

PATHWAY OF THE WORLD'S COMMERCE

Early Explorers Unwittingly Followed the Ultimate Course of Trade From the Old World to the Orient.

TRUE NORTHWEST PASSAGE DETERMINED

Father Hennepin's Part in the Work of Location—Local Interest of St. Paul and Minneapolis Therein—"A Heavenly Spot"—Lewis and Clarke Survey—The Northwest as a Gateway of Commerce—Agencies of the Present Day—Conclusion.

NOT ALL ILLUSORY. But however illusory were the ideas of the earlier navigators of the Atlantic and the explorers of the northern section of the continent between the shores of that ocean and those of the Pacific with respect to the existence of a continuous water course to the East Indies, subsequent developments and events have revealed the truth that, after all, they were exploring the actual main track which commerce would instinctively and geographically enter in the completion of its circumnavigation of the globe from the Orient. And in the establishment of this natural route some peculiar developments have taken place during the last half of the nineteenth century. The existence of the great lakes has doubtless had much to do with the gravitation of the world's commerce to this section of the country. And it should be remembered in this connection that the Gulf of St. Lawrence may be properly regarded as the mouth of one continuous water-course, extending from its source at the head of the St. Louis river, in Northern Minnesota, through Lake Superior, the "Soo" canal, but originally the Falls of St. Mary, throughout the length of Lake Huron, the Lake St. Clair, out into Lake Erie, and thence by the river and falls of Niagara to Lake Ontario and by the St. Lawrence river to the sea. The dreamers and the explorers of two or even one century ago were justified in hugging these Northern water shores, for even the exploration of the Missouri river was not undertaken until about the time of the Louisiana purchase in 1803.

FATHER HENNEPIN AND THE NORTHWEST PASSAGE. Following the example of Marquette, and associating himself with De LaSalle and other missionaries of the Roman Catholic church, the fervent priest, F. Louis Hennepin, made his way between the years 1679 and 1682 into the territory now embraced in the states of Minnesota and Wisconsin, and collected many facts in regard to the native conditions of this area, particularly with reference to the topography of the country and its fertility, the water courses and their navigable capacities, as well as the customs of the Indians at this time inhabiting this section of the country. There is no doubt that Hennepin's services, as we did over all the unexplored wilderness had much to do with marking out this route as the one which should prove to be in the future the natural pathway of commerce from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

LAKE SUPERIOR. This is Father Hennepin's description of Lake Superior: "This Superior lake runs from east to west and may have more than 150 leagues in length, sixty in breadth and 500 in circuit. We never went quite over it, as we did over all the others I have hitherto mentioned, but we sounded some of its greatest depths and it resembles the ocean, having neither bottom nor banks. I shall not here say to mention the infinite numbers of rivers that discharge themselves into this prodigious lake, which, together with that of Illinois (Lake Michigan) and the rivers that are swallowed in them make up the source of that great river St. Lawrence, which runs into the ocean at the head of Assumption towards New Foundland. I have already observed that all these lakes may well be called fresh water seas. They abound extremely in white fish greater than carps which are extraordinarily good; nay, at twenty or thirty fathom water there are salmon trout taken of fifty or sixty pounds weight. It were easy to build on the sides of these great lakes an infinite number of considerable towns, which might have communication, one with another, by navigation for 500 leagues together, and by an inconceivable commerce, which would establish itself among them. And to be sure, the soil, if cultivated by Europeans, would prove very fertile."

HENNEPIN'S REFERENCE TO TWIN CITIES LOCALITIES. Father Hennepin's account of his travels affords a most interesting picture of life among savages in those days and of the conditions prevailing in the particular locality of St. Paul and Minneapolis, which were then unborn children of the wilderness. This is what he says concerning the Mississippi and the area now tributary to the Twin Cities: "The navigation of the Mississippi is interrupted ten leagues above this River in the Fall of St. Anthony (Padua, whom we had taken for the protector of our discovery. There is a rock of pyramidal figure just in the middle of the fall of the river. "The row of mountains (meaning the Indian mounds) meeting the banks of the Mississippi ends at the mouth of the river of Ouisconsin (Wisconsin); there we likewise observed that that river, which runs from thence to sea almost directly north and south, runs then from the westward or the northwest. The misfortune of being taken prisoners hindered us from going as far west as we wished, which we could never learn from the savages, who told us only that about twenty or thirty leagues above the fall of St. Anthony there is another fall, near which the nation of savages inhabit at certain seasons of the year. They call those nations Tintonba, that is the inhabitants of the meadows. "Eight leagues above the fall of St. Anthony we met with the river of the Isant, or Nadoussians, which is very narrow at the mouth. It comes from the lake of Isant (Itasca), lying about seventy leagues from its mouth. We called this river the river of St. Francis; and it was in this place that we were made slaves by the Isant. "The course of the Mississippi, according to our best computation, is about 800 leagues from Tintonba to the sea, including its windings and turnings, which are very great, and may be navigable from the fall of St. Anthony for flat-bottom boats, provided the islands were clear from trees and especially from vines, which, having tied the trees together, would stop a boat in many places. "The country above Mille Leo is a marshy ground, wherein grow abundance of wild oats, which grow without any culture or sowing, in lakes, provided they are not above three foot deep. That corn is much like our oats, but much better, and its stalks are a great deal longer when it is ripe. The savages gather it and live thereupon several months of the year, making a kind of broth thereof."

OTHER LOCAL REFERENCES TO THE PATHWAY OF COMMERCE. It is an interesting fact locally that early explorers, including Hennepin, Lahontan and Carver, should all have been peculiarly impressed by the region lying west of Lake Michigan and including the territory through which the Mississippi flows from its fountain head at Lake Itasca to its junction with the Illinois river. Carver, in the appendix to his journal, and summing up his conclusions, says: "The Mississippi, as I have before observed, runs from north to south and passes through the most fertile and temperate part of North America, excluding only the extremities of it, which verge both on the torrid and frigid zones. Thus favorably situated, when once its banks are covered with inhabitants they need not long be at a loss for means to establish an extensive and profitable commerce. They will find the country towards the south almost spontaneously producing silk, cotton, indigo and tobacco, and the more northerly parts, wines, oil, beef, tallow, skins, buffalo wool and fur; with lead, copper, iron, coal, lumber, corn, rice and fruits, besides earth and bark for dyeing. "The parts of the Mississippi which no survey has hitherto been taken amount to upwards of 800 miles, following the course of the stream that is from the Illinois to the Wisconsin rivers. "It is, however, necessary to observe

that before these settlements can be established grants must be secured in the manner customary on such occasions, and the lands be purchased by those who have acquired a right to them by a long possession; but no greater difficulty will attend the completion of this point than the original founders of every colony on the continent met with to obstruct their intentions; and the number of Indians who inhabit these tracts being greatly inadequate to their extent, it is not to be doubted but they will speedily give up for a reasonable consideration the territories that are of little use to them, or remove for the accommodation of their new neighbors to lands at a greater distance from the Mississippi, the navigation of which is not essential to the welfare of their communities. The country west of these lines from its situation is colder than any of the others, yet I am convinced that the air is much more temperate than in those provinces that lie in the same degree of latitude to the east of it. The soil is excellent, and there is a great deal of land that is free from woods in the parts adjoining to the Mississippi; whilst on the contrary the northeastern borders of it are well wooded. Towards the head of the river St. Croix rice grows in great plenty, and there is an abundance of copper. Though the Falls of St. Anthony are situated at the southeast corner of this division, yet that impediment will not totally obstruct the navigation, as the river St. Croix, which runs through a great part of the southern side of it, enters the Mississippi just below the falls, and flows with so gentle a curve that it affords a convenient navigation for boats. This tract is about 100 miles from north-west to southeast, and 120 miles from northeast to southwest.

"A HEAVENLY SPOT." "This tract, as I have already described in my journals, exceeds the highest encomiums I can give it; notwithstanding which, it is entirely uninhabited, and the profusions of blessings that nature has showered on this heavenly spot return unenjoyed to the spot from which they sprang. Lake Pepin, as I have termed it, after the French, lies within these bounds, but the lake to which the name properly belongs is a little above the river St. Croix. However, as all the traders call the lower lake by that name, I have so denominated it, contrary to the information I received from the Indians."

MINNESOTA IN THE "NORTHWEST PASSAGE." And thus it has come to pass, in the advance of time, that the "Northwest passage" is practically across the northern parallels of what is now the United States of America, and that the tide of world's commerce has come almost by gravitation into the very zone in which earlier navigators and explorers insisted that it would be found to exist. But the methods by which its progress should be developed are wholly different from those anticipated for it. The headwaters of Lake Superior are only beginning to play the great part that inland navigation appears destined to perform, while the great steel links between those waters and the Pacific are of so recent construction that no computation is possible of their enormous possibilities in the direction of the future development of trade between this country and the nations of Asia, whence ever increasing demands are being made upon us for our products.

LEWIS AND CLARK SURVEYS. The marking out of the line of the pathway across the continent was largely assisted as a result of the Louisiana purchase. With the opening of the great territory beyond the Mississippi, through the purchase from France of the area which had previously belonged to Spain, and extended to the Pacific ocean, the rounding out of the foundations for the subsequent influence of the young government of the republic was assured. The first thing which suggested itself to the mind of Thomas Jefferson was the exploration of that portion of the continent extending from the westernmost point of Lake Superior to the coast of the Pacific. The purchase was made in 1803. The exploration began by Lewis and Clark at an intermediate point.

In what degree do the people of this country, who are now in the enjoyment of all its liberties and advantages for the creations of fortune, measure the services of the men who penetrated the wilderness of the continent, and gave to the public the first reflection of its material greatness? Those men are dead now; but Meriwether Lewis, who headed the great exploration of the Northwest pending the acquisition of that territory by the United States, is entitled to a larger fame than he has at present. He is the chronicle of United States history. But he has the magnificent endorsement of Thomas Jefferson, the president of the United States, who commissioned him upon this errand of duty. In a letter to Paul Allen, of Philadelphia, Thomas Jefferson, then retired to his homestead in Monticello, Va., from the presidency of the United States, wrote under date of Aug. 18, 1813, respecting the virtues of this commander. In that letter he embodies some of the instructions which were given to Capt. Lewis, and the following extracts afford a clear conception of the beautiful character of Jefferson and the spirit of kindness which was the dominant element of his intellectual make-up as revealed to the world. Among other things, he said to Lewis: "In all your intercourse with the natives treat them in the most friendly and conciliatory manner which their own conduct will admit; ally all jealousies as to the object of your journey; satisfy yourself of its necessity; make them acquainted with the present extent, character, peaceable and commercial dispositions of the United States; of our wish to be neighborly, friendly and useful to them and of our dispositions to a commercial intercourse with them; confer with them on the points most convenient as mutual emporiums and the articles of most desirable interchange for them and us. "Carry with you some matter of the kind-pox; inform those of them with whom you may be of its efficacy as a preservative from the smallpox and instruct and encourage them in the use of it."

OBJECTS OF THE SURVEY. The explorations of Lewis and Clarke, originally planned by President Jefferson to gain an idea of the source of the Missouri river and its possible connection with the Pacific ocean, afforded the first gleam of intelligence respecting the scope and economical elements of the Northwest. The maps of these explorers as shown today are substantially a reflection of the surface of the interior as now existing, save that it is crossed by bands of steel linking the East and the West in the commerce of the world. The work of the missionaries brought little in the form of product so far as the mere question of souls saved was concerned. The predominant spirit inspired the legions on the guidons "land ahead." From the very inception of the expedition the dream was paramount that there was an ocean beyond. Jefferson knew this and referred to it in his instructions. How little he did those pioneers appreciate the fact that they were blazing the way of the world's commerce right through the very avenue which the dreamers of five centuries previous had marked out as the line of connection between the commerce of the East culminating on the shores of Portugal and the Netherlands and finally of England, and with some distant territory then unexplored. THE NORTHWEST AS A GATEWAY. St. Paul and Minneapolis comprise a community which, as the eastern terminal points of two great transcontinental railway systems, constitute the gateway through which vast supplies in the way of manufactures must be transported for centuries to come, for the use by the enormous population of the Oriental countries. Meanwhile, the products of cereals and live stock throughout the entire Northwestern area or territory must be ever increasing as time goes on for the constantly multiplying numbers of consumers. The immensity of this approaching era of industrial activity and its importance to the future of the country can no more be computed even by the minds whose operations have combined to create the existing facilities for the conduct of the world's commerce than could Nebuchadnezzar in his delirium of Sidon have foretold the coming proportions of the commerce of the globe. China, Japan and India in their entirety are rapidly coming, through natural processes, to be feeders upon and absorbers of the products of the United States. The Northwest passage to India has been discovered, but in a long deferred age from that in which they lived who first sought it.

SPAIN'S STRONG CASE

THE DONS ASK FOR CONCESSIONS THAT AMERICANS MAY GRANT

WILL CONSULT WASHINGTON

This Time the American Commissioners Ask for Time for Consideration of Proposals Made—Spaniards Finally Meeting Americans in a Spirit of Fairness—Filipinos May Defy America.

PARIS, Dec. 1.—Anxious as both are to conclude their work, the United States and Spanish peace commissioners did not hold a joint session today. Their next session will be held at 2 o'clock tomorrow afternoon. This delay arose from the fact that the Spanish commissioners at yesterday's session offered several urgent propositions which called for special deliberation on the part of the Americans. Spain asks the United States to grant, for a term of five years, to Spanish ships carrying Spanish goods or products to Porto Rico and Cuba, the same privilege as American vessels engaged in the same trade may have, and she qualifies this request by a proviso that trade privileges be extended to Cuba so long as the United States government is dominant over the island. In support of this request the Spanish commissioners assert that Spain cannot, without vital harm, immediately abandon or cut the business relations so long maintained between the mother country and the West Indian territories. They declare that family ties and social relations, added to affairs of trade maintained through centuries, require gradual dissolution. They invoke the terms of the treaty of 1823, by which the United States took Florida from Spain, and in the fifteenth article of which granted Spain for twelve years the right to send her goods and products to Florida in Spanish ships on the same terms as the ships carrying thither goods and products of the United States. The Spanish commissioners cite, further, the fact that the treaty of 1803 with France, for the cession of Louisiana, granted French and Spanish goods and products the same terms as Americans in New Orleans and other ports in the ceded territory. Finally Spain points to the American proposed "open-door" policy in the Philippines, and asks a guarantee of the same advantage in her late West Indian colonies until trade relations can be adjusted to the new conditions.

CONCLUSION. And no one can fail to be impressed while he considers the advance of commerce during the nineteenth century with its numerous appliances evolved from inventive minds that every force which has been developed within this era and which has proved so essential in the details of its promotion has existed from the beginning of time. Steam power has existed since fire and water came together, but it remained for the genius of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries to develop the tremendous force of this little vein of heated fluid. Electricity, as a recent scientific discovery has proved, is one of the great elemental powers of the universe, existing from the very dawn of creation, but the function of snatching the secrets of its power developed upon a planet of the eighteenth century after Christ. These two great agencies, steam and electricity, seem to have been reserved by the Almighty for His purposes in ultimately bringing together the connecting links of the world's commerce. There is today a splendor in the lightning flash, an eloquence in the voice of the thunder, and a magnificence in the cloud of steam which spreads itself in rainbow form in the presence of the sun, which were undreamed of by all those who enjoyed the ancient glories of the Orient.

MINERS MADE HAPPY. Oliver Company Gives Employees an Increase of Ten Per Cent. HOUGHTON, Mich., Dec. 1.—The Oliver Mining company, today, gave all its employees at Ironwood and Bessemer 10 per cent advance in wages. The increase affects about 2,000 men and will amount to over \$100,000 per annum. Similar advances at other mines are expected Jan. 1.

MR. RYAN CONTROLS IT. St. Paul Man Secures a Newly Discovered Canadian Gold Mine. TORONTO, Ont., Dec. 1.—(Special)—Dennis Ryan, the millionaire hotel man of St. Paul, and Senator Darley, of Florida, have secured control of a valuable gold mine just discovered in Pontiac county.

NEW YORK SCANDAL. Commissioner Atbury Asks That He Be Suspended. ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 1.—George P. Atbury, commissioner of public works, today requested Gov. Black to suspend him from office until after an investigation of charges against him by the courts.

PRINCE GEORGE OF GREECE AND HIS ROYAL FIANCEE.



GOV. TANNER INDICTED

SENSATIONAL DENOUEMENT TO THE VIRDEN COAL MINE RIOTS INQUIRY

MALFEASANCE IN OFFICE

That and Palpable Omission of Duty Are the Counts the Governor is Held Upon—Ball Fixed at a Nominal Sum—Foreman of the Grand Jury Was Averse to the Action Taken.

CARLINVILLE, Ill., Dec. 1.—The Virden riot grand jury made its final report to Judge R. B. Shirley this evening. The grand jury returned true bills against the principal participants in the tragedy of Oct. 12 at Virden. Ten indictments involving fifty-four persons were returned. Against John R. Tanner, governor of Illinois, there are three counts for palpable omission of duty and malfeasance in office. Fred W. Lukins, general manager of the Chicago-Virden Coal company, is charged with manslaughter on two counts. With Lukins, his deputies, Frank Wilder, J. E. Sickness and J. H. Smith, are indicted for the killing of Joseph Gitterle, a Mount Olive miner. Sixteen Thiel guards are held for riot. In the indictments of Gov. Tanner the complaining witnesses are John Graham, William Mitchell, William Wilson, Clarence Ross and Charles Stewart, employees of the Chicago-Virden Coal company. They testified they were intimidated and prevented from following their legitimate employment by an armed force, numbering 1,000 men, who unlawfully and feloniously were assembled in Virden; that the governor had been notified by the sheriff of Macoupin county that no protection was to be had from the county, and was earnestly implored for state protection. CHARGES AGAINST GOVERNOR. In each of the indictments against Gov. Tanner the omission of duty was identical. Failure and refusal to respond to the call of Sheriff Davenport of this county, for military aid in suppressing riotous demonstrations at the Virden coal mines—a riot which culminated on Oct. 12 in bloodshed. A. J. Roberts, the foreman of the grand jury, who was also foreman of the coroner's jury, is a Virden police magistrate. He was strongly opposed to indicting Gov. Tanner.

GOV. TANNER INDIFFERENT. SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 1.—When Gov. Tanner was informed of the action of the grand jury, at Carlinville, he received the news with indifference, and manifested no interest in the particulars. He was asked for an expression in relation to the matter, but declined to talk about it, simply saying that he did not consider it worth while to discuss the matter.

Attorney General Aiken was asked to give his opinion regarding the legal effect of the action, but declined to say anything. This is not the first time a governor of Illinois has been indicted. It is but a few years since ex-Gov. Altgeld was indicted in Champaign county, as one of the trustees of the University of Illinois, ex-officio, because the so-called "flag" law was not observed at the university, but nothing ever came of the indictment, which was soon afterwards dismissed.

ROCHESTER'S BIG FIRE. Academy of Music and Many Business Buildings Burned. ROCHESTER, N. Y., Dec. 2.—At 1:30 this morning fire was discovered in the Academy of Music, for many years leased and managed by H. R. Jacobs, and the oldest theater in Rochester. At this hour the theater is doomed, and Reynolds arcade, an immense business block, covering more than an acre of ground, is almost certain to go up in smoke.

MERRY CHRISTMAS. On That Day Old Glory May Float Over Morro Castle. HAVANA, Dec. 1.—It is now believed, judging from the rapidity with which the Spaniards are pushing the evacuation, that the province of the Pinar del Rio will be turned over to the Americans on or before Dec. 18, and by Christmas day Old Glory will be floating over Morro castle.

ROCHESTER'S BIG FIRE. Academy of Music and Many Business Buildings Burned.

MERRY CHRISTMAS. On That Day Old Glory May Float Over Morro Castle.

ROCHESTER'S BIG FIRE. Academy of Music and Many Business Buildings Burned.

MERRY CHRISTMAS. On That Day Old Glory May Float Over Morro Castle.

ROCHESTER'S BIG FIRE. Academy of Music and Many Business Buildings Burned.

MERRY CHRISTMAS. On That Day Old Glory May Float Over Morro Castle.

ROCHESTER'S BIG FIRE. Academy of Music and Many Business Buildings Burned.

MERRY CHRISTMAS. On That Day Old Glory May Float Over Morro Castle.

ROCHESTER'S BIG FIRE. Academy of Music and Many Business Buildings Burned.

MERRY CHRISTMAS. On That Day Old Glory May Float Over Morro Castle.

ROCHESTER'S BIG FIRE. Academy of Music and Many Business Buildings Burned.

MERRY CHRISTMAS. On That Day Old Glory May Float Over Morro Castle.

ROCHESTER'S BIG FIRE. Academy of Music and Many Business Buildings Burned.

MERRY CHRISTMAS. On That Day Old Glory May Float Over Morro Castle.

GERMANY IS IN IT

BIDS FOR A BIG PIECE OF THE SPANISH COLONIAL PIE NOW BEING CUT

WANTS THE CAROLINES FOR NAVAL PURPOSES

CONSIDERS SPAIN'S PRICE, TEN MILLION FRANCS, IS HIGHLY EXCESSIVE

DEAL IS CONTINGENT ON VIEWS OF POWERS

Germany Wants No International Complications, Especially With America—Islands Not Desirable Because of Their Commercial Importance, but From a Naval View Point. BERLIN, Dec. 1.—A German government official, in an interview with the correspondent here of the Associated Press, confirms the report that Germany is negotiating with Spain for the purchase of the Caroline Islands. It is understood that Spain expects to get 10,000,000 francs for them, which Germany considers excessive. Germany also makes the provision that the negotiations shall be contingent upon no international complications arising, especially with the United States. Prince von Arenberg, president of the Colonial society, assures the correspondent of the Associated Press that the "acquisition of the Caroline Islands is important, less from the standpoint of commerce, which is insignificant there, than from a naval view point."

BASKET IS READY. Germany Will Ask Political Recognition of Austrian Premier. BERLIN, Dec. 1.—In government circles there is an intense feeling against the Austrian premier, Count Thun-Hohenstein, because of his recent speech in the Austrian reichsrath regarding the expulsion of Austrians from Germany, in the course of which he threatened Germany with reprisals if the expulsions were continued. It is understood that after the jubilee festivities Emperor Francis Joseph will be informed from Berlin that Count Hohenstein's continuance in office would be detrimental to the intimate relations between the two countries.

PLUNGER GILLET IS UNDER ARREST

STATEMENT IS MADE BY THOSE WHO SHOULD KNOW. Said That He Has a Considerable Sum of Money With Him, and That His Captors Are Holding Him for a Settlement. KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 1.—It is stated here tonight that Grant G. Gillett, the Kansas cattleman, whose financial collapse last week revealed the fact that in less than three years he has piled up an indebtedness of more than one and one-half million dollars, is under arrest somewhere in the Southwest. Charles A. Schaefer, president of the George Holmes Commission company, swore out a warrant here today, charging Gillett with having obtained \$19,500 by false pretenses. The warrant was placed in the hands of an officer and he left this city tonight. M. A. Tyko, attorney for the Holmes company, tonight, made this statement: "Gillett is under arrest in Mexico. An officer has gone to him, and we will get him back, we hope, at a very early date. In other quarters it is stated almost with certainty that Gillett is in Mexico, but that he is in custody on American soil, that he has a large sum of money in his possession, and that his captors are negotiating with his creditors here to exact a stated percentage of the money as their price for turning Gillett and the funds over to his creditors."

MAYO'S MARITAL BONDS. Retired Commodore Released by a North Dakota Divorce. FARGO, N. D., Dec. 1.—(Special).—Commodore W. K. Mayo, on the retired list of the United States navy, was today granted a divorce from his wife by Judge Pollock. On Dec. 3, 1892, the commodore married Jennie Elton Stevens, a young woman of about thirty years, at Waterbury, Conn. The commodore was then about sixty-three years old. He was wealthy and of high social position, and took his wife to his luxurious Washington home, where she was afflicted with nervous prostration almost immediately. She only lived with him six weeks, her father taking her back to the Waterbury home, after repeated appeals by his daughter. Shortly after reaching her home she was adjudged insane and was sent to an asylum, where she remained until Oct. 23, 1893, when she was discharged as cured. She then refused to go back to live with Mayo, and had her effects sent home. Commodore Mayo has been in Fargo since May 1898. No defense was made to his plea of desertion and decree was granted by default. Commodore Mayo is commonly reported to be a millionaire, and comes of an old Virginia family. He was examined for promotion to admiral during Cleveland's term, but on account of political opposition the appointment was not made.

SENATOR QUAY CASES. They Are Set for Hearing on Dec. 6. PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 1.—In the court of quarter sessions today in the conspiracy case of United States Senator Quay and others, Judge Finletter dismissed all motions entered by defendant's counsel against the five indictments found by the grand jury, and set Dec. 6 as the date for the beginning of the trial.

TODAY'S BULLETIN.

- 1-Pathway of Commerce, Gov. Tanner Indicted, Spain's Case, Germany Wants Carolines.
2-Cruelly Alleged in Divorce Case, Prof. Well's Objections, Red Cross Work, Preservation of Game.
3-New Legislature, In the Political Field, Letter From Menage, Col. Clough's Plan Approved, Interests of Agriculture.
4-Editorial, To Save the Temple, Prof. Zschibitz's Lecture.
5-Sporting News, Curling Clubs Meeting, News of the Railroads.
6-Markets of the World, Bar Silver, 99 3/4, Chicago Cash Wheat, 66 1/2 @ 66 1/4.
7-Minneapolis Matters, News of the Northwest, Struggle With the Storm.
8-Surprise in Lighting Bids, Middleton Case.
ATLANTIC LINERS.
NEW YORK-Arrived: Steamer Matanzas, Havana; Advance, Colon; Lahn, Bremen. Sailed: Norge, Hamburg; Karlsruhe, Bremen.
HAVRE-Sailed: Moravia, New York.
LIVERPOOL-Arrived: Germania, New York. BREMEN-Arrived: Travos, New York. GENOA-Sailed: Kaiser Wilhelm II., New York.
PHILADELPHIA-Arrived: Switzerland, Antwerp.
QUENSTOWN-Sailed: Pentland, Philadelphia; Majestic, New York. Arrived: Canada, Boston.
BOSTON-Arrived: Steamer Cherokee, Jacksonville.
TODAY'S EVENTS.
METROPOLITAN-"A Fair Rebel" 8 PM. GRAND-"A Female Drummer," 8:15 PM. Palm Garden-"Vaudville," 8 and 9 PM. Theo. Thomas concert, People's church, 8 PM. Scotch evening, Park Congregational church, Holy and Mackubin streets, 8 PM. Red Cross Aid society meets, Third and Jackson streets, 8 PM. Lecture by Edward Schnell, First German M. E. church, 8 PM. W. G. F. union meet, Dyer block, West Fifth street, 8 PM. Fourth Ward Publication club, 51 East Fourth street, 8 PM.