THE NORTHWEST.

FORTUNE FOR A PRIEST.

Half-Million Dollar Legacy for Father Maddock, of Chatfield.

Special to The St. Paul Globe.

HURON, S. D., March 6.—Father Maddock, for some years in charge of St. Martin's Catholic church here, but now in charge of the Chatfield, Minn., Catholic church, has just come into possession of a fortune of half a million or more dollars by the death of an uncle in Ireland. Mr. Maddock has taken a two months' vacation and gone to Ireland to take possession of his fortune. On his return he will resume his duties as priest of the Chatfield church.

Record in Crum's Case.

BISMARCK, N. D., March 7.—The record on appeal in the disbarment case that has been brought by the Cass County Bar association against Attorney Taylor Crum, of Fargo, in which Judge Glaspell, who was called in to try the case, entered an order disbarring the defendant from further practice of law in North Dakota, has been filed with the supreme court. The record contains all of the charges that have been made against Crum at various times, and include the proceedings had back in 1892, when a move was made to disbar Crum, but suspended, pending his good behavior. All manner of unprofessional conduct is alleged against the Fargo attorney, who is accused of making false statements to judges to gain technical points, abusing witnesses and officials of the county, and capping the climax by abusing Judge Pollock so violently in open court that his arrest for contempt was ordered, and he was sentenced to fine and imprisonment.

Sentenced Train Wreckers.

OSCEOLA, Io., March 7.—Fred Sizecoad, aged 20, son of a section foreman of the C., B. & Q., and Frank Jackson, aged 28, son of a restaurant keeper at Murray, have been sentenced to life imprisonment by Judge Towner, of Osceola, for attempting to wreck a C., B. & Q. passenger train carrying 250 people. The attempted wreck took place the night of Dec. 2, two and a half miles from Murray, and the object was to rob the bodies of the dead and injured during the confusion.

Troops Going to the Yukon.

WINNIPEG, Man., March 7.—The Royal Canadian dragoons here have been ordered to prepare to move to the Yukon. They will form part of the military expedition which the federal government are sending to that part of the dominion. The expedition is to be 200 strong and will be commanded by Maj. Evans, of this city. The necessity for the expedition is not known here.

South Dakota Populists.

Special to The St. Paul Globe.

HURON, S. D., March 6.—On March 17 the state Populist central committee will meet here to name the place and fix the time for holding their state convention for the nomination of candidates for state offices. Huron, Aberdeen, Sioux Falls and Watertown will ask for the convention. A number of candidates will be in attendance, and matters concerning the compaign will be discussed.

Firewater Burned.

Special to The St. Paul Globe.

LAKE CITY, Minn., March 7.—W. Myer's sample room, on Washington street, in this city, was totally destroyed by fire early yesterday morning, entailing a loss of about $4,000; insurance, $3,700; origin unknown. The owner will rebuild.

Dedication at Cokato.

COKATO, Minn., March 7.—Dedication of the Swedish Baptist church took place here yesterday, and about 1,200 people were in attendance during the day. This is one of the finest country Baptist churches in the state, and cost $6,000, and has been almost paid for by contributions.

ST. CLOUD.

Special to The St. Paul Globe.

ST. CLOUD, Minn., March 7.—The city council at its regular meeting tonight appointed the judges for the spring election which will be held April 4. As yet there has been very little said about candidates. There is a feeling in certain quarters that there should be a non-partisan ticket, made up of representative business men put in the field, but it is doubtful whether anything will be accomplished in this direction. Political parties do not seem to be inclined to make a contest for the offices. A mayor, treasurer, and seven aldermen are to be elected.

L. J. Romdenne left this morning for Minneapolis, where he was called by the death of his father.

B. F. Carter was called to Lancaster, Wis., today by the serious illness of his father.

PIPESTONE.

Special to The St. Paul Globe.

PIPESTONE, Minn., March 7.—Today is election day here, and promises to be a warmly contested affair. Ticket A is put in nomination by the Republicans and Ticket B by the balance of the people. It is practically a Populist ticket. Both tickets are made up of the business men of the town.

The First National bank people are making arrangements to erect a two-story stone building for banking purposes. Ground was broken last week, and the work of excavation is being rapidly pushed.

SAUK CENTER.

Special to The St. Paul Globe.

SAUK CENTER, March 7.—A son was born to Mr. and Mrs. T. D. Davidson Sunday morning.

The trustees of the Congregational church will hold a meeting Wednesday evening to take action upon the matter of improving the church building.

The first crow of spring heralded his coming by some vigorous cawing yesterday.

Three carloads of wheat were bought here Saturday by Eastern parties. $1 a bushel was paid.

CHASKA.

Special to The St. Paul Globe.

CHASKA, Minn., March 7.—The general term of court opened here today, Judge Cadwell on the bench. There are three criminal and twenty-three civil cases on the calendar.

Charles F. Hend has left for Lakefield, Minn., where he will take charge of a drug store.

ST. PETER.

Special to The St. Paul Globe.

ST. PETER, March 7.—Matthew Swenson, a well known farmer of Lake Prairie, while on his way home from St. Peter late Saturday night, was held up by two highwaymen and relieved of his purse, containing about $6.

John Magner is very seriously ill with heart trouble.

MET MARTYR'S DEATH.

An Aged Woman Burned While Clasping the Crucifix and Kneeling in Prayer.

CLEVELAND, O., March 7.—Margaret Maloney, eighty-four years old, living alone in a small house in Collinwood, a suburb, was literally roasted to death today, while kneeling in prayer.

Neighbors discovered the little cottage wrapped in flames. When the fire had been subdued the house was partly consumed. The charred remains of the woman were found in a kneeling position by the side of the bed.

An ivory crucifix was tightly clasped in the withered hands, and the lips, though scorched by the deathly fire seemed still to be uttering prayers.

HAIR HUMORS

Itching, irritated, scaly, crusted Scalps, dry, thin, and falling Hair, cleansed, purified, and beautified by warm shampoos with CUTICURA SOAP, and occasional dressings of CUTICURA, purest of emollients, the greatest skin cures.

Cuticura

Treatment will produce a clean, healthy scalp with luxuriant, lustrous hair, when all else fails.

Sold throughout the world. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Props., Boston.

"How to produce Luxuriant Hair," mailed free.

SKINS ON FIRE with Eczema instantly relieved by CUTICURA REMEDIES.

STILLWATER.

Special to The St. Paul Globe.

STILLWATER, Minn., March 7.—Judge Crosby of the district court has decided that he will not ask residents of the southern end of the county to come to Stillwater to take out naturalization papers, but will hold a term of court at Cottage Grove, May 9, for that purpose.

Warden Wolfer, of the state prison, returned this morning from a trip to New York, Boston and other cities. In speaking of his trip Mr. Wolfer said: You see our constantly increasing twine business makes it necessary for us to employ more skilled men and I secured a person at Plymouth, Mass., whis to assist in managing one of the departments. The new man is James H. Raleigh, an experienced twine maker, who will arrive here in about ten days."

The March meeting of the board of prison managers will be held at the prison next Wednesday, at which time the board will consider a number of applications for parole.

Street Commissioner Olson and his crew of men, virtually finished all improvements on the pontoon bridge this evening, and nothing more will be done until next winter, when it will probably be necessary to go over the bridge again, as it is getting old and in bad shape. The improvements made during the past two weeks will cost the city something over $1,000. Mr. Olson said this evening that he considered the bridge safe and in good shape for the coming season.

The reamins of Eugene Walton, of Houlton, Wis., who died at Minneapolis yesterday, were brought here this morning. Deceased was about 40 years of age and was a sawyer at the East Side Lumber company's mill for several years. His death was due to tuberculosis.

City Clerk O'Shaughnessy is in receipt of a letter from J. S. Glennon, formerly chief of police of this city, in which Mr. Glennon says his party arrived safely at Dyea. He doesn's give a great deal of Alaska news, but intimates that if he had known just how conditions were he would have remanied at Fort Wrangel. H. B. Capron, of Stillwater, is also a member of the Glennon party.

The Stillwater Gun club held its regular weekly shoot on Sunday, and the Jassoy trophy was won by Ed Tracy. The handicap medal was won by Herman Jassoy.

A large number of veterans of Company K held a meeting last evening and made preliminary arrangements for entertaining the company at the armory April 5, when the company will be fifteen years old. An attractive programme will be provided and the regimental officers will be invited to be present.

Mrs. Mary Fortin, of Valley Creek, died Saturday and the funeral was held today. She was 58 years of age and is survived by a husband and three sons.

The funeral of Mrs. Helen Swenson, was held at Marine Mills, yesterday afternoon. Deceased was 68 years of age and died of pneumonia.

WINONA.

Special to The St. Paul Globe.

WINONA, Minn., March 7.—The ice in the river from Fountain City to Lake Pepin is said to have gone out last night. It did so very quietly. The ice from Fountain City down past Winona is still firm, the three bridges here likely doing much to hold it.

The Margaret Simpson home is going to try the Pingree scheme to help the poor this summer. Owners of vacant lots will be asked to allow the poor to cultivate the same for vegetable gardens.

The Winona Council U. C. S. have elected the following officers: Past councilor, R. K. Bither; senior councilor, S. B. McKenzie; junior councilor, W. S. Munger; conductor, J. A. Foster; page, G. Gungerson; sentinel, S. Levy.

The position of assistant treasurer of the Winona & Western road, made vacant by Assistant Treasurer Johnson's recent resignation, will be hereafter filled by S. S. Strouse.

The Winona General Hospital association today dismissed its suit against Jacob Schmidt and wife. The action was to force them to sell a West Broadway lot which they at first offered for a new hospital site and then withdrew. The cause of the association drawing out of the action is that it is likely to be appealed, and would take a long time to be settled.

The Winona John Ball post, G. A. R., will hold a camp fire next Saturday evening. Department Commander E. W. Mortimer, of Minneapolis; Adjt. Gen. Mertz, of St. Paul, and ex-Commandant S. R. Van Sant, of Winona, will be the speakers.

A meeting of representatives of candy and biscuit manufacturers of Minnesota and Wisconsin was in session this afternoon at the Hotel Winona. The purpose of the meeting was to perfect an organization and map out a uniform schedule of prices. Those present at the meeting were J. Lellbridge, representing the Candy and Biscuit company, Minneapolis; P. Morton, Minneapolis; D. Mullen, St. Paul; Joseph Funke and M. Catchwell, La Crosse; G. M. Ramer, Winona.

ALBERT LEA.

Special to The St. Paul Globe.

ALBERT LEA, Minn., March 7.—The funeral services over the remains of the late Mrs. Joseph Rusfeldt, who had been a sufferer from paralysis for a year or more, were held at Hayward village yesterday and a large crowd was in attendance.

Ex-Ald. Charles Jorgenson will return from California April 1, but his wife will remain some weeks longer.

It is expected the bankrupt estate of Ole O. Lee, of Emmons, will be closed up this week.

Judge Whytock has returned from Caledonia, where he had been holding the winter term of district court for Houston county.

The Seventh Day Adventists have rented the hall over the Skinner Mercantile company's store and will use the same in which to hold religious services.

Rev. C. F. Lykerman occupied the pulpit of the Universalist church yesterday and he was greeted by large audiences. There are fully a dozen candidates for the permanent pastorate of the church, the vacancy being occasioned by the resignation of the pastor, Rev. H. C. Richardson, who leaves the ministry to engage in the study of law.

The street commissioner and a large force of men have been busy the past few days draining the puddles of water from the streets which have collected since the heavy thaw set in.

FERGUS FALLS.

Special to The St. Paul Globe.

FERGUS FALLS, Minn., March 7.—At the skating rink Saturday night two races were run between John S. Johnson and Norval Batpie, of North Dakota. They were both won by the latter. One was a half-mile and the other a mile race.

Henry Nelson, who has been sick with consumption for the last year, died Saturday morning at the home of W. B. Plow, on West Lincoln avenue. Mr. Nelson's wife and child have gone to Washington, and he was to follow them as soon as he was well enough.

A whist club was organized at Barnesville last week.

Miss Margaret Compton, of St. Paul, will arive in a day or two for an extended visit with her sister, Mrs. Frank J. Evans.

Secretary Benson, of the state game and fish commission, has notified the citizens of this county that the laws relating to illegal fishing will be rigidly enforced. The closed season began March 1.

The Park Region Luther College Band and Glee club will give a concert at the Lyceum theater on the 18th.

Old settlers insist we need have no fears of the weather relapsing into winter now that the crows and robins are in the neighborhood again.

SAUK CENTER.

Special to The St. Paul Globe.

SAUK CENTER—Yesterday morning a small boy, apparently about 15 years of age, got off the train from the east. He was stealing a ride to Seattle on his way to Alaska from Minneapolis. Jack Orvin gave him breakfast and a pair of overalls, and he went on his way rejoicing.

The Sauk Center contingent to Alaska has been heard from. They are safely on their way to the gold regions.

The village election draws near with more interest than common, owing to the recent disturbance in city affairs. Speculation as to possible candidates for mayor is rife. Mayor Townsend will not accept another term. N. H. Miner will probably figure as the candidate on the side of the property-purchasing element. The other side hopes to induce B. W. How to accept the position.

Assignee Lucas Kells, for the Coe estate, has secured papers from the court for the sale of the Sauk Center house property, on the second day of April. This hotel property is very profitable and located in the best part of the city. It will be sold at auction.

BUFFALO.

Special to The St. Paul Globe.

BUFFALO, Minn., March 7.—At a caucus held last evening, A. Y. Eaton was nominated for president of the council; O. H. Bushnell, J. Prahl and G. W. Burrows for councilmen, and S. M. Ash for recorder. It is certain that there will be another ticket.

Fred Flannigan was given a hearing yesterday for stabbing young Mullin, and was admitted to bonds for $700. His trial will come up in June.

Mr. and Mrs. Judge Wendell gave a very elegant party at their home last evening, the occasion being the monthly meeting of the Current Events department of the C. L. S. C.

Soo Line Tid-Bits.

Vancouver, Victoria, Seattle, and Tacoma	$10.00
Portland and San Francisco	$15.00
Spokane	$16.50

Soo Line Ticket Office, No. 398 Robert street.

WAR SPIRIT RAMPANT

HOUSE PASSES BILL PROVIDING TWO ARTILLERY REGIMENTS

No Objection to a Suspension of the Rules, and the Vote on the Hawley Act Almost Unanimous—Openly Accepted as a War Measure by Speakers.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—The spirit of patriotism was rampant in the house today, and, by an almost unanimous vote, the Hawley bill, providing for two additional regiments of artillery, was passed under suspension of the rules.

No effort was made to obstruct action, but Mr. Bailey, the Democratic leader, pleaded for more time than the forty minutes allowed under the rule, and because it was refused, after the bill had been passed, he inaugurated a filibuster against District of Columbia legislation that continued all day. Mr. Bailey desired to speak in favor of the bill, but could not get time.

Mr. Hull, in opening the debate, explained briefly the necessity for these men to man the coast defenses of the country. By July 1, he said, 244 guns and 232 mortars would be mounted. These guns required eighteen men each to handle them and in time of war sixty. There were 4,025 artillerymen all told in the service. The guns emplaced July 1 would require seven thousand men, regardless of any exigency that might arise. Even if no exigency arose these men, he insisted, would be necessary to care for the fortifications and the guns upon which we were expending millions of dollars. The charge that this bill was an attempt to increase the standing army, to be used possibly to overawe the cities, he said, he considered too frivolous to discuss.

War Measure.

Mr. Cox, in opposing the bill, said he would vote as cheerfully as any man in the house for this bill, if it were needed for the national defense as a war measure, but he argued that the president, as commander-in-chief of the army, had authority to detail men from the other branches of the service, the cavalry and infantry, and that such details could man and care for the coast defenses without increasing permanently the standing army.

Mr. Belknap (Rep., Ill.), a son of ex-Secretary of War Belknap, and Mr. McClellan (Dem., N. Y.), a son of Gen. McClellan, both warmly advocated the passage of the bill in brief speeches, and Mr. Hay (Dem., Va.) created the first open enthusiasm by declaring himself in favor of taking every step necessary now to prepare for the emergency which confronts the country.

Mr. Jones (Dem., Va.), the other Democrat who opposed the bill, insisted that the bill was not a war measure, as it had been recommended for several years.

Mr. Shafroth (Col.) caused a round of applause when he expressed his regret that a single voice should be raised against such a bill at such a time. There was no denying the fact that our foreign relations with Spain were on the eve of a rupture.

War ought to be averted if possible, but we ought to prepare at once, he said, for every emergency.

Spain Forcing War.

Mr. Williams (Dem., Miss.) said that while his voice was now, as ever, for peace, it seemed absolutely certain that Spain was forcing us into war to extricate the reigning family from the despiaced by the futile attempts to subperate straits in which it was jugate Cuba. He had been for Cuban belligerency and Cuban independence, and if war was to come, as a result of our sympathy for those who were struggling for their freedom, he would not refuse to give his vote to any measure designed to prepare us to meet the enemy.

The time for debate expired at this time, and Mr. Bailey, who had not been able to get the floor, asked for uranimous consent for three minutes. Mr. Hepburn (Rep., Io.) objected.

Mr. Lewis (Dem., Wash.) attempted to offer an amendment prohibiting the use of these two regiments to suppress strikes.

The bill was then passed without division. The great chorus of ayes was offset by three voices on the minority side, Messrs. Cox (Dem., Tenn.), Jones (Dem., Va.) and Todd (fusion, Mich.).

District of Columbia business was then taken up and Mr. Bailey, as a method of resenting the refusal to accord him the privilege of addressing the house on the artillery bill, inaugurated a filibuster. Roll call followed roll call for two hours.

There were several exchanges, after one of which Mr. Bailey declared that he could not be "badgered" by the speaker.

Then, turning to the Republican side in response to their jeers, he added: "That demonstration either indicates a lack of decency or a lack of sense, and I suspect both."

At 5:40 p. m. the house adjourned.

Pensions Granted.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—Northwestern pensions were granted Saturday as follows:

Minnesota—Increase: Richard Duxbury, Spring Valley, $16 to $24; John S. Vandiver, St. Paul, $12 to $16; Ole E. Land, Whalen, $8 to $12.

South Dakota—Increase: John H. Coney, Andau, $8 to $10; Elijah Spangler, Mitchell, $6 to $8.

Wisconsin—Original: William H. Jenkins, National Home, $8; William Luwey (dead), Forestville, $12. Additional: Ole Peterson, Amherst, $8 to $10. Increase: Archibald Andrews, Milwaukee, $8 to $10; Herman Dakautz, National Home, $8 to $12; Hugh McDanald, Star Prairie, $10 to $12. Widows: Minors of William Dawe, Forestville, $18; Sarah M. Davis, Wolf Creek, $8; Dorothea E. Simmonson, Martells, $8.

District Bill.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—Today's session of the senate was devoted entirely to consideration of the District of Columbia appropriation bill. At 4 o'clock, at adjournment, the bill had not been disposed of, and its discussion will be continued tomorrow.

Marine Bank Dividend.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—The comptroller of the currency has declared a fifth dividend of 10 per cent in favor of the creditors of the Marine National bank, of Duluth, Minn., making in all 50 per cent on the claims proven, amounting to $196,000.

WASHINGTON WAIFS.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—A committee from the American Maize propaganda has been urging the importance of providing for a comprehensive and adequate presentation at the Paris exposition of corn and all its various products.

An amendment in the senate has been adopted raising Consul F. N. Winslow, at Stockholm, Sweden, to the rank of consul general.

The senate committee today reported favorably an amendment extending for one year the time when the surveys of forest reservations may be made.

Secretary of War Alger had a conference with Speaker Reed at the latter's hotel early this morning.

The supreme court today decided the case against Herman Keck, a Cincinnati merchant charged with smuggling diamonds. Sentence was affirmed.

Secretary Bliss recommends the opening to location of Uncompaghre reservation lands be extended six months from April 1, 1898.

The resolution of Battery B, First regiment, Minnesota artillery, urging the passage of the bill to further promote the efficiency of the military, was presented today.

Hon. John A. Lovely, the Albert Lea lawyer, is here visiting Senator Davis, and attending to some business in the supreme court.

Senator Hiram F. Stevens is expected here this afternoon.

Archbishop Ireland returned from New York today. He is staying at the Shoreham this time.

Isaiah G. Scott was today appointed postmaster at Stephensville, Outagamie county, Wisconsin.

Congressmen Tawney has secured a pension of $17 per month for Asaeriah Chapin, of Austin, and one of $6 per month to Winbern S. Marsh, of Wyattville.

DONS' PLIGHT DESPERATE

FINANCIAL STRAITS MAY DRIVE SPAIN TO AGGRESSIVE ACTION

War Scares Sharply Reflected in the London Stock Market—Pressure From Paris to Sell Madrid Securities—Spanish-American Complication Regarded as Most Serious.

NEW YORK, March 7.—Evening Post's London financial cablegram: The stock markets here were flat and demoralized today by political scares, consols and similar securities closing quiet at the lowest. The scares were all the more potent, coming on the eve of the settlement.

Americans opened flat and gave way steadily on home and continental selling. The arbitrage houses gave no support till afternoon, when the support was considerable. Prices closed practically at the lowest, including foreigners, Spanish securities being one-fourth lower.

There was much pressure from Paris to sell Spanish securities, as also Turkish securities and all international and South American stocks. Still, considering the intricacies of the political complications, today's fall was no more than could be expected.

Trouble is feared at the settlement, if there is no recovery prior thereto.

Bar gold is in demand for American importers at about 77s 10d. Most of the gold arrivals by the Cape boat are believed to have been sold to New York. Of about 500,000 pounds of Japanese yen in the open market, a considerable portion is believed to have been bought by New York, but the Bank of England has raised the buying price of yen to 76s 5d, and some may go to the bank. Probably 400,000 pounds in all were bought here today for New York.

It is not generally known that one clause of the Japanese loan contract provided for the withdrawal of European bankers from the contract, if at the time of issue the political situation should be critical.

The loan probably would have been issued next Saturday, and it is believed in city circles that Russia's demand that China shall settle the points raised by the former within five days is significant, including, among other objects, the defeat of the loan project.

The position of Spain and the United States attracted the most attention. City financiers attach much importance to the desperate condition of Spanish finances and believe that this may prompt Spain to aggressive action, or, at least, prevent Spain from withdrawing from the position taken. If the worst happens, it is believed that Paris may render financial assistance to Spain, French interest in Spanish stocks being large. At the same time Spanish stocks are not held quite so largely in France as they were a few years ago.

There was a sharp rise in Spanish exchange on London today, from 3395 to 3440.

The February trade returns are unsatisfactory, imports having decreased £1,500,000, or 4 per cent, and exports £220,000, or about 1¼ per cent. The chief decline in imports is textile materials from the United States and elsewhere.

SPANISH-AMERICAN CRISIS

Regarded in London as the Most Serious of Pending Complications.

NEW YORK, March 7.—A copyright cablegram from London to the Evening Post says: Special inquiries in official circles today show that of the many grave international difficulties pending in China, Japan, West Africa, the Nile and elsewhere, the most serious view is taken of the American-Spanish tension.

At the United States and Spanish embassies the utmost reticence of course is observed. They pretend to know nothing, and it is noteworthy, in view of reports that the Armstrongs have sold cruisers to Spain, that the Armstrong board has given express directions that no questions are to be answered respecting their dealings with British or foreign governments.

Varying conclusions are drawn from this refusal to confirm or deny the reported Spanish purchase from the Armstrongs. What cannot be denied is that the Armstrongs have had relations with Spain since 1886; have built several cruisers to Spain's order and now have vessels on stocks that could be sold if money were forthcoming.

"Is French money helping Spain?"

Two of the first financial houses were asked this question. Their replies may be grouped thus: "Nothing of the kind has been definitely arranged, and obviously, seeing the large French financial interests in Spain, French financiers will be anxious to keep Spain from war; but it is equally certain that if Spain did see that war, however desperate, was the only escape from the growing financial trouble at home, Paris, and not London, would be the quarter whence money would be sought, and beyond doubt obtained. As yet, however, nothing has been definitely settled."

The fact probably is that Spain is anxious to buy ships and that the Armstrongs are ready to sell if they can see the money. The French financiers are not eager to advance the necessary money so long as by holding back they can assist the cause of peace. Armstrong's cruisers have the reputation in naval circles here of being the best armored and protected cruisers in the world.

NEW AUSTRIAN CABINET.

Portfolios Distributed by Count Hohenstein, and the Emperor Will Receive the Ministers.

VIENNA, March 7.—Privy Councilor Von Thun Hohenstein has constructed a cabinet, and Emperor Francis Joseph will receive the new ministers tomorrow. The personnel of the ministry is as follows:

President of the Council and Minister of the Interior—Count von Thun Hohenstein.

Minister of Public Instruction—Count von Bylandt-Rheidt.

Minister of Agriculture—Baron von Kast.

Minister of Finance—Dr. von Kaizl.

Minister of Commerce—Dr. von Baeren-Reither.

Minister Without Portfolio—Herr Jandrejevics.

Minister of Justice—Dr. von Ruber.

Minister of National Defense—Count von Weisersheim.

Minister of Railways—Dr. von Wittek.

The ministers of justice, national defense and railways are unchanged.

CASTORIA.

The facsimile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

Closing Arguments.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., March 7.—The beginning of the end of the trial of Sheriff Martin and his deputies for the shooting of the strikers at Lattimer attracted the largest crowd to the Luzerne county court that has yet been present. Attorney Scarlett, of counsel for the commonwealth, opened the argument for the prosecution. John T. Lenahan, chief counsel for the defense, followed Mr. Scarlett. He continued until the court adjourned.

"I can highly recommend Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup for croup. I have used it for several years and find it the best remedy ever tried. Mrs. Hannah Morrison, Burlington, W. Va."

MANUFACTURERS OF ST. PAUL.

VISIT THE NORTHWESTERN MANUFACTURERS' Union Exhibition of Home Manufactured Goods, and become acquainted with the manufacturing industries of St. Paul. It's instructive and saves time. Admission free. 8:00 a. m. to 5 p. m. Market Hall.

ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORK.

Roberts A. & O. Iron Co.
All kinds of
IRON WORK
FOR BUILDINGS.

ST. PAUL FOUNDRY CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Architectural Iron Work!
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AWNINGS AND TENTS.

The H. G. NEAL. Phone 1157. 24 E. 3rd ST. ST. PAUL, MINN.
AWNINGS TENTS FLAGS

BREWERS AND BOTTLERS.

DREWRY & SONS,
702-710 Payne Ave.
Ale, Porter, Stout and Beer, Soda and Mineral Waters, Fruit Ciders.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

FOOT, SCHULZE & CO.,
Manufacturers of
Miners' and Lumbermen's BOOTS AND SHOES.
ST. PAUL, MINN.

BUTTER.

THE CRESCENT CREAMERY CO.
WHOLESALE
DAIRY PRODUCE
Butter, Cheese, Eggs, Milk and Cream.
Third and Minnesota Sts.

CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

KUHLES & STOCK,
Manufacturers and Jobbers
CIGARS AND LEAF TOBACCO
"Seal of Minnesota," "Aquillas."
353 JACKSON ST.

CREAMERY SUPPLIES.

Cornish, Curtis & Greene Co.,
Builders and Outfitters of
Butter and Cheese Factories,
Creamery Machinery and Dairy Supplies,
CREAM SEPARATORS.
Factory: Fort Atkinson, Wis. Cor. Sixth and Rosalie.

ENGRAVERS.

Babcock Photo-Engraving Company
49 East Fourth Street.
Photo and Wood Engraving.
Henry Babcock, Manager.

FLOUR.

WM. LINDEKE ROLLER MILLS,
MANUFACTURER OF
APPLE BLOSSOM FLOUR.
Dealer in Flour, Grain & Mill Feed.

FURNITURE.

St. Paul Furniture Co.,
Designers and Manufacturers
BANK, STORE, CHURCH & HOUSE FURNITURE.

Capital City Furniture Co.,
(Late Johnson Bros. & Loomis.)
Manufacturers of
Furniture and Fixtures
For Banks, Public Buildings, Offices, Churches and Stores.

LUGER FURNITURE CO.,
Manufacturers of
FURNITURE
North St. Paul.

HARVESTERS, BINDERS, ETC.

Walter A. Wood Harvester Co.
Factory Hazel Park.
Harvesters & Binders, Mowers and Rakes.
Custom Malleable Work.

MATTRESSES AND IRON BEDS.

Union Mattress Company.
Mattresses, Woven Wire Mattresses, Cots, Cribs, Cradles, Iron Beds, Children's Folding Beds, Feathers.
17 East Third Street, St. Paul.

MEDICINES.

SIMON'S AROMATIC
STOMACH BITTERS
A family medicine for Dyspepsia and Indigestion. An excellent Blood Purifier.
For sale by druggists and dealers.
B. SIMON, - - Proprietor

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

GUITERMAN BROTHERS,
Manufacturers and Jobbers of
Men's Furnishing Goods.
Makers of the Celebrated "Summit Shirt."

PAINTS.

ST. PAUL WHITE LEAD & OIL CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Lion Brand House Paint,
FLEXIBLE FLOOR PAINT.
All goods used by painters.

SYRUPS.

Towle's Log Cabin
Maple Syrup
Absolutely pure and full measure.
The Towle Maple Syrup Company
Fairfax, Vt. St. Paul, Minn.

SASH, DOORS, BLINDS, ETC.

Bohn Manufacturing Co.,
Manufacturers of
Fine Interior Finish, Sash, Doors and Blinds, Boxes and Kiln-Dried Hardwood Lumber.
Quinn Refrigerator and Freezer

TINWARE.

The Horne & Danz Co.,
Manufacturers of
Tinware, Lard Pails, Cans, Etc.
SAINT PAUL.
J. A. Wheelock, Pres. Jacob Danz 2d, V. Pres.
Wm R. Dorr, Sec. and Treas.

WHAT JINGOES WANT

THE UNITED STATES TO ASSUME THE AGGRESSIVE

No Logical Excuse Is Needed, They Claim, to Warrant a Declaration of War—Two Views of the Situation as Expounded by Prominent men in Washington.

Washington Bureau St. Paul Globe, Corcoran Building.

Special to The St. Paul Globe.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—The jingoes, although not making themselves so offensive with their demonstration as a few weeks ago, are watching every turn, and expressing, privately, their hope and expectation that the report of the board of inquiry will show that the explosion on the Maine was caused by something outside of the vessel. Even the extremists are now ready to admit the justice of Secretary Long's remark that the Spanish government is beyond suspicion of any deliberate share in the matter. But they come back promptly to the point that, granting their assumption of an outside explosion, the Spanish government must be held responsible on the ground that proper precautions would have prevented the disaster. In any event, they declare, war is inevitable. If we do not seek it of our own accord we shall "drift into it," and this, they argue, would put us in an ignoble light before the world; hence, if we have got to have war anyway, why not bring it on promptly, while our own state of preparation is still better than Spain's. One of these men, whose name is almost equally well-known on two continents, presented the jingo case to your correspondent today in comprehensive style.

"Strong pressure," said he, "has been and will be brought to bear upon the president to induce him to make a strictly commercial affair of this, by asking Spain for damages in money. It seems to me, if anything were calculated to strengthen the impression some foreigners have of us, that the almighty dollar is first in our thoughts, waking or sleeping, it is this. There are some things which no money will pay for, and which a man would feel ashamed to try to liquidate in dollars and cents."

"Yet you did not feel that way when President Harrison made terms with Chili on a money basis?" he was reminded.

"That was a different matter. The assault upon our sailors in Valparaiso, while probably inspired by dislike of the United States, was after all an assault upon individuals, and not the same as if some miscreant had attacked the ship to which they belonged, and which was in a sense a part of the United States."

"The president may not appreciate your distinction; but what would you have him do instead of demanding money indemnity?"

Demand Cuba's Freedom.

"We would have him demand the freedom of Cuba as the only compensation we could afford to accept in view of all the circumstances. No matter what may be said in proof that Spain had no share officially in the matter, there will always remain in the popular mind a feeling that there was at least a singular series of coincidences, and that the fact that the occurrence was in Havana harbor, the last place where Spain wanted one of our warships, had not received due consideration in judging of the whole mysterious affair. In every day life an accident may happen to you on your neighbor's premises, and he may assure you of his deep regret, and offer you reparation as far as money will buy that, and yet the attending circumstances may be such that if you are a frank man you cannot bring yourself to accept these terms. If the Maine was blown up in Havana harbor, even by no direct connivance of the Spanish government, we have a right to assume that Spain cannot maintain law and order in her own colony, and we should be morally justified in taking that colony away and putting it under a government which would insure the safetly of all visiting ships of friendly nations. In other words, we should have a right to say to Spain, 'You cannot control the anarchist element in this population; so get out.'"

"Applying the same logic, what would have happened if the explosion had taken place at Santander or Corunna, in Spain, instead of at Havana, in Cuba? Would you then have ordered the Spanish government out of Spain, on like grounds?"

"Then we should have had no such means of redress as now. We cannot argue from the one case to the other, because the conditions are entirely different, and any way the matter is not one for discussion on grounds of logic and consistency. The greatest acts in history would not bear the tests which you would apply to this situation. We all know the results of Lincoln's issue of his emancipation proclamation; yet there is not a constitutional lawyer in the country who will pretend to have discovered, even to this day, a clause in the Constitution justifying that act. At the time the proclamation was issued, not a few radicals criticised it on the ground that it ought to have been done nearly two years before. Between the constitutional lawyers and these critics, if we trusted the matter to them, Mr. Lincoln would figure in history as one of the great blunderers of his era; and yet all the world knows that the thing he did, and his method of doing it, and the time he chose for it, were the best possible, whether they violated all the canons or not. There are some things for which no law or precedent or logic can be cited in justification. It is instinct that must govern in such cases, whether the act is the act of a statesman or of a people."

"But suppose the president declines to take this view and proceeds upon the theory which the civil courts proceed upon, that there is a measure of damages to compensate for all wrongs which cannot be set right by restoring the original status?"

"Then I think that a good many others will feel as I do—as if we were rather crowding things, after demanding and receiving a money indemnity of five, six or seven million dollars from a bankrupt nation, to turn around and insist upon the improvement of the condition of her poor, sick and starving subjects. Yet that is what must surely follow when the Maine affair is cleared up and congress takes cognizance of the correspondence sent in in response to the resolutions of inquiry. Would it not be an act of meanness to compel the payment of this large sum with the tacit understanding on the part of the payer that the payee will be satisfied, and then to call up a new subject and demand a further expenditure of large sums on that score as the only alternative of the payee's taking away all the payer's property? Would it not be more merciful to take all the payer's visible assets at once, and give him his full discharge?"

The Other Side.

As an antidote to this sort of reasoning another public man of prominence, who has made a study of foreign finance, said today:

"I cannot see how the present complication can have any but a peaceable result. It takes two nations to go to war, and war costs a tremendous price; the outlay is not reserved for the indemnity paid at the end, but the demand for it begins at the very outset. Spain will need money with which to begin any war she may feel disposed to wage upon the United States; yet she is bankrupt, and would not know where to turn. She no longer has her great mass of rich colonies whose income she could pledge as security for any loan advanced. Her last strong dependency is Cuba, which would be the very first thing taken from her by her enemy. Every nation of Europe knows that, and with no security to offer, whither shall she turn? War is largely, in these practical days, a question of money, and for Spain to invite hostility with the United States under existing conditions would be so nearly suicidal that I cannot conceive of her statesmen entertaining the idea for a moment. On our part it would be ungenerous to the last degree to take advantage of her unfortunate situation and do anything which would make it needlessly difficult for her to keep out of trouble with us."

The suggestion made in an interview published in these dispatches the other day that the president might give up his negotiations on the basis of Spain's granting independence to Cuba, and continue them on the basis of Cuba's accepting autonomy, has been widely discussed here. Members of the cabinet and leading men in congress have shown much interest in it, and it has already been brought to the attention of the president by members of his official household. The only question which seems to be troubling any of them is whether popular sentiment in this country, which is too apt to be sentiment purely, would not revolt against any policy of intervention in Cuban affairs which did not have for its immediate object the independence of Cuba. Still, the suggestion derives some support even from the "free Cuba" element, on the ground that it offers a bridge on which to pass from the present situation to complete independence, just as Canada is probably making that progress now. In response to some of the criticisms which have been called forth by the autonomy suggesion, its author said today:

"If Cuba is to be independent eventually, it would be better for her if it should come somewhat slowly. With the utmost friendliness for Cuba it cannot be said that she is capable of self-government as an independent state—the attempt would bring practical anarchy, and then the United States would be held responsible and be compelled to take possession, which is to be avoided on every ground. The proposition I made was not to guarantee autonomy, but simply to stop the struggle with some reference to the rights, feelings and interests of both sides. If autonomy is not genuinely bestowed or fairly administered, the right to revolt again is not questioned; but it is contended that the United States might probably say that the present rebellion must stop now, for the state of humanity and for the interests of all parties concerned. It is compulsory arbitration; and, as in the case of private quarrels over business, the arbitrator interferes, not to compel one party to yield everything to the other, but so as to secure a living chance for both. Cuba is as much Spanish soil today as the District of Columbia is American soil, and our right to stop a contest which has passed all the limits of civilized warfare does not give us the right to cut a province loose from the mother country. The method I have suggested contains the possibility of a speedy peace, honorable alike to all parties."

Gone After Dunkards.

Great Northern Station Agents H. J. Whitacker, of Marshall, and J. A. Robinson, of Litchfield, left last for Missouri, where they will take charge of a large excursion of Dunkards, who will arrive in St. Paul on their way to lands in the northern part of the state in a few weeks.

The excursion will be