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TODAY'S BULLETIN.

Page.

1—Message Going to Congress Today.
Jangle Between Mac and Congress.
Spain Showing White Feather.
Milwaukee Goes Democratic.
Chicago Does Likewise.
Result of Republican Primaries.

2—List of Election Judges.

3—No Offer of Intervention.
The Vatican Very Active.
Consul General Lee Not Alarmed.
Bernabe Pleads for Peace.
Prof. Andree Heard From.
Army and Navy Preparations.

4—Editorial.
Sons of Veterans for War.
Democrat-Citizens' Ticket Filled.

5—Fischer Wins Wrestling Match.
Cuban Climax in Senate.
A Split in the Senate.

6—Bar Silver, 55¾c.
Net Losses in Stocks.
Wheat Higher in Northwest.
The North Dakota Rate Case.
Light on the Chinese Grab.

7—Elections in the Northwest.
Flour Mill Men Win.
News of Minneapolis.

8—Supreme Court Open Again.
Lesson in Feeding Cattle.
Changes in the Omaha.
In the Social World.
De Wolf Hopper in St. Paul.

WEDNESDAY'S WEATHER.

Fair; Northerly Winds.

By United States Weather Bureau.
MINNESOTA—Fair; northerly winds.
NORTH DAKOTA—Fair and warmer.
SOUTH DAKOTA—Fair; warmer in western portion; northerly, shifting to southerly winds.
MONTANA—Fair; warmer in central and eastern portions; southerly winds.
IOWA—Fair; northerly winds.
WISCONSIN—Fair; fresh northwesterly winds.

YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURES.

The Northwest.

St. Paul	36	Battleford	20
Duluth	38	Prince Albert	24
Huron	34	Calgary	30
Bismarck	34	Medicine Hat	38
Williston	30	Swift Current	24
Havre	36	Qu'Appelle	20
Helena	4?	Minnedosa	22
Edmonton	26	Winnipeg	24
Boston	34-34	Buffalo	28-30
Chicago	30-32	Cheyenne	24-32
Cleveland	30-32	Cincinnati	32-34
Montreal	26-30	New Orleans	52-60
New York	28-28		

YESTERDAY'S MEANS.

Barometer	30.47
Mean temperature	28
Relative humidity	60
Wind at 8 p. m.	Northwest
Weather	Clear
Maximum temperature	38
Minimum temperature	19
Daily range	19
Amount of precipitation in last twenty-four hours	0

RIVER AT 8 A. M.

Station.	Danger Line.	Gauge Reading.	Change in 24 Hours.
St. Paul	14	3.8	*0.2
La Crosse	10	5.0	0.0
Davenport	15	4.6	0.0
St. Louis	30	18.2	—0.8

*Rice. —Fall.

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

ATLANTIC LINERS.

NEW YORK—Arrived: Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Bremen; Auguste Victoria, Genoa. Sailed: Tauric, Liverpool; Havel, Bremen.
ANTWERP—Arrived: Westernland, New York.
ROTTERDAM—Arrived: Rotterdam, New York.
LIVERPOOL—Sailed: Nomadic, New York.
MARSEILLES—Arrived: Karamania, New York.

TODAY'S EVENTS.

GRAND—"Gayest Manhattan," 2:30 PM, 8PM.
Republican city convention, Market hall, 10 AM.
Naval recruiting board, Federal building, 10 AM.
Lecture, Walter Thomas Mills, St. Paul Commons, 8 PM.
Jackson Drew Mothers' club, second annual meeting, Jackson school, 4 PM.
Stonecutters' union, Assembly halls, 8 PM.
Cornice workers' union, Assembly halls, 8 PM.
Typographia No. 13, Assembly halls, 8 PM.
Bookbinders' union, Assembly halls, 8 PM.
Meat cutters, Assembly halls, 8 PM.

—There is a reminder of the ante-convention days of 1896, when Hanna was playing McKinley's game for the nomination, in this special from Washington—doubtless fully as authentic as any of its kind, and no more—that the president is actually mad, mad clear through, at some intimation, some rumor, some accusation that he asked the pope to mediate between himself, or rather the United States, and Spain. We cannot believe that William the Placid got mad, and can only think that some observant reporter saw a shadow cross the Napoleonic face and mistook it for a frown. But if, perchance, it should be true that the president was really mad because some one had said that he had asked his holiness to keep him from fighting, it recalls all that A. P. A. play of the ante-convention days. Very deftly the bigots were handled to make them believe the candidate was with them, and very adroitly the denials were put forth to avoid giving offense to the very large other and opposing element which any affiliation of the candidate with the A. P. A. would mortally offend. So cleverly was this played that both sides were neatly fooled. But we doubt the accuracy of this report, because we doubt if McKinley ever was mad.

Brains Out, Viscera Left.

The operation of the natural law of cohesion, upon whose work on the Populist party we recently commented, has been locally very much accelerated by the action of what was styled the Populist city convention. What we might term the Democratization of the rank and file of that party had reduced the organization to such a state of inertness that the primaries were but scantily attended by those who have heretofore been active Populists. The Erwinites, noting this, and anxious to get for their Jack Falstaff footing in an organization that had shown strength enough in the past to entitle it to place on the official ballot, attended the primaries, captured the most of them and sent delegates who controlled the convention, giving its nomination for the mayoralty to Erwin. Their main object accomplished, they lost all interest in the other places on the ticket.

This was accomplished against the vigorous protests of that element of the local party that ever possessed any character or brains. They vigorously resisted the attempt to use their organization as a stalking horse for deputy Republicans, and, on the failure of their efforts, withdrew and will co-operate with the Democrat-Citizens' organization. With them the brains of the local Populist party went out of the organization. The viscera only remain. Of this Erwin will make suitable use. To it he is welcome.

A Guess at the Message.

What the president will say in the message he is to send in today, or tomorrow, or the next day, or next week, is mere surmise. We are having from imaginative correspondents, from those "high officials," from that "prominent gentleman" who has just come from a long talk with the president, and from that ever-existing leaky member of the cabinet who tells under the rose what has been done and said in cabinet meetings, a miscellaneous lot of misinformation as to its contents. We are told that it is going to be an urgent request for congress to declare war; that it is going to make the "Maine incident" the basis of a war message; that it is going to contain a recognition of the independence of Cuba; that it is not going to so declare because there is no Cuban government.

None of these conjectures take account of the man who is to write the message, and so none of them are within gunshot of what it will contain. The president is a man of peace, because war is offensive; it hurts, and he is sedulous in avoiding giving hurt to anybody. So he will not ask congress to declare war. Neither will he return to the "Maine incident" for a pretext, for even he must realize now that it is impossible to grind with the water that has run by the wheel; that opportunity came, was wasted and is gone. Nor will it contain a recognition of Cuban independence, because it would be too absurd to recognize a government that has no existence outside of the Cuban junta that holds forth in New York.

Our guess, and it is as good as any of these, is that the message will be a lengthy narrative of known facts leading up to no conclusion or recommendation, but ending in a handwash of responsibility and a relegation of the whole matter to congress. We base this guess upon the fatal inability of the man to bring himself to the point of decision where great responsibility and serious consequences are involved. A few more hours will probably decide whose guess is accurate. Let us possess our souls in what patience we can command.

How to Repel One Invader.

Unless there be intervention by our own government, an early cessation may not be looked for of the merciless warfare now being waged upon American interests by the Canadian Pacific. Our interstate commerce commission recognized the defenselessness of the American roads when it suspended the operation of the long and short haul clause. The benefits thus derived may not amount to much, so fierce has been the cutting indulged in by their Northern neighbor; but the bare fact that the commission felt it necessary to afford some measure of protection to American interests ought to focus the attention of congress upon this hostile foreign corporation.

A $10 rate to the Pacific and one of $14 to the Atlantic is not competition—it is the confiscation of the American stockholders' securities, the demoralization of employes' wages, the annihilation of American property, and it ought to be stopped. The American roads are playing against a gambler when compelled to meet a company which is subsidized by the Dominion government. The interests of the corporation and the government are so closely interlocked, the private understandings of their managers are such, that no American railroad can hope to successfully compete with this invader from the North.

There is, however, a sure way to bring the Canadian to his senses. Let congress adopt a retaliatory policy, such as applying the bonding feature of clause 22. Washington, not Chicago, is the strategic point. The hand of our government laid heavily upon this offender will work a miraculously speedy cure of existing evils.

Long Historic Memories.

The universal dislike of the Spaniard that exists in this country accounts for much of the eagerness to engage the two countries in hostilities. The cause of it is due to the long historic memories of the descendants of the peoples who felt the cruel hand of Spanish oppression and persecution during the time when Spain was the dominant power in Europe. The Dane, the Dutchman, the German and the Scandinavian of today carry a traditional animosity against the descendants of the men who ravaged the homes of their ancestors, burned men and women at the stake, put them to the sword, made them the victims of their rapacity after securing them by their treachery. Back of that lay a deeper cause, for peoples of the same race have persecuted each other and their descendants live in amity. There was then, as there is now, the ineradicable differences that separate the Latins from the Germanic races; the radically different conceptions of life and its obligations, of men and their relations, of government and its limitations. Out of these came the persecutions of Spain and the struggles against her that filled two centuries of history with narration of crimes at which mankind shudders today as it reads them.

This radical difference is shown wherever the two races have attempted colonization. The one went to occupy the land, to give to the conquered occupants good government, to endeavor to lift them out of barbarism; the other went to plunder. The one element never touched a new land but to bring blessing upon it; the other never touched it but to curse it and leave influences that continue to curse it. No greater calamity could have befallen the fair and fertile regions of South and Central America than that which came to them when they fell under Spanish dominion. Side by side, America in the North and Spain in the South, illustrate, in their two centuries of history, the deep racial differences out of which sprang the conflicts whose memories still rankle in the hearts of the descendants of the victims of Spanish cruelty. On the one side, peace, order, good government, civilization, progress; on the other, revolt, the tyranny of dictators, republics only in name, elections with bullets, a civilization fringed with barbarism, and whatever there may be of progress due to the initiative of men of our race who went there to seek their fortunes. On the continent the effects of Spanish occupation remain to curse the land years after the yoke of Spain was thrown off by Spaniards, who, in achieving independence, did not cease to be thoroughly Spanish in their natures. Should Spain now be driven from her last foothold on the Western hemisphere, and Cuba and Porto Rico become "republics," there is no ground for faith that conditions there will be any different than they have been for seventy years in the "republics" of the main land.

—Well, are we going to pave this city with good intentions or asphalt?

—Zola is to escape punishment. He is in better luck than the Hidalgo.

—Roasted coffee is declining on the prospects of war. Spanish omelets are still going down.

—Dear Spain, will you please note that our gold reserve hangs right around $175,000,000?

—Minneapolis lumber leads the world. —Minneapolis Tribune. And the Minneapolis city hall is full of it.

—The conduct of the Republican caucuses last evening indicates that this country is not yet fully civilized.

—At least two of the Republican candidates for mayor should have studied arithmetic before last night's caucuses.

—What is the matter with the Republicans of Butte? The Democrats elected seven of the eight aldermen chosen there Tuesday.

—The man who cannot carry his own precinct ought not to be nominated for mayor. Mr. Doran lost his precinct to Mr. Kiefer, and Mr. Kiefer lost his precinct to Mr. Feldhauser.

—When the voters thoroughly get it through their heads that Mr. Erwin's candidacy for mayor is really, solely in the interest of the Republican ticket, they won't be long in getting over into the Schiffmann column.

AMONG THE EXCHANGES.

Last Saturday was a remarkable day in the New York newspaper offices. It opened up bright and early with the declaration of the New York Journal that "there's nothing in which the new journalism is more sharply distinguished from the old than in its superior regard for truth." Then across its front page in poster letters it made the announcement: "Spanish torpedo fleet at Porto Rico. It will not be allowed to reach Havana."

All the other yellow wobblers also had it bad last Saturday. The Press added a whole job office to its fleet, and declared boldly that there would be a "declaration of war on Monday," and that on that day the Spanish torpedo flotilla would reach a Cuban port.

The World was vociferous, but more guarded—it has a new managing editor, a Western man who knows his biz—and simply painted the sky with "great naval battle may be fought within five days."

The "views" of some of the New York editors were not less interesting than the antics of the warriors who make up the headlines.

The Herald came down off the fence kerplunk. It always balances until it begins to think on which side to descend, and when it begins to think it's simply gone. Said the editor: "The Washington news means that peace has been torn from her last embrace, and that Spain admits no alternative but war. Well, war be it then."

The wary old bird in the World dome, on the other hand, was a model of coolness to his subordinates. Said he: "Putting aside all unseemly excitement and all exaggeration, the prospect of a war with Spain is not alarming. If it comes it will not be much of a war."

Let us see what the other editors did who manage terrestrial matters without wobbling just a little bit. The Tribune's editor fell down on his knees—why, we don't understand, for there's no danger of his going to the front—and said: "If it is to be decreed that this nation shall go to war, may it enter upon the appointed task soberly, purely and in the fear of God."

And the Evening Post's editor also had some serious thoughts. "It is not impossible that when President McKinley's account is made up, at the last great day, he will find the saving of thousands of lives, the prevention of thousands of sorrows put down to his credit." Then Godkin fell upon the neck of Whitelaw Reid with these words: "We reprint, this afternoon, an emphatic indorsement by the Tribune of what we have been saying for weeks."

The editor of the Times simply got into a condition that isn't fit to print. He notified Spain that her "time is up," hooted at Spanish "honor," declared that Spain had destroyed the Maine, and demanded that to the best pens in Washington should forthwith be committed the task of preparing the declaration of war and telling the American people what the war was for.

The Sun didn't do a thing but get all the news a-going and let its readers, unaided, do some thinking of their own.

We wonder what these New York warriors would do if confronted with a real live crisis.

The Spanish censor at Madrid can have a job in this country if the monarchy is obliged to move across the Pyrenees. That little gala performance at the royal opera for the navy netted $130,000 instead of the $700,000 which the censor figured last Friday night. Both the World and the Journal are said to be figuring on luring him despite the fact that he is so exceedingly modest, for a Spanish liar.

A deadly blow at the pineapple trade of Baltimore will be struck when McKinley brings down his mailed fist and declares war. The thirty-five schooners engaged in importing this fruit from the Bahamas will immediately tie up at their docks.

The New York legislature has adjourned, leaving 600 bills in the hands of Gov. Black. It had already placed 211 laws on the statute books. The governor has thirty days in which to dispose of them, and he started for the Adirondacks to supply himself with the necessary wind, strength and courage.

Steve Brodie, the New York bridge jumper, explains it thus: "Naw. I'm not dead. De mug in Cheecawgo dey called de Doctor game me an overdose o' morphine dat jest stoopefied me. See? De bloke on de train known as de porter couldn't wake me up, and he jest bolts for de wire and telegraphs me manager I'm dead. See? So de report gets abroad dat de last of me mortal remains is on root for New York and de Bowery. I'm goin' to sue dat doctor. See?"

Senators Gorman, Gray, of Delaware; Caffery, of Louisiana, and Cockrell, of Missouri, are read out of the Democratic party by Billy Hearst's New York Journal, because they opposed the purchase of the Danish West Indian islands. How fortunate that Billy and his paper are preserved to the party. But the case of the gentleman who writes the editorials for the Journal is hopeless. He is, always was and ever will be a Republican. And this is the chap who serves as a critic of Democrats of national standing!

Prof. E. J. Phelps was not a very full-blooded American when Cleveland appointed him to the court of St. James, and he has not improved with age. It is interesting to note that he is being slyly cuffed for his pro-Spanish sympathies by some of his once foremost worshipers. Says the New York Times:

> We are not informed whether E. J. Phelps, lecturer on international law in the department of law, Yale university, and Theodore S. Woolsey, professor of international law, have concurrent jurisdiction of that topic, or if the appeal lies from the younger to the elder jurist. But we invite the attention of the Yale corporation to the conflict of authority which is now raging in their teaching body as exhibited in the following deliverances:

Prof. E. J. Phelps in the Herald.	Prof. T. S. Woolsey in the Independent.
"It must be conceded, then, and except by interested newspapers is conceded, that we are under no necessity of self-defense against Spain in any definition of the word, nor have we any right to vindicate or wrong to redress that entitles us to interpose by arms in support of the Cuban rebellion."	"There are three justifying reasons, then, for intervention—for the attempt, by national action, to heal this open sore; the burden of neutrality, the dictates of our commercial interests, the call of humanity. * * * I repeat the opinion that some form of intervention by our government is near at hand, and would be justifiable."

"The Principle of the Incarnation."

To The St. Paul Globe:

Many valuable books in the public library would probably be gladly read if it were known that they were there. Will you allow me to call attention to a work recently placed on its shelves entitled "The Principle of the Incarnation," by Powell. It contains about 500 pages, of which the first 200 are philosophical, the remainder being theological.

The nature of our Lord Jesus Christ was the first great question to occupy the mind of the church after it was relieved from persecution by the conversion of Constantine.

The council of Nicea, 325, declared it to be the faith of the church that our Lord is God, in opposition to the Arians. That there is but one Person is Christ was affirmed by council of Ephesus, 434, in opposition to Nestorious. In 451 the council of Chalcedon condemned Eutyches, asserting that in our Lord there is one nature only. The third council of Constantinople, 680, condemned the opinion that in Christ there is one will only. These various decisions are embodied in the statement of the Athanasian Creed: "Our Lord Jesus Christ, the Son of God, is God and Man; God of the substance of Father begotten before the worlds; Perfect God and Perfect Man." The church has rested in the decisions of the general councils as adjudicated cases.

The present age, which is pressing its investigations in all directions, returns to the question of the nature of Christ. Philippians ii., 8, reads: "Being found in fashion as a man He humbled Himself," literally "He emptied Himself." The usual interpretation is that He emptied Himself of His glory. Prof. Godet, of Switzerland, thinks that our Lord emptied Himself of Godhead so far that His "consciousness of His sonship, which was the light of His life, He allowed to be extinguished within Him." Godet limits the divine nature in Christ to such a degree as to seem to represent the "Lord of Glory" as God with Godhead.

In his discussion of the question our author makes large use of the new science of psychology. His argument depends chiefly upon the personality of Christ. Personality was overlooked by Aristotle, considered by Hume to be a bundle of ever-changing perceptions, characterized as a figment by Huxley. Locke best describes a person "as an intelligent thinking being who knows himself to be the same person at different times and under different circumstances." The personality of Christ, His ego, the church has always held to be the personality of the Son of God. The object of the author is to maintain that the Person of Christ, in the sphere of the divine, never parted with any of the attributes of Deity, but in the sphere of humanity the divine attributes were necessarily limited by human conditions.

—William C. Pope.

SCHEME OF SYNDICATE

ONE VIEW OF THE CUBAN ATTITUDE OF THE PRESIDENT

It Is Accepted as Fact That McKinley Will Advise Intervention Without Recognizing Independence, and That Trouble Will Result in Congress—Peace Is Not Yet by Any Means Assured.

Special to The St. Paul Globe.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—Tomorrow is likely to be a history making day in Washington. It is assumed in quarters in a position to know that the president's message will advise intervention, but not the independence of Cuba. There is some uncertainty as to the motive behind this stand on the part of the president. even with the attitude of Senator Hanna in mind and it is suggested that it may be the part of some syndicate plan of which the public is not advised of that it may be for the purpose of holding the island as a means of compelling Spain to pay American claims.

But whatever the motive it is accepted as fact that such will be the tone of the message and the information comes from a high source that the direct effect of such a stand on congress will be to fan the spirit of insubordination that has been apparent for some time into open flame. There are indications of a battle royal in congress and it may come today though this is not certain.

Aside from the question of the message and the action of congress the general feeling in Washington, not only on the part of the public, but in high official circles, seems to be that the hopes of peace have been exaggerated and that hostilities are imminent. Changes in the situation are rapid and today is expected to develop something definite.

HOUSE SENTIMENT DIVIDED.

Probable Support for the Programme of the President.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—Among the Republicans of the house there seemed a marked conflict of opinion as to whether, in the event the president recommends intervention only and not the recognition of the independence of Cuba, they will accede to his view of the question. The same conflict exists among the Republicans of the foreign affairs committee.

The leaders are extremely anxious that if possible there be unity of action between the executive and congress, and those who are now strongly insisting that Cuba has won her independence and should be recognized may be convinced by the president's message that the United States snould not go beyond intervention.

Some of the radicals who engaged in the movement to force immediate action seemed still inclined to discredit the report that the president will not recommend the recognition of independence. They say that their interviews with him strongly impressed them with the belief that the purpose of the administration was the accomplishment of the independence of the republic.

Many seem indifferent as to what form the recommendations or argument of the message may take. They consider that intervention and independence are practically equivalent in that both will bring the question between Spain and the United States to an immediate issue.

The Democrats have conferred and seem united upon independence, both in the foreign affairs committee and in the house, and if the resolutions, finally presented to the house, are only for intervention Mr. Bailey will doubtless present a proposition either in the nature of a substitute or an amendment for the recognition of Cuban independence.

Bryan at Detroit.

DETROIT, Mich., April 5.—A thousand radical advocates of bimetallism listened to their distinguished national leader in the auditorium tonight and enjoyed a love feast of partisanship and of patriotism. As many more watched the scene from the galleries. The occasion was the second annual banquet of the Mohawk club, and the presence of William J. Bryan, coupled with the intensity of public patriotism in the present war crisis, made the event of unusual interest.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET FILLED

LOUIS NASH AND ENOCH JOHNSON FOR THE ASSEMBLY

J. J. Egan Gets the Second Place on the Ticket for Municipal Court Judge—First Meeting of the Central Committee—Some Names Added to the Organization—Headquarters to Be Secured.

The Democrat-Citizens' committee held its first meeting since the convention, yesterday afternoon, at the office of J. C. Michael, in the Manhattan building, and filled the vacancies left on the ticket as a concession to the Populists, which the latter failed to accept.

Louis Nash and Enoch Johnson were unanimously elected to the places on the assembly ticket, while James J. Egan, pursuant to the action of the convention in deciding that in case the Populists failed to indorse the Democrat-Citizen ticket the candidate receiving the second highest vote in the convention for municipal judge should receive the nomination, was officially placed on the ticket as Judge Twohy's running mate.

Mr. Nash made a brief speech of acceptance, declaring that he had promised to stand by the party that indorsed the principles he advocated, and that as the Democrat-Citizens' party had done this, he would enter the fight with the party as one of its candidates and direct his every effort to the success of the entire ticket.

The second choice for a candidate on the assembly ticket, Mr. Enoch Johnson, is a silver Republican and a Scandinavian, two facts which it was believed would be of advantage to the ticket upon which Mr. Johnson will run.

Mr. Johnson was elected a justice of the peace by the Republican party, but has joined the reform forces.

In the organization of the committee T. F. Martin was elected secretary and F. H. Ellerbe treasurer.

A resolution was passed providing for the appointment of an executive committee of five members. This committee has power to enlarge the body by the appointment of additional members from outside the membership of the city committee proper. Chairman Michael and Secretary Martin are members ex officio of the executive committee.

Chairman Michael will announce the executive committee at the next meeting.

By a unanimous vote the names of Pierce Butler, of the Eleventh Ward; E. J. Shurmeier, of the Third ward, and Adolph Bremer, of the Second ward, were added to the membership of the city committee.

The question of securing permanent headquarters was discussed and Chairman Michael, with Secretary Martin, was appointed a committee to procure committee rooms. The selection will be made within two or three days, when the committee will install itself in the permanent headquarters and begin active work.

The next meeting will be held Friday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

ANOTHER SCHIFFMANN CLUB.

Young Democrats of the Second Ward Get Into Line.

The young men of the Second ward held a meeting last evening, and put an end to all disputes among the members and officers of the club, by agreeing to christen the organization The Young Men's Schiffmann club.

The first public meeting of the club will be held at its hall, corner of Third and Forest streets, this evening. Good speakers will be present. Joseph McCarrick was elected president and J. J. Ryan secretary.

First Ward Schiffmann Club.

The Young Men's Democratic Club of the First Ward organized at their hall, 565 Decatur street, Monday evening, with 190 members enrolled. The club proved to be a Dr. Schiffmann club. The meeting adjourned to meet at the same place every Thursday evening at 8 o'clock. J. Mahoney is president; J. M. Sweeney, vice president; Peter C. Maraucy, secretary-treasurer. Good speakers will be present tomorrow night.

ANOTHER RECRUITING BOARD

ST. PAUL CAMP, SONS OF VETERANS, IN THE FIELD

In Addition to Offering Its Services in Case of War, It Proposes, if Necessary, to Enlist Sufficient Men for Another Company—Ten Names Placed on the List Yesterday—Membership Roll.

The action of the St. Paul Camp No. 1, Sons of Veterans, in volunteering their services to the state in case of war, announced in yesterday's Globe, created much comment through the city yesterday.

The members of the camp did not stop at that, but yesterday, in its recruiting office in the Central block, in charge of Lieut. George T. Drake and H. A. Crego, both prominent members of the company, added ten new names to the already substantial roster. These are as follows:

D. Geil.	D. H. Linne.
D. S. Prinzing.	C. F. Drake.
Allen Fenwick.	August Brink.
W. B. Greenwood.	F. Hartman.
J. Goodman.	Silas Foreman.

Letters were also received during the day from the following former members of the company, now living in distant parts of the United States, signifying their desire to be once again included in the membership of the company, and stating that they would come to St. Paul and join the company should their services be required. They are:

E. Clark Evans, Seattle.
H. Leyde, Baker City, Or.
E. C. Evans, Seattle.
H. C. Luerson, Philadelphia.
W. J. Highland, Bismarck.

The following is a list of the members of the company as they drill twice a week:

Capt. P. E. Henninger.	First Lieut. G. T. Daly.
Second Lieut. G. T. Drake.	Sergt. F. J. Devoe.
	Sergt. Ed. Barton.
Sergt. F. D. Smith.	Corp. J. F. Barber.
Sergt. F. B. Sweet.	Corp. L. R. Lyon.
Corp. H. B. Drake.	Privates—
Privates—	A. T. Spicer.
J. P. Peter.	H. K. Shirk.
J. J. Warner.	E. A. Boyd.
J. H. Burch.	W. W. Sharp.
W. Casler.	W. W. Sheire.
Edward Sudheimer.	L. D. Tucker.
O. E. Swank.	J. Whitcomb.
G. L. Taft.	R. B. Sinclair.
A. F. Winship.	W. Hunderlmark.
D. W. Bevers.	H. A. Crego.
C. E. Casler.	E. Cary.
W. E. Cole.	J. P. Lyon.
F. E. Lavin.	H. L. Mills.
M. R. Mills.	R. J. Ryan.
W. J. Roleau.	

From a small, straggling company organized in 1885, the St. Paul camp has prospered, until it now stands at the head of the Sons of Veterans organization in the United States. As a crack drilled organization it has a well established reputation. Twice did it secure first prize in a national competion, and also has a long list of first prizes in minor competitions to its credit.

June 12, 1890, it took the first prize in the state competition at White Bear lake. In August of the same year it secured another first in an open field against the entire United States at St. Joseph, Mo. At a competition in Winona June 4, 1891, another first was placed to its credit.

At the national gathering in Minneapolis in 1891 it again secured the first prize in a competitive drill, making two years in succession that the prize was awarded to it. In June, 1894, the entire company marched to Monticello and return, a distance of eighty miles. In June, 1897, it secured first prize in a competition at Princeton, Minn.

The company is now making extensive preparations for the competitive drill, open to the world, which will take place during the national encampment at Omaha, Sept. 15. A $1,000 cash prize is offered.

Some idea can be had from the prizes which adorn the walls of the camp headquarters of the prominence which the company has attained abroad as a crack drill organization. The competitive drills in which it has entered have been against some of the fastest drill squads in the country.

To be eligible for membership, it is necessary for the applicant to be a direct descendant of an old soldier, either a son or a grandson.

Future movements of the camp will depend largely upon the outcome of the Spanish-American difficulty. In the meantime the enlistment of new men will continue.

New members will be received into the company until it becomes necessary to organize another company, when authority from the national officers will be secured.

The recruiting office is open from 9 a. m. to 1 p. m. in the Central block.

MONUMENT TO MAJ. WHITE.

Loyal Legion Sets the Date for Its Dedication on May 10—Programme of Ceremonies.

Tuesday, May 10, is the date set by the Loyal Legion for the dedication of the monument to the late Maj. George Q. White.

That is also the date of the annual meeting, and an unusually large attendance is expected. The programme as now proposed is that electric cars for members and their friends will leave the Ryan hotel, Tuesday, at 2 o'clock, for Oakland cemetery.

The column will form at the gate and march to the grave, where the order of exercises will be:

Music, Third United States Infantry band; chorus, united choirs of St. John's, Christ and St. Paul's churches; invocation, Companion Rev. Robert N. McKaig; music, Third United States Infantry band; unveiling address, Companion Rukard Hurd, chairman monument committee; acceptance address, Companion Brig. Gen. R. N. Adams, commander; chorus, united choirs; dedication address, Companion Archbishop John Ireland; music, Third United States Infantry band; America, united choirs, Third United States Infantry band and audience; benediction; Companion Rev. Ebenezer S. Peake.

WILLARD UNION MEETS.

Adopts Resolutions of Indignation Because of the County Commissioners' Action in Re Mrs. Root.

The Willard union, W. C. T. U., met yesterday at the residence of Mrs. Kribbs and adopted resolutions of indignation because of the action of the board of county commissioners in connection with Mrs. Root's work.

Mrs. Yapp addressed the meeting upon "Club Work," and was tendered a vote of thanks.

The union indorsed the efforts being made to secure for St. Paul the national W. C. T. U. convention next fall, and pledged itself to aid in the work to that end.

It was decided to hold the next district convention of the W. C. T. U. in the Sixth ward.

Aspire to Be Doctors.

The board of medical examiners held their regular quarterly examination of candidates yesterday in the senate chamber. A class of twenty-seven were examined, two of whom were women.

The examination will continue today and part of tomorrow.

Dr. J. B. Brimhall took immediate charge of the examination.

WISCONSIN ELECTIONS.

Returns Received From Various Cities in the State.

Special to The St. Paul Globe.

WEST SUPERIOR, Wis., April 5.—Harvey W. Dietrich, Republican, is elected mayor over Rev. Starkweather, independent, in the closest contest ever held here. Dietrich's majority will be about 100. High license probably carried, and Charles Smith, independent, probably elected judge of superior court over L. S. Butler, Republican.

Special to The St. Paul Globe.

BALDWIN, Wis., April 5.—At the annual election here today, the following officers were elected: President, Herman Heebink; supervisor, Henry Anderson; trustees, T. C. Thompson, Adolph Johnson, Ed Neevel, Ed Stronks, Peter Reiton, Ben Kotts; clerk, H. A. Hagenson; treasurer, Louis Snorienbes; assessor, John Moe. License won by forty-one majority.

Special to The St. Paul Globe.

THORPE, Wis., April 5.—The following are the village officers elected: President, Peter McKittrick; trustees, Herman Banderob, C. H. Sheldon, Peter McFarland, James Heagle, H. F. Hudson and N. P. Hansen; treasurer, Charles Tiedmann; clerk, William McGrogan; assessor, Max Weber; marshal, Thos. Steele; supervisor, E. R. Wiley.

Special to The St. Paul Globe.

NEW RICHMOND, Wis., April 5.—Bell, Republican, was elected over Williams, People's, by seventeen. The council will stand five Republicans to one Democrat. License carried by three majority.

Special to The St. Paul Globe.

EAU CLAIRE, Wis., April 5.—S. S. Kepler, Democrat, was elected mayor over Dr. J. H. Noble by 95 majority. B. S. Phillips, Democrat, for treasurer, has 247 majority over H. Radenslaben. P. T. Cochrane, Republican, for city clerk, has 828 majority over W. W. Luebkeman. Julius Gilbertson, Republican, is elected municipal judge by 462 majority.

BELOIT, Wis., April 5.—License won today by a majority of 200.

Election in Kansas.

TOPEKA, Kan., April 5.—Very little interest is manifested in the municipal elections held today in the first and second class cities. In Topeka a very light vote was polled. The Republicans elected all their candidates with the exception of two councilmen elected by the Democrats.

At Great Bend, as in several other towns, the issue was "wet" or "dry," and the "wets" elected their candidates for peace officers.

At the village of Uniontown, which voted yesterday, the women put up a full ticket against the men, and were beaten three to one.

In the following cities the Republican tickets were successful: Yale's Center, Eldorado, Girard, Hutchinson, McPherson, Lawrence, Independence and Garnet.

Republican Victory.

SANTA FE, N. M., April 5.—The straight Republican city ticket was elected today over the fusion ticket by a decisive majority.

At Tacoma.

TACOMA, Wash., April 5.—Republicans elected all candidates on a general ticket by 1,000 majority, and will control the council.

MINNESOTA POLITICIANS.

The North Star State Well Represented in the Lobbies of the Washington Hotels.

Special to The St. Paul Globe.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 5.—There was quite a gathering of Minnesota politicians around the hotels in Washington tonight. Two ex-governors, Merriam and Hubbard, both strong supporters of the administration and its policy, were in the crowd. L. T. Chamberlain, a former city attorney of St. Paul; Geo. B. Tallman, a former member of the state legislature, and Shep McClure, of St. Cloud, were also noticed.

Considerable talk over the out come of the local campaign in St. Paul was indulged in, the impression prevailing that there was some sort of a convention in the state capital tonight.

EPISTLES TO ST. PAUL.

HOBBIES THEY RIDE.

II.

The intimate friends of Dow W. Smith, the associates of his every-daylife are amperes, short circuits, volts and the other members of the electrical family, but the thing most dear to his heart is Como Park. Mr. Smith is interested in seeing that when a St. Paul man wants to go any place there is a street car waiting on the corner to take him there, but his real aim in life is to furnish the people with innocent merriment. Healthful out-door amusement for the populace is his hobby, and he is always ready for a ride. It may be that just a little business is mixed with pleasure, but the public has always seemed willing to accept a lift and to help Mr. Dow in keeping his hobby busy.

David F. Peebles and a reporter whose mysterious ways once led him to make a mystery of a half-breed going down Sixth street, "where once the wily Sioux pursued his devious way," had a bad time for a few minutes yesterday afternoon. Ed Schroer, the Metropolitan theater man, had been accused of burglary and arson and a few other things by everybody he came in contact with all morning, and he was getting even. That's why the reporter and Mr. Peebles were faring so badly.

Mr. Peebles has charge of the tickets that have been issued for the Lee memorial benefit, and Saturday night when he was figuring up his assets he found that there was a bunch of 100 tickets that he could not account for. He couldn't find them anywhere, and he asked the reporter about them. The reporter didn't know, but he scented a hot story and went and beat it all on a typewriter how there had been a burglary at Mr. Peebles' office, and that certain tickets had been stolen, and if anybody was asked to buy any of them would he please seize on the person of the criminal offering them and scream for the police. The numbers of the tickets were given, and all these things were duly set forth in the public print whereto the reporter appertains.

The finish came yesterday afternoon when Mr. Schroer called up Peebles' office by 'phone.

"Is that you, Peebles?" he inquired in a voice that set fire to the insulation of the telephone wire. Mr. Peebles admitted that it was after thinking it over, as a cautious lawyer should.

"Then I want to tell you that this is Schroer, and that if you will stay in your office for ten minutes I'll come up and bat your head off."

He went, and the rest can be guessed.

Peebles had given him those tickets and had forgotten to charge them up.

A tall woman, obviously getting along to middle life, stood beside Postmaster Smith's desk yesterday afternoon and acted as though she were mad. She evidently felt the part she was acting. She advanced one rather bony hand, shut it tight and said:

"If I could grasp all the men in the world by the neck and shut down like that"—she shut the fist so viciously that the nails turned blue—"it might do some good." The good-natured postmaster dodged as though he thought she might take a notion to land on him as one of the sex referred to, and the woman turned and swept out of the room, slamming the door behind her.

"No," said Mr. Smith when I asked him about it. No, they are not generally so bad as that, but they are vicious sometimes. Eh? Oh, her husband of course. She wants his address. She came in here and wanted to know how she could get even with the postmaster at Tacoma. It seems that her husband left here and went to Tacoma and wrote her once from there and she wrote him a letter that he evidently got. Then he quit writing to her. She knows that he is in Tacoma, and she wrote the postmaster to get his address. The postmaster replied that the name was not in the directory. The woman knows that her husband is receiving mail, and thinks that the postmaster could give her the address if he wanted to; that he is in a conspiracy to shield the husband. The fact is that if the postmaster should happen to know the address of the man and gave it to her—providing it was not in the directory—he could be removed from office peremptorily.

"Didn't know that, eh? Well, it's a fact. The regulations of the postal department bind the postmaster to secrecy, and it would surprise you to know the confidential relation that the postmaster holds to a very considerable portion of the public. For instance, many people have private boxes for receiving private mail, and their privacy is absolutely inviolable. I'll tell you an instance showing the necessity for it, though in this case the public morals might be better subserved by giving it up.

"A man came in here the other day and demanded to know who had box so-and-so. I told him I would not tell him. The man explained that he was from Minneapolis, and that somebody here, holding a private box, was corresponding with his wife. He had the address and he wanted the name. I was sorry for the fellow, but I could not give him the name, and he went out swearing vengeance.

"I'll confess that when he went out I went and looked the matter up, and, by Jove, there would have been a row in a certain truly good family if I had been obliged to tell who the holder of the box is."

AT THE THEATERS.

There are a lot of "funny doings" going on at the Grand this week and not a little of the humor is contributed by Richard Gorman, in the character of Hiram Prindell, from Skowhegan, Maine. The initiation of this old jay into the mysteries of city life is highly amusing. Jean McElmoyle, as Melinda, Hiram's daughter, is extremely clever.

Today at 2:30 the first popular priced matinee will be given. The performance is one that always possesses a deal of attraction for feminine theater goers.

Mr. E. Burton Holmes, the lecturer, will appear at the Metropolitan opera house Thursday and Friday evenings of this week, presenting two of his most popular lectures. His subject tomorrow evening will be "The Yellowstone National Park," and for Friday evening, "More About Japan."

The sale of seats opens tomorrow for the engagement of the Black Bostonians at the Metropolitan next week.

DAY'S DEATH LIST.

Special to The St. Paul Globe.

NORTHFIELD, Minn., April 5.—C. N. Ramsdell died Sunday while his wife was being buried. He was 83 years of age, his wife being 78. They have been residents of Northfield for the past forty-three years. They leave an only daughter, who is the wife of C. H. Watson, of this city.

HASTINGS, Minn., April 5.—Mrs. Thomas Follett died this evening from an acute attack of chronic bronchitis, aged 80 years. She was one of Hastings' old and honored citizens, and greatly beloved by a large circle of friends and acquaintances. She leaves a husband and one daughter, the latter the wife of Supt. F. H. Lewis, of the Hastings public schools.