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TUESDAY'S WEATHER.

Cloudy; Colder.

By the United States Weather Bureau.

MINNESOTA—Increasing cloudiness; showers in western portion; colder in southern and western portions; winds becoming northwesterly.

NORTH DAKOTA—Generally fair; westerly winds.

SOUTH DAKOTA—Partly cloudy weather, with showers; colder in eastern portion; northwesterly winds.

IOWA—Partly cloudy weather; possibly showers in western portions; southerly winds.

MONTANA—Fair weather; westerly winds.

WISCONSIN—Fair weather; light southerly winds.

YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURES.

The Northwest.

St. Paul	62	Battleford	42
Duluth	46	Prince Albert	42
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YESTERDAY'S MEANS.

Barometer	30.28
Mean temperature	50
Relative humidity	64
Wind at 8 p. m.	South
Weather	Partly cloudy
Maximum temperature	64
Minimum temperature	36
Daily range	28
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	....
La Crosse	10	4.4	—0.1
Davenport	15	4.8	....
St. Louis	30	18.2	....

—Fall.

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

ATLANTIC LINERS.

GENOA—Arrived: Fulda, New York.

TODAY'S EVENTS.

METROPOLITAN—"The Black Bostonians," 8 PM.
GRAND—Hopkins' Trans-Oceanic Specialty Company, 8 PM.
Loyal Legion, Ryan hotel, 7:30 PM.
Municipal league, executive committee, Chamber of Commerce rooms, 8 PM.
Democratic mass meeting, Market hall, 8 PM.
Relief society, 141 East Ninth street, 3 PM.
Western Field Trial association, Windsor hotel, 8 PM.
Exhibition of lantern slides, St. Clement's guild, 8 PM.

—A rather significant accompaniment to Senor Quesada's address on the existence of a Cuban government is the statement from Gomez that: "I am anxious hostilities should cease, but it must be for all time. I am willing to agree to an armistice until Oct. 1." And there is a suggestion of after-thinking in the remark: "I am writing this at the direction of the provisional government." As his communication was to be sent, at his request, to President McKinley, and if the head of the provisional government were where it could direct Gomez to write, it is a singular omission that no communication comes from that government by the same messenger. In so important a matter as the rejection of a proffered armistice it would seem, according to American notions of governments and their functions, that it should be the head of the government and not the commanding general who should send word to the president that the armistice would be rejected. The incident not only discredits Quesada's statement of an existing government, but it throws light on what the actual government is. Gomez is the government, and the government is Gomez. It would not be Spanish else.

After "Neutral Intervention," What?

In the light of the president's message the address of Mr. Rubens, counsel for the junta, becomes interesting. Turning back to that remarkable, belligerent and highly Spanish document, we find this naturalized Don very well informed last Wednesday of the contents of the message that went in Monday. The recommendation of the president for neutral intervention he alleges was the result of an understanding between Washington and Madrid. What would follow, he says, would be the occupation of the island by our forces; a plebiscite permitting the people to choose between autonomy with allegiance to Spain retained, independence and annexation to the United States. "The presence and pressure of federal force would determine the election in favor of annexation." This, he declares, the Cubans will not permit. They are out for absolute independence. Such intervention will be taken as a declaration of war by the United States against the Cuban revolutionists. If the United States land an armed force, the Cubans who are in revolt "will treat it as an enemy to be opposed and, if possible, expelled."

True, these are the words of an Americanized Spaniard practicing law in New York, and who would be the last man to join the forces resisting such intervention; but he speaks for the junta, and the junta speaks for the rebels, and such resistance is one of the conditions the president may have to meet should his request be granted. Suppose Rubens speaks by the book, what then? Spain has sent 200,000 soldiers into Cuba since 1895, and the war has settled down into a guerrilla conflict, with the rebels holding the interior of the eastern half of the island. How many men would we have to send there to chase Gomez and his ragged tatterdemalions out of the mountains and make them accept autonomy? All our expenditure in naval preparation would go for nothing, for the fighting would be done on land. Would we not have to send an army big enough to form a living, moving trocha across the island, which would sweep eastward, brushing the insurgents before it into the sea or forcing them into surrender and submission?

Then again, considering the inherent cussedness of the Spanish disposition, whether in the pure bloods or in the mixtures that inhabit the Central and South American "republics," what guarantee would we have that any peace, however secured, would be of any permanence? How lasting has peace been in any of the Spanish republics? If permanent pacification is the thing we are to intervene to get, so that our trade with Cuba may never again be harassed and injured, could it be obtained in any other manner than by our permanent occupation of the island, establishment of government and administration of affairs? As one contemplates what may come after "neutral intervention," complications certain and probable thicken until one about reaches the conclusion Grant did that it were better to let these fellows fight it out and keep ourselves out of their quarrel. When they shall have accomplished mutual extermination, we might go in and occupy the land.

"A Plague o' Both Your Houses."

The president's message might be aptly pictured in a cartoon that would represent Uncle Sam with one hand in the collar of a Spanish and the other in that of a Cuban soldier, knocking their heads together, with the legend: "There, gosh darn ye, b'have yerselves."

Such a cartoon would summarize the lengthy address to congress in which he recites all that is known, little that was not, and concludes with a recommendation that congress empower him to take such steps as will end the conflict and secure peace, using the military and naval forces of the United States if necessary.

He reviews the grounds by which his proposed policy is justified; the injury to our commerce, the loss of American investments, and the incalculable but none the less real domestic losses resulting from the disturbance of markets caused by the vibrations between prospects of peace and war. He also dwells, secondarily, upon the humanitarian aspects of the case, the brutalities that have characterized the warfare on the part of each combatant, the sufferings of the pacificos, the destruction of property, the cruel concentration of non-combatants and their horrible sufferings.

He removes, however, the sentimental causes for intervention by his statement of the representations and requests made to the Spanish government and its concessions. Autonomy was granted, which, if not as liberal as it should have been, is made so by Sagasta's recent assurance that the colony would be made as free as is Canada or Australia. Weyler was superseded by Blanco, a brute by a humane man; the reconcentrado order was revoked, and an appropriation made to sustain the pacificos until they could maintain themselves on the land, and now a cessation of hostilities is ordered that negotiations for peace may find an opening. He cuts away all ground for our interference on what are called humanitarian grounds. This leaves nothing but commercial reasons to justify any action on our part.

He repeats his statement in his message of last December that three lines of action lie open; recognition of belligerency, of independence, and neutral intervention, the last meaning what would be, in civil life, the interposition of a third party between two combatants to prevent further fighting, with a readiness to fight either who refused to quit. He rejects belligerency because of its inefficacy and its possible complications; recognition of independence because something more than a paper government must exist to receive recognition, and concludes that the third line is the only one open.

This he justifies on the ground that the most strenuous efforts of Spain have proved ineffective to subdue her rebellious subjects, while the insurrectionists have not been able to expel the Spanish forces and conquer peace. This has produced a condition which needed only the destruction of the Maine to make it intolerable. If the Spanish government could not assure the safety of a vessel of our navy in a harbor under its control, "there on a mission of peace and rightfully there," it conclusively shows her inability to remove the conditions that are so injurious to this country.

This summarizes the lengthy argument with which he leads up to his request for authority to use the military and naval forces in compeling the combatants to cease fighting and come to some terms of compromise, and also for money with which to relieve the suffering reconcentrados, leaving to congress the responsibility for further action. Naturally, the message pleases neither extreme, the Foraker element that would go to war to give Cuba independence, nor the ultra peace element that would pursue Grant's policy of letting them fight it out. The jingo element is the stronger one in congress, but we venture the prediction that the president will have his way and congress will content itself with giving him the power asked. It may, it should, deny the appropriation for relief. Leave that where it belongs, to organized private charity. When the door is opened charity will send the relief supplies through it in plenty. We repeat our prediction that there will be no war.

—With mobs in the streets of Madrid, an armistice at home is the next thing in order for Spain.

—It isn't the first time that the man who had hold of the bear was willing to have hostilities cease.

—Cuba has her own ideas as to Easter hats. She thinks the one offered by Spain doesn't fit her style of beauty.

—The usual Easter Monday egg rolling on the White house lawn seems to have given place to log-rolling in congress.

—It still remains unsettled which is the most of a Chinese puzzle, the question of peace or war in Cuba or in the Orient.

—Today the fire-eating jingoes in congress will begin their howls for war. Is the lid of the capitol screwed down tight and the safety valve open?

—The claim that the insurgents have no men fit to rule free Cuba doesn't worry the Washington statesmen. They know where good material for carpetbaggers can be found.

—"Personally," says Mr. Tawney, "the message is not satisfactory to me." Observers have noted, since the "senatorial combine," with the president's permission, took to themselves the appointment of collector of customs for this state, that very little the president has done is "satisfactory" to Mr. Tawney.

—A Key West dispatch tells of the arrival there of a steamer from Havana bringing 249 "Americans," who availed themselves of the opportunity to escape from possible dangers arising from Spanish hatred of Americans, and return to their "native land." The rather contradictory statement is made that some were negroes, the rest Cubans, and that not one of them could talk English. A queer lot of "gringoes."

Thrusts and Parries.

While all the patriotic people of the United States are waiting for Spain's answer to the ultimatum extended by this government, the world is looking upon the strange spectacle of a few American congressmen and newspapers attempting to impugn the honor and patriotism of President McKinley. — Des Moines Register.

If "all the patriotic people" only knew what that "ultimatum" was; what its terms; if they were permitted to know as much of what had been asked as they have of what has been offered, there would be less ground for "impugning the honor and patriotism" of the president.

And in this country as the people take a sound, sober thought, the president's policy grows in popularity.—Mankato Free Press.

The "sound, sober thought" of the people of Mankato still holds the president's policy in postoffice appointments to be unpopular.

The atrocious power of Spain must be destroyed on this hemisphere! Its savagery must be driven out!—New York Sun.

The Sun is cutting out a big job. After the power of Spain is destroyed on this hemisphere the savagery of Spain will remain, as it has for over seventy years, in the once Spanish colonies and still Spanish states.

Jim Marvin came north with the geese, but like the early migratory bird got caught in the snow storm.—Madelia Messenger.

Then Jim was also a goose.

We should be charitable towards the president, for he holds a most difficult and trying position.—Faribault Journal.

The rancor of blasted aspiration softens under time's soothing balm, and one whose trip to Washington "in the early spring" of 1897 proved fruitless now counsels sweet charity.

EPISTLES TO ST. PAUL.

Dr. Whitcomb has an outfit that he will dispose of cheap for cash, and that would serve to costume one of those summer theatrical companies that always disport themselves with a sea-girt shore for a background, and in which the hero, the villain, the leading lady and the soubrette always form themselves into a quartette and sing the songs they know so well and sing so badly—as some comedian got a reputation for wit by saying. The doctor would like to dispose of the things at once, for he could then apply the proceeds of the sale and let a poor but healthy young man out of a hospital.

When he—the young man, not the doctor—was taken to the hospital he hadn't any clothes to burn, but they took what he had and burned them. When he had been made whole again in the matter of health he asked for his clothes and they brought him a pair of suspenders which were not regarded as being very combustible anyway and had escaped cremation. It would hardly be good form, thought the patient, to go out prancing around the streets clad in robust health and a pair of suspenders, and he sent for the doctor and told him about it.

Dr. Whitcomb has a friend who lives in a swell boarding house. He told the friend that he would be obliged if he would give it out among his fellow boarders that they could get rid of some of their old clothes and do a fellow creature a good turn by sending some wearing apparel to the hospital. Of course the friend would do it.

He rushed off to his boarding house to luncheon and he told his congregated fellow sufferers at the table what a golden opportunity he had discovered for them to do some real good in the world. Would they pick up some of their old things and send them to his room? He would send them to the hospital. Certainly they would. He got a bundle of stuff together, and as he could not remember the name of the patient at the hospital he sent them to Whitcomb's office. Here is an inventory of the contents of that bundle:

16 white muslin string ties.
1 pink silk shirt minus an arm.
1 golf stocking.
3 yachting caps.
1 pair of bicycle breeches.
1 white flannel coat.
1 tennis shoe.
1 bicycle shoe.
1 lady's combination suit.
11 handkerchiefs.
1 can of pate de foie gras.
2 lemons.

A person with a package of wet goods within him and an eye to the funny side of life stood at the corner of Robert and Fourth streets Saturday afternoon and added to the frivolity of life by remarking on the passers by. There presently came down Fourth street three men, two women and a half dozen children, who attracted the attention of people with more sense than the man with the package. They were Tyrolean peasants, clad in the picturesque costume of their native hills. The men wore peaked caps turned up very high in front, homespun breeches and blue worsted stockings. They formed part of a party of emigrants resting over in town. They were obviously mountaineers from the slopes of the Alps. The drunken one looked at them.

"Who're they?" he asked, of anybody who might see fit to answer. Someone volunteered the information that they were mountaineers. He glared at them for an instant, then said:

"I'll bet four dollars they have been chasin' up 'n down the Selby incline trying t' c'nvince themselves they're at home."

"Did you ever hear of a man using the cigarette as a means to getting himself elected to office?" asked a local politician. "No? Well, don't you ever decry the lowly 'pipe' as a factor in a campaign. You remember that Harry Hardick ran pretty well up on his ticket. Well, that was on account of the cigarette, and not because of any particular virtue that lies in Hardick. Harry was going over on the West side to a meeting during the campaign, and he thought it might be a good thing to jolly the boys along with a few cigars. He went into Tibbils' and told him what he wanted and where he was going.

"'You don't want cigars,' said Tibbils, 'those people all smoke cigarettes. Here's a chance for you to make the hit of your life.' Now, it is a fact that the people among whom Hardick was going do smoke nothing but cigarettes. They are Russians, and they are everlastingly making and smoking pipes. But Tibbils had another object in view. He had a job lot of 'pipes' that he didn't dare to use on his regular customers. He dove down under the counter and brought them out.

"'Here you are,' says he, 'twenty for a nickel.'

"'Gimme a couple of thousand,' said Hardick. They were so cheap that he thought he better be strong. Well, he was full of cigarettes when he went over to that meeting. He made a little talk for himself in a room that was crowded with bearded men, all of whom had cigarettes in their faces. 'Do the best you can for me, boys, and—— er, have a cigarette.' He went into his overcoat pockets and just filled the air with cigarettes. There was such a scramble for them as could never have come off if they had been anything else. Every man there got a bunch, and they saw in Hardick a friend and brother. They forgot every other man on the ticket and voted for Hardick. Upon my soul I think that cigarette play is what saved him."

THE PHILISTINE.

NEW CRUISER ARRIVES

THE SHIP PURCHASED FROM BRAZIL AT HALIFAX

The New Orleans and San Francisco Delayed by Bad Weather and Compelled to Put in for Coal—Officials Relieved, as the Cruiser Has on Board a Number of Rapid Fire Guns.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—Not a baker's dozen of senators and repre- ance at the war and navy departments today.

Secretary Long saw no congressional visitors this morning, but went shortly after 10 o'clock to the White house. The most interesting item of nformation that came to the navy department was the reported arrival of the cruisers San Francisco and New Orleans at Halifax today. It was expected at the navy department that the two vessels would come directly to New York, where they were expected to arrive on Saturday or yesterday. It is supposed they were delayed by the stress of weather.

The arrival of the New Orleans in this country is the source of supreme satisfaction to the naval officials, as she has aboard a number of the Maxim-Nordenfeldt rapid-fire guns, just purchased in Europe, and a quantity of ordnance stores. The guns were intended for the seacoast fortifications, and are badly needed just at this time. So anxious were the officials that these stores should be brought to this country safely that it may truly be said they were more interested in the safe arrival of the stores than of the ship herself. The expectation is that the two vessels will proceed promptly to New York.

Word reached the department today of the arrival of the first-class cruiser Baltimore at Yokohama, Japan, on her way to Hong Kong to join the Chinese squadron. She will make an excellent addition to the American fleet in those waters. The Baltimore has aboard a large amount of ammunition stores, which she trans-shipped at Honolulu, to which place they had been brought by one of the smaller United States ships, and these will be distributed among the ships of the squadron.

Chairman Hull, of the house military affairs committee, was at the war department for some time today discussing with Secretary Alger the bill providing for an increase of the army in time of war, which was recently recommitted to the military committee after being considered in the house.

The navy department has under consideration the purchase of the Brazilian cruiser Nictheroy, one of the most formidable vessels of its kind afloat. The Nictheroy was a high speed merchantman purchased by Brazil in this country during the Mello revolution. She was transformed into a naval vessel, with several others of her class, and hurried there to meet the vessels which, under the revolutionary admiral, were investing Rio. She was armored and equipped with a large pneumatic dynamite gun and a secondary battery of light high power and machine guns. She is still borne on the Brazilian naval list.

The negotiations for her purchase, as far as can be learned, have not yet assumed definite shape, but the matter is under consideration.

TENERIFFE, Canary Islands, April 11.—The Spanish armored cruisers Cristobal Colon and Maria Teresa have passed this island, going south.

HISTORICAL SOCIETY MEETS.

Interesting Paper by Samuel M. Davis, on "Hennepin's Discovery of the Falls of St. Anthony."

The Minnesota State Historical society held the second in the series of spring meetings last night. Hon. Alexander Ramsey presided.

Col. Timothy J. Sheehan, of this city, was made a member of the society and Judge J. B. Ensign, of Duluth, was made a life member.

Judge C. E. Flandrau presented the society with duplicates of the medals awarded the defenders of Fort Ridgely, and also a duplicate of the anniversary medal awarded the survivors at New Ulm in 1891.

A collection of stone implements was presented to the society by Secretary Upham, the gift of Prof. Bower. The collection was finely mounted and about 2,000 in number. The collection was made in Kansas.

On motion of Judge Sanborn, Hon. Alexander Ramsey was requested to prepare a paper of "Reminiscence of the Last Fifty Years."

Charles D. Elfeldt, who was to read a paper on "Trade and Traders During the Last Fifty Years," was unable to be present. The paper will be read in sections at future meetings of the society. It will comprise a brief history of the growth of each line of business during half a century.

Samuel M. Davis, of Minneapolis, read a paper on "Hennepin's Discovery of the Falls of St. Anthony." After dwelling briefly upon the exploration of Nicollet, Marquette and La Salle, he related the adventures of the Friar in an entertaining manner.

In closing his paper he said of the discovery of the falls of St. Anthony:

"Father Hennepin and his fellow voyagers were the first white men whose eyes rested upon the waters of the Mississippi as they foamed and tossed over the Fall of St. Anthony. Where those two Frenchmen, more than two centuries ago, stood, beholding in the clear sunlight the glistening spray of the Father of Waters, now stand the mighty establishments grinding the golden grain of the vast prairies of the Sioux. The crash of the machinery surpasses the roar of the primative cataract, while the clear air of that earlier day is filled with smoke of the modern locomotive and blazing furnace. Across the same stream the steel and granite highways of commerce rear their arched columns."

ITS RECEPTION WAS CHILLY

NO ENTHUSIASM AROUSED BY THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

Members of the House and Senate Express Their Views, and Many of Them Frank in Pointing Out Portions of the Communication Which They Do Not Approve—Some Side With McKinley.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—The president's message did not, after the first reading, receive the indorsement of a majority of the senators and many excused themselves from speaking about it until they could have time for careful perusal. In a general way the objections were based on the ground that it did not go far enough in recognizing the rights of the Cubans. The senators who have been especially noted for their conservatism were pleased, but they were the exception to the rule, and many of those senators who had in the past few days shown a disposition to slacken their opposition to a conservative course appeared to be disposed to return to their original positions.

A large number of the Democratic senators refused to express themselves at all, as did several Republicans, on the ground that as they could not speak in complimentary terms they would say nothing at all. One of the most significant utterances on the subject of the message was that of Senator Foraker, of Ohio, from the president's own state, and a member of the committee on foreign relations, who said: "I have no patience with the message and you can say so." He refused to go into details.

Senator Mills (Dem.), of the same committee, said: "Without referring to the message specifically, you can say that I am for the independence of Cuba, and for war on account of the Maine."

Senator Cullom (Rep.), also of the foreign relations committee, commended the document. He said: "It is a strong paper; a well prepared and careful review. The senate may go farther than the president recommends, but it will have a strong influence in shaping the course of events."

Senator Hawley, chairman of the committee on military affairs, also pronounced it an able paper and said that he thought it would meet with general approval.

Suits Elkins.

Senator Elkins, conservative Republican: "It states the case admirably, and it will be sustained by the people and by congress."

Senator Allison, chairman of the committee on appropriations, would only say: "It is a very good messege."

Senator Hale (Rep., conservative), chairman of the committee on naval affairs, went further in his commendation, saying: "The message is admirable in all respects, and especially so in that it points out the way whereby Cuba can get a good government and be free, and without bringing us into an awkward international complication."

Senator White (Dem., Cal.), who opposes any interference in the Cuban question by this country, would only say: "The administration appears to be getting all bulled up."

Senator Tillman (Dem.) thought it was illogical, and was inadequate to accomplish what he wants to do.

Senator Pettigrew said: "It is the weakest yet. It sums up the situation by saying we must recognize neither belligerency or independence, but intervene to stop the war. Spain has already accomplished this result by granting a cessation of hostilities, thus leaving nothing for us to do but to continue to make appropriations to feed the Cuban people."

Chandler's View.

Senator Chandler's views of the message are as follows:

1. A graphic and powerful description of the horrible condition of affairs in Cuba.

2. An assertion that the independence of the revolutionists shall not be recognized until it has achieved its own independence beyond the possibility of overthrow.

3. An argument against the recognition of the Cuban republic.

4. As to intervention in the interest of humanity; that is well enough and also on account of the injury to commerce and peril to our citizens and the generally uncomfortable conditions all around.

5. Illustrative of these uncomfortable conditions is the destruction of the Maine; it helps make the existing situation intolerable. But Spain proposes an arbitration to whose proposition the president has no reply.

6. On the whole, as the war goes on and Spain cannot end it mediation or intervention must take place. President Cleveland said: "Intervention would finally be necessary." The enforced pacification of Cuba must come. The war must stop. Therefore the president should be authorized to terminate hostilities, secure peace and establish a stable government and to use the military and naval forces of the United States to accomplish these results and supplies should also be furnished by the United States.

P. S.—Spain has made a new offer, which, it is to be hoped, will receive the careful attention of congress.

Impliedly congress is asked to adjourn as soon as possible.

HOUSE OPINIONS.

What the Members Think of the Message of the President.

Mr. Henderson (Rep., Io.), one of the Republican leaders: "The message shows that the people made no mistake in electing William McKinley president. He has never for an instant taken his eyes from the interests of the country and of humanity. We should stand up and sustain the president and give him the power he asks."

Mr. Dolliver (Rep., Io.): "I consider it a strong and patriotic utterance, fully covering the whole question and justifying the confidence the people of the United States everywhere have in the executive. Congress' action should be in accordance with the recommendations."

"I think it is a very strong statement of the situation," said Mr. Hull, of Iowa, chairman of the military affairs committee. "The president now places the responsibility upon congress, and congress will proceed to discharge its duty, I believe, in harmony with the president."

Mr. Berry (Dem., Ky.), a member of the foreign affairs committee: "The details of the events leading up to the present conditions in Cuba are well recited, much after the style of those senators and members who lately visited the unfortunate islands. But the sequences from these facts I do not approve. As one, I am unwilling to place a discretionary power in the hands of the executive which belongs to the legislative branch of the government. There should be a recognition of the Cuban government and armed intervention to prevent further sacrifices of innocent lives. The message will not satisfy the intelligence of the country. The disappointment of his party is apparent on every hand."

Representative Catchings, of Mississippi: "The message in my opinion means war. I wish it was otherwise. The president has exhausted diplomacy. If the English language means anything, it means armed intervention, and that is war."

Temperate in Tone.

Mr. Johnson (Rep., Ind.): "I do not think the president has stated all the facts pertinent to our relations with Spain, nor do I agree with all his statements as to the law applicable to the case. The whole message, however, is patriotic and temperate in tone. It is evident that the president still hopes to avoid war. In my opinion congress should confer upon him the power asked for. I believe he will express it with good judgment and pilot us safely and honorably out of our unfortunate environments. I am not at all sure that congress will solve the problem so happily it it attempts to act on its own account. It should put the president in command and back him patriotically and earnestly."

Mr. Cooper (Dem., Tex.): "The president requests that congress abdicate its constitutional war declaring function and turn the whole matter over to the president. This should not be done. The plea for armed intervention I do not think sound or tenable. Under international law and custom armed intervention and revolution are on all fours. Our duty is to recognize the independence of the Cubans. As a peace measure, in the interest of tradesmen and Spanish bondholders the message is par excellence. Look for stocks to go up tomorrow."

Hartmann (Sil., Mont.): "The president's message has repeated to congress much that we already knew and nothing that we did not know. It means further delay and is in harmony with the former acts and future purposes of the administration. Having succeeded by masterly inactivity in doing nothing to help the situation, but much to complicate, he now bravely surrenders the whole question to congress with no recommended action."

Not Strong Enough.

Mr. Richardson (Dem., Tenn.): "The message is a dispassionate statement of our case. The situation is well reviewed, but the president is not happy, nor strong in his conclusions and recommendations. I am not in favor of giving him any more power than the constitution gives him. He does not need it, and should not ask it. His message will be disappointing to the country and will not take place in history like those of Jackson from whom he quotes so liberally."

Mr. Cummings (Dem., N. Y.)—It invites the American eagle to leave the country and give place to the buzzard.

Simpson (Pop., Kan.)—The message is a reflection of the man—weak and vaccilating. It says the insurgents have maintained themselves against Spain for three years, and in the next breath says there is no government to recognize. It concludes by asking for more money and more time. The message will go down to history as one that puts this great republic in a most humiliating attitude, that of having lost all war manhood and love of liberty.

Representative Sayers (Tex.), ranking Democratic member of the house appropriations committee: "The message of the president is disappointing in its conclusions. Congress, in my opinion, should not give him unlimited power for a neutral intervention and appropriate money to feed the starving Cubans, not knowing whether the intervention is to result in Cuban independence or in the retention of Spanish sovereignty."

Policy Vague.

Representative Dockery (Mo.), minority member of the house appropriations committee: "This message is a companion piece to the president's former message transmitting the findings of the naval court of inquiry, and this one merely supplements the other one. Both are anaemic, suggestive only of vague, uncertain, and hesitating policies. The temporizing indecision that has heretofore characterized our diplomatic negotiations does not seem to warrant congress in thus taking a leap in the dark.

"The people have indicated their wishes in unmistakable terms. They will favor no armistice, except as it will be promptly followed by the complete independence of the Cubans and the utter extinguishment of the Spanish sovereignty on the island. The great overshadowing tragedy of the Maine is still left in the air, but the American people will never consent to the arbitration of that question. The time for compromise has passed. The hour for decisive results cannot longer be deferred."

Mr. Joy (Rep., Mo.)—I shall be satisfied with nothing less than armed intervention looking to the independence of the Cuban people and the expulsion of the Spanish flag from Cuban soil.

Representative Dingley (Me.), chairman of the ways and means committee, declined to discuss the message further than to say that he considered it an able presentation of the case.

Grosvenor's View.

Mr. Grosvenor, of Ohio: "The message, when the hot blood which has so properly been incited by the course of events has had time to cool, will be recognized as an able, patriotic and wise state paper. The recitation of facts no one can criticise. The argument against premature recognition of the independence of some present insurgent government, backed up as it is by the whole history of the country, no man can successfully answer. The advice that we shall intervene with arms is plainly stated and time wholly satisfactory. The message will be approved by all the civilized world. It will allay the apprehension now unhappily rife in the cabinets of the great powers that we are seeking a pretext for conquest, the miserable subterfuge used with some effect by certain officious meddlers in our affairs. And what is best is that the whole business is in the hands of congress and each member will be able to decide his desire for immediate war or future negotiation and be also able to account to his constituents for his conduct in that behalf. Armed intervention to the great masses of the people means war with Spain and free Cuba—but free Cuba does not necessarily involve the recognition of any special existing government. Cuba will be free."

Representative Cannon (Ill.), chairman of the committee on appropriations: "It is a strong, well delivered paper. The responsibility is now with congress. I have no hesitation in saying that such steps will be vigorously taken as will relieve the United States as well as the island of Cuba from the embarrassments which have heretofore existed. In my judgment, a stable government will be formed in Cuba for and by the people of that island, without war, if possible, on the part of the United States, and with war if necessary. The matter is now in the foreign affairs committee, and I do not doubt that they will report appropriate resolutions."

Asked as to the raising of money to meet war emergencies, Mr. Cannon said: "The question of money to be raised by additional tax to make revenues, and by appropriation to make available sums that may be necessary for disbursement, doubtless will be met at the proper time and will follow whatever national policy is adopted."

Erwin Was for Kiefer Also.

From the Pioneer Press, April 30, 1890.

We don't think Col. Kiefer's case is at all so desperate as it is made to seem from the ill-omened appearance in his behalf of the professional defender and champion of all the worst scoundrels in the community. He may have wandered occasionally from the strict line of business rectitude, but his case is not of the class which needs the services of Bill Erwin or the sulphuric fumes of his blatant buncombe.

See the second page of this paper if you want to find out where to register today.

Important Decision.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—A decision was rendered today in the United States supreme court in the Laclede Gas Light company case. The company practically claimed a perpetual and exclusive right to light the city of St. Louis. The supreme court of the state decided against the company, and today's opinion, which was delivered by the chief justice, affirmed the state court's verdict.

ANNUAL CHURCH ELECTIONS

EPISCOPAL PARISHES REVIEW THE YEAR'S WORK

Bishop Gilbert Expresses Gratification at the Results of the Last Twelve Months at St. Clement's—Full of Possibilities—List of Wardens and Vestrymen Chosen by Congregations of the Churches.

Bishop Gilbert attended the annual meeting at St. Clements' church and expressed himself highly gratified with the year's results and confident for the future of the church. "The parish," he said, "is full of possibilities."

The Easter offering both at morning service and in the Sunday school was larger than any year before. Part of the mortgage, a note of $150, has been lifted this year, and $394.15 old bills have been cared for and, in all, the indebtedness of the church has been reduced $544 during the year.

The treasurers report showed:

Received—	
April 1st, 1897, cash on hand	$77 01
April 1st, 1898, received from all sources	3,155 19
Total	$3,232 20
Liabilities—	
Bills payable	$350 00
Bills payable mortgage loan	1,600 00
Interest on mortgage loan to date	56 00
Diocesan assessment	26 75
Total	$2,032 75
Resources—	
21 pledges delinquent April 1st, 1898	$59 65
Cash on hand	8 35
Total	$68 00

St. John the Evangelist.

At St. John's church the year's reports gave great encouragement. The cash receipts for the year were $10,960, the disbursements amounting to almost the same. The congregation has greatly enlarged since a year ago.

Rev. Dr. Rhodes spoke to the meeting last evening on the utter uselessness of the costly church organ now gracing St. Johns. The organ is operated by electricity and has never been properly constructed. The organist, George Normington, is one of the finest in this part of the country and the instrument is his dispair. Senior warden elected was Thomas Irvine and junior warden, V. M. Watkins. Vestrymen:

A. G. Rice, W. T. Kirke, J. H. Ames, Richards Gordon, W. T. Myers, T. L. Schurmeier, E. W. Peet, R. B. C. Bement, B. I. Stanton.

Christ Church.

The forty-eighth annual meeting of Christ Episcopal church was held in the guild room of the church last night. Rev. C. D. Andrews presided.

The meeting was attended by about thirty members of the congregation. It was announced by the chairman that the reports of the various committees as well as those of the officers, would be made at a late date.

The annual election of officers and resulted in the re-election of Reuben Warner as senior warden, and J. Q. Adams as junior warden. The following were re-elected vestrymen: W. H. Lightner, Harvey Officer, W. S. Timberlake, W. R. Ladd, Dr. John McLean, John C. Hill and Maj. John Espy.

S. M. Hayes, James Armstrong, Robert Whitacre and C. N. Ingalls were elected members of the city missionary board after which the meeting adjourned.

Church of the Good Shepherd.

The Episcopal Church of the Good Shepherd, held its thirtieth annual meeting last night in the Sunday school room in the rear of the church.

Twenty-one members of the congregation were present, Rev. W. C. Pope presided, and Geo. Bell acted as secretary.

The following committees made their annual reports: guild, parish visitors, parish poor, altar guild, decoration social, Sunday school and guild of the Holy Spirit.

The treasurer's report showed the receipts for the year to be $1,341.17, and the disbursements $1,215.11, leaving a net balance on hand of $126.06. A vote of thanks was tendered Miss Raney for her offer to print twenty-five typewritten copies of the treasurer's report.

Geo. Bell was elected senior warden, and C. A. Roach junior warden. R. Exley, C. T. Sanders, R. H. Rogers and Fred Bell were elected vestrymen.

After the meeting lunch was served by the social committee.

St. Paul's Church.

The annual meeting of St. Paul's church showed the organization to be wholly free from debt and in an excellent general condition.

When the financial statement for the year was presented, it showed a debt of $43. Dr. Wright expressed a desire to balance this amount, and started a subscription with $10, which met with such ready response that a total of $74 was realized.

The receipts for the year amounted to $3,651.59; disbursements, $3,455.59; Easter offering, $201.

The officers elected for the ensuing year were: Senior warden, H. F. Stevens; junior warden, W. J. Sleppy.

Vestrymen—F. O. Osborne, C. K. Sharood, C. D. Maclaren, J. C. Bailey, Edward Pratt, W. S. Gemmel, Dr. L. M. Benepe and S. F. Forbes.

The following delegates to the diocesan council which convenes at Minneapolis June 1, were chosen: F. O. Osborne, H. F. Stevens, W. J. Sleppy, S. F. Forbes and C. D. Maclaren.

Members of the city missionary board elected were: W. J. Sleppy, F. O. Osborne and Mr. Gillett.

If you want to vote at the coming election register today.

EMPTIED THE FLAT IRON.

Burglars Find Their Way to the Treasure Box in the Naylor Home.

The home of Fred Naylor, 249 Duke street, was entered by burglars some time Saturday night or Sunday, during the absence of the members of the family.

The burglars gained admission by prying open a back door and once inside did as they pleased. In a patent flat iron, which is hollow and opens at the top, Mr. Naylor had deposited $134, and the iron was left on the kitchen stove. This the burglars did not overlook, for when the family returned the top had been removed from the iron and the money was gone.

In addition a child's bank which contained $5 in small change was emptied.

AT THE THEATERS.

—Lovers of vaudeville will have an opportunity of gratifying their appetite for this style of dramatic diversion at the Grand this week. Tomorrow at 2:30 the first popular-priced matinee of this engagement will be given.

—"The Prodigal Father," which will be seen at the Grand the coming week, is said to be one of the best farce comedies on the road this season.

—Once Gov. Peck, who lectures at the Metropolitan opera house Thursday evening next on "Good Bad Boys and Bad Good Boys," is always a favorite when he appears in public.

His genial presence always makes his audience feel at home with him, and the wit with which he intersperses the sound common sense with which his lecture abounds never fails to secure the hearty appreciation of the crowded houses which greet him wherever he goes.

Thursday evening in St. Paul is not likely to be any exception to the rule. Seats sale now in progress at the Metropolitan box office.

Register today if you want to vote at the coming election. You will find your voting place by reference to the second page of this paper.