matter. He was not lacking in backbone, as Mr. Douglas suggested, but was possessed of unusual nerve to take the action which he must have known would bring down the criticism of every man in the state. Mr. Abbott believed that the members of the commission went to Fergus Falls for that meeting with the full knowledge that he was to be their victim. The speaker at some length, went into the questions and answers regarding the changed vote and argued that Hoper was consistent, although not too wise. There were so many inconsistencies attending the introduction of the resolution at Fergus Falls, that he was in doubt as to what opinion to

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