

TRACING A CRIME

MRS. ARDILLA YARNELL ACCUSED OF THE MURDER OF ARTHUR MIDDLETON

TAKEN INTO CUSTODY AT 2 A. M.

POLICE FOLLOWING A CLUE FURNISHED BY A WOMAN WHO IS SICK

HEARD SENSATIONAL QUARREL

Between the Murdered Man and Some Woman, Who Is Believed by the Police to Be the One in Custody—The Prisoner Will Not Talk About the Quarrel With Murdered Man.

Mrs. Ardilla Yarnell, living at 344 Sherman street, was arrested at 2 o'clock this morning, charged with the murder of Arthur Middleton, the tea broker, on West Seventh street, early Tuesday morning.

The woman was escorted to the central police station by Chief of Detectives Schweitzer and County Attorney Anderson, who took her up into the woman's ward for a long consultation.

Mrs. Yarnell is forty-one years of age and has lived in St. Paul ten years. She rents rooms at 344 Sherman street.

Her husband has been for five years an inmate of the soldiers' home at Sandusky, O.

The arrest was the result of yesterday's continued police work.

Investigation made yesterday in the Arthur Middleton murder case did not strengthen the theory that the fatal shot was fired by burglars.

Middleton before his death informed one of the house physicians at the city hospital that two men, one a tall and the other a short man, entered his apartment and one of them fired at him four shots.

From information gathered it was not thought possible that this was the true story. Certain disclosures made to the police tended to prove that there was a woman in the store with Middleton a very short time before the shooting, and it is a question whether the woman did not make up the burglar story to shield his midnight female visitor.

On the night of the murder, a few minutes before or after midnight, one of the occupants of a house within a hundred feet of the rear entrance of Middleton's store heard the voices of a man and woman engaged in a dispute.

The person whose attention was attracted by the talk was a woman, and as she was sick and had orders from her physician to take a dose of medicine every hour she had slept very little during the evening, being particularly so as to dosing herself with the medicine on the even hours.

It was shortly before midnight that she first heard the voices, and after taking a dose of medicine she walked to one of the windows of her room. As she neared the window the voices of the parties, one of whom she recognized as Middleton, became louder, the woman who was with him being much excited and talking very loud. The conversation between Middleton and the female who was with him lasted for about half an hour or more and most of the time the woman carried on the conversation.

From what the invalid heard of the talk the woman was endeavoring to have Middleton pay her a question of money which she had loaned him. Middleton kept cautioning the female not to talk to loud as people would hear her, but the woman was so excited that the caution was not heeded.

QUESTION OF MONEY.

From the talk of the woman it appeared that Middleton had been promising that certain money would be received by him within a day or so and that when it arrived it would be turned over to her. The woman insisted that Middleton finally told her with an oath that she could talk all she wanted too, but he did not have the money and that was all there was about it.

The woman insisted that she knew Middleton had received the money and that he was lying when he said he had not. The talk between Middleton and his companion became so violent and so many threats were made that the sick woman decided that she would leave her room and go out and notify the police. As she arose from her knees by the window where she had leaned to overhear the conversation,

she found her strength had left her and she could not walk.

Looking out of the window again she saw Middleton and his companion walk down the vacant lot in the rear of the store and turn in toward the rear entrance. Finding that she could not walk, the woman who had overheard the conversation gave up the idea of notifying the police and went to bed. Within a very short time after Middleton and the woman walked toward the rear entrance of the store the sick woman heard a woman scream. In telling her story yesterday the sick woman said as soon as she heard the shriek she knew something awful had happened. She heard no shots and did not intend to say anything about the conversation she overheard, but the news of Middleton's death worried her so that she decided to make public what she knew of the affair.

FOLLOWING THE CLUE.

The detectives last evening visited the woman, and, after hearing in her statement, started to work to ascertain the identity of the woman who was with Middleton, and if possible locate her.

The result of their labors was the arrest of Mrs. Yarnell.

Mrs. Schroer who lives over Rollin's drug store at West Seventh and Sherman streets, stated Tuesday that she distinctly remembers the scene, and a few minutes afterward heard some one knock on the door of Dr. Wells' apartment and say that a man had been shot. This corroborates the statement of the sick woman who overheard the conversation between Middleton and his female companion. Mrs. Schroer also said that Monday evening, shortly before 11 o'clock, as she passed the front entrance of Middleton's store, she noticed a woman standing in the doorway. The woman was accompanied by two little girls, the eldest about six years and the other about three years old. Ten minutes later, when Mrs. Schroer passed the store again, the woman was still there. It is possible that this is the woman whom the sick woman saw and overheard talking with Middleton an hour later, and the police are now working with a view to ascertaining the identity of the woman.

AT THE INQUEST.

The inquest over the body of Middleton was held yesterday afternoon at the county morgue. Coroner Nelson having charge of the inquiry.

Patrolmen Fillingim and McCook, Dr. J. W. Wells, E. H. Bragg, Mrs. Ehanley, Kate Schroer, Neil O'Leary, Fred Anderson, Mrs. Ardilla Yarnell, Mark Yarnell, Harry Langer, G. H. Lamb and Dr. E. P. Quaine were called and examined. No new evidence was adduced, and while several of the witnesses testified to hearing but one shot, the majority of them were positive that three shots were fired.

G. H. Lamb, who occupies the room immediately over the rear of the store, testified that he heard three shots in quick succession, and then a commotion as if some one was running about in the store. He had heard voices, as if the party were engaged in a dispute, shortly before the shots were fired, but was not certain as to whether the persons were in the store or not.

Mr. Lamb, seen after the inquest, said he was positive the window in the rear of the store was up from the bottom at least three feet, and he knew Middleton was not in the habit of leaving the windows open. Mr. Lamb said he was confident that the shooting had been done by burglars, as Middleton had recently made a number of good sales and evidently had money.

DIDN'T CARE TO TALK.

Dr. E. P. Quaine, who attended Middleton after he reached the hospital, testified that the wounded man did not seem inclined to talk about the shooting. When he was asked a few questions as to how the shooting occurred he complained that it hurt him to talk. He conversed freely, however, on other subjects and spoke about his parents and family connection, who, he said, lived in Milwaukee. Being told by the witness that he was going to die, Middleton reiterated his statement to Patrolman Kroeger that two men, a tall and short one, had entered his sleeping room and one of them had fired four shots at him.

Mrs. Stanley, living on the third floor of the building directly over the store, heard but one shot, and going to the window saw Middleton in front on the sidewalk.

Mrs. Yarnell repeated the story told by her to the police Tuesday. She had accompanied her sister, Mrs. Gallagher, to the union depot and Middleton had gone with them. Mrs. Gallagher was going to her home at Carlton, Minn., and as it was raining when they reached Seventh street, Middleton had gone into his store and brought out two umbrellas. After escorting Mrs. Gallagher to the depot she and Middleton rode to Seven Corners and walked the rest of the way to her residence, at 344 Sherman street, where Middleton had taken the two umbrellas with him when he left her house a few minutes before midnight. She identified the umbrellas found in the store by the police the night of the shooting as the ones Middleton and herself had used. Middleton she said, had considerable silver in his pockets and when he paid the fare on the street car he drew from his pocket five silver dollars which he carried from his pocket. She did not see any bills exhibited by Middleton and said she was not in his store on Monday. She testified that Middleton had an open-faced silver watch. In reply to a question by Detective Campbell the witness said she had occasionally visited Middleton's store, but only when she desired to make purchases. She had been to the store one Saturday evening, and as Middleton was about to close up she waited until he turned out the lights and then he accompanied her home. This was the only time she could recollect of visiting the store in the evening. She had known Middleton since June last. She testified that she did not hear of the shooting until 8 o'clock Tuesday morning.

Mark Yarnell, her son, testified that he first learned of the shooting at 7 o'clock Tuesday morning. He did not know when his mother left the house Monday evening or when she returned. He knew that Middleton carried an open-faced silver watch.

The jury, which consisted of S. Lowenstein, Philip P. Fabel, George W. Lamb, Andrew Meehan, J. H. Tenvoorde and Frank Verne, returned the following verdict:

"We, the jury, find that Arthur Middleton was murdered by Mrs. Ardilla Yarnell.

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TODAY'S BULLETIN.

- 1—Miles Attacks War Department. Middleton Murder Mystery. Minnesota's Big Fair. 2—State Fair Races. 3—Awards of Premiums. 4—Editorial. Jefferson Club's New Quarters. Imported Eustis Buttons. 5—Sporting News. Gen. Weyler Subdued. 6—Overcoats for Fifteenth. Old Veterans Meet. Duty Before Sentiment in Army. 7—Fatal Political Riot. Iowa Democrats Nominate. G. A. R. Gathering. 8—Markets of the World. Bar Silver, 50c. Cash Wheat, 61 1/2c. 9—Minnesota Matters. News of the Northwest. Divorce for a Duchess. 10—How to Branch High Schools. News of the Railroad. Ore Rate Case Hearing.

GEN. MILES BOLD

SAYS PRINTED INTERVIEWS WITH HIM WERE, IN THE MAIN, CORRECT

REVIEWS CAMPAIGN IN CUBA

ORIGINAL PLANS CHANGED BY THE BOTTLING UP OF CERVERA

SHAFTER WANTED TO RETREAT

Detailed Story of How Santiago Was Captured—How the General of the Army Opposed Sending Troops to Havana to Face Disease and a Horde of Trained Spanish Soldiers—Requests Were Ignored.

NEW YORK, Sept. 7.—The following statement emanating from Gen. Miles was given to the reporters on board the Ogdam. It is in the form of a letter in which Gen. Miles is mentioned in the third person:

"While at Porto Rico and during the voyage returning on the Ogdam, on which steamer were Gen. Miles and staff, two battalions of the Second regiment of Wisconsin volunteers, I learned the following facts concerning the Cuban and Porto Rican expeditions. In

gress and in necessary preparations, Gen. Miles was opposed to rushing an ill-prepared, undisciplined and un-equipped army in a movement against the capital of Cuba, defended by 100,000 trained Spanish troops, and in this position he stood practically alone for several weeks. Havana, Matanzas, Santiago and a few other points were drawn on his military map as hotbeds of disease, destructive to an army and places to be avoided especially during the sickly season.

WANTED TO GO TO CUBA.

"When finally called upon to submit a plan of campaign, he did so and put it in writing. In substance, he took the stand, first, that every effort should be made to equip the Cubans and thereby enable them to harass the Spanish forces. The cry of 'On to Havana' should be encouraged, but when the transports loaded with troops were out of sight of land, they should sail as straight as steam power could bear them to the gates of the Antilles and the key of the whole position—Porto Rico. Then, having seized and occupied that island, a movement to Cuba was to follow by means of a strong cavalry force, which was to be organized and equipped by August or September. He contemplated that 20,000 cavalry thrown to the center of Cuba, cutting the Spanish forces in two and moving west to Havana, by the time the rainy season was over, and it would be possible to maneuver an army, he could move against that city a well organized, well equipped and well disciplined army and complete the capture of the Spanish forces. The enclosure of Cervera's fleet in the harbor of Santiago changed the conditions and made it necessary to move a military force to that point. Gen. Miles, while at Tampa organizing the expedition, felt the importance of the enterprise so greatly that he requested permission to accompany that expedition or to immediately organize another to

for what might occur. He arrived there with the Yale, Columbia and Rita, loaded with infantry and three ships loaded with artillery, besides those already disembarked. He designed to disembark the troops and artillery named on the west side of Santiago, as was understood before leaving Washington, and before he went ashore he made the necessary arrangements accordingly. He then proceeded to the front, and after consulting with Gen. Shafter, a note was sent to the Spanish commander by Gen. Shafter, saying that the commanding general of the United States army had arrived in his camp with strong reinforcements and would meet him between the lines at any hour agreeable to him. The reply of the Spanish commander was that he would meet him at 12 o'clock next morning. The meeting was held, and after some conversation between Gen. Shafter and Gen. Toral, Gen. Miles frankly informed the Spanish general that he had left Washington six days before, and that it was then the termination of the government that this portion of the Spanish army must be captured or destroyed. He also informed the Spanish government that reinforcements had arrived with him; that some of these forces had already disembarked and the remainder would be disembarked on the west side of the harbor, and that it was useless for him to contend against the inevitable. The transports could also be plainly seen by the Spanish from Morro castle and other points.

"Gen. Toral replied that so long as he had rations and ammunition enough he would fight to maintain the honor of the Spanish army. In response to that he was informed that he had already maintained the honor of the Spanish army, and that further efforts would be useless, and would result in the wanton sacrifice of human life. He then said that he was waiting for help from his government, and was informed by Gen. Miles that he had already

STATE FAIR PROGRAMME TODAY

- 2:18 Class Pacing, Purse \$1,000. Band Concert. 2:23 Class Trotting, Minneapolis Purse, contributed by Minneapolis Business Men, \$5,000. Pacing Race by Five Guideless Wonders. Chorus Singing by Double Male (colored) Quartette. Grand Equipage Display from Minneapolis. 2:45 Class Pacing, three-year olds or under, owned in Minnesota, Purse \$300. Monster Balloon Ascension with Bicycle Parachute Leap. Running Race. One Mile Dash, Purse \$200.

THE PROGRAMME BEGINS AT 1:00 P. M.

- 2:18 Class Pacing. Purse, \$1,000. Gennette Wilkes, Bailey & Gurley, Waupaca. Nester, J. S. Peterson, Minneapolis. Bashaw Clark, G. E. Clark, Minneapolis. J. D., P. C. Donovan, Neche, N. D. Florette Wilkes, H. W. Fagley, St. Paul. Ruth N., James Sullivan, Duluth. Wilkesate, A. A. Monbriand, St. Paul. Anne Lee, J. L. Tarlton, Lexington, Ky. Dick Turpin, E. T. Jenks, Appleton. Sheehan, W. J. Harris, Spokane, Wash. Strathmeath, Gretna Farms, Gretna, Ill. 2:23 Class Trotting. Purse, \$5,000. MINNEAPOLIS PURSE, CONTRIBUTED BY MINNEAPOLIS BUSINESS MEN. Lady Scott, J. Schmidt, St. Paul. J. B. D., H. M. Norton, Chicago. All Right, Riverside Farm, Berlin, Wis. Aggie Medium, C. D. Jerome, Chicago. Alice Dorman, M. E. McHenry, Freeport, Ill. Sarah S., John T. Wallace, Conger, Io. Bill of Expense, Geo. Eggleton, Freeport, Ill. Running Race. Purse \$200. Little John. Guinera Lochiel. Queen Regent. Commander Dewey. Grover C. Melody. Hazel. Flossie D. Druggist.

the first place let me say that the war has closed after being conducted largely as Gen. Miles stated publicly at the beginning of the war that it would be. The statement was publicly made and a general order was issued by him as commander of the American army, in which the plan he has striven to pursue was foreshadowed, namely seeking to accomplish results with the least possible loss of life. In an interview in the latter part of May he said:

"The United States government is too strong, too great and too powerful to commit any foolish act in connection with the proposed invasion of Cuba."

"Referring to the proposed rush to the fever-stricken district of Havana he said:

"No officer is fit to command troops who, from any motive whatever, would needlessly risk the life of a single soldier, either from disease or the bullets of the enemy. I have never sacrificed the lives of men under my command and do not propose to subject them to any unnecessary risks in the present campaign."

"In order to use the army at an early date he directed that:

"Every officer of whatever grade, will so far as may be in his power, guard and preserve the health and welfare of those under his charge. He must labor diligently and zealously to perfect himself and his subordinates in military instruction and discipline, and above all, he must constantly endeavor by precept and example to maintain the highest character, to foster and stimulate that true soldierly spirit and patriotic devotion to duty which must characterize an effective army."

"Owing to the fact that the season suited for campaigning had been exhausted in debates and delay in con-

join it. This permission was not granted, so far as accompanying that expedition was concerned, but authority was granted to equip a second, for movement and operation against the enemy in Cuba and Porto Rico."

"However, before this expedition was equipped calls were made for additional forces to go to Santiago, and they were immediately forwarded. On the 30 day of July Gen. Shafter telegraphed that his losses had been greatly augmented; that he met with stronger resistance than he had anticipated, and that he was seriously considering the advisability of falling back to a position five miles to the rear, and that he had been unable to be up during the heat for four days. Under such circumstances Gen. Miles telegraphed Gen. Shafter that he would be with him within a week with strong reinforcements, of course taking the troops prepared for the second expedition, which had been ordered by the president to operate against the enemy in Cuba as well as in Porto Rico. These reinforcements were pushed rapidly forward, and some of them arrived in advance of the commanding general and were put in position in the trenches around Santiago. Under verbal instructions of the president Gen. Miles was directed to go wherever he deemed his presence was required, and that he should give such directions as in his opinion were best for the army and the government.

"These were the circumstances under which Gen. Miles left Washington.

MILES AT SANTIAGO.

"Arrived at Santiago July 11, not as a private individual, nor as a visitor. Any pretense that he went there bearded with a sword and with official capacity is childish to be considered by sensible men. From the moment he arrived at Santiago he was responsible

taken much time for that purpose, and would be given until daylight of the following morning, it being then 3 o'clock, to submit his final answer. He begged for longer time and earnestly requested until 12 o'clock next day. This was finally granted by Gen. Miles, the meeting dissolved and the officers separated. On returning from this conference, a dispatch was received from Washington by Gen. Miles as follows: "Washington, July 18.—Maj. Gen. Miles to officers and men the officers retaining their side arms, the officers and men after parole to be permitted to return to Spain, the United States assisting. If not accepted, make an assault, unless in your judgment an assault such course as to the assault as you jointly agree upon. Matter should be settled promptly."—"R. A. Alger, Secretary of War."

"This," the statement says, "does not look as if Gen. Miles was there as a visitor. He was charged with responsibility of ordering an assault upon the entrenchments and fortifications of the enemy, which, if successful, would have cost at least 5,000 or withholding the assault if, in his judgment, such an assault would fail.

TORAL TO MILES.

"No greater discretion was ever given to any general commanding an army, and it will be observed, when he was authorized to accept the surrender, which in the interest of his subordinates, he generously declined to do, however, leaving all the honor to his next in rank, Gen. Shafter.

"On the morning succeeding the first interview, a letter was received from Gen. Toral, of which the following is a literal translation:

"Santiago de Cuba, July 14, 1898.—General in Chief of the American Forces, Hon. Sir: His excellency, the general in chief of the army of the island of Cuba telegraphs from

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FAIR DRAWING THE CROWDS

St. Paul Day Saw the Largest Attendance That Has Ever Been on the Grounds on the Third Day of the Yearly Event.

ALWAYS LOYAL TO THE BIG SHOW

The Wind Cut Short a Much Complaint About Part of the Programme. the Handling of the Races.

JUDGES AWARDING THE PREMIUMS

Minneapolis Expected to Good Roads Convention Furnish the Crowd Today. Hears Some Valuable Papers.

Thirty thousand people visited the state fair yesterday, which was designated St. Paul's day.

There were thousands on the ground in the forenoon, and the afternoon recorded the biggest third day of any year. The management of Minnesota's big agricultural and industrial show is well pleased with the satisfactory conditions which have attended the opening days of the fair, and, unless the weather man gets ugly, the Agricultural society will make the Minnesota state fair of 1898 the most successful in the history of the state.

The morning dawned chilly, but before the noon hour the chill of the September wind had been softened by the autumn sun, and the fair management was happy.

The wheels of the big show were in running order in every department, and excellent opportunity was afforded those who visited the fair yesterday to see it at its best. St. Paul people, of course, were most numerous on the grounds.

The crowd in the morning represented for the most part the city's visitors, while those who went in the afternoon were St. Paul people, who had closed up their places of business, and given those in their employ a chance to see the big display of the state's agricultural resources and commercial achievements.

Shortly after 1 o'clock the big crowds from the city began to arrive, and for three hours there was a great crowd of people around the ticket offices and gates waiting for admittance. Some drove out in carriages, some on bicycles and some on the street cars, and those who didn't go at all were only restrained because of reasons over which they had no control.

The day was ideal. An occasional drifting cloud momentarily obscured the sun from view, and the crowds surged back and forth through the big buildings and in front of the fairs' stands. The races in the afternoon were the center of attraction. The grand stand was crowded, the people overrunning into the track and the green beyond the timekeeper's stand.

The crowd in the grand stand was hardly missed on the grounds, as thousands tramped through the live stock, commercial and agricultural exhibits all afternoon, presenting a kaleidoscopic scene of moving humanity.

The judges made some progress in all departments, although they were restricted in their labors somewhat in some of the buildings.

The woman's building was liberally filled all day with women, and especially during the afternoon. To some of the horse races had no charms, and such spent the afternoon inspecting laces, fancy work, hand-painted china and other bric-a-brac in Mrs. Dodds' department.

The "midway" attractions' managers held forth with unusual energy yesterday. Enthused by the large crowds, they showed more than usual vigor. The Hagenback wild animal show was in front and with a loud voice exhorted the crowd to enter, announced a complete change of bill and sang snatches of songs for the crowd. One was:

Oh, come to the animal fair, The birds and the beasts are there; The old baboon by the light of the moon Will comb his absurd hair.

The stock show were well filled all day. Those exhibits which especially delight the farmer found much favor with the city people. The exhibit of blooded horses and fancy breeding dogs is worthy of special mention, as some of the crack strings of horses and "porkers" were shown, bred in other states, as well as a liberal entry of Minnesota prize-winning stock.

The good roads convention, which convened in the morning in the farmers' institute building and continued until late in the afternoon, was well attended and will doubtless mark an awakening of interest in the good roads movement among the farmers of the state.

The machinery exhibit, the poultry exhibit, horticultural and agricultural exhibit were in great favor with the crowd during the entire day.

The management announces the attendance yesterday to be about 6,000 greater than for the third day of the fair in 1897.

GOOD ROADS MOVEMENT.

An Interesting Meeting of the Association Held in Institute Hall.

The good roads movement in Minnesota, championed by the Minnesota Good Roads association, was given new impetus yesterday, when the annual meeting of the state society was held in the farmers' institute building at the fair grounds.

Officers for the ensuing year were elected and a plan of action was map-

ped out for the fall campaign in the interest of the proposed amendment to article 9 of the constitution, which provides for a state road and bridge fund to be distributed among the counties of the state for the improvement of highways, contingent, however, upon an appropriation from the county receiving such aid.

Resolutions were passed commending to the voters their favorable consideration of the proposition, and this will be supplemented by an extensive distribution of good roads literature which will be made through the farming communities of the state. The morning and afternoon sessions were well attended, and there was a general feeling that the crusade of the association in the interest of good roads, assisted by the League of American Wheelmen, would secure for Minnesota in the future a first place among the Western states in the matter of good roads.

Secretary James Wilson has evidenced great interest in the good roads movement in Minnesota, which has from time to time been brought to his attention by the state association and its publication, recently edited by A. B. Choate, of Minneapolis.

The meeting yesterday was one of special note, as Hon. E. H. Harrison, representing the department of agriculture in the inquiry into the cost of primary transportation, being conducted through the department of highways, was present and offered some comprehensive facts relating to the primary cost of transportation to the farmer.

Mr. Harrison said that the proposed amendment to the constitution would result in a renewed interest in good roads, inasmuch as the state aid provided for was dependent upon an appropriation by the court of an amount twice as large as the relief provided would be a safeguard against any evils which might result from a distribution of the state's money and insure beyond the possibility of a doubt the proper performance of their duties by county officials.

Mr. Harrison presented figures which showed that the average primary haul in the United States was twelve miles and that it cost 25 cents per ton per mile, which resulted in a total of \$3 for each haul. The produce and lumber hauled in all the states during 1895 would, figured on this basis, cost the farmers and producers just \$939,000,000. It had been practically demonstrated that it did not cost to exceed 8 cents per ton on macadamized roads, which would reduce the cost of primary transportation to \$113,000,000, a saving of \$826,000,000 to the farmers of the United States through good roads.

No other business could afford to lose this amount of money annually, yet the farmers of the country paid over \$500,000,000 every year which could be saved, if a system of good roads existed. These roads could not be constructed in a day, but it was within the power of the farmer to effect such a comparatively short system within a comparatively short space of time.

The city should be compelled to bear its share of the expense of these roads, as they were of vital importance to the business world. City property was not taxed nearly as heavily for road improvements as the country farmer, as the city taxpayer only had a small frontage, while the farmer had to bear an unjust share of the tax. The country roads were public institutions and the state should assist the county in all cases in constructing and maintaining them for the public good. The better the roads the less it cost the farmer to market his crop. The wheelmen were interested in good roads, and were doing a good work in the distribution of good-roads literature through the League of American Wheelmen.

Superintendent O. C. Gregg, of the Farmers institute, made a short talk, in which he said that the wheel had its evils, but he favored the improvement of the highways for the convenience of the public, although he did not approve of allowing boys, after working on the farm all day spending half the night arched. He had always been an advocate of good roads as an adjunct of improved farming and also favored the consideration of the subject at future institutes.

Secretary J. G. Ellwell read the minutes of last year's meeting and Prof. Hays, of the executive committee, reviewed the work of the year.

The following officers were elected: President—H. R. Wells, Preston. Secretary—James Ellwell, New Brighton. Among those present were: Senator George T. Barr, Mankato; George H. Heasard, Taylor's Falls; George L. Olson, St. Paul; Prof. W. M. Hays, St. Anthony Park; A. B. Choate, Minneapolis; W. H. Rogg, Minneapolis; P. V. Collins, Waukegan; Hon. S. M. Owen, Minneapolis; O. C. Gregg, John Cooper, St. Cloud; A. L. Crocker, Minneapolis; A. G. Wilson, Hugo; T. A. Hoversstad, Crookston; L. Bach-