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THURSDAY'S WEATHER.

Fair; Westerly Winds.

By the United States Weather Bureau.

MINNESOTA—Fair Thursday; westerly winds.

NORTH DAKOTA—Fair Thursday, westerly winds.

SOUTH DAKOTA—Fair Thursday; westerly winds.

IOWA—Fair Thursday; northerly winds.

MONTANA—Fair Thursday; light northerly winds.

WISCONSIN—Fair; colder in southern and eastern portions; light westerly winds.

YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURES.

The Northwest.

St. Paul	34	Calgary	38
Duluth	30	Medicine Hat	28
Huron	32	Swift Current	20
Bismarck	34	Qu'Appelle	4
Williston	14	Prince Albert	4
Havre	3	Minnedosa	6
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YESTERDAY'S MEANS.

Barometer	29 76
Relative humidity	71
Mean temperature	31
Wind at 8 p. m.	West
Weather	Partly cloudy
Maximum temperature	33
Minimum temperature	23
Daily range	10
Amount of precipitation in last twenty-four hours	0

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

ATLANTIC LINERS.

NEW YORK—Sailed: St. Paul, Southampton; La Gascogne, Havre; Teutonic, Liverpool; Friesland, Antwerp. Arrived: Massilia, Marseilles; Kaiser Wilhelm II., Naples; Weimar, Bremen.

LIVERPOOL—Sailed: Waesland, Philadelphia.

SOUTHAMPTON—Sailed: Lahn, New York. Arrived: Trave, New York for Bremen.

GLASGOW—Arrived: Furnessia, New York.

QUEENSTOWN—Sailed: Pavonia, Boston.

PHILADELPHIA—Arrived: Pennland, Liverpool.

They call the $50,000,000 defense appropriation measure the Cannon bill. For short, let's call it the cannon ball.

The cruiser Montgomery is anchored in Havana harbor. If Gen. Blanco has any mines, let him take a hint and put them in cold storage.

The total amount of European gold now moving toward this country is $10,000,000. We can probably get in the next month or two enough European gold to cover the $50,000,000 appropriated for national defense.

An Austrian officer swam the Danube to win a wager in water only three degrees above zero. This is but another way of saying Austrian officers are so impulsive they have to be put on ice.

With the exception of Sir Walter Scott, Mark Twain is said to be the only author who has insisted on paying his debts. This speaks volumes of left-handed compliments for literary men.

Several strikers were shot, killed and duly buried at Lattimer, Pa., last September. A jury yesterday found that Sheriff Martin and his deputies did not kill them. Will the officers of the law now proceed to find out who did kill them?

A Chicagoan has lifted two ten-pound dumb bells from his side to arm's length above his head 4,500 times. Chicago is, therefore, now noted for strong men and strong butter.

The Minneapolis Journal has joined the "yaller" corps. It finds that the Maine was not only blown up by a torpedo, but a balloon-shaped torpedo. It would be just like the Pioneer Press to get a "special cable" right behind this showing that the explosion was not only caused by a mine, but by a mine shaped like a Klondike placer.

The Democratic Citizens' Movement.

The city committee of the Democratic Citizens' party, representing local Democrats and friends of good government in the last city campaign, has issued a call for a convention to be held on the last day of the present month. Primaries are to be open the day preceding, and the Democratic Citizens' movement will thus be first in the field in preparation for the coming city election. This course has commended itself to the judgment of those who are emulous of ridding St. Paul of the curse of the present administration, and of uniting all elements in favor of that true democracy which consists in a business administration of business affairs, and we are heartily in accord with the policy which they have inaugurated.

It is in order now for every man who has at heart the interests of the city to attend these primaries, and to lend his activity and the weight of his influence to the convention that has been authorized. No one pretends to deny that the Democratic Citizens' committee represents the Democratic party of St. Paul. It also represents and ought to represent the union of all those who are desirous of rescuing our local government from the sordid, incompetent and impure hands into which it has fallen; the story of whose disgraceful performances is written in the history of municipal policies for the last two years. We have here a plain and simple issue; one not perplexed by differences about candidates or platforms or nice legal subtleties, but one of public spirit and good citizenship. Once more the fight for good government is to be waged. This time it is with the warning before us of an administration so intolerably stupid and weak that men have no patience to speak of it. This time reform will win.

We urge, therefore, the utmost unanimity in responding to the call of an organization that represents the spirit and essence of local reform. All good Democrats can join in it, because it had its origin in the necessary rescue of the Democratic party two years ago from unworthy hands. All good Republicans, who have had enough of Doranism and of government by the street railway company, can join in it, because it does not put partisanship at the front, but comes to the voters of St. Paul with a simple appeal for the selection of the best men to take charge of municipal affairs for the next two years. No other body will have either moral or legal authority to speak for Democrats; no other will have the disposition or the opportunity to speak for reform.

It is seldom that those who are seeking to overturn existing evil and to reform a municipal government from within find work made so ready and easy to their hands. The pioneers of two years ago blazed a path along which the people of today may march to a worthy and honorable conquest. Personal differences and disagreements about larger questions of party polity may well be laid aside temporarily, while all Democrats who love their party and all citizens who love St. Paul unite for the approaching campaign. The time is short. Let every man take off his coat and labor for such a success at the meeting of the Democratic Citizens' convention, for the nomination of a ticket so representative and acceptable that harmony will raise the standard for the victory that is sure to follow.

The Mission of McKittredge.

McKittredge, member of the Republican national committee for South Dakota, has gone down to Washington to get, first, the president to withdraw the nomination of McCoy as Indian agent and, second, failing that, to secure his rejection by the senate. It is safe to assume that he will fail in the first, and it is not uncertain that he will succeed in the second. We read the first conclusion from past experience. When Goodnow was nominated consul-general at Shanghai the president was asked to withdraw his name, and the request was backed by the fullest exposition of the unfitness, mentally and morally, of the man. He refused. Why? Because Hanna had mortgaged the place to Goodnow in payment of his services in depriving Davis of the Minnesota delegation. Then the senate was attacked. We have the assurance of Representative Heatwole's paper that the president actively worked to secure Goodnow's confirmation, and got it.

We infer the second possibility from the recent rejection of the appointment of the infamous Demas as collector of the port of New Orleans. Demas was for Reed at first for the presidential nomination. The nastiest fight of the ante-convention campaign was waged for the Louisiana delegation. Demas was influential among the negroes of New Orleans and that class dominated the Republican element. He is a brute, with a brute's passions and instincts and shamelessness in their play. He was corrupt clear through. But he controlled votes, and Hanna bought him with promise of the collectorship. McKinley redeemed the promise. He waited until the adjournment of the special session and made an ad interim appointment. Protests that came thick and fast from Louisiana Republicans failed to prevent the president sending the disreputable name to the senate at the regular session. But there the fight was more effective. Demas was rejected. Perhaps Kittredge may find a sense of decency in the senate sufficient to defeat the nomination of McCoy. For the sake of common decency let us hope he may.

The Fate of the Trimmer.

The sorrowful life of Mayor Doran should draw tears from the very paving blocks in the streets. Ward meetings of Republicans are being held frequently in different parts of the city, and it does not appear, thus far, as if Mr. Doran had any hold upon his party at all. Even in the districts where he was supposed to be strongest, either resolutions indorsing other candidates have been passed or, at best, those present reserve their decisions. So marked has this become that the mayor has found it necessary to take the public into his confidence by whispering to them the wonderful secret that he would accept a re-election if he could get it.

In the meantime, he comes in for a lot of good round cursing whenever his name is mentioned as a candidate for further political honors. Like all of his class who forget principle and fidelity to duty in the chase of expediency, he has displeased all the elements in the community except the supporters and hangers-on of his appointees. Those Republicans who believe in good government and in the conduct of public affairs on business principles have not forgiven and will not forgive him for his reorganization of public boards to compass political ends.

It will be a long time before they overlook the removal of Chief Jackson, of the fire department, whose record is without blemish, simply in order to gratify Mayor Doran's private spite. They are not unmindful of the narrow escape of the water department of this city from a political reorganization from the ground up and the demoralization of its service, in order that partisanship might be made the rule of appointment down to its lowest place. It is for reasons like this, because Mr. Doran has shown himself ready to assist, by all means in his power, the establishment of the party test instead of that of fitness, that thousands of self-respecting Republicans are dead against him, and declare that, under no circumstances, will they ever vote for him if nominated.

On the opposite side stand a number of men, equally bitter, who are swearing mad because Doran had not the courage to carry out his plans and theirs to the last detail. They note his failure in the case of the water board, and they are bitterly incensed at the re-election by the school board of its secretary, notwithstanding that a majority of its members are appointees of the present mayor. They say that an executive who cannot do better than this in helping his friends to gobble vacant places is no good.

So, between these differing factions, whose contempt for him is equally deep, although founded upon exactly opposite grounds, poor Doran is having a hard time of it. He is just now beginning to taste the bitterness of the trimmer's fate. Not for one second since he took office has he placed anything superior to his own political ambition, but he did not know enough to advance even that. He has played fast and loose, blown hot and cold, tried to pose both as partisan and public spirited citizen and, as a consequence, has disgusted everybody.

A thorough-going spoilsman the people understand, and they at least admire his courage in defying public opinion. A thorough-going reformer commands the allegiance of another portion of the community, who will follow him to the death. This man Doran, who is both by turns and nothing long, who shuts up concert halls where harmless performances are given at one time by peremptory orders to his police force, and, at another time, calls for the corporation attorney to advise him whether he can take such action under precisely similar circumstances; this miserable figurehead, whose whole field of vision is occupied by a ludicrous vanity and an over-mastering hope to succeed himself, is beginning to suffer the punishment that he has earned. His re-election was always out of the question, and now it looks as if even a renomination might be beyond his grasp.

Heredity or What?

There is a very general disposition to shove off onto something or other responsibility for the results of our own actions. One favorite shift is luck, another is a "mysterious dispensation of providence," and another is heredity. The last was the subject of a paper presented to the meeting of the Associated Charities. It differs from the attribution of conditions to luck and to providential dispensations only in its semblance of a scientific attitude; at base it is the same. It is only a more refined, elevated, intellectual way of accounting for conditions. It tries to make answer to that twin problem Whence, whose brother is Whither. When we know whence we came we will know whither we are going. Meantime we guess. Heredity is one guess, and a poor one. Atavism is one phase of it, the reappearance of ancestors. Heredity is always a fault bearer. It is made to excuse delinquencies, in morals. He is not to blame for being a thief or a drunkard for his father or grandfather was a thief or a drunkard. It never accounts for what men esteem good. No one was ever a great orator, scientist, author, physician, minister, inventor or mechanic, because his father or grandfather was one.

"It is natural for us to expect that when we sow wheat we shall reap wheat," predicates the paper read at the meeting. This is an attempt to reason from an analogy that is not universal. For a single illustration showing its inaptness, if we plant an apple seed we should just as naturally expect to get a tree that would bear the same kind of apples. But we never do. We get a tree that in leaf, bark, form is an apple tree, but we get a very different kind of fruit; sometimes, rarely, a better one; sometimes one as good, occasionally a worthless one. So with other plants. What kind of wheat we get, what kind of apples we pick, what kind of men and women we have depends far less on ancestral conditions than on the environment during the developing period. The paper on heredity and pauperism struck the truer note, truer of all phases of the subject. The mission of social organization is to provide the suitable, favoring surrounding for the development of the mysterious character germ; environment that will foster the good and impede the bad traits in it. Likewise is this the duty of every individual member of the organization, both as to those germs for whose introduction he or she may be responsible, as to those others to which one owes only the common obligation of a common humanity.

President McKinley also voted in favor of the $50,000,000 appropriation.

The school board has great difficulty to "hear" the suggestions of Mayor Doran.

The king of Siam is to be buried in a casket of pure gold. Let the funeral proceed.

The senate passed the national defense bill without any debate. Where, oh, where was "Billy" Mason?

The New York Journal doesn't overlook the fact that grave issues can generally be found in a cemetery.

New York has a woman typewriter who isn't afraid of mice. She should have a statue in Central park as the marvel of the century.

Cannot Spain see that she cannot keep in subjection any of her outlying dependencies? If she were real wise she would cut loose from Cuba and the Philippines without another hour's notice.

A Madrid dispatch says "the rumors in circulation of a recrudescence of the rebellion in the Philippine islands are without foundation." Please don't shoot over the people's heads like that.

Several of them do not carry an unabridged dictionary.

Congressman Dockery, of Missouri, says some very cutting things in his quiet way. Referring to the $50,000,000 appropriation he said: "We can put this administration on a war footing, but we can't make it fight."

The Dispatch is a kind of a retaliatory politician. It wants Mayor Doran to "fire" his secretary because his secretary's father, as a member of the school board, voted for a Democratic secretary of that board.

President McKinley has been presented with a genealogical tree. Let us hope that the knowledge that he has this piece of green timber will stiffen his backbone to the extent of causing him to "stand pat" on all of Spain's bluffs.

Thrusts and Parries.

Down in St. Paul they are discussing whether a woman "sustained" a broken leg or "got" a broken leg. There is much in "sustain," and it is easily made to cover the accident in question. But the more homely "got" is preferred. By the way, why should a woman want to "get" a broken leg? If she wanted a leg at all, it would be a sound one. No woman of sense "gets" a broken leg, but any woman is liable to have her leg broken.—Manitoba Free Press.

It "transpires" that she does "get" one occasionally, and that it is "set."

An enthusiastic correspondent of the Minneapolis Journal writes from Los Angeles to say that there are 100,000 visitors from the East in this city at the present time. The Minneapolis gentleman is evidently enjoying so much good California hospitality that he sees people's harbor writes at San Pedro.—Los Angeles (Cal.) Express.

That paragraph closes in a manner that shows the paragrapher, also, had been enjoying what they call "hospitality" in California and "irrigation" in Montana.

There is some talk among the Populistic brethren of making the campaign this fall on "state issues." Well, what are state issues—the offices?—Aitkin Age.

Judging from all one finds relative to the campaign in Republican papers the offices are the issues in that party.

J. Jackass Leonard must have been raised on the lacteal fluid he extracted from the udders of that noble animal as it is all he knows. He has it sandwiched in the middle of his name, and can't write even a short article for his mud-slinger without alluding to his favorite. He even thinks he is father of the jack rabbits, because his ears point farther skyward than theirs; but his middle name saves the rabbits from disgrace.—New Prague Leader.

This is respectfully referred to Whitelaw Reid, of the New York Tribune; Paul Dana, of the Sun; Joseph Medill, of the Chicago Tribune; Mr. George W. Hinman, of the Inter Ocean, and Mr. H. H. Kohlsaat, of the Times-Herald, as a study in style superior to theirs in virility.

WHAT IS A BANK?

II.

THE STOCKHOLDERS.

The bank itself must have money of its own before depositors will put in their money so that they may feel that their money is safe.

The bank's own money is called "capital."

This is put in by a number of people—sometimes by a very large number—each of whom puts in a little.

The money put in in this way is stock money, and cannot be drawn out, but must stay in at the risk of the business.

The people who put it in are called stockholders.

The number of people in the United States who have put up money in this way to start banks now in operation is estimated at five hundred thousand (500,000).

They are men and women of all classes, many of them holding only small amounts of stock.

They have put in altogether one thousand and fifty millions of dollars ($1,050,000,000).

These people are the banks.

The banker is hired by these people.

When the depositors put their money in they do so with the understanding that they can draw it out at any time.

The banker is expected to keep it safely for them until they want it.

One way to do this would be to lock it up in strong boxes in a vault, and carefully guard it until called for.

If this were done the money would not do anybody any good, while so locked up.

NORTHWEST NEWS AND VIEWS.

From the Delano Eagle.

There is a strenuous effort being made to have Dar Reese renominated for clerk of the supreme court, and why not? Is he not one of the few who are ready and willing at any and all times to say what he knows and sometimes more too, for the good of his party? Is he not one of the rulers of destiny of the party in Ramsey county? Aye, truly must the brass-tongued Dar be renominated.

From Wheelock's Weekly.

Ben Harrison is getting perilously close to Democracy. Here he is today, talking about equal taxation and speaking of the responsibilities of wealth, just like a Populist. The first thing he knows he will be read out of the Republican party, as Gov. Pingree was two years ago for indulging in the same sort of talk.

From the St. Cloud Times.

It does seem as if the time to call a halt had come. It does seem as if taxpayers, both real and personal, should awake and act. No city with a tax rate of three and one-third per cent can grow and prosper. There must be a reduction, or there will be ruin. The real estate owner will lose his all; the merchant will be compelled to go elsewhere, and the council will have no money with which to keep the grass from growing even upon St. Germain street.

From the Portland (Or.) Telegram.

Not only are the crops of winter wheat all over the Pacific Northwest in prime condition, but farmers are preparing to sow to spring grain every available acre not now in crop. With a fair price for wheat this fall, the Klondike will be but a poor second to the farms of Oregon and Washington.

Log-Hauling Steam Engines.

From the Portland Oregonian.

From the number of steam engines being shipped to logging camps in various parts of the state, it is evident that the day of the bull team and bull puncher, with his rich vocabulary of profanity, in the logging camp, is passed. Every day or two the big jumbo truck is seen hauling one of these engines to the docks for shipment. They are now made altogether of steel, and some of them are very heavy. The Bridal Veil Lumbering company has a very large one, carrying two miles of steel rope. Weise Brothers, at Oak Point, have put on one of 100 horse power, carrying a mile of steel rope. One was shipped to Seaside a few days ago, and a big one was shipped to Port Ell, Wash. A very large engine is ordered and will be shipped at once to a company at Coos bay. The way these engines snake logs out of the timber is a caution to all cattle. Think of 15,000 feet of logs being snatched along up a hill so steep that if they broke loose they would slide back themselves! When the ground is too soft for cattle to work, the wire cable brings the logs out of the woods a-skipping, knocking the tops off the cradle piles, and fairly grading the ground. Weidler & Ordway were the first to put on logging engines in this region, and have been using them successfully for several years.

THE HUMOR OF THE NORTHWEST.

From the Murdock Review.

What with the loose horses, the straying porkers and the hundred and one dogs that have not yet gone to the Klondike, our town presents—to the visitor's eye—quite a metropolitan appearance these warm spring days.

From the Cherokee Democrat.

In the Iowa senate, when the vote was taken on the equal suffrage question, a certain senator had his wife sitting beside him. The aforesaid senator voted "nit," which offended his wife very much. "Oh, ——," said she, "I think that's awful." "Well," said he, "it was me that was elected senator, and not you."

From the Crookston Times.

A Butte, Mont., man stepped off the cars in Grand Forks the other day and asked where he was at. When he found out, he remarked that he must have had a —— of a time. He got drunk in Butte just to be social and give some friends who were going to New York a send-off, and when he reached the depot made a mistake and bought a ticket for himself.

READY TO FIGHT.

From the Rush City Post.

I don't keer much fer Cuby, but ef greasers
wrecked the Maine
I think we oughter bust the snoot plum offen
wicked Spain,
'R rid the world of one dark blot thet's bin
on earth too long,
'N stands terday, ez ever, fer the principles
of wrong.

They think we're kinder rusty, 'n air sure
thet Uncle Sam
Et fightin' modern battles won't be wuth a
tinker's dam;
But yer uncle's tough 'n wiry, 'n he knows
a trick er two
Thet'll put the smudgy faces in a red hot
Spanish stew.

We fit ter beat each other in the days of '61,
'N found it hard to do it, fer the fightin'
wuz no fun;
But take us altergether, with an enemy like
Spain,
'N we'll give the thrones o' Europe an all-fired pesky pain. —F. W. L.

From the Tacoma (Wash.) News.

Actor Mansfield employed a private secretary and discharged him as incompetent. The indignant youth explained that his parents had spent $5,000 on his education. "They should sue to recover the money," said Mansfield; "they were swindled."

It Was Native to Minnesota.

From the Wheeling (W. Va.) Intelligencer.

Of the uses of ginseng among the Chinese little is known in this country, even among the exporters who ship large quantities of the American root to that country. It is regarded as the panacea for most of the ills of the Chinese and Koreans, and has held this reputation for centuries. It cannot, Mr. Allen contends, have attained and preserved this reputation among these millions of people without possessing at least some of the virtues attributed to it. The Chinese regard it as a strong vigorant, and it is used throughout the country as a tonic, and is combined with quinine as a remedy for malarial fevers.

Mr. Allen says the climatic conditions of Korea are about the same as those of the northern portion of our central states, and the Korean ginseng, which the Chinese regard as superior to the native American article, could be raised here. Cultivated ginseng requires seven years to mature. He thinks, however, that the portions of the United States where climatic conditions are favorable could engage profitably in the cultivation of the American root for the Chinese export trade. All of the 400,000,000 of the Chinese population use ginseng, and he believes that when they become once satisfied with the results obtained from American ginseng the demand will run up into millions of dollars a year.

Put in a Push at Home.

From the Philadelphia (Pa.) Record.

Mr. Richard Olney, ex-secretary of state, in an address at Harvard university on Wednesday evening last, expressed the thought that the time had passed when we should hold aloof from the councils of the nations, and that we should now join hands with England for the advancement of civilization and the betterment of the human race. A limited partnership of this kind might contribute to those ends; but there is as much cause nowadays as there was in the days of Washington to fear that in the end such an alliance would surely prove to be entangling. Meanwhile it is not really necessary to go beyond our own boundaries in order to give civilization a push.

Queens and Jacks of Clubs.

From the St. Louis (Mo.) Republic.

Woman's great objection to a man's club has always been that she didn't know what terrible high jinks went on in those places and that, whatever they were, they kept man away from the refining companionship of woman. Man's objection to the latter-day woman's club is that he, too, doesn't know what fearsome capers are cut in those places and that, whatever they may be, they keep woman away from the protecting and steadying influence of man. And so, each from behind its own ramparts, the two sexes fired hot shot at one another's club installations.

Make Better Use of Their Mouths.

From the Syracuse (N. Y.) Standard.

Certainly the workingmen's organizations will have to be consulted about a matter in which millions of their members will be called upon to do the hard work; and they will hesitate long before voting for a war not necessarily involving principles related intimately to our social welfare. Come to think of it, the real workingmen of the land have not done very much of last month's fighting with Spain.

He Was Not Wise Then.

From the Florida Times-Union and Citizen.

The politicians who expect to keep parties together by shunning live questions might study history to advantage. Mr. Hill was a wise man in a past day, but his generation has left him out of the procession.

AT THE HOTELS.

ABERDEEN—James G. Flanders, Milwaukee; Chas. A. Flencett, Milwaukee; Fred C. Baker, E. A. Anderson, New York.

ASTORIA—J. K. Wood, Minneapolis; Jos. A. Stephen, Long Prairie; J. F. Bupant, Lowell, Mass.; D. C. Kirby, Sioux City; R. M. Hamilton, Chicago; J. C. Morrison, Kinckley; J. Morris, New York; Theo. Mueller, New Ulm; C. Crone, New Ulm; T. Forbes and wife, Cedar Rapids; E. H. Howard, Sioux City; R. G. Muller, Duluth; C. Macbeth, Chamberlin; C. H. Stotberg, Harris; Chas. Blixt, Omaha; A. L. Franklin, Eau Claire; Geo. C. Whitney, Milwaukee.

CLARENDON—E. M. Engelbert, Kennedy; A. F. Nordice, Willmar; B. G. Ingraham, Jamestown; Samuel McClue and sister, Stillwater; John McRace, Graceville; T. K. McGinnis, Jamestown; B. C. Grover, Zumbrota; B. I. De Groat, Sauk Center; C. I. Frank and wife, Minneapolis.

MERCHANTS—S. L. Hagans, Chicago; J. H. Jagoe, Chicago; R. Williams, Chicago; R. F. Quick, Chicago; T. A. Huntington, Chicago; H. J. Wilson, Chicago; A. J. Dowd, Chicago; T. H. Murray, Chicago; J. Swanson and wife, Cooperstown; H. S. Cole, Fergus Falls; G. O. Leaman, Sibley, Io.; A. M. Smith, Melrose; A. T. Ward, North Dakota; H. W. McBride, Cincinnati; W. W. Hochstein, Wilwaukee; G. Reynolds, Newark, N. J.; W. M. Campbell, Milwaukee; H. H. Stratton and wife, Manitoba; H. E. Gibbon, Ottawa; J. Palmer, Louisville; N. Lalonde, Eau Claire; A. F. Lawrence, La Moure, N. D.; H. W. Stone, Morris; A. Harrison, Morton; L. Sabol, Morton; G. A. Gilbert, Saginaw; C. W. Converse, Sanders, Ky.; W. J. Taylor, Chippewa Falls; H. S. Martin and wife, Seattle; T. Feigh, Saginaw; M. P. Sewer, Omaha; G. E. Darling, Morris; C. T. Brink, Winona; D. O. Fisher, Alaska; P. Newman, Duluth; H. Telford, Danvers, Minn.; J. Telford, Decorah, Io.; W. A. Montague, Duluth; C. D. Gibbs, Rhinelander, Wis.; W. R. Renken, La Crosse; D. R. Elder, Brainerd; G. T. Baker, Davenport; J. G. Hanley, Ashland, Wis.; M. Simmons and wife, Chicago.

METROPOLITAN—R. O. Philpot, Chicago; E. J. Williams, Cincinnati, O.; W. B. Wood, Grand Forks, N. D.; Mr. and Mrs. S. Torreson, Fisher, Minn.; L. G. Hart, Eau Claire, Wis.; Mr. and Mrs. E. Jones, Fargo, N. D.; Mrs. J. E. Webster, Chicago; L. W. Jones, Sioux City, Io.; G. Irvin Royce, Minneopolis; O. S. Pew, Detroit, Mich.; A. W. Burt, Staples, Minn.; C. B. Wilson, New York; R. E. Townsend, Townsend, Mont.; P. B. Ransom, Chicago; A. B. Richardson, Omaha, Neb.; C. J. Petsenger, Lake City, Minn.

RYAN—C. F. Schaller, Milwaukee; O. F. Evans, Fort Wayne; Duncan H. Mayor, New York; O. F. Stefel, Cincinnati; H. L. Angel, Chicago; E. E. Atkinson, Chicago; S. E. Rigg, Spokane; George L. Weaver, Chicago; H. Baum, Chicago; I. C. Walter, Cincinnati; H. W. Thomas, New York; C. H. Johnson, Springfield, Ill.; M. F. Dill and wife, Prescott; W. B. Watts, Boston; A. Tilbit and wife, Boston; M. D. Clar, New York; S. MacDonald, Rush City; C. W. Byster, Chicago; F. H. Dow, Chicago; George F. Crame, Spokane; Judson Field, Chicago; R. W. Sarl, New York; Ben Levy, New York; E. D. Frohman, Pittsburg; J. R. Patterson, Boston; J. G. Jenkins, St. Louis; C. K. Knickerbocker, Chicago; Thomas Harrigan, New York; H. D. Stephens, Crookston.

WINDSOR—W. T. Renehart, Ashland; J. Carson, W. Montgomery, Jas. Wallaw, Winnipeg; A. L. Somborn, R. M. Beshfem, Madison, Wis.; E. Stewart, Chicago; Prof. J. H. Austin, Minneapolis; C. H. Barley, New York; A. W. Hardy, Chicago; L. V. Garrison, Thorp; E. Jones and wife, Fargo, N. D.; G. W. Lumby, Pierre, S. D.; L. E. Pearce, J. B. Lyman, Ashland; J. Thomson, Benson; Jas. Lee, Wadena; C. B. Stone Menomone; A. W. Hallenstein, Kalispell, Mont.; D. T. Calhoun, St. Cloud, Minn.

TRIP UP ON SECTION 4

CHARTER COMMISSION ENCOUNTERS A KNOTTY PROBLEM

How Will the City Provide for the Payment of Interest on Tax Levy Certificates?—The Enabling Act Embarrasses the Commission—Bement Makes Objections.

The charter commission ran against a snag last night.

It was section 4 of title 2 of chapter 5 which deals with the city's finances. The section proved so troublesome that the commission, unable to floor it, let go of it for the time being, or, to use Chairman Horn's more parliamentary designation of the commission's action, "consideration of section 4 is suspended."

Section 4 of title 2, which treats of "the public expenditures," provides, in substance, that the interest payable on all tax levy certificates issued for the benefit of any city department shall be paid out of the fund so raised.

Col. Clough, the chairman of the committee on chapter 5, explained that the limitations of the enabling act governing the charter commission prohibited the creation of any additional indebtedness on the part of the city. The section was, therefore, inserted to protect the tax levy certificates.

A lengthy discussion ensued, in which the fire department was selected to illustrate the application of the proposed section.

The sum of $200,000 is placed in the tax estimate once a year for the fire department. Under the present system, tax levy certificates for 80 per cent of this amount are issued annually against the department. As the interest on the certificates would amount approximately to $12,000 a year, Mr. Lightner suggested that the city issue two certificates—one for 80 per cent of $200,000 and the other for 80 per cent of $12,000—the interest. What legal objection was there to the establishment of a separate interest fund?

Comptroller McCardy, who has now become a regular patron of the sessions of the charter commission, admonished that body that if they mixed up the interest fund with the department fund, there would be a resultant apathy among the purchasers of St. Paul's tax levy certificates.

Judge Lusk sized up the situation with the observation, that unless the commission required the city to pledge its faith and credit to pay the principal and interest of every certificate, the instrument would lose its value, if its payment was made dependent upon the ultimate collection of the taxes.

Col. Clough was of the opinion that the interest and principal of the tax levy certificates should be payable out of the same fund, in any event. To provide otherwise would be an unbusiness-like and unwise action. It would render the certificates of dubious value in the minds of likely purchasers.

After a general expression of their opinions from several of the lawyers on the commission, Mr. McNair moved that, inasmuch as they seemed to differ, action on the section be deferred. The motion prevailed.

Section 3, the first one taken up last night, also occasioned debate, short as it was. As proposed, it reads as follows:

The amounts of money appropriated by the common council, and expended by the several officers and departments of the city government, and by the said school district, shall only be such as will be necessary for an economical administration of the city affairs.

Mr. Dean tacked on an amendment providing that for each calendar year, beginning Jan. 1, 1899, and ending Dec. 31, 1903, a period of five years, the total appropriation and expenditures, not including the interest on the city debt, shall not exceed —— dollars per year.

Mr. Lightner vigorously opposed the amendment. The expenditures of each city department having already been limited, what was the necessity of adoping such an omnibus clause. It might result in hampering some department.

"The best argument against Mr. Dean's amendment," added Mr. Lightner, "is to ask him to fix the amount."

"I can't fix it tonight," responded Mr. Dean.

The amendment was then adopted by the following vote:

Yeas—Alness, Clough, Dean, Innis, McNair, Murray, O'Brien—7. Nays—Horn, Lightner, Lusk—3.

Section 5, prohibiting the common council and all city boards and officers from incurring unauthorized liabilities, was adopted.

There was some discussion over section 6, which is practically a reenactment of the existing section forbidding the making of contracts by the city, covering a period in excess of one year.

Contracts for the erection of public buildings, or the extension of the water works plant, may be made to be performed within two (2) consecutive fiscal years and contracts for lighting the streets, and the public grounds and buildings, may be made to be performed within three (3) successive fiscal years.

Exceptions were made as follows:

Comptroller McCardy, when asked to express his opinion as to the proposed exceptions, said that he did not approve of letting contracts for street lighting that covered a period of more than one year. It was better to bring up this matter once a year and agitate the question of municipal ownership of a street lighting plant.

But the section was adopted as proposed.

This completed Title II., and the commission at once proceeded to consider Title III., which deals with "the public revenues."

Sections 1, 2 and 3 of the title were adopted without noteworthy discussion. They are practically the same as the existing provisions, regulating the distribution of the public revenues.

At this point Mr. Alness moved the reconsideration of section 9 of Title II., providing for a reinforcement of the school fund by the general fund to the extent of $50,000 at the discretion of the common council. Mr. Alness wanted to limit the amount to $25,000. His motion did not receive a second.

Sections 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9, which comprise the remainder of Title III. were successively adopted. They do not embody any material changes.

This brought the commission to the consideration of the important subject of "Tax Levy Certificates," embraced by Title IV., which will be discussed at the next meeting to be held tomorrow night.

Just before adjournment, R. B. C. Bement, the president of the water board, called attention to some changes desired by the board in certain sections relative to that department. Mr. Bement objected to the provision making the city comptroller the chief accountant of the water department, and he also disapproved of the section empowering the common council to authorize all expenditures of the water department.

Col. Clough explained that the enabling act gave the common council control of all the property of the city of St. Paul, and that the section in question was inserted to restrict the council, if anything, by requiring a recommendation of the water board before any action of the council incurring any expenditure in that department.

JUDGE WILLIS ON ART.

Interesting Lecture Delivered Under the Auspices of the St. Paul Palette Club.

The assembly room of the Humboldt school was filled last night for the musical and literary entertainment given under the auspices of the St. Paul Palette club. Not only the leading people of West St. Paul were present, but a number of people went over from here to listen to the really interesting programme given.

The leading feature was the talk delivered by Judge John W. Willis, of the district court, on "The Fundamental Principles of Art." The judge treated his subject in a simple manner, and the members of the club who were present listened with much attention to the end. The judge said in part:

"Nature is the term which indicates our conception of all that presents itself to human perception, that does not find its origin in human effort. In the entire realm of nature man is the only being who is conscious of the majesty of nature. He reasons upon his environment. He becomes awed by nature. He seeks to reproduce by his own acts the impressions which nature prints upon his consciousness. Thus art begins.

"Art, in its generic sense, means to do, the word art being derived from a Greek verb which has that radical meaning. The gradual restriction of the term art to aesthetic affairs proves that the fine arts are considered by the common judgment of mankind to be the grandest form of human effort. Art aids nature. Art, while true to nature, should never reach the degenerate stage, and should not lead to a misunderstanding of its best meaning. When art ceases to ennoble it ceases to be a blessing, but is rather a curse.

"All fads tending to degenerate art must be eliminated or the fundamental principles of art are distorted or lost sight of altogether.

"Art portrays the might and majesty of God, and the fact that art is ennobling may be shown by a circumstance that is significant. The mystic forces, the vague unintelligent ideas of divinity wrought with a solemn sense of a higher power, are shown in religious thought as carried out in temples of worship."

Judge Willis went at some length into the Platonic and Aristotelian theories of aesthetics, and his remarks evidenced an intimate acquaintance with his subject.

He spoke of Christian art and characterized it as the field in which the better minds of today dwell. He urged that those people who appreciate art must resent the indifference with which it is sometimes considered in these times. He paid his respects to the realists, and contended that real art was too beautiful and magnificent to be subordinated to the view of those who called themselves realists.

In conclusion he added that art is a sublime influence whose true principles should sink into the heart and animate the mind of every man, bringing with it a better and firmer appreciation of the maker.

In addition to the talk on art, Prof. N. R. Brewer gave a stereopticon lecture, throwing upon a big screen reproductions of the old and modern masters, some forty in number. He spoke at length of each.

Miss Clara Slotterbec gave a dramatic reading and there were some very excellent musical selections given by a band of youthful musicians called the Hope Junior symphony.

PUBLIC SCHOOL UNION

Will Discuss Relation of Art Education to Public Education.

The St. Paul Public School union will hold its quarterly meeting in the assembly hall