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THURSDAY'S WEATHER.

Partly Cloudy; Cooler.

By United States Weather Bureau.

MINNESOTA—Partly cloudy weather; cooler; northwesterly winds.
NORTH DAKOTA—Fair weather; southwesterly winds.
SOUTH DAKOTA—Fair; southwesterly winds.
WISCONSIN—Partly cloudy weather; scattered showers; fresh southerly shifting to westerly winds.
MONTANA—Fair weather; westerly winds.
IOWA—Partly cloudy weather; scattered showers; southerly shifting to westerly winds.

YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURES.

The Northwest.

St. Paul	62	Battleford	54
Duluth	50	Prince Albert	52
Huron	52	Calgary	56
Bismarck	46	Medicine Hat	58
Williston	54	Swift Current	54
Havre	58	Qu'Appelle	54
Helena	56	Minnedosa	40
Edmonton	54	Winnipeg	48

Buffalo	52-60	Montreal	50-58
Boston	38-44	New Orleans	72-74
Cheyenne	48-52	New York	44-48
Chicago	60-62	Pittsburg	56-58
Cincinnati	56-60		

YESTERDAY'S MEANS.

Barometer	29.74
Mean temperature	56
Relative humidity	52
Wind at 8 p. m.	South
Weather	Cloudy
Maximum temperature	65
Minimum temperature	48
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	3.0	—0.2
La Crosse	10	5.1	*0.1
Davenport	15	4.6	—0.1
St. Louis	30	17.4	*3.2

—Fall. *Rise.

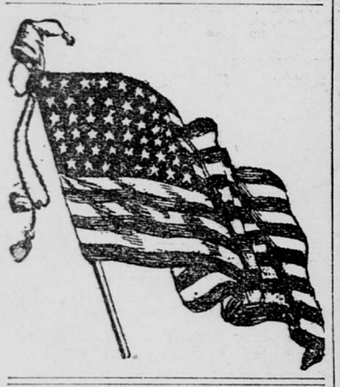
Note—Barometer corrected for temperature and elevation. —P. F. Lyons, Observer.

ATLANTIC LINERS.

NEW YORK—Arrived: Kaiser Wilhelm II., Genoa; Teutonic, Liverpool. Sailed: Westernland, Antwerp; Germanic, Liverpool.
LIVERPOOL—Arrived: Majestic, New York; Pennland, Philadelphia.
QUEENSTOWN—Sailed: Servia, New York.
SOUTHAMPTON—Sailed: Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, New York.
GLASGOW—Arrived: Ethiopia, New York.
CAPE HENRY—Passed in: Dresden, Bremen.
ROTTERDAM—Arrived: Obdam, New York.

TODAY'S EVENTS.

GRAND—Marie Wainwright in "Shall We Forgive Her," 8:15 PM.
Entertainment, First Presbyterian church, 7:30 PM.
Wrestling match, Conover hall, 8:30 PM.
Democrat-Citizens' meetings, see Page 3.



—Now every eagle can be his own war eagle.

—Will somebody please bribe Spain to come out and fight?

—The wind did more blowing than the Erwinites yesterday.

—By the way, have Mr. Corbett and Mr. Fitzsimmons enlisted?

—The bulletin writers of the East are working their imaginations for their facts.

—Dear Maj. McKinley, will we have to pay war taxes if we don't get a real battle?

—Well, Mr. Weyler, aren't you coming over near enough to look at us with a glass?

—The big steamer New York has been rechristened the Harvard. Yale will not like this.

—And nobody is saying a word about sending relief expeditions to starving people on the Yukon.

—In the meantime the Oregon and the Paris are moving steadily toward home with not a Spanish gunboat in sight.

—Who cares if Mr. Doran didn't register? He couldn't be expected to be interested in the election of Dr. Schiffmann.

—One of the results of this war is going to be the bringing to the North of a whole lot of pretty Southern girls as wives.

—Now if a torpedo boat should destroy a torpedo boat destroyer, there would be a heap of trouble for some naval architect.

—You will have to hurry things a little, girls, if you want to get engaged to a soldier. The boys will be going to the front in a few days.

—Ah, so far so good! Today Portugal will order the Spanish squadron to leave Cape Verde Islands. It must go somewhere. Let us hope it will pluck up courage enough to come over to this side of the Atlantic.

Smoked Out.

Somebody, it is quite evident, has preferred certain charges to the effect that he (Dr. Schiffmann) profited personally by his membership on the school board.

The Dispatch knows nothing of any such allegations.

It has made no such impeachment of the Democrat-Citizens' candidate, as is indicated in his communication.—Extract from editorial, headed "Dr. Schiffmann's Offer," in last night's Dispatch.

Two facts are patent from the foregoing: First, that the Dispatch, or a newspaper, has no information that Dr. Schiffmann perpetrated a single questionable act while identified with the St. Paul school board or park board. Second, that Col. George Thompson, as a man, is equally ignorant of any improper act by the doctor, while a member of either of these boards.

The colonel has made the proper amend. He even goes further by declining to serve on a committee of three to investigate the doctor's record, knowing well that such an investigation would yield nothing to the doctor's discredit. There is only one other step to be taken, and we are confident he will take it. Let him straighten out the tangle in the Dispatch office and prevent the publication of any more mean insinuations and nasty innuendoes concerning the doctor. Somebody in the Dispatch office has been smoked out. Don't let him commit the Dispatch to any more follies, in your name, colonel.

The challenge of Dr. Schiffmann for a searching investigation has received prompt and satisfactory settlement, as The Globe knew it would.

"If such investigation," wrote the fighting doctor, "shall disclose that I have ever been directly or indirectly interested in any contract, or in any purchase or sale, to or by the city, for school or park purposes; or that I have ever been interested in any corporation, firm or concern which supplied the city, during my terms of service on either of these boards, or if it can be shown that I ever profited personally by any procedure of either of said boards, I instruct you (Col. Thompson, the editor of the Pioneer Press and the manager of The Globe) to indorse the inclosed certified check for $2,000 and turn the same over to the park commissioners of St. Paul, to be used at their discretion; and I bind myself, in the event of a verdict unfavorable to me, to instantly and publicly withdraw from the mayoralty contest and to pay all the proper cost of such investigation."

Col. Thompson admits that he knows nothing derogatory to the doctor, the Pioneer Press editor admitted the same in these words yesterday:

We suppose it is the disreputable Bell-Scannell crowd, represented by Bill Erwin, which has undertaken to circulate, in an underhand manner, through an obscure sheet, charges against Dr. Schiffmann relating to his alleged conduct while a member of the school board and the park board, which no one ever heard of before and which no reputable sheet would publish without some groundwork of facts behind it.

The third member of the jury concurs with his associates. The verdict, therefore, is unanimous, that no charge of wrong-doing will lie against the doctor, and the voters of St. Paul will affix to it the stamp of their approval on Tuesday next.

Chumps!

One of the many expressive inelegancies that have crept into the English language is the word "chump." Its derivation is obscure, but its meaning is perfectly understood. A fat-witted person, a dullard, an ignoramus who confides his stupid views to his associates, either orally or in prose writing, or even in verse, promptly becomes a chump. Any person or body of persons who are incapable of sustained thought, who swallow whatever is fed to their eyes or ears, who are led by the nose have come to be recognized as chumps.

And so, when the Dispatch addressed the residents of the Seventh ward last evening, gravely informing them that Kiefer was first in the race, Erwin second and Dr. Schiffmann third, that there was danger of Erwin "creeping in," and notified them that they "must vote for Kiefer," if they dread the election of Erwin, it immediately became apparent that one chump or several chumps had suddenly come into prominence.

The voters of the Seventh have always been supposed to be tolerably intelligent, well-fed and very unlike geese. They are the flower of the Republican vote of St. Paul. They know two or three things which they never learned of any newspaper. Clearly they are no chumps. Who then is the chump in this case? Why, the gentleman who penned the solemn warning in the Dispatch, of course.

The Dispatch having now aroused the Seventh to a proper sense of its duty, but one thing remains to be done for Kiefer. Let the Dispatch chump get together some other chumps and devise a hand-bill for distribution among the Seventh's residents, giving further valuable advice as to their civic obligations and how best to discharge them. Such a circular ought to be sent out about Saturday to insure proper digestion by the morning of election.

The Charter's Leading Features.

We present to our readers the leading features of the charter upon which those of them who can vote will have to pass judgment next Tuesday. We ask for a careful reading.

It will be noted by those familiar with the present charter that the many excellent features of the "Bell" charter are retained. Where several years of trial have proved amendment to be needed or provisions eliminated, it has been done. Several features that experience here and in other cities has proved valuable aids to good city government have been added.

The work has been most carefully, thoughtfully done. The men who have done it have given their services to the public. They have sought only to protect its interests. They had no axes to be ground, no personal or party advantages to gain. The question of party did not enter into the make-up of the commission, nor is it visible in their work.

Two considerations should win votes for the charter, even where judgment differs with some of its features. The one is that it represents what we have all wanted for years, "home rule." The other is that it opens the only door for the relief of our schools. The latter should be first in order, for it is the most vital question that confronts us.

Read it over carefully; consider its advantages, and then go into the booth Tuesday and write "yes" after the "for the charter."

—After this cruel war is over the Pioneer Press will no doubt get its fakes together in book form under the title "Thrilling Stories of Battles That Never Occurred."

EPISTLES TO ST. PAUL.

George Flinn, M. J. Costello and a number of friends were taking supper at a down town cafe last evening, when they got to telling stories about closeness in political expenditures. Of course, there is but the one limit for stories of that kind, and they soon got to the Kiefer incident. Every one in town knows about, and has laughed at, the parsimony and nerve of the colonel in using the lithographs of himself that he used during his congressional campaigns. It seems that he has them everywhere now and in some cases the sticker for this campaign has got loose enough so that the labels below that, announcing the colonel for other offices, are in sight. One of the party told how Tom Martin had found a man in a public resort yesterday wearing a Kiefer button and looking at the picture of the colonel. Tom approached the stranger and talked to him about the election.

"I admire Kiefer," said Tom, "because of his economy. Now you wouldn't believe that he had that picture made forty years ago." The stranger admitted that he would not. "Yes," said Tom, "he ran for the office of wharfmaster here in '58, and he had that picture made. He got 40,000 copies of it printed and all he has to do is to put on a fresh label every election, and there you are." The stranger was inclined to be skeptical, but Martin removed so much of the poster as showed the words "Candidate for Congress," explained that the party designation was written in, too, to suit the political exigencies of the times, and in a minute the stranger was stamping on one of the couple of score Kiefer buttons there are in town and swearing he would have nothing to do with such a very careful person as the colonel. And as Tom bought he carefully explained to the man how there were some other lithographs of the colonel which had been in use many years in which the name of the office for which the colonel was standing was left vacant and could be filled in by pencil.

Mr. Flinn was inclined to think that the stories of the colonel's closeness were somewhat exaggerated.

"I think," said George, "that you fellows exaggerate. I know that the colonel was not close in the matter of seeds when he was congressman, and the hunch of Schiffmann for orchids is as nothing to the penchant of the colonel for turnips. I wrote to him once and asked for some garden seeds. His goodness of heart and taste in floriculture was demonstrated by return mail for he sent me seeds of thirteen different kinds of turnips. That made him a good fellow with me and if I had used all those turnips my children would have been foundered long ago by a devotion to discussing the merits of thirteen different kinds of fruit."

"Do you fellows know," said another of the party, "that Nussbaumer, the superintendent of Como park, had a session with the colonel once in the matter of seeds. Nussbaumer wrote to the colonel and told him that if he would send him some of the assortment of bulbs that the agricultural department placed at his disposal, for the adornment of Como, he would be obliged. The colonel's idea of bulbs was limited; he couldn't think of anything but turnips, and he sent him eight bushels of turnip seed. I don't think that argues parsimony—though it's true that the government furnished the seed."

They were talking of the merits of some of the Republican candidates for place as city justices, and one of the party told a new story about an old foreigner who used to be a justice in the Sixth ward. A lawyer was engaged to appear in the court of this particular justice to defend a suit brought against a laundry in town. The plaintiff had no standing in court, but the lawyer thought he had better be prepared for anything that came off, and he took a couple of books containing decisions of the point at issue by the supreme court. In opening the case he quoted some law and closed by referring to the decisions of the supreme court.

"Your honor," he said, "the supreme court has certainly passed upon this matter, and it is here set forth that if you should decide against us that you would be reversed on appeal."

"The case is dismissed," said the justice. "This court will make no decisions that will be reversed on appeal," and he actually threw the plaintiffs out of court without going any farther. Which goes to show that there are chumps elected to justiceships as well as men who hold that the letters "J. P." mean judgment for the plaintiff.

—THE PHILISTINE.

IN WOMAN'S REALM.

Clara Barton's Good Word for the Spaniards — Surgeon General Sternburg Will Take No Women Nurses to Cuba—Women's Varied Activity.

When Miss Barton was asked a few days ago about the Spanish spirit toward the Red Cross in Cuba, and especially whether she had suffered from any personal incivilities, she said:

"Never, while there, did we have any occasion to give our own safety a thought. The Spaniards have been without exception kind, courteous and as helpful as circumstances would permit. The Spanish women were ladylike and gentle, and even Gen. Blanco was considerate. We did not leave Havana because we were afraid, but because our government seemed to think it the part of prudence. Nobody asked us to go, but boats were provided for all Americans, and it seemed best to leave for a while. The fear would never be from any regular force; but there is always an uncontrolled element about every army, like the guerrillas in our own war, that cannot be depended upon.

"My intentions are now," she continued, slowly, "to leave for my home, in Washington, tonight, attend to necessary business there, then on to Tampa, where the staff is remaining. From there I take the staff of physicians, nurses and other persons to Key West, in order to meet the State of Texas when she arrives there from New York. Beyond that, circumstances must determine."

Mrs. Ellen Hardin Walworth, of Saratoga, one of the founders of the Daughters of the American Revolution, has issued a call to the patriotic women of the United States to form a national corps of sanitary volunteers and an auxiliary for the purpose of aiding the army and navy in time of war.—Chicago Tribune.

G. W. Sternburg, the surgeon general of the United States army, has confirmed the statement that no women would be sent as nurses to Cuba.

"We have a hospital corps of trained men," he said, "whose duty it is to go with the troops in the field, and if we require additional assistance in Cuba or on the gulf coast I shall accept only those who are immune to yellow fever, from having had the disease or passed through one or more epidemics. In case hospitals are established further North, it is possible that we may require the assistance of trained women nurses. A large number have already volunteered their services. All applications are placed upon file for future reference, and it is impossible to say at present whether the services of any can be accepted."

Mme. Alexanda Viarda will be the star in a series of dramatic performances to be given in a number of Eastern cities for the benefit of the central Cuban relief committee. She will present classical German plays, supported by a cast of prominent German actors.

Her plan has received the hearty approval of the national central Cuban relief committee and of President McKinley. The first performance will be given on the evening of May 10, when Mme. Viarda will appear in the title role of "Medea."

CLICKS FROM THE CLUBWOMEN

It has been said with much truth that our American house with its ordinary appointments may not be so rich in historic associations as the continental home, but it is a better place to live in, and by introducing it to the visitors of the Paris exposition the women would promote our country's industries. One of the schemes submitted and practically agreed upon by the women who propose to have an exhibit at the exposition is to furnish a house after the style of a well regulated American home. A better exhibit could not be made. The houses in the United States are the most convenient in the world. The American kitchen has no equal. The range, with its almost endless advantages, is an American institution which is seldom found, even in the kitchen of the wealthiest on the other side. The refrigerator is foreign to the French houses. Sanitary improvements found in all modern houses and apartments here are yet to be introduced into foreign homes.

Women are slowly obtaining a few rights in France. Recently they were permitted to act as witnesses in a legal sense and to sign wills and other legal documents. They are now to be allowed to take part in the administration of the charities and hospitals in Paris, being made eligible for the higher council of the assistance publique.

The Domestic Service Guild is the name of an organization of Manchester ladies. The women supplying the capital are to nominate girls for the training, and will be entitled to send their own servants for periodical lessons, so that "the 'general' will become a plain cook, and the plain cook an experienced one." In Liverpool a more complete scheme has been adopted, under the protection of the city council, but partly supported by a generous private donor. There girls from fourteen to eighteen are received for a twenty weeks' course of instruction at fees varying from one to two guineas. The subjects taught include all housemaid's and parlormaid's duties, as well as cooking, laundry work, mending, hygiene and general domestic management.—Chicago Tribune.

The women of Cranford, N. J., have formed an improvement league of lusty vigor. The first problem the league attacked was that of garbage, and now no ash heaps or refuse heaps of any kind are to be seen within the city limits. Then they declared war on the loungers about the depots, drove them off and got the buildings cleaned and painted. Little receptacles are to be found here and there along the streets, placed there by the women, and woe to the man, woman or child who throws paper or scraps of any kind on the walks or in the road instead of dropping them into these catch-alls! A plot of ground, where shopkeepers burned their rubbish, was next attacked and turned into a park. The league is virtually a broom and mop brigade, and is making the city truly beautiful. There are eleven committees, and they have now directed their combined energies toward improving the school play grounds. Where is the St. Paul Improvement league?

VARIOUS NOTIONS.

The Camden (Me.) Club of Girls have been studying Shakespeare with a vengeance. Each girl made out a series of questions to be answered by the club. These questions proved such brain-teasers that the members had a series of them published on sixty cards and arranged them in a game much like that known as "authors." The large book stores have taken up the enterprise and the originators are making money.

There is in existence among Chilean women a club, one of whose rules reads: "Members shall be scrupulously clean when they attend the meetings, wearing dresses of elegant simplicity, of small cost and suitable to the age of the wearer; but this is no obstacle to the beauty of fit, which will augment the beauty of the younger members."

Here are a few interesting superstitions concerning precious stones worthy of note:

All precious stones are purified by a bath in honey.

It is said that the agate quenches thirst and, if put into the mouth, allays fever.

Amber is a cure for sore throats and glandular swellings.

Amethyst banishes the desire for drink and promotes chastity.

Cat's eye is a charm against witchcraft.

Coral is a talisman against thunder and perils by flood and field.

Diamonds produce somnambulism and spiritual ecstasy.

Emeralds, friendship and constancy.

Garnets preserve health and joy.

The onyx is apt to cause terror to the wearer as well as ugly dreams.

Opals are fatal to love and bring discord to giver and receiver.

Sapphires impel the wearer to all good works.

The topaz is said to be a preventive to lung troubles, imparts strength and promotes digestion.—New York Tribune.

A recent decision of the supreme court of Georgia holds that a wife is not a part of the householder's chattels, according to the Louisville Commercial. In a lower court in that state a temporary injunction to restrain a farm tenant "from moving or attempting to move his wife to the farmhouse" was granted. But the supreme court has reversed the finding, and holds that the ancient feudal system and the right of a landlord to control the domestic relations of his tenant are not part of the law of that state.

In the heart of the Black Forest is a monastery which shelters many princely monks. One of the most devout and humble of all its inmates is Prince Philip, of Hohenlohe, at one time one of the chief ornaments of European courts; and Prince Edward Schonburg-Hartenstein performs some of the lowliest duties of the monastery. Father John is the Baron von Drais, who shone so brilliantly for a time at the court of Baden; and Father Sebastian is Baron von Oer, at one time a dashing soldier in the Saxon army. Among others of noble descent are Count de Memptirine and Baron von Salis-Soglio.

THE WORK-A-DAY WOMAN.

A woman has designed a book rest and fan for attachment to an ordinary stand, having a slanting shelf on which the book is held by clamps. This is done by a horizontal shaft above, on which the fan blades are mounted so that they may be turned by a small motor. With this device she may lean back in her chair, read and be fanned, without the necessity of holding either book or fan.

Miss Sarah Cooper Hewitt and Miss Eleanor G. Hewitt, granddaughters of the famous philanthropist, Peter Cooper, are independent young women, with keen business instincts. While generously endowed with the social graces which, for three months in the year, are displayed among New York's 400 they can easily doff society manners to enter the work-a-day world. The greater part of the year they spend upon their 2,000-acre farm, where Miss Sarah superintends the twenty-five workmen. She regards agriculture as a science and follows it in a business-like manner that characterizes all of her pursuits. In the old Peter Cooper homestead is a restaurant which is owned and largely managed by the philanthropist's granddaughters. Miss Hewitt has been a member of the school board of Pompton, N. J., since 1893. She is the only woman on the board. She has written a valuable book on the subject of road-making, is an accomplished musician, and last, but not least, can shoe a horse and do it well.

Miss Jennie Wertheimer, of Cincinnati, O., three years ago conceived a scheme for making commercial paper which would prevent amounts being raised on checks or names being forged, and has made a $25,000 success of it. From the top of the note to the blank for the name of the payee this paper has the usual thickness, but below the name it gradually grows thinner until it is as transparent as tissue paper. If the amount written in has been raised or if chemicals have been used, or any changes made in the original draft, this may be discovered immediately by holding the paper up to the light. Miss Wertheimer has sold to a New Yorker the entire patent for $25,000 cash and attorneys' fees.

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL.

METROPOLITAN.

Sidney Rosenfeld's "A Man of Ideas" was given for the first time in St. Paul last evening by Roland Reed, at the Metropolitan.

The comedy is bright in dialogue, unique in its setting and was extremely well acted. It is not conventional, and it stands pretty much alone as an American comedy, in that it does not suggest that Teutonic origin that so dominates most of the things given us as the work of American authors. The plot is light. It deals with an attempt on the part of Fosco Wales (Mr. Reed), a manipulator, to make a fortune by securing a franchise in a small Western town for the building of a trolley line, and incidentally milking of a British corporation. The presence of the mayor and a couple of aldermen of the town, and the part taken by a pretty widow (Miss Rush) in foiling the scheme of the manipulator give the principal comedy incidents.

Mr. Reed was clever, as he always is. He is capitally adapted for the interpretation of comedy that is essentially American. It is not necessary, according to his conception of American humor, to give a diagram with every joke. His presence and makeup as the promoter were excellent, and his work as the Jacques of an amateur "As You Like It" good. It is to be hoped that Mr. Reed will next season have a play that will be a vehicle for his large gifts as a typical American comedian.

Miss Rush was a most charming widow. She was captivating to a degree as Rosalind in the amateur play. The lady has great capacity for the expression of feminine comedy. The fact that she wears gowns that are revelations in the possibilities of the sartorial art does not in the least detract from her charms as an actress.

Mr. Westford was funny in the character of an imported stage director. Miss White made a very pretty and fetching addition to the company, and the rest of the people were acceptably cast.

PARK CHURCH.

Miss Farwell, Olaf Hals, Mr. Colville and Mr. George assisted the ladies of the Schubert club at their last musical, held yesterday in Park Congregational church.

Miss Farwell has always been a favorite in St. Paul, her old home, and did not lose this favor yesterday by her singing of Handel's "Awake Saturnia." As an encore she gave a selection from "Mignon."

Mr. Hals was heard with fine effect in two beautiful "Romances," by Svendsen and Sinding.

Miss Gibson, one of the finest of the younger pianists of the club, was heard in a double number, from Chopin. Her playing is warm and full of expression.

The chorus under the direction of Mr. Oberhoffer was heard twice. The first number was from "Samson and Delilah," and the solo parts were taken by Miss Pottgieser, Mr. Colville and Mr. George. In the second number, the "Finale," from the second act of "Oberon," Mr. George, Mr. Colville and Mrs. Zumbach were the soloists.

Miss Morton and Mrs. Canby gave two piano duets and Mrs. Brewster was heard in a selection from "Carmen." There was a very large attendance.

ST. LOUIS' CHURCH.

St. Louis' church, on Wabasha street, was packed last evening, and a high-class sacred concert was given by the choir of the church, assisted by several local artists.

The church choir is composed of a chorus of twelve voices, which have been well trained by Mr. Greget. This chorus was heard to good advantage last evening in several sacred numbers.

Mrs. S. V. Harris sang several solos, Miss Gertrude San Soucie gave a number of well-rendered organ solos, Miss Pottgieser was heard to advantage in solo parts, and Mr. Gehan and Mr. La Pine contributed solos. There were also duet numbers by Messrs. Soucheray.

Denied by De Lestry.

To The St. Paul Globe:

On last Sunday morning there appeared in your paper an item, signed Paul Henninger, captain of St. Paul Camp No. 1, Sons of Veterans, in which the said Henninger took occasion to say some things not borne out by facts, and believing in fair play, allow me to answer through your columns.

I emphatically deny that I ever tendered the services of the local camp to the government, or to any one else. I tendered to the war department of the United States my individual services, in a certain capacity, which right so to do no one can dispute. As to my connection with the order of Sons of Veterans, that is so well established throughout the state that it hardly needs any answer. My record stands upon the proceedings of the division of Minnesota in no uncertain light or language and every veteran and son of a veteran in Minnesota knows it well. Very truly yours. —Louis De Lestry.

St. Paul, April 27.

IN MEMORY OF A HERO

ANNIVERSARY OF THE BIRTH OF GRANT HONORED

A United Nation the Theme of a Spirited Address Delivered by Henry Watterson at the Dinner of the Monument Association Held at New York—All Sections One in the Present Crisis.

NEW YORK, April 27.—The anniversary of the birthday of Gen. Ulysses S. Grant was celebrated tonight with a banquet at the Waldorf-Astoria under the auspices of the Grant Monument association.

The banquet was held in the ball room, which was festooned with American flags, while banked by two immense flags, a portrait of Gen. Grant hung over the guests' table.

Two hundred and forty-six guests were present. A reception preceded the banquet, in the Astor gallery. The principal speaker was Henry Watterson, whose subject was "The Reunited Sections." He said:

If the illustrious soldier, whose memory we celebrate, were with us here tonight his heart would glow with satisfied pride in the answer which time has made to his prayer for peace between the once warring sections of the Union and in the spectacle which the present unfolds of a whole people rallying as a single man beneath the star-flowered flag of the republic.

If there was any doubt anywhere about the restoration of the Union, not merely in fact and in name, but in the spirit to which it owes its birth, the manifestations of the last few weeks cannot have failed to dissipate it.

That Spanish gentleman who proposed to supplement the forces of his country in Cuba by inciting the South to another rebellion must surely have been the Knight of La Mancha come to life again, but quite as bereft of reason as he was in the days of Sancho Panza and the lady of Toboso; though, in truth, most of those supporting Spain in her ill-starred contention, seem to be lineal descendants of the famous Don! Sir, the reunited sections of the Union stand a wall of iron between the nation's honor and, if need be, all the world; stand a wall of fire between the stricken Cubans and any further hurt from Spain.

We want no other warrant for our act of war than the cruel, the heartless story of the Spaniard in America. From the coming of Cortez and Pizarro, to the going of Weyler—three centuries of brutality, irradiated only by the pirate's lust for plunder and the tiger's thirst for blood—each succeeding captain general has seemed to emulate Alva as a rival of Satan by seeking a second immortality of damnation.

Before such an array, historical and contemporary, the true American neither consults his geography, nor counts the cost. His pulse-beats are the same in Massachusetts and in Mississippi, and whether the band plays "Yankee Doodle" or "Dixie" is all one to him! Assuming that in ordinary times it takes but a few months and a change of raiment to convert a typical Vermonter into a typical Texan, it has taken but a few weeks to impress upon the reunited sections of the Union the truth that we are the most homogeneous people on the face of the globe; that such differences as exist among us are local and external, and not skin deep, and, along with this lesson, to reawaken in all hearts Decatur's ringing words:

"Our country—may she be ever in the right—but, right or wrong, our country!"

The other formal addresses were "Gen. Grant," by Bourke Cockran, who responded instead of Senator Julius C. Burrows, and "The Volunteers," by Congressman William P. Hepburn, of Iowa.

Elihu Root presided and among the special guests were Secretary of the Treasury Lyman J. Gage, Ex-Gov. Levi P. Morton, Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy, Gen. Granville M. Dodge, Charles H. Eaton, William H. Michael, Gen. Wesley Merritt and Col. Fred Grant.

GRANT'S MEMORY HONORED.

The Anniversary of His Birth Celebrated at Galena.

GALENA, Ill., April 27.—Galena, the home of Gen. U. S. Grant, today celebrated the seventy-seventh anniversary of the great leader's birth. Mrs. Nellie Grant Sartoris, accompanied by her daughter, Vivian, represented the Grant family. Judge Emery Speer, a Confederate veteran, of Macon, Ga., was the orator of the day.

Upon the arrival of a special train from Chicago, the public demonstration began. A street parade was formed at the depot, composed of cavalry, veterans, civic societies and thousands of visitors, which marched to Turner hall, where Judge Speer delivered an oration.

The celebration was held under the auspices of the Grant Birthday association. President McKinley addressed the first meeting, which was held in 1893.

Iowa Republicans.

DUBUQUE, Io., April 27.—H. G. McMillan, chairman of the Republican state committee, has issued a call for the state convention, to be held in Dubuque Thursday, Sept. 1. There will be 1,220 delegates.

REVENUE BILL DEBATE

THE WAR MEASURE TAKEN UP IN THE HOUSE

Mr. Dingley Defends the Act Offered by the Republicans, While Bailey and Bell State the Nature of the Opposition of the Minority—Bond Feature the One Criticised by the Silver Men.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—The debate upon the measure framed by the ways and means committee to meet the expenditures of the war with Spain opened in the house today. It will continue through tomorrow, and on Friday at 4 o'clock the vote will be taken. There was an absence of partisan rancor, which has always heretofore characterized debates on revenue measures.

The house went into committee of the whole immediately after the reading of the journal and entered upon the consideration of the bill. Owing to its importance, Mr. Dingley, chairman of the ways and means committee, did not ask that the first reading of the bill be dispensed with, as is usual. Mr. Dingley then took the floor to open the debate. The bill, he said, was distinctly a war measure. He emphasized the necessity of united action in support of the measure, in order not only to impress Spain, but the countries of Europe with the conviction that the American congress and the American people stood shoulder to shoulder without regard to party in the determination to prosecute to a successful termination the war we had undertaken.

Mr. Dingley said that unless all signs failed the war would not be a three-months' affair, nor a six-months' affair, and that the more preparations we made, both for offense and defense, the shorter it would be.

When he reached the question of the bond issue, he was besieged with questions by Mr. McMillin, Mr. Sayers and other Democrats, and there was some discussion of the probable cost of the war.

Mr. Sayers ventured an estimate of $300,000,000 per annum, which Mr. Dingley rejected, calling attention to the fact that the Civil war cost $1,100,000,000 per annum. Mr. Sayers, while avowing his willingness to vote every dollar necessary to prosecute the war, contended there was no necessity for authorizing in this bill the raising of $700,000,000 when congress would meet again in December.

Bailey's Views.

Mr. Bailey, the leader of the minority, followed Mr. Dingley with the opening argument on his side. He said that his side realized as much as the other, the necessity of raising revenue to carry on the war, and they stood willing to co-operate in placing at the disposal of the government every material aid for the prosecution of the war to a speedy termination. There would be no difference of opinion that the government should be abundantly provided with revenue. But, said he, the minority would not be either led or driven into the support of measures which commended themselves neither to their conscience nor judgment.

"We propose," said Mr. Bailey, "to tax the rich men now rather than to mortgage the energies of the poor men for coming generations."

Discussing the question of the supreme court's decision of the income tax case, he declared that no question was ever settled until it was settled rightly.

Mr. Bailey then entered upon an extended argument upon the constitutionality of an income tax, combatting the theory that it was a direct tax inhibited by the constitution.

Mr. Bailey was followed by Mr. Dolliver (Rep., Io.), who delivered a patriotic oration rather than an argument on the merits of the pending measure. In conclusion he said:

We have not acted upon a sudden provocation, great or small. Again and again the nation has ignored its interests, conquered its sympathies and restrained its wrath that no just imputation might be made against us in the supreme court of the world's opinion. There is not a country of Europe which, if situated as we have been, would have endured what we have suffered in the succession of civil wars, which, for the last generation, have desolated that helpless island of the seas. History will be our judge that in all these years, for the sake of the world's peace, we have chosen to wrong ourselves rather than to give warrant to a suspicion of injustice against the government of Spain.

Populists' Position.

Mr. Bell (Pop., Col.), in stating the position of the Populists, announced opposition to the bond provision, and Mr. Sayers (Dem., Tex.), while announcing his willingness to vote all the money needed, thought provision was being made for two large a sum. Such action would be only to invite attempts at swindling.

Then, discussing the provisions of the bill, he asked why the taxes were to be exclusively levied against the poor. Why did not the rich railroads bear part of the burden? Why did not the colossal "Standard Oil Company" bear its share? The burden should fall equally upon all interests.

Mr. Lacey (Rep., Io.) gave notice of an amendment to prevent the invalidation of instruments on which the stamps due were inadvertently omitted.

Mr. Ridgley (Pop., Kan.) closed the debate for the afternoon with some brief remarks in opposition to the bond feature of the bill.

At 5 o'clock the house recessed until 8 o'clock.

The night session of the house was devoted to brief speeches by members who were unable to secure time during the day. Many of the speakers only had time to ask permission to extend their remarks in the record. Only two Republicans, Mr. Gibson (Tenn.) and Mr. Omstead (N. Y.) spoke tonight. The Democrats and Populists all opposed the bond provisions. The speakers were Messrs. Kleburg (Dem., Tex.), Wheeler (Dem., Ky.), Lewis (Dem., Wash.), Green (Pop., Neb.), Cowherd (Dem., Mo.), Benton (Dem., Mo.), Van Diver (Dem., Mo.), Davis (Dem., Ala.), De Vries (Dem., Cal.), Lentz (Dem., O.), and Mr. McDowell (Dem., O.).

At 10:30 the house adjourned.

SILVER SENATORS.

They Will Seek to Delay the War Revenue Bill.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—While there is no doubt that the senators of all parties who advocate the free coinage of silver will oppose the bond feature of the war revenue bill, the present prospect is that they will not seek to delay its passage on account of that provision. The bond provision probably will be stricken out of the bill in the committee on finance and restored in the senate. The present idea of the silver Republicans and Populists is to let the majority pass the bill in the shape that suits them. After a comparatively brief debate they will find occasion to state their positions explicitly, making clear their opposition to bonds, but they will not attempt to delay the passage of the measure by debate that would prove effectual for nothing but delay. There will be an effort to amend the bill in committee by adding a provision for an income tax.

SPAIN TALKS OF ATTACK

RUMORS OF A SQUADRON SENT AGAINST AMERICA

The Stories Are Conflicting, but Apparently There Is Some Naval Activity on the Part of the Dons—Battleship and Torpedo Boats Near Gibralter Are on the Lookout for American Ships.

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, April 27.—Many rumors, some vague and some direct, have been current today regarding the movements of Spain's ships of war. It is not easy to make any general statement that will sum up these stories, but all taken together indicate that Spain, at last, has determined upon at least a display of naval activity, as an offset to the captures made by the American ships in the vicinity of Key West.

The most important, as well as the most alarming of these rumors emanated from Madrid. In effect it was stated that at some date, not clearly determined, the Spanish naval authorities had secretly dispatched from some port not located a fleet to make a demonstration against the North Atlantic coast of America, and possibly to attack or bombard some American cities.

A special dispatch direct from Madrid to London stated that the fleet had been at sea for some days, and that early advices of its appearance off the American coast were expected. The destination of the fleet, it was stated, is unknown to any one but the minister of marine, Admiral Bermejo.

The reports from Madrid also say that the Spanish naval authorities are satisfied that Spain can easily force the blockade of Cuba when she desires to do so. But in the meantime, it is explained, as the governors of Cuba and Porto Rico have advised the Spanish government that they do not need the fleet, the government has decided to "utilize the warships elsewhere."

By way of Bayonne, France, a more definite story was received, said to contain the substance of advices from Madrid. According to this report, a squadron, consisting of four ironclads and three torpedo boat destroyers, sailed for the United States Monday. It was rumored that the squadron was to steam direct across the Atlantic and bombard northern ports of the United States. The port from which this squadron sailed was not mentioned.

It was added that a second squadron, consisting of four ironclads and two cruisers, was being formed at Cadiz. Its destination was unknown.

All of these advices, it is to be remembered, are from Spanish sources, and none of them have confirmation.

Advices regarding the movements of specific ships of the Spanish navy are more definite. Special dispatches from Gibraltar announce that the Spanish battleship Pelayo, accompanied by a Spanish torpedo boat, was passing the rock at the time the messages were filed, bound for Cadiz. At the same hour two Spanish torpedo boats were at anchor in the bay in Algeorias, adjoining Gibraltar, and apparently watching the straits. Dispatches from Tangier, Morocco, also say the Pelayo is cruising in the Mediterranean, and that two torpedo boats are in the straits of G