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TO-DAY'S BULLETIN.

Page.
1—Two Cruisers Purchased.
St. Louis May be Held in Port.
Proctor Talks of Cuba.
Activity Against Hanna.
Walls Crash at Mankato.
War Not Inevitable.

2—Charter Commission's Work.
Council Proceedings.
Hamline Oratorical Contest.

3—Sports.
Phyle Makes a Bluff.
Central Democrats Meet.
Bimetallic Session.

4—Editorial.
Chandler Wants to Investigate.

5—News of the Northwest.
Bids Wanted for Gun Carriages.
Havana Expecting Warships.
No Torpedoes at Key West.
Curzon Cautious.

6—Markets.
Stocks Much Stronger.
Bar Silver, 54½c.
Cash Wheat in Chicago, $1.01¾.
Value of the Marines.

7—Twin City News.
Burial of Explosion Victims.
Marriages, Births and Deaths.
Wants.

8—Pastors Talk Reform.
Free Text-Book Plan Favored.
Salvation Rescue Home.
Social.
Protecting the Flag.

TUESDAY'S WEATHER.

Showers; Warmer.

By the United States Weather Bureau.
MINNESOTA—Showers; warmer in the morning; much colder Tuesday night; winds shifting to northwesterly.
NORTH DAKOTA—Showers; colder; winds becoming northwesterly.
SOUTH DAKOTA—Showers; colder; northwesterly winds.
IOWA—Partly cloudy weather, with thunder storms; southerly, shifting to colder westerly winds.
MONTANA—Cloudy weather with light and scattered snows; northwesterly winds.
WISCONSIN—Increasing cloudiness and showers; warmer; brisk southerly winds.

YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURES.

The Northwest.

St. Paul	50	Battleford	28
Duluth	32	Prince Albert	32
Huron	48	Calgary	14
Bismarck	28	Medicine Hat	26
Havre	28	Swift Current	24
Helena	32	Qu'Appelle	26
Edmonton	24	Winnipeg	34
Boston	44-54	Cheyenne	24-26
Chicago	46-50	Cincinnati	54-58
New Orleans	70-84	Montreal	32-36
Buffalo	30-34	New York	54-56

YESTERDAY'S MEANS.

Barometer 29.82
Mean temperature 44
Relative humidity 62
Wind at 8 p. m. ....Southeast
Weather ....Partly cloudy
Maximum temperature 55
Minimum temperature 34
Daily range 21
Amount of precipitation in last twenty-four hours 0
Note—Barometer corrected for temperature and elevation. —P. F. Lyons, Observer.

ATLANTIC LINERS.

NEW YORK—Arrived: Mohawk, London; Spaarndam, Rotterdam.
ANTWERP—Arrived: Noordland, New York.
SOUTHAMPTON—Sailed: Bremen, New York.
GIBRALTAR—Arrived: Saale, New York. Sailed: Fulda, New York.

TO-DAY'S EVENTS.

METROPOLITAN—Boston Lyric company in "Carmen," 8 PM.
GRAND—"Ole Olson," 8 PM.
St. Paul School union, high school assembly hall, 8 PM.
Third Ward Republican club, Old Stone church, Wacouta street, 8 PM.
Sixth Ward Democrats, Paul Martin's hall, 8 PM.
Board of aldermen, council chamber, 8 PM.
Bimetallic Harmony committee, A. O. U. W. hall, Eighth and Wabasha, 8 PM.
Ministers' meeting, chamber of commerce, 4 PM.
Stage Employes' association, Assembly hall, 8 PM.
Carpenters' union, Assembly hall, 8 PM.
Horseshoers' union, Assembly hall, 8 PM.

In naval warfare it is a question whether the armored battleships or the lighter cruisers will be the more effective when brought to the test. In the wheat war also the superiority of the Armoured bears or Leiter bulls is still in doubt.

—There is a rumor abroad that the government may close the mints for a time. Well, it doesn't matter much. With such a profit to counterfeiters in the making of silver dollars, the supply is not apt to run short.

—As turning plowshares into swords is the order of the day, why isn't St. Paul utilizing his idle harvester works in the manufacture of some of this war material for which the government is giving big orders?

—Is Gov. Pingree trying to work a frost on the coming special session of the Michigan legislature? He has issued a proclamation warning members against riding on passes.

—An Iowa woman claims to have married the wrong man by mistake and seems to think that such proceeding is unusual enough to entitle her to a divorce.

When the report of the board of inquiry has been heard the dons will think there has been an explosion on the Spanish main.

—Col. Bob Ingersoll says Spain is dead. Perhaps he wishes he wasn't so sure that there isn't any hot place for her to go to.

This Is Business.

Every American will be gratified with the news published this morning, confirming the reported sale to the United States of the two new cruisers which have just been completed for Brazil by the famous Armstrong firm. The same forethought and activity that were displayed in making the great appropriation for national defense have been called into play by the executive officers of the government; and, in the short space of time since it became necessary to think seriously of arming, the negotiations for these ships have been carried through. The spirit of energy and the long purse have won what may be called the first brush; for that Spain desired to secure these ships is an open secret.

From the description of the vessels published elsewhere, it will appear how great their value and how especially important it was to us that they should not pass into the hands of an enemy. They are of the latest type, with the best machinery and the most modern guns of the caliber that they carry. It is true that they are not, strictly speaking, warships, but they are powerful enough to contend with anything from which they cannot run away; and only the strongest vessels of a hostile fleet would care to be pitted against them. They can move with great rapidity from point to point; and, either acting as commerce destroyers or as protectors of our own merchant marine, they will be an invaluable addition to the new navy.

Even more value attaches to the fact that they are put beyond the reach of Spain. It is admitted that, in case of war, Spanish efforts would be directed chiefly against our commerce. It would be hopeless to try to invade this country, and our warships will take care of those of Spain. But two fleet and powerful cruisers such as these could destroy millions of dollars' worth of property on the high seas if they were under the enemy's control. The defensive value of the purchase is probably greater than the offensive. This is getting down to business; and sincerely as every one still hopes that war may be avoided, the country obtains an added sense of security and power from the purchase.

The School Union Meeting.

This evening the St. Paul School union will hold an open meeting in the assembly hall of the Central high school for the purpose of having a public discussion of the relation of art education to public education. This announcement should fill the hall with an audience. It should be mainly composed of those who regard any instruction in the rudiments of art, such as free-hand drawing, as a "fad," involving a waste of public money that should be devoted to instruction in the immortal three Rs. They should turn out in force to present their objections and argue down those folk, regarded by them a finicky set, who hold it to be a proper and needed element in school education. The remainder of the audience might be largely made up of those who have not fully committed themselves to the "fad," but think there may be something said for it, if they could but know what. They will learn all there is to be said for it, and, if the "anti-faddists" turn out, all that can be said against it.

They, these doubters, will be surprised to find how much there is to be said, not in defense of teaching art in the public schools, but in advocacy of it. They will be asked if, in their own experience, it does not very often happen that they are at fault if they have only words to depend upon for expression of thought, and do not find that ability to use a pencil in making a sketch supplies what words fail to express. Art and mathematics work together. The latter is not alone useful in "figuring;" its study inculcates ideas and habits of accuracy. So does art. The old saw, "A blacksmith's eye is as good as a tailor's tape," is but a recognition of the need of education of the eye in observation, and art drills the eye in that. When one is set down to draw an object he gets to see much more in it than he saw before; his perceptive power is thus developed and trained. All these are faculties used in everyday life, and man or woman goes into life work better equipped for their being trained. These are some of the more material, more of the three R kind of advantages of art education. There are higher objects, but we leave them to be explained to the audience that should fill the hall.

"Free Homes" and Jobbery.

Advices from Washington are that Representatives Eddy and Morris are to be reinforced by Senator Nelson in their efforts to get "free homes" for the settlers on the ceded reservations, their ally in the upper house to bend his energies to getting the senate to insist upon the amendment. We note that the press of the Sixth and Seventh districts gulp down the platitudes of Eddy and Morris about "free homes" and the poor settlers without question as to their sincerity and without a suspicion that these gentry are merely playing to the galleries, while working to carry out the same old game that has been played heretofore in this and the other states of the pine belt, which has made a few men the owners of all the pine. That is the game these patriotic and disinterested gentlemen are playing behind their pretense of love and solicitude for the poor settlers, for whom they care nothing beyond the possibility of gulling them out of their votes.

The story of the pine land robberies of the northern part of this state and of Wisconsin is an old one, and was fully ventilated during Cleveland's administration. The free homestead laws were made to cover raids of the lumber barons on the pine tracts. Their stool-pigeons, by the hundred, were settled on choice pine quarter-sections as homesteaders or pre-empters, were furnished with money to make filings and improvements, final proofs and payments, and after patents were issued to them the "homesteaders" deeded the land to their employers. This "free home" movement, so eloquently urged by our representatives with whom

"Statesmanship is but another way
To dodge the final curse and make it pay,"

is nothing more than a scheme to repeat the old tactics and get the pine lands by the old process, saving to the pine barons the charge of $1.25 an acre made under the provisions of the Nelson act of 1889. Should it be passed, their cruisers would locate "homesteaders" on the choicest tracts, who, as soon as they could perfect title, would transfer the land to their employers. That is all there is to this "free homes" humbug, and it is astonishing that the usually acute press of the northern section of the state has not caught onto it. If Mr. Eddy's purpose in it needs a clearer proof, it will be found in his hostility to the claim of the state to sections 16 and 36 of the ceded land for the school fund; a claim that is founded both on section 18 of the organic act and on the first subdivision of section 5 of the act authorizing the formation of the state, as well as on the traditional policy of the nation. Even the school fund is not sacred to the rapacious pine grabbers and their lieutenants.

The Price of Ignorance.

If there is to be a war between Spain and the United States, which seems at present writing not improbable, it will measure the tremendous price that nations have to pay for permitting the dark cloud of ignorance to settle down upon their subjects. If nothing had to be consulted but the will of the cabinets and leaders of thought on both sides, there would be no war and no possibility of it. The same would be true were the education of the people of Spain on a par with that of the people of the United States.

Nothing has been more admirable; nothing evinced more clearly the stability of the republic; nothing demonstrated more forcefully the importance of a high average of public intelligence, than the manner in which the American people, the great masses of our citizens outside congress, the politicians and all public bodies, have met a question and an issue particularly calculated to establish the supremacy of passion over reason. Because ours is not an ignorant country; because the free man has an independence that reflects itself in his poise of mind, we have seen millions of our citizens, conscious of their ability to grasp Spain by the throat and exact any reparation that they might name, waiting calmly and quietly for the report of a board of inquiry and demanding only that justice should be done.

An attitude like this is impossible to the Spanish populace, because the qualities behind it do not exist there. The masses of the Spanish people are ignorant, prejudiced and passionate. They have neither the conception of independence and equality of right which is the birthright of the American, nor the power to form it. Their low average of education leaves them to be stirred by the gusts and fits of passion that belong to the childhood of the race as to that of the individual. It is in the character and lack of mental development of the Spanish people that the reason why war is apparently so unavoidable is to be found.

The Spanish ministers have an accurate understanding of the situation. They know that, with war or without it, Cuba is lost to Spain. They know that hostilities with the United States would only deepen their embarrassments, add to their huge debt and subject them to tremendous financial losses, in addition to the humiliation of defeat. They are aware that, in such a contest, they have all to lose and nothing to gain. Left to themselves, consulting only their own judgment and the welfare of their country, they would adjust this matter within a fortnight. They would grant, as they are undoubtedly willing to do, entire autonomy to Cuba, settle their differences with the United States and end this exhausting struggle without further delay.

That which ties their hands is the knowledge that the first step in carrying out this practical and rational programme would be the signal for a revolution at home. The people of Spain, whose narrow intelligence cannot compass the fact, who cannot be made to understand either justice or expediency, would be fired with indignation at an apparent surrender; and not only would the Spanish ministry have to resign without delay, but the probability is that the throne itself would fall by a popular revolution.

The policy of America, which has won the admiration of the whole world, and received open tribute even from those who love us not on the other side of the water, is based upon the intelligence, patriotism and love of justice of our people. The policy to which Spain is compelled to resort, in opposition to the judgment of her foremost men, is likewise an outgrowth of popular limitations of intelligence and heart and conscience; that may yet drive the nation itself to destruction, because its own subjects will not permit it to follow the manly and honorable way.

—What a different marching through Georgia it will be when the troops go to Cuba.

—Now let Uncle Sam recognize the new woman and "man" the Amazonas with Amazons.

—Spain, in pledging the customs receipts in her Eastern islands, invited the powers to have a Philippine with her.

Thrusts and Parries.

After years of untold suffering from piles. B. W. Pursell, of Knitersville, Pa., was cured by using a single box of ——.—Blooming Prairie Times.

We find this very interesting item in the local column of the Times, but, while admitting its absorbing interest in Knitnersville, Pa., we cannot understand its local interest in Blooming Prairie.

The very salt of countless communities all over the Union met in council and elected the 800 delegates to the congress (of the Daughters of the American Revolution) which has entertained Washington for a week on the boards of its greatest playhouse, rivaling its many noted performers.—New York Sun.

Possibly, but the subsequent proceedings indicated that some pepper got mixed up with the Minnesota salt.

Ye editor had a severe tussle with the toothache several days this week.—Murdoch Review.

Evidently the Review does not let anything local get away from it.

An adventurous cuss named Moody is about to launch a fourth paper on the helpless and unsuspecting people of the little village of Roseau. He will have less money and more unsalable experience when he gets through.—Fisher Bulletin.

If this Moody is the Moody we think he is, he will have more money and some one else a lot more experience when he gets through.

Judge Collins is still undecided whether to fish or cut bait. He is like the fellow in the old song, "How happy could I be with either, were 'tother dear charmer away."—Appleton Tribune.

Not a bit of it. He is simply eyeing the grapes, measuring the distance and his own ability to jump.

From posters printed at this office we learn that William Cress, who has been in the livery business in Delano for some time, has offered his horses, buggies, etc., for sale.—Delano Eagle.

We have often wondered, as we ran over the columns of the Eagle, where it got the little news it usually contains. We are gratified to know that what it learns is from posters printed in its office.

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL.

METROPOLITAN.

The Boston Lyric company presented "Il Trovatore" at the Metropolitan opera house last night and scored another decided success.

The house was well filled and the audience demanded repetitions of all of the principal scenes.

Miss Clara Lane, in the role of Leonora, and Richie Ling, as Manrico, the troubadour, were particularly good and in the tower scene were enthusiastically applauded.

J. K. Murray, as Count di Luna, was in good voice, and with Miss Lane and Mr. Ling appeared before the curtain at the conclusion of the first scene of the fifth act in response to a recall.

Miss Gertrude Clark as Inez, Leonora's attendant; Richard Jobes, as Ruiz, and Ferrando, follower of the count, were seen to good advantage.

The choruses were excellent, and altogether the performance was one of the best of those given by the company during its engagement here.

WHAT IS A BANK?

VI.

HELPING THE MANUFACTURER AND WORKMAN.

The manufacturer in the place where the Bank is located is in the same condition as the storekeeper.

At certain seasons of the year he has trusted out all his money.

He wants to buy iron, copper, coal, wood, wool, timber, cotton.

He wants money to pay men their wages every week.

He cannot collect it in fast enough.

He goes to the Bank as the storekeeper did and borrows to keep things going until he collects in.

His men do not have to stop work and wait till he collects.

Their wages are paid right along.

This is because he can borrow at the Bank.

If there were no Banks in the place to collect in the idle money and loan it to him he would have to stop or do a smaller business and hire fewer men.

So if it were not for the Bank the men would be out of work, or there would be fewer of them at work.

In this way the Bank helps every laborer in the place.

THE HUMOR OF THE NORTHWEST.

From the Fargo Argus.
A short time ago Zola had the courage of his convictions. He still has the conviction.

From the Fargo Forum.
And then, oh, what a fearful time! The
editors were frantic,
They hunted everywhere for verse from
Maine to the Atlantic,
But not a couplet could they find, and
people raved about it
And cried, "Oh, give us poetry! We
can't exist without it."

From the Willmar Tribune.
Let the Republicans put up a man capable of talking the other arm off of John Lind and we're alright.—Amboy Herald.

It isn't only talk that the people want. It is the deep-rooted conviction in the public mind that Mr. Lind will do what he says he will do that causes the people to rally about him as a candidate for governor.

From the Stillwater Gazette.
Virtue will have his reward if he knows himself, and he think he do. He was recently elected mayor of Owatonna, and is a Democrat. If he doesn't get mixed up in an impeachment or his police force, he may come out of the office all right, but he is taking great chances.

From the Oshkosh Times.
Milwaukee politics reminds one of Artemus Ward's memorable explanation—"You can pay without getting in; but you can't get in without Payne."

From the Valley City (N. D.) Patriot.
A patriotic Valley City woman was so worked up over the threatened war with Spain that she dug out from her wardrobe a new Spanish waist and ripped it up. She said she was afraid there was too much "bust" in the darn thing.

NORTHWEST NEWS AND VIEWS.

From the Sleepy Eye Dispatch.
We were rather disappointed at finding the Pioneer Press building at St. Paul on a peace footing last week. From the northeast corner of their first page we have been reading of war, war, war, and we more than half expected to find the occupants of the big twelve-story house uneasy. The P. P., however, have their presses in the basement, but this we learned was done before the war correspondent began his carnage.

From the Grand Forks Plaindealer.
Thirty-five years ago Fitzhugh Lee was doing his very best to overturn the national government. Today, under an administration of opposite political beliefs to his own, he is the trusted representative of that government in a position where an ill-judged word, or a hasty act might plunge the country into an expensive war. Could anything show more forcibly that the North and South have been united?

From the Worthington Globe.
If a Democrat or a Populist had made that speech of Ben Harrison's, charging the rich with systematic tax dodging, he would have been held up as an anarchist long before this.

From the Milwaukee Sentinel.
In our judgment British liking for the United States is not a thing to "view with alarm" or with suspicion. It is real and natural and explicable. It ought to lessen that hearty dislike and distrust which many Americans still feel and show toward England. This feeling is chiefly an inheritance. Our ancestors disliked England and, therefore, it is said, we ought to dislike her. The feeling is kept alive by those curious persons—corresponding to the busy-bodies who take pleasure in bringing about misunderstandings between amiable and not unfriendly individuals—who make hatred of England their specialty, who do their best to spread among Americans an unreasoning prejudice against Englishmen, and who appear to be convinced that they are thus performing a patriotic duty. To these must be added the persons who are convinced that to be suspicious, to detect in things that look plain to the average man a deep significance, is a sign of astuteness. Together they contrive to keep the anti-English prejudice in a robust condition.

OUTLOOK FOR TWIN CITIES.

A Correspondent of Bradstreet's Says Decided Gains May Be Expected.

To the Editor of Bradstreet's:

St. Paul and Minneapolis are enjoying great prosperity along certain lines, and may expect decided gains in the near future from various conditions and developments. Some of these are equally favorable to both, and others are especially enjoyed by St. Paul or Minneapolis only. St. Paul has undoubtedly the largest jobbing interests, being very fully represented in dry goods, drugs, boots and shoes, stationery, hardware, harness and saddlery, heavy and general hardware, millinery, notions, cigars, groceries and furnishing goods. Her manufactures of fur clothing are said to be the heaviest on the continent, and in boots and shoes, saddlery goods, hats, caps and gloves, men's furnishing goods, overalls, and especially working clothing, ladies' skirts and waists, etc., she leads in the Northwest. In heavy manufacturing she has some concerns which are successful, but in this regard she lacks the water power which gives to Minneapolis her prestige and success.

Minneapolis has a fine grocery interest, one large dry goods jobbing firm occupying one of the finest buildings in the West, and is strong in heavy and general hardware, drugs, saddlery, cigars, stationery and boots and shoes, but still falls behind her sister city in these respects. In mill, factory, logging and lumbering requisites, furniture and the like, Minneapolis notably leads, and, in addition, has controlled a vast agricultural and machinery and implement business. The commission and produce business has also been fostered, centralized and advertised, until it has become a prominent branch of the city's interests. It is needless to say that the big flour and saw mill interests are constantly increasing, and the development of available water power insures to Minneapolis many years of steady and solid development.

Both cities are enjoying steadier and better collections, resulting from the diversified farming, which has so largely replaced wheat farming in the Northwest, and which now gives a steady weekly income to thousands of farmers who a few years ago had no money coming in during the greater part of the year. Both profit to a greater or less degree by the increasing trade with the lower valley of the Mississippi and the Dominion of Canada, as well as the westward movement of Northwestern products to Asiatic ports. The Klondike exodus has created new wants and greatly benefited the manufacturers of specialties suited to Alaskan needs. A large measure of reciprocity with Canada would greatly benefit both merchants and manufacturers, and there may some day be a decided movement to secure action in this direction. The St. Louis project of using huge steel barges to transport grain and other products to New Orleans for exportation thence will, if successful, be imitated by the capitalists of the Twin Cities and will probably restore to St. Paul her old prestige and prosperity as the head of river navigation on the Mississippi, and her levees may again be burdened with staples brought down from the upper waters of the Minnesota and Mississippi through canal and lock.

Taken altogether, the Twin Cities are in established possession of a splendid jobbing, manufacturing and commission trade, and all these lines are capable of immense development by men of energy and capital. There are good openings in either city for clothing, cloak, millinery, notions, salt and pickled fish and general produce firms, and a host of small manufactories can be carried on in an established market center, with cheap fuel and easily reached supplies. That these opportunities will long remain unimproved is a thing unlikely and almost impossible, and the present steady development of St. Louis is being materially reflected in the increased business and manufacturing growth of the Twin Cities.

The movement of products and of goods is increasing to the North and South, as well as to the East and West, and these tendencies, with new and greater economies and the inevitable investment of idle and unproductive capital, cannot fail to give new life and development to St. Paul and Minneapolis.
—D. M.

St. Paul, Minn., March 7.

May Even Export Gold Bugs.

From the Cedar Rapids (Io.) Gazette.
Now that the government is to open Alaska to the homestead law we will hear of the reindeer dairy industry, and there may be a packing house for the expeditious handling of the polar bear crop. Walrus lard will be a staple article of the table, and there will be a great demand for lichens produced by the cold frame method.

A Right Smart Guess.

From the Portland (Or.) Telegram.
The English opinion that the reason why Americans are so calm and self-restrained while waiting for the Maine investigation to be concluded is because they are satisfied the president will do something as soon as the proper time comes, is an unusually close estimate of us for an English one.

Dan'l Smells No War.

From the Manchester (N. H.) Union.
Gen. Sickles, who was United States minister at Madrid from 1869 to 1874, says that this country was nearer war with Spain at the time of the Virginius affair than it is today, and Gen. Sickles is a man who can scent war from afar.

AT THE HOTELS.

ASTORIA—Olney Griffen, Mankato; F. A. Conner, Portage, Man.; J. C. Morrison, Mora, Minn.; Wm. Eilers, Mora, Minn.; J. G. Steel, Spudon, B. C.; M. Hall, A. J. McCormick, Portage, Man.; Frank Klein, Eagle Center, Io.; T. G. Mandt, Stoyhton; H. L. Benk and wife, Ct. Croix Falls; A. J. Ward, Rosemont; W. E. Toney, Stillwater; J. R. Page, Mandan, N. D.; Mrs. Gilbert, Blair, Wis.

CLARENDON—J. L. Simmons, Mine Center, Ont.; Craft Pratt, Mine Center, Ont.; R. A. Kersch, Crookston, Minn.; Sam D. Sharp, Mt. Vernon, Ill.; C. H. Taylor, New York; E. H. Buckholz, Casselton, N. D.; N. Hall, Vinton, Io.; James S. Plant, Chicago; Joseph Nicolin, Jordan, Minn.; M. C. Dean, Hinckley; A. E. Hoff and wife, Zumbrota, Minn.; E. Turner, Stillwater, Minn.; I. W. Allshouse, Steele, N. D.; S. K. McKinnis, Jamestown, N. D.; A. Saettre, Rochester, Minn.; W. E. Pardee, Minneapolis; Otto Borff, New York; J. F. Kossoff, Menomineee, Wis.; J. E. Morrney, Minneapolis; John Barrett, Minneapolis.

METROPOLITAN—Frank T. Merritt, New York; James Manly, Miss K. Stuart, New York; Frank Coltman, T. E. Saunders, Grace Houston, Chicago; John D. Pace, Mondvin, Wis.; Rudolph Corny, New York; Geo. Purvis, Crookston; H. F. Mann, San Francisco; J. B. Armstrong, Albert Lea; O. S. Parker, Duluth; M. A. Walker, Fargo; B. C. Jorgensen, Red Wing; S. E. Stockwell, Winona.

MERCHANTS'—H. C. Stahl, Chicago; J. R. Howard, Sauk Center; J. A. McPherson, Grand Forks; A. M. Smith, Melrose; O. B. Mayer, Chicago; W. P. Palmer, Chicago; J. W. Mayer, New York; F. K. Bull, Racine; F. L. Norton, Racine; H. F. Williams, Fargo; Miss E. Chambers, Chicago; F. B. Chapman, Saginaw; L. H. Fillitraut, Crookston; B. Kaufman, New York; J. H. Fredericks, New York; C. A. Wassenbach, Chicago; A. M. Mott, Hampton, Io.; A. G. Bernard, Walker; W. H. Tarbox, Le Crosse; H. J. Anderson and wife, Hudson; A. W. Squires, St. Louis; W. M. McGuire, Belmond, Io.; J. Telford, Decorah, Io.; B. Gunstad and wife, Willmar; H. F. Allen and wife, Chippewa Falls; O. C. Otterson, Wallace, Idaho; T. R. Foley, Aitkin; Misses Foley, Aitkin; A. C. Chittenden, Marshall, Minn.; T. A. Gadbois, Waterloo; F. Rogers, Chicago; C. T. Lakin, Miles City; B. H. Van Spanken, Pella, Io.; L. H. McKusick, Pine City; A. L. Meigs, Chicago; T. Casey, Buffalo, N. D.; G. C. Fuller, Deer River; D. Drummond, Eau Claire; W. L. Wilber, Grand Forks; Mrs. Lent, Grand Rapids; G. F. Sanborn, Eagle River; J. E. Crydermar, River Falls; D. O. Anderson, Cambridge; H. H. Callard, Elmore; B. Vonderlage, Morgan; C. Hedderick, Williston, N. D.; L. C. Grun, Lake Park, Io.; L. H. Westfall, Lake Park, Io.; L. Palen, Lake Park, Io.; E. Hatch, Lake Park, Io.; G. C. Howe, Duluth; W. H. Colburn, Chicago; C. Richardson, Tenney; C. W. Bouscher, Duluth; J. Fratz, Spring Valley, Wis.; G. Wilkins, Spring Valley, Wis.; J. R. Milliken, Sioux City; Mrs. Zahel, Minnesota Lake; D. Miller, Jacksonville, Fla.; J. McConnell, Rochester, Minn.; G. C. Brungard, Youngstown, O.; J. H. Calcord, Walla Walla, Wash.; P. U. Best, Sioux City.

RYAN—T. D. Nurrill, Duluth; William Chaffe, Sioux City; W. H. Orr, New York; E. Tscholz, New York; C. N. Gurley, New York; J. F. Cleveland, Chicago; J. B. Lindan Jr., Chicago; Henry Pollock, New York; S. R. Laridan, New York; H. K. Brooks, Chicago; J. H. Rhodes, Chicago; Otis A. Pool, Yokohama, Japan; J. A. Bennett, Hartford; Conn.; E. W. Keyes, Boston; Ernest Taylor, St. Louis; J. A. Stearns, New York; Simon Hartman, Chicago; Mrs. M. J. Alfred, Chicago; L. R. Lathrop, Chicago; L. F. Fauquhar, New York; T. W. Eaton, Chicago; W. H. Craig, Minneapolis; B. H. Nehring, Louisville, Ky.; E. H. Ball, Boston; Wm. Werdenkeller, New York; W. L. Osborn, New York; F. D. Baker, Bridgeport, Conn.; W. E. Blodgett, Faribault; T. B. Crosby, Toledo, O.; C. F. Richards, New York; Geo. A. Carroll, Milwaukee; C. T. Leavenworth, Seattle; E. D. Gage, New York; J. R. Patterson, Boston; Adolph Sequitz, Milwaukee; G. W. Soliday and wife, Carrington; N. H. Weber, Chicago; A. F. Stewart, New York; Julius Breslauer, Milwaukee; F. L. Larpenter, New York; T. J. Beanbrier, Detroit, Mich.; C. Northwood, W. B. Lindsay and J. A. Harris, Pittsburg; C. Rollins, F. D. Rollins and M. Sherwood, Faribault.

WINDSOR—W. D. Bradshaw, Chicago; George P. Schaefer, Milwaukee; A. S. Famam, La Crosse, Wis.; Joseph Heils, West Superior, Wis.; Canton S. Welsh, New York; H. C. Sharpf, Milwaukee; John E. King, Milwaukee; Theo. Willand, Shakopee; D. J. Sullivan, Columbus, O.; Mrs. C. P. McClure, St. Cloud; Mark E. Barrows and wife, Lake Mills, Wis.; C. T. Clayton, Chicago; A. J. Groved, Chicago; L. J. Bosford, Austin; M. J. Dowling, Renville; J. T. Bacon, Cleveland; B. P. Comeolly, Hammond, Wis.; D. Reddin, Erin, Wis.; T. L. Campbell, West Superior; Alex Daig, Winona; J. M. Johnson, Winona; M. C. Jones, Battle Lake; William Wiesser, Spokane Falls; S. P. Jones, Minneapolis; Frank Shackel, Minneapolis; Tams Bixby, Red Wing.

IS IT A SIGN OF WAR?

Aurora Borealis Flashes Out Its Red Tints for a Time.

Aurora Borealis crept from behind the clouds last evening and danced her rays upon the sky. The Aurora Borealis is often seen in this northern zone, but last evening's presentation was more picturesque than usual.

Shortly after 8 o'clock the entire northern sky was lit up with a bright light. It suggested the rising of the moon.

One by one beams of light shot from behind it, up toward the zenith. At first there beams were only of silvery brightness, but upon reaching their goal they rested for a moment and changed to a red. This lurid light spread, and soon the entire northern heavens looked as if reflecting some great conflagration.

The spectacle did not last long.

FEARS AN ADJOURNMENT

MR. CHANDLER TAKES A SIGNIFICANT STEP IN THE SENATE

Committee Named to Investigate the Maine Disaster Given Power to Send for Persons and Papers in Case the Naval Court's Report Does Not Fix the Responsibility.

Washington Bureau St. Paul Globe, Corcoran Building.

Special to The St. Paul Globe.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—A significant move, made by Senator Chandler in the senate today, has given rise to a great deal of talk about the report of the naval investigating board. The fact that Senator Chandler secured the passage of a resolution, authorizing the committee on naval affairs to send for papers and persons in making an inquiry into the Maine incident, gives rise to more than a suspicion that the naval board will not be explicit in its forthcoming report, and that congress and the country may be left in some doubt as to where the responsibility should be placed.

Chandler certainly must have had some inkling that the report would not be satisfactory, and it is further stated tonight that, at a dinner party Saturday evening, Senator Hale, chairman of the naval committee, let slip a remark to the effect that congress would adjourn without either declaring Cuban belligerency or determining the responsibility for the loss of the Maine.

Hale has always opposed Cuban independence, and, whenever the various resolutions looking toward independence have been before the senate, he has invariably courted delay and done all possible to prevent action.

SIX NEW CUTTERS.

The Senate Authorizes the Expenditure of One Million Dollars.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—During its session of three hours today, the senate passed a considerable number of bills from the general calendar, among the number being one authorizing the construction of eight new revenue cutters not exceeding in aggregate cost the sum of $1,625,000. The national quarantine bill was made the regular order of business and will be taken up probably on Wednesday.

Early in the day Mr. Allen (Neb.) inquired of Mr. Chandler what the naval affairs committee had done regarding the investigation of several weeks ago.

Mr. Chandler said that as yet the committee had taken no action regarding the investigation. He could not speak for the committee, but expressed the opinion that its policy would be to await the action and findings of the naval court of inquiry. He called attention to the interesting fact that naval courts have no authority under the law to compel witnesses to testify or to punish them if they should refuse.

This authority, on his motion, was granted to the senate committee and also the power to send for persons and papers.

Mr. Lodge (Mass.), of the foreign relations committee, called up the joint resolution for the relief of August Bolten and Gustave Richelieu. The resolution, as reported from the foreign relations committee, is as follows:

That the president of the United States be, and is hereby, empowered to take such measures as in his judgment may be necessary to obtain the indemnity from the Spanish government for the wrongs and injuries suffered by ugust Bolton and Gustave Richelieu, by reason of their wrongful arrest and imprisonment by Spanish authorities at Santiago de Cuba, in the year 1895, and to secure this end he is authorized and requested to employ such means or exercise such power as may be necessary.

The resolution to which objection was made to a few days ago, was passed without debate.

International Bank.

At the suggestion of Mr. Foraker, of Ohio, the bill for the incorporation of the International American bank was called up. The bill provides that the bank shall have a capital of $5,000,000, which may be increased to $20,000,000, and that its main offices shall be in Washington and New York, with branches in Mexico, the West Indies and in Central and South America.

Objection was made to the consideration of the bill, but it was read for information until Mr. Cockrell, of Missouri, objected even to that.

A bill was passed authorizing the secretary of the treasury to have constructed eight vessels for the revenue cutter service as follows: One to take the place of the steamer Seward, cost not to exceed $160,000; one to take the place of the McLane, cost not to exceed $160,000; one to take the place of the Colfax, cost not to exceed $160,000; one to take the place of the Boutwell, cost not to exceed $160,000; one for service on and in the vicinity of the Columbia river bar, Pacific coast, cost not to exceed $250,000; one for harbor service at Philadelphia to replace the steamer Washington, cost not to exceed $45,000; one for harbor service at Boston to replace the steamer Hamlin, cost not to exceed $45,000; one for harbor service at New York to replace the Chandler, cost not to exceed $45,000.

At 2:40 p. m., the senate on motion of Mr. Quay, went into executive session and soon afterwards adjourned.

The proceedings in the house today were utterly devoid of public interest. Time was devoted to District of Columbia business.

GRAVITATE TO WASHINGTON.

Republican Leaders at the Capital Purely on Personal Business.

Special to The St. Paul Globe.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 14.—Elmer E. Adams, of Fergus Falls, arrived here today. He will remain several days visiting Senator Nelson and Congressman Eddy. Some of the Minnesota people think Adams will have charge of the next Republican campaign in Minnesota. When Adams was asked about his choice for governor, he replied that he was for the nominee.

Tams Bixby put in an appearance again today and says his visit here now is solely in response to a summons from the commissioner of Indian affairs.

C. A. Severance, of St. Paul, was in the supreme court today.

Hon. H. F. Stevens and C. W. Bunn argued the personal injury case of Smith vs. the Northern Pacific railroad company in the supreme court.

The intention of Senator Nelson to resist the reporting of any bankruptcy bill from conference which does not embody his own ideas on the subject and the desire of Speaker Reed to have congress adjourn at as early date as possible make it practically certain that there will be no bankruptcy legislation at this session.

Assistant Attorney General Vanderventer, of the interior department, said today that he would not decide until the end of this week the claim of Minnesota for school lands in the Red lake reservation.

The senate public lands committee today favorably reported the nomination of Charles L. Brockway to be receiver of the land office at Chamberlain.

Postmasters Named.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—Postmasters were appointed today as follows:

Minnesota—Butterfield, Watonwan county, John Rempel, vice Edward Wienecke, removed; Goldner, Norman county, Ole L. Rostvold, vice Gust Sontal, resigned.
South Dakota—Spencer, McCook county, James McGregor.
Wisconsin—Ashland Junction, Alpheus G. Searing; Dartwood, Homer H. Morris; Farmington, Fred Schuemacher; Marytown, John E. Nett; Mount Morris, Martin G. Hanson.

Pensions Granted.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—Northwestern pensions were granted Saturday as follows:

Minnesota—Additional: Levi O. Prouty, of Brainerd, $4 to $6. Widows: Thomas B. Phillips, father, Pelican Rapids, $12; Josiah Bath, father, Minneapolis, $12.
South Dakota—Increase: Michael John Lenahan, Burch, $6 to $8.
Wisconsin—Original: William Bordenhagen, Watertown, $12; Andrew W. Kerr, Portage, $6. Additional: Heber B. Pearson Sr., Pewaukee, $6 to $8. Increase: Stephen S. Williams, Eau Claire, $8 to $17; George W. Cook, Marcellon, $15 to $24; Jeremiah O'Connor, Veterans' home, $8 to $12; James H. Stever, Olivet, $17 to $24; George P. Allenberg, Dancy, $6 to $8.

New Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—The president today sent these nominations for postmasters to the senate:

Iowa—P. McLain, Creston; W. S. Gardner, Clinton; C. A. Lisle, Clarinda.
South Dakota—J. Rogers, Plankinton.
Wisconsin—R. Webster, Platteville.

Cable Bill.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—Senator Lodge today gave notice of an amendment he will offer to the naval appropriation bill, appropriating $29,000 for making soundings for a cable line from the Hawaiian islands to Japan and also Australia.

Harding Confirmed.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—The senate today confirmed the nomination of J. W. Harding, to be Indian agent, Yankton agency, South Dakota.

New Pension Surgeon.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—D. C. B. Powell has been appointed pension examining surgeon at Buffalo, Minn.

WASHINGTON WAIFS.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—Civil Engineer Menocal has suffered a stroke of paralysis, and the department has consequently found it necessary to indefinitely postpone the date of his trial.

Representative Newlands (Nev.) introduced a bill today creating a public land commission, to construct a contoured topographic map of public land areas.

The supreme court today dismissed the case of Joseph P. Merrill vs. Bowdoin college for want of jurisdiction.

The secretary of the treasury sent to the house today a report on the reforms needed to check smuggling in the Mexican free zone.

Senator Hoar introduced a bill today prohibiting the importation into the United States of birds or their feathers for ornament.

Representative Henderson, of Iowa, has introduced a bill to prevent the use of the United States flag as a business advertisement.

NOT ANALYZING WATER.

Prof. Smith, a Beloit Expert, Has Been on Another Mission.

The visit to St. Paul of Prof. E. G. Smith, of Beloit, Wis., a gentleman who has a national reputation as an expert on the analysis of water, has caused the report to be circulated that he had been testing the quality of water furnished the city.

Prof. Smith was very reticent as to the occasion of his visit to St. Paul, and would neither affirm nor deny that he had been called on to make an analysis of the water furnished the citizens.

Dr. Stone, of the health department, asked about the matter, said he had no knowledge of Prof. Smith's visit, and, if that gentleman was engaged on an analysis of the city water, it was news to him.

President Bement, of the water board, questioned as to the report yesterday, said:

"There is nothing to the report. Prof. Smith has in the past made several analyses of our water, but his visit to St. Paul last week was on another matter. Yes, I have heard that the object of Prof. Smith's visit was for the purpose of making an analysis, but the statement is incorrect. The gentleman, accompanied by an attorney representing the water department of another city, called on me in relation to a legal difficulty in which the department by which he is now engaged is interested.

"Our water supply is the best at the present time that it has ever been at this season of the year, and I cannot imagine how the report started. I can assure you, as president of the water board, that the report is entirely without foundation."

Furriers' Union Meeting.

The Northwestern Furriers' union, of St. Paul, No. 33, held one of the largest meetings since its reorganization in hall No. 3, of Assembly hall, last night.

Thirty-three new candidates were initiated and ten new applications received. The initiations increase the membership of the union to 114 in good standing.

President F. Staffmann, who presided, announced the appointment of the following executive committee:

E. Menssen, secretary, and A. A. Davis, M. Abrams, P. Feske, C. Asal, E. Hanche, Charles Frankoriack and Charles Giltzow.

The meeting adjourned to Monday, March 28, when the ten applicants received last night will be initiated.

THEY TRADED POSITIONS.

Letter Carriers of St. Paul and Portland Make a Change.

Henry M. Barrett, who has served as a letter carrier in St. Paul for the past twelve years, has traded jobs with a letter carrier in Portland, Or., and will leave for that city at the end of the present month, while the Portland carrier will arrive in St. Paul a day or two later to take Mr. Barrett's place.

This is the first case of an exchange of this character that has occurred at the St. Paul postoffice.

"It is not a very uncommon thing for these transfers to be made," said Deputy Postmaster O'Brien yesterday, "but none have ever taken place here before.

"In this case Mr. Barrett wanted to go to the coast, and the carrier in Portland, whose name is Peter H. Wiesching, desired to come to Minnesota on account of his wife's health. The postmasters of St. Paul and Portland both gave their consent, and the transfers will be made."

SECOND SPRING EXCURSION.

Merchants From the Country Coming to the Twin Cities.

Tickets were placed on sale yesterday at country points for the second of the merchants' spring excursions to the Twin Cities, and today and tomorrow the visitors will begin to appear.

Arrivals yesterday were light, but the first day of the ticket sale was not expected to result in a great many purchases.

The prospects for this excursion are even better than for the last. This is a rather better time for the country merchants to get away from home, as it is in some respects a better time to buy.

The Commercial club will be open, as before, to all these guests, and they are invited to make themselves at home in its rooms.

The individual jobbers will, of course, take care of their customers on their own account.

La Salle Camp Smoker.

La Salle Camp No. 47, Order of Woodmen of the World, held an interesting smoke social in its rooms in the French school hall, East Tenth street, last night.

Council Commander J. Quesnel presided. Short addresses were delivered by Past Commander and Commander Quesnel.

Seventy-five out of the 120 members were present and enjoyed the box of cigars presented by A. Cariveau, to whom was extended a vote of thanks.

At the conclusion of the programme lunch was served in the dining room.