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MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

INDORSE THE GRAB

THE PHILIPPINE COMMISSIONERS ADVISE M'KINLEY TO KEEP ALL THE ISLANDS

VOLUMINOUS REASONS GIVEN

WHILE FILIPINOS ARE INTELLECTUALLY STRONG, THEY LACK PROPER EDUCATION

NATIVES WILLING TO LEARN

Commissioners Tell of Happenings in the Islands From the Beginning of the Conflict With Spain to the Present Time—Argument Is That America Should Keep All She Has.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—In accordance with the understanding reached at the conference at the White house yesterday, the Philippine commission today submitted to the president the preliminary report which it had promised to prepare. The report appears to be a compact summary of conditions on the islands as the commission left them; of the historical events which preceded the Spanish war, and the internal Filipino insurrection; of the exchanges between Admiral Dewey and other American commanders and the insurgents; the breaking out of the present insurrection and, finally, a statement of the capability of the Filipino for self-government. The feature of the report is a memorandum by Admiral Dewey, explaining his relations with Aguinaldo. The report begins:

"The undersigned commissioners, appointed by you to investigate the condition of affairs in the Philippine islands, and to report to you the result of their investigations, together with suggestions of reform which in their judgment would be advisable to adopt in these islands, have the honor to submit the following report."

The report then describes briefly how the commission undertook the task entrusted to them, hearing statements from influential people of Manila as to the capability of the Filipinos for self government, the habits and customs of the people, also the establishment of municipal governments in many towns. All this matter is to be included in the final report.

HISTORY OF ISLANDS.

Turning to the history of the islands, the commission attaches little importance to the divers rebellions which had preceded that of 1896. As to this movement, they declare that it was in no sense an attempt to win independence, but solely to obtain relief from intolerable abuses. To sustain this statement they quote from an insurgent proclamation, showing that what was demanded was the expulsion of the friars and the restitution to the people of their lands, with a division of the episcopal sees between Spanish and native priests. It was also demanded that the Filipinos have parliamentary representation, freedom of the press, religious toleration, economic autonomy, and laws similar to those of Spain. The abolition of the power of banishment was demanded, with a legal equality for all persons in law and equality of pay between Spanish and native civil servants. The commission declares that these demands had good ground; that on paper the Spanish system of government was tolerable, but in practice every Spanish governor did what he saw fit, and the evil deeds of men in the government were hidden from Spain by strict press censorship. Allusion was made to the powerful Katipunan society, patterned on the Masonic order, and mainly made up of Tagalos, as a powerful revolutionary force.

SPAIN OFFERS MONEY.

The war begun in 1896 was terminated by the treaty of Biac-na-Bate. The Filipinos were numerous, but possessed only about 800 small arms. The Spanish felt that it would require 100,000 men to capture their strongholds, and concluded to resort to the use of money. Certain concessions were also decided upon, including representation of the Filipinos in the cortes, the deportation of the friars, which was the principal question; the grant of the right of representation, and of a free press.

Gov. Gen. Rivera was willing to pay $2,000,000 Mexican when Aguinaldo and his cabinet and leading officers arrived in Hong Kong. It appears, however, that Paterno only offered the latter $400,000—$200,000 to be paid when Aguinaldo arrived in Hong Kong, and the balance when the Filipinos had delivered up their arms. The arrangement was not acceptable to the people. The promises were never carried out, Spanish abuses began afresh, in Manila alone more than 200 men being executed. Hence sporadic risings occurred, though they possessed nothing like the strength of the original movement. The insurgents lacked arms, ammunition and leaders. The treaty had ended the war, which, with the exception of an unimportant outbreak in Cebu, had been confined to Luzon, Spain's sovereignty in the other islands never having been questioned and the thought of independence never having been entertained.

The report then tells how Gen. Augustine came to Manila as governor general, at this juncture, and war broke out between Spain and the United States. Augustine sought to secure the support of the Filipinos to defend Spain against America, promising them autonomy, but the Filipinos did not trust him. Then came the first action, and the destruction of the Spanish fleet by Dewey, with the resultant loss of prestige of the Spanish arms.

DEWEY AND AGUINALDO.

In June, the commission says, the following memorandum was furnished the commission by Admiral Dewey:

"Memorandum of relations with Aguinaldo:

"On April 18, the following cipher dispatch was received at Hong Kong, from Mr. E. Spencer Pratt, United States consul general at Singapore:

"'Aguinaldo, insurgent leader, here. Will come Hong Kong, arrange with commodore for general co-operation insurgents Manila, if desired. Telegraph.
—"'Pratt.'

"On the same day Commodore Dewey telegraphed Mr. Pratt:

"'Tell Aguinaldo come soon as possible,' the necessity for haste being due to the fact that the squadron had been notified by the Hong Kong government to leave those waters by the following day. The squadron left Hong Kong on the morning of the 25th and Mirs bay on the 27th. Aguinaldo did not leave Singapore until the 26th, and did not arrive in Hong Kong in time to have a conference with the admiral.

"It had been reported to the commodore as early as March 1, by the United States consul at Manila, and others, that the Filipinos had broken into an insurrection against the Spanish authority in the vicinity of Manila, and on March 30 the consul had telegraphed: 'Five thousand rebels in camp near the city. Use them in case of war.' Upon the arrival of the squadron at Manila it was found there was no insurrection to speak of, and it was, therefore, decided to allow Aguinaldo to come to Cavite on board the McCullough. He arrived, with thirteen of his staff, on May 9, and immediately came on board the Olympia 'to call on the commander-in-chief,' after which he was allowed to land in the vicinity of Manila, and organize an army. This was done on the understanding that it was to strengthen the United States force, and harrass the enemy. No arrangement of any kind was entered into with Aguinaldo, and no promise of independence was made to him then or later."

AGUINALDO ARRAIGNED.

The commission's report of subsequent events is historical. It tells in substance how the Filipinos attacked the Spanish, and how Gen. Anderson arrived and Aguinaldo, at his request, removed from Cavite to Bacoor. Says the commission:

"Now for the first time arose the idea of national independence. Aguinaldo issued a proclamation, in which he took the responsibility of promising it to his peoment, although he admitted freely in private conversation with members of his cabinet that neither Admiral Dewey nor any other American had made him any such promises."

The report states that Aguinaldo wished to attack the Americans when they landed at Caranaque, but was deterred by lack of arms and ammunition. From that point on there was a growing friction between the Filipinos and the American troops.

"There were no conferences," says the report, "between the officers of the Filipinos and our officers with a view to operating against the Spaniards, nor was there co-operation of any kind."

The commission, in concluding this chapter, says:

"After the landing of our troops Aguinaldo made up his mind that it would be necessary to fight the Americans, and after the making of the treaty of peace at Paris this determination was strengthened. He did not openly declare he intended to fight the Americans, but he excited the natives, and especially the military men, by claiming independence, and it is doubtful if he was able to check or control the army at the time hostilities broke out. Deplorable as war is, the one in which we are now engaged was unavoidable by us. We were attacked by a bold, adventurous and enthusiastic army. No alternative was left to us except ignominious retreat. It is not to be conceived that any American would have sanctioned the surrender of Manila to the insurgents. Our obligations to the Europeans, to the friendly Filipinos, and to ourselves and to our flag demanded that force should be met by force. Whatever the future of the Philippines may be, there is no course open to us now except the prosecution of the war until the insurgents are reduced to submission."

The commission is of the opinion that there has been no time since the destruction of the Spanish squadron by Admiral Dewey when it was possible to withdraw our forces from the islands, either with honor to ourselves or with safety to the inhabitants.

ANARCHY IN MANILA.

The commission then takes up the conditions of the country at the time of their arrival, comparing it with conditions existing at the time they left a short time ago. A vivid picture is given of the anarchy existing among the inhabitants in and about Manila during the early spring. "The situation in the city," says the commission, "was bad. Incendiary fires occurred daily. The streets were almost deserted. Half of the native population had fled, and most of the remainder were shut in their houses. Business was at a standstill. Insurgent troops everywhere faced our lines, and the sound of rifle fire was frequently audible in our house. A reign of terror prevailed. Filipinos who had favored Americans feared assassination, and few had the courage to come out openly for us. Fortunately, there were among this number some of the best men of the city."

The report then speaks of the issuance of the commission's proclamation, and the good effect it had on public sentiment.

In speaking of Gen. MacArthur's movements northward the report tells of the insurgent method of intimidating the natives by telling them fearful tales concerning the American soldiers. This method of procedure, eminently successful at first, in the end recoiled on its authors.

As to the state of affairs when the commission left the report says:

"Before the commission left the Philippines nearly all the inhabitants had returned to these ruined villages. Many of the houses had been rebuilt. Fields that had lain fallow for three years were green with growing crops. Municipal governments had been established and the people, protected by our troops, were enjoying peace, security, and a degree of participation in their own government previously unknown in the history of the Philippines. Attempts of the insurgents to raise recruits and money in the province of Bulacan proved abortive, except when backed by bayonets and bullets, and even in such cases the natives were applying to us for help to resist them."

FAILURE IN NEGROS.

Special attention is given to the island of Negros, as this seemed a field well adapted to the extension of an American system. Here the natives had adopted a local form of government, including a congress, and had raised the American flag. They believed themselves capable of managing their own affairs, and asked for a battalion of troops to hold in check a mountainous band of fanatics. The battalion was furnished, but the people proved unable to carry out their programme, owing to ill-feeling among their own officials. The Americans remained popular. At the request of Gen. Otis, a new and simplified scheme of government for the island, giving the people a large voice in their affairs, but placing an American in full control, was put into operation. It brought about satisfaction, and public order is better on the island today than at any time during the last twenty years. Summarizing the failure of the native form of government and the success of the American control, the commission says:

"The flat failure of this attempt to establish an independent native government in Negros, conducted, as it was, under the most favorable circumstances, makes it apparent that here, as well as in the less favored provinces, a large amount of American control is at present absolutely essential to a successful administration of public affairs."

RETENTION IS RECOMMENDED.

The efforts at conciliation with Aguinaldo and his various commissioners are set forth in detail. These commissioners were assured of the beneficient purposes of the United States and the president's readiness to grant the Filipino people as much home rule and as ample liberty as was consistent to good government, "subject only to an acknowledgement of the sovereignty of the United States, a point, which, having been established, the commission refused invariably to discuss."

The next chapter is devoted to the capability of the native for self government. The commissioners devoted several months of patient inquiry to this subject, during which a great number of witnesses were examined, of all shades of political thought and varieties of occupation, tribe and locality. The most striking and perhaps the most significant fact in the entire situation is the multi-

Continued on Third Page.

CHECKED BY CHIEF

TAMMANY SACHEM PLAYS A TRUMP CARD AGAINST THE MAZET COMMITTEE

HE DEMANDS ANOTHER HEARING

WILL CHALLENGE STATEMENTS ATTRIBUTED TO CHAIRMAN OF THAT BODY

ADJOURNMENT WAS INTENDED

Action of Mr. Croker Forestalled That Action, and a Lively Session Is Anticipated Today—Mr. Mazet Will Be Challenged to Substantiate Charges That Mr. Croker Injected Politics Ino a Business Deal.

NEW YORK, Nov. 2.—The plan of the Mazet investigating committee to adjourn this afternoon until after election was upset by the appearance of Richard Croker, who made a demand to the committee that he be permitted to give further testimony. Committeeman Hoffman insisted that Mr. Croker be at once permitted to take the stand, but Counsel Moss insisted that no such privilege be allowed him, and Chairman Mazet decided to hold an extra session so that the Tammany chieftain could take the stand.

In view of Mr. Croker's recent utterances denouncing Mr. Mazet there was every reason to believe his statement on the stand would demand an answer. It was nearly 3 o'clock when he entered the court room, and as the time originally fixed for adjournment was 4 o'clock, it was patent that there would be no time to properly take the statement expected of the Tammany leader.

Mr. Mazet declared that tomorrow's session was in nowise a special session, yet he declined to admit that if Mr. Croker had not appeared no such session would have been held. When Mr. Moss was asked at the conclusion if he proposed to cross-examine Mr. Croker on the lines of his former examination of him, he intimated that there was no chance of Mr. Croker being permitted to make his statement and then leave the court room.

But for the unexpected appearance of Mr. Croker at today's session no session would have been held tomorrow. Just before adjournment for lunch today it was announced that when adjournment was taken today it would be until Nov. 10. The sudden change of front was due to Mr. Croker's appearance at the session and to the statement accredited to him at Tammany hall, in which he challenged Assemblyman Mazet to go on the stand before the Mazet investigation committee and swear to what he is alleged to have said about Mr. Croker's trying to buy Amsterdam stock in Consolidated Gas in exchange for Democratic support of the Astoria Gas bill.

The testimony today related to the lax administration of the district attorney's office by Asa Bird Gardner, whose removal from office is sought by the city club.

DEMOCRATIC CONFERENCE.

National Executive Committee to Meet in Chicago Nov. 20.

CHICAGO, Nov. 2.—The meeting of the national Democratic executive committee in Chicago, Nov. 20, is to be a double-barreled affair. It will be a business meeting of the committee and a conference of national leaders of the Democratic party. William J. Bryan will be in the city at that time, and senators and national representatives on their way to Washington from the West will spend a couple of days in the city to meet Eastern and Southern Democrats who are expected to gather here Nov. 20. It is probable that an address to the Democrats of the country will be issued by the committee after the party leaders have held a conference. The character of this address will depend upon the results of the several state elections next Tuesday.

PARADISE FOR "DEAD BEATS."

Hotel Swindlers Go Scot Free Under New Japanese Law.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Nov., 2.—Yokohama advices of Oct. 14, received by the steamer China, say that hotel "beats" will find Japanese cities fine places for their operations. Under the new extraterritorial law, Japanese courts pass upon all offenses committed by foreigners in Japanese territory.

A German adventurer recently paid part of his bill at a Yokohama hotel with a spurious check. When caught and arraigned for trial the Japanese court held he couldn't be convicted.

It was held that, because he had expressed his intention to pay, no offense had been committed. He even secured trunks he had left at the hotel.

DULUTH DOCTOR'S ROMANCE.

Divorced and Married Without the Loss of a Day.

DULUTH, Minn., Nov. 2.—Dr. Horace Davis, practicing physician, was today divorced from his wife, of Dayton, O., for desertion, and was married this evening to Miss Elizabeth Owre, formerly of Minneapolis, graduated as a nurse from a local hospital. Dr. T. H. Cleland, of the First Presbyterian church, performed the ceremony. The divorced wife is a teacher in Dayton and a woman of some means.

MINNESOTA SHIVERS.

Her Sympathies Go Out to Missouri and Ohio.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 2.—A blizzard raged here today. The snow melted as it fell. The storm was accompanied by a high wind and a decided drop in temperature.

BRYAN, O., Nov. 2.—Since daybreak a furious snow storm has been raging. The snow was preceded by rain.

GUAM A GOOD FIELD.

There Is a Chance for Yankee Enterprise There.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 2.—Direct advices, the first that have been received here for months, from the island of Guam, arrived here on the China, and will be forwarded to Washington as part of a report prepared by the officers of the United States steamer Brutus. The foreign traders who controlled the business of Guam seem to have vanished, and the place has suddenly opened a fine field for a limited number of merchants. There was no trouble at the island when the letter left, but the natives are likely to cause some anxiety if the Spanish agitators are not taken in hand.

CHOCTAW BRIDES.

They Have Been in Demand by White Men.

INDEPENDENCE, Kan., Nov. 2.—During the past six weeks the matrimonial business in the Choctaw Nation, Indian Territory, has been at its highest. All along the borders of that country there have been hundreds of tents pitched and occupied by white men hunting squaw wives.

For many years a white man marrying a Choctaw squaw immediately came into possession of 550 acres of choice land in that nation, and was alloted so much money yearly by the government for each member of his family. Consequently the more children in the family the larger the amount of money received. This rule, and the fact that the Choctaw girls are very attractive, have made them much sought after by white men. A few weeks ago the Dawes commission issued an order providing that after Nov. 1, 1899, a man who was not of Choctaw blood marrying an Indian woman, should not be allowed to share in the lands and moneys of the tribe. This ruling caused the men who were anxious to share fortunes of squaws to marry much earlier than they had intended. Consequently the Choctaw nation has been filled with white men hunting wives, and since this order was made more than six hundred white men had married squaw wives.

The great majority of the Choctaw girls are pure white and have beautiful complexions. Most of them have black hair and eyes, although a few are perfect blondes. As a rule they are highly educated and if they have any white blood in them at all they will not marry Indians and the white men have heretofore been somewhat in demand. The girls marry at the age of seventeen.

FORGED JEFFERSON'S NAME.

Explanation of Suicide of Theatrical Manager Shultz.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Nov. 2.—Edward D. Shultz, of New York, well known theatrical manager, committed suicide today at his room in the Hotel Victoria, by shooting himself through the head. Domestic and financial troubles are supposed to have prompted the deed. Shultz was under sentence to pay alimony to his wife, who was divorced from him some time ago in New York. This is given as one of the reasons of the suicide, but developments late tonight tend to prove that he was a forger to the extent of $3,365, he having used the names of Joseph Jefferson and his sons without consent. C. B. Jefferson, who manages the finances of his father, when seen tonight would not talk further than to merely corroborate the above statement, and that his father's name was used for the bulk of the amount.

MILWAUKEE WINS.

Northwestern and St. Paul Lines Ordered to Reduce Rates.

MADISON, Wis., Nov. 2.—Railroad Commissioner Rice this afternoon rendered his decision in the hearing given the Milwaukee chamber of commerce representatives, in which it was claimed that the railroads gave Chicago an unfair advantage in rates and that shipments of grain and produce which would naturally come to Milwaukee were sent to Chicago. By the order of the commissioner the North-Western and St. Paul roads are directed to make a reduction from 12 to 19 per cent, affecting 193 stations. This means a great victory for the Milwaukee dealers. An example of the effect of this reduction is in the rate from Portage, Wis., to Milwaukee, on a car of wheat, it being $13.80 less under the schedule directed by the commissioner than at present.

SCHLEY HOME PROJECT.

It Was Given Shape at a Meeting of Advisory Committee.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—Active measures for raising funds to purchase a home for Rear Admiral Schley were taken at a meeting of the advisory committee having the matter in charge here tonight.

District Commissioner Ross was selected as permanent chairman of the fund committee, and a committee to devise ways and means to attain the objects sought for was appointed. Many offers to contribute have already been received by those interested in the matter.

FROZEN TO DEATH.

Old Resident of Manitou Park Caught in a Blizzard.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., Nov. 2.—J. O. Fussell, an old-time resident of Manitou Park, was caught in a blizzard in the park and frozen to death. He was hauling provisions with a team to a ranch when overtaken by the storm. He was sixty-three years old, and was prominent in G. A. R. circles.

ALABAMA LYNCHING.

Jail Doors Battered Down to Get at the Victim.

COURTLAND, Ala., Nov. 2.—Andrew Sloss was taken from jail here last night, by a mob, and hanged to a tree on the outskirts of the town. He was jailed for an attempted assault upon Mrs. E. W. Busey, near Moulton, the victim having been choked into insensibility in her home Tuesday night. She is now in a precarious condition from fright. Officers refused to surrender the jail keys, whereupon the mob battered in the doors and seized their victim.

BROOM CORN CORNER.

It Was Engineered by Chicago Men, Who May Make $1,000,000.

CHICAGO, Nov. 2.—The corner in broom corn, which has recently more than doubled the price of that commodity, it was learned today, was engineered by W. L. Rosenboom and A. K. Klein, dealers, in this city. They control 2,000 out of a possible 2,400 tons, worth about $1,200,000, and expect to realize $1,000,000 profit on the crop.

BURNED THE PAPER.

Rioters Wreck the Offices of a Havana Newspaper.

HAVANA, Nov. 2.—The offices of La Union Espanol were broken into last evening and 8,000 copies of the paper were burned. The rioters were on the way to break up the machinery when an alarm was given, and the police prevented further damage. This paper was recently fined for publishing an article insulting Cuban women.

Will Not Surrender Rutherford.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Nov. 2.—The government of Costa Rica has definitely refused to surrender Rutherford, the man charged with the murder of the American citizen, Archer, unless the British government guarantees not to inflict capital punishment, to which the government cannot accede, thus closing the case so far as Jamaica is concerned.

WOE OF TEACHERS

CITY COMPTROLLER REFUSES TO AUDIT THE OCTOBER TEACHERS' PAY ROLL

EXCEEDS A TENTH OF $327,000

MR. M'CARDY RETURNS THE DOCUMENT WITH A LETTER OF EXPLANATION

ITS CONTENTS KEPT SECRET

Special Meeting of the School Board Is Called for 4 O'Clock This Afternoon to Consider What the Board Will Do in View of Its Present Dilemma—That Jefferson School Affair.

The board of school inspectors will hold a special meeting at 4 o'clock this afternoon, the occasion being the return of the teachers' pay roll for October, unsigned by the city comptroller.

Accompanying the pay rolls, which were delivered to Secretary Healy at noon, was a sealed communication addressed to President Bernard Zimmermann, of the board, the contents of which all the possessors of the secret refused to reveal yesterday.

Comptroller McCardy says it is the place of the party addressed to determine as to the making public of an official communication of the nature of the one in question; but, further than stating that it was an official communication, and admitting that the pay rolls were unsigned, which follows from the fact of their return to the secretary of the school board, the comptroller will not say anything.

President Zimmermann declared that the matter had not come before him officially as yet, which means, no doubt, that he will not open it until the school board meets.

Secretary Healy says that the letter and the pay roll are in the vault at the office of the school board, and there you are.

Meanwhile the teachers will not be paid, unless some way can be found to get around the matter.

Some of the members of the board are in favor of letting the teachers take the matter into the courts, where may be determined the legal question as to whether or not the school board has the right to fix the term of the school year or the city council, it being assumed that the reason assigned by Mr. McCardy for his refusal to sign the pay roll is that the amount exceeds one-tenth of the amount fixed for teachers' salaries in the council resolution, there being ten months in the customary school year.

The position taken by the school board, in brief, is this: It made up a budget showing its needs for the year now current, and among the items was one of $367,000 for teachers' salaries. The maximum amount which could be appropriated by the council with the general city income for city purposes was $20,000. Other expenses of the board, however, made this amount too small. Under the mill and a half special tax law, the council then levied separately, so as not to invalidate the general city levy, the tax provided for in the 1899 law, which promised the school board another $112,000, on the basis of 80 per cent of the amount which would be realized from the levying of the mill and a half tax on the valuation, then something over $90,000,000. The contention of the school board is that this amount thereby became, in effect, an appropriation of the council for school purposes, and that the board had a right to so consider it. If the council can, contends the school board, it should furnish the money which was thus assured, and which was counted on by the board in the making up of its plans for the next year. If, however, the money is absolutely not to be had, then it becomes a question whether or not the board has not the power to curtail its expenses, in its own way, in view of the reduction in its apparent resources.

The resolution of the school board appointing the teachers last June reserved to the board the right to make any change in salary which might be made necessary by reduction in the resources of the board. But the contention of the board is that it is not compelled to reduce its monthly salary scale. If the schools close when the money runs out, that will, in effect, be a reduction of the teachers' salaries, as they will be paid at the schedule as at present provided, for less than the number of months which the $367,000, which the board expected to have, would have carried them. This will in the end affect the salary of every teacher, just as much as if it was cut off the monthly wage sum, and the board, or at least some of its members, are disposed to insist that they are the fixers of the school year, as well as the managers of the schools of the city, and that it is in their province to determine whether the school year shall be ten months, nine, or eight and a half, and not one of the duties imposed or conferred by legal authority on the city comptroller.

Against this view of the case, however, it is also pointed out that the council resolution awarding the money to the school board explicitly fixed the dates of the beginning and ending of the school year.

The committee of engineers and janitors of the school board will meet this afternoon to consider the matter of the transfer of Janitor Mead from the Jefferson to the Lafayette building.

PISTOL DUEL.

Four Chicago Detectives Round Up Two Safe Blowers.

CHICAGO, Nov. 2.—Two safe blowers were captured tonight at the Washington Medical Institute, 58 State street, by four detectives, after a pistol fight, during which twenty-one shots were fired.

MRS MILDRED HAZEN, BETROTHED TO ADMIRAL DEWEY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 2.—Mrs. Mildred Hazen, whose engagement to Admiral Dewey has been announced, is one of the best known women in Washington society, as well as one of the cleverest. Her society has always been enjoyed by the brightest men in public life, among those who frequented her mother's home being Speaker Reed, Representatives Boutelle and Hitt and Adjt. Gen. Corbin. The admiral has known his future bride since boyhood, and before his departure to command the Asiatic squadron he often visited the home of Mrs. McLean. During his absence he corresponded frequently with Mrs. Hazen.

The admiral has not yet announced the date of his marriage, but his friends say that it will not be long before his new home will have a mistress. After their marriage Admiral Dewey and his wife will reside during the winter at his Washington home and during the summer at her summer home at Woodley.

As the wife of the ranking officer of the navy Mrs. Hazen's position will be second almost to none in Washington. Her fortune and the liberal salary received by the admiral will enable them to entertain in the most lavish and elaborate fashion, and as both are devoted to society the residence of the admiral may be expected to be the scene of many brilliant entertainments during the coming season.

The wedding may be quietly celebrated at Mrs. McLean's home. Should, however, a full naval wedding be determined upon, the picture may be presented of a brilliant array of admirals or captains marching up St. John's aisle in couples, uniformed and with swords dangling at their sides. If the admiral follows an unwritten rule of naval men, he will have some brother officer as his best man, and in all events, wherever he is married, his dress will be that of an admiral, and the sword he will wear will be that presented by the congress of the United States.

BULLETIN OF IMPORTANT NEWS OF THE DAY

Weather Forecast for St. Paul. Fair and Warmer.

1—Philippine Report Public.
Croker Beards Mazet.
School Pay Rolls Unaudited.
England Is Still Anxious.

2—Attempt at Murder.
St. Paul Social News.

3—Minneapolis Matters.
Northwest News.
Reception for Kansas Troops.

4—Editorial.
Market in the Orient.
Council Grants Franchise.

5—Sporting News.
Queer Stories of Big Fight.

6—Markets of the World.
Bar Silver, 58c.
Chicago Dec. Wheat 67 7-8c.
Stocks Stronger.

7—News of the Railroads.

8—Pointers on Health.
Places Open at Asylums.
Insurance License Revoked.

OCEAN LINERS.

NEW YORK—Arrived: Arcadian, Glasgow.
QUEENSTOWN—Arrived: New England, Boston for Liverpool. Sailed: Rhynland, Liverpool for New York.
ROTTERDAM—Sailed: Statendam, New York.
LIVERPOOL—Arrived: Majestic, New York.
LONDON—Arrived: Cambrian, Boston.
HAMBURG—Arrived: Palatia, New York.

TODAY IN ST. PAUL.

METROPOLITAN—Neill Stock company in "Captain Lettarblair," 8:15 p. m.
GRAND—Black Patti Troubadours, 8:15 p. m.
St. Paul Lodge, A. F. and A. M., Masonic hall, Fifth street, 8 p. m.
Palm Garden—Vaudeville, 2 p. m.; vaudeville and full telegraphic report of the prize fight at Coney Island, 8 p. m.
Board of school inspectors meet, New York Life building, 4 p. m.
Boxing match and athletic entertainment, St. Paul Athletic club, 8 p. m.
Lecture on "Municipal Affairs," by Rev. S. G. Smith, Y. M. C. A. rooms, 8 p. m.

GEN. WHITE CUT OFF

DIRECT INFORMATION FROM LADYSMITH HAD NOT BEEN OBTAINABLE FOR HOURS

LONDON WAR OFFICE NOTIFIED

MAY MEAN THE COMPLETE INVESTMENT OF LADYSMITH BY BOER FORCES

FATE OF COLENSO UNKNOWN

Loss of Communication Would Indicate Possibility of Capture of That Important Point by the Boers—Additional Details of the Second Attack Show That Bombardment Was Vigorous.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—The war office has announced that a dispatch has been received from the governor of Natal, Sir Walter Francis Hely-Hutchinson, announcing that communication with Ladysmith has been interrupted since 2:30 this afternoon. This is not regarded by the war office as serious, or as confirming the more complete investment of Ladysmith, or the capture of Colenso.

Special dispatches from Ladysmith, dated Tuesday, give further details regarding the renewal of the bombardment. The Boers, having reoccupied the near positions, remounted big guns. Their firing was accurate, but almost harmless. Some of the troops were slightly injured by splinters.

Lieut. F. G. Egerton and his men from the Powerful did splendid work, and quickly silenced the Boer guns.

The Boers acknowledge having suffered heavy losses in men and horses in the previous battle.

Gen. Jan M. Kock, who was second in command of the Transvaal forces, and who was wounded in the battle of Elandslaagte, died in the hospital at Ladysmith on Monday night.

LITTLE LIGHT.

Little light is thrown on the actual situation by the news at hand today. The magnitude of Monday's fight, however, is more than ever evident. Virtually three actions were raging simultaneously, but it is obvious that the junction of the Boers and Free State troops was not obtained.

Lord Frederick Roberts of Kandahar, commanding in Ireland, while reviewing the situation at Kilkenny, said:

"It is useless to disregard the fact that we are in a most serious war—a war which will put our resources to the test."

The correspondent of the Daily Chronicle at Ladysmith says:

"Lieut. Hornbrook, while searching for the body of Lieut Clapham, on Umbola hill, which is in possession of the enemy, was met by many Boers. Upon stating the object of his quest he was kindly received. The consensus of opinion among the Boers, he thinks, is that they are sick of fighting, and would like to throw up the sponge. They said their losses were heavy."

All was quiet at Bulowayo, Rhodesia, according to a report that left there Oct. 27. There had been some skirmishing on the border. Apparently extensive preparations are in progress at De Aar, Cape Colony, for concentrating Sir Redvers Buller's army. Thousands of mules are being collected in that vicinity.

According to another dispatch the naval brigade has mounted four more guns for Ladysmith at Durban.

DISTURBING RUMORS.

The report comes from Rome that Portugal will prevent the landing of British troops at Lourenzo Marques. A report was widely current that British troops would be landed at that point.

The morning papers are divided in opinion as to whether Gen. Sir George Stewart White's latest list of casualties includes the losses of Lieut. Col. Carleton's column before its surrender. The preponderance of opinion inclines that they are not included, since, if they were, Gen. White would probably have mentioned the fact.

A report that a Boer force with guns from Koomati Poort is making its way through Zululand is held to indicate an intention to seize the railway between Colonso and Pietermaritzburg, if it has not already been seized. This, however, will soon be known, as armored trains are patrolling the line.

ANXIOUS FOR WHITE.

The real question now for the British public is: Can Gen. White hold out another ten days or two weeks, until the army corps arrives? Less anxiety would be felt on his account, were it not that every day seems to bring out a fresh batch of news showing that something has been concealed as to the real state of affairs.

The Times, commenting editorially on the fact that newspaper reports continue to arrive in Belgium through some channel not controlled by British censorship, reminds the government that information valuable to the enemy can similarly get to the Transvaal. It suggests that the government should fully exercise its right, under existing conventions, if any such channel has been for special reasons left open, and it appears to think there may be some truth in yesterday's Berlin and Paris stories.

The Daily News suggests that these rumors are more likely intended for propagation at the Cape and to influence the Afrikanders.

FOUGHT GALLANTLY.

The Daily News has a dispatch this morning from Ladysmith, dated Tuesday at 10:30 a. m., which gives the first independent account of the cutting off of Lieut. Col. Carleton's column in the engagement at Farquhar's farm. The correspondent says:

"The column was sent out Sunday night, made a wide detour and reached the Drakensburg before daybreak. Col. Carleton stormed the heights with the bayonets and maintained his position against great odds until his ammunition was exhausted and surrender had become inevitable. Nearly 200 had been killed and wounded."

A dispatch to the Daily Telegraph from Ladysmith, filed Monday night, gives a description of the battle, and says:

"The mule stampede occurred to Lieut. Col. Grimwood's column on the Bulwan side. The ammunition was lost, but our infantry quite held their own. It was

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