OFFICIAL PAPER
—OF THE—
CITY OF ST. PAUL.

The St. Paul Globe

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IS IN HER FINAL REST

BODY OF QUEEN VICTORIA REPOSES BESIDE THAT OF THE PRINCE CONSORT

LAST RITES AT FROGMORE

IMPRESSIVE SERVICES HELD IN THE BEAUTIFUL ROYAL MAUSOLEUM

VAST CROWD WAS PRESENT

Entire Distance From Windsor Castle to Her Majesty's Last Resting Place Lined With Sightseers.

WINDSOR, Feb. 4.—The last honors have been paid to Queen Victoria. Her body now rests peacefully besides that of her husband in the mausoleum at Frogmore. The final ceremonies were more of a pathetic character than any of the obsequies which preceded them. Shortly before 3 o'clock, in the presence of the royal mourners, the grenadier guard of honor lifted the coffin from its temporary resting place in the Albert Memorial chapel and placed it on a gun carriage. In the meanwhile the queen's company of grenadiers, drawn up in the quadrangle, presented arms and held their rifles at the reverse, and with slow measured steps marched towards the mausoleum. At the head of the procession was a band playing Chopin's funeral march. Slowly the cortege passed under the massive archway on to the long walk, which was a mass of black, brilliantly edged with scarlet. Life guardsmen kept the crowds back. In place on the gun carriage were the same regalia which have attracted the attention of thousands since the march to the grave began at Osborne. Close behind walked the king, Emperor William and the Duke of Connaught, wearing dark, military overcoats and plumed cocked hats and looking pale and careworn. In similar dull attire were the kings of Portugal and Belgium. All heads were bent. The blue and gray of the German princes redeemed the royal group from perfect somberness of color.

BLACK-GOWNED WOMEN.

Behind these walked Queen Alexandra and the royal princesses deeply veiled. The queen carried an umbrella, but the latter had their hands folded. As the last of these women passed out of the castle, there came two boys dressed in bright tartan kilts and velvet jackets. Behind them was a young girl, her fair, loose hair glittering against the mourning cloak. These were the children of Prince Henry of Battenberg. The rear of the procession was brought up by the suites of the kings and princes, their varicolored overcoats forming a striking patch of color. Down the long walk with the band still playing Chopin's dirge, this quiet throng slowly made its way to the mausoleum. The horses attached to the gun carriage were inclined to be restive, but, as an extra precaution, a drag of rope was attached to the wheels and held by sturdy artillery men. At the lodge gate the strain of the band died away, and the pipers commenced their lament. There, between the broad avenue of stately trees, the crowds were thickest, forming dense black banks.

IN THE MAUSOLEUM.

By 3:30 p. m. the crowned bier had passed into the old lodge which leads from the Frogmore inclosure, where none but the family and servants were admitted. The bier was borne from the gun carriage by the bearers, the pipers ceased their dirge and the choir moving forward commenced to sing "Yet Though I Walk Through the Valley Before." The inside of the mausoleum being reached they sang "Man That's Born to Woman," while the royal family took their places around the coffin, the dome of Victoria's tomb re-echoed with the sad strains of "Lord, Thou Knowest." The Bishop of Winchester, standing on the platform, surrounding the marble figure of the prince consort on which rested the queen's coffin, read the committal prayer and the Lord's prayer. Then the choir sang "Sleep Thy Last Sleep," the dean said the collect; the choir broke into the anthem "The Face of Death Is Turned Toward the Sun of Life," and with hands stretched over the congregation, the Bishop of Winchester pronounced the benediction. A most solemn silence followed broken by the sweet sound of the bishop's "amen," and then King Edward, Emperor William, the king and princes and the queens and princesses rose and filed before the bier and passed out of the gates.

PRAISE FROM LONDON PRESS.

Gratified at the Attitude of American Papers on Queen's Death.

LONDON, Feb. 4.—The afternoon papers emphasize the widespread satisfaction expressed in Great Britain at the American evidence of esteem of Queen Victoria. The Globe declares it is strictly accurate to say:

"The two incidents of the universal mourning which have made the greatest impression on the British are the visit of Emperor William and the extraordinary and spontaneous manifestation of feeling in the United States."

The St. James Gazette refers to American sympathy in a similar strain: It says:

"It is perfectly understood in this country that if it had been possible the stars and stripes would have taken their honored place with the fleet assembled at Spithead."

LEOPOLD OFF FOR BELGIUM.

Police Removed Suspected Anarchist From Railway Statoin.

LONDON, Feb. 4.—The king of the Belgians left for Belgium this evening. At the railway station the police removed a man who had been acting strangely, and who was suspected of having some designs against the king.

EDWARD TO HIS SUBJECTS.

His Majesty Promises to Walk in the Footsteps of His Mother.

LONDON, Feb. 5.—King Edward has gazetted the following to his subjects throughout the empire:

"To My People: Now that the last scene has closed in the noble and ever-glorious life of my beloved mother, the queen, I am anxious to endeavor to convey to the whole empire the extent of the deep gratitude I feel for the heart-stirring and affectionate tributes which have everywhere been borne to her memory."

Alluding to the "common sorrow," the king concludes by a general pledge to walk "in the footsteps of the dead queen in the fulfillment of my great responsibilities."

The king has sent a message to the people of India and special greetings to the native princes. He refers to the late queen's special interest in India, of his own visit there, of his intention to follow in the queen's footsteps, of the deep impression he has received of the loyalty of all classes in Italy.

The king has sent the following to the British colonies and dependencies:

"To My People Beyond the Seas: The countless messages of loyal sympathy I have received from my domains over the seas testify to the universal grief in which the whole empire now mourns the loss of my beloved mother.

"In the welfare and prosperity of her subjects, in and out of Great Britain, the queen ever evinced a heartfelt interest. She saw with thankfulness the steady progress which under the wide extension of her government they had made during her reign. She much appreciated their unfailing loyalty to her throne and person, and was proud to think of those who had so nobly fought and died for the empire's cause in South Africa. I have already declared that it will be my constant endeavor to follow the great example which has been bequeathed to me. In these endeavors I shall have confident trust in the devotion and sympathy of the people and of their representative assemblies throughout my vast colonial dominions. With such loyal support I will, with the blessing of God, solemnly work for the promotion of the common welfare and security of our great empire over which I have now been called to reign. —"Edward."

SUICIDE AT STILLWATER

WIFE OF A PROMINENT MERCHANT HANGS HERSELF.

STILLWATER, Minn., Feb. 4.—(Special.)—Mrs. Nathan Lammers, the wife of one of Stillwater's prominent merchants, committed suicide this forenoon, and no responsible reason can be assigned for the deed other than that she must have been temporarily insane. Mr. and Mrs. Lammers, who have no children, resided on the North hill, and Miss Lena Beal, a younger sister of Mrs. Lammers, resided with them. At about 10 o'clock Miss Beal said she would go up stairs and do up the housework, and when she returned to the lower part of the house she missed Mrs. Lammers. Her first thought was that she had gone to one of the neighbors on an errand, but when she failed to return Miss Beal began an investigation and found that the woodshed door was closed and fastened on the inside. This was something out of the ordinary and she notified some of the neighbors, who, with the aid of an ax broke open the door and found Mrs. Lammers hanging from one of the rafters, having tied a clothes line around the rafter with the other end of the line around her neck. Coroner Freligh was notified and examined the body and said that she had probably been dead a couple of hours. About three weeks ago Mrs. Lammers suffered a stroke of paralysis and was ill a few days, but apparently recovered, and at the breakfast table yesterday morning said that she had passed a good night and that she felt unusually well. She discussed a number of domestic matters with her husband, but in no manner betrayed that she contemplated suicide or any other rash act. It is believed that she was seized with a sudden fit of insanity yesterday morning and immediately proceeded to the woodshed and took her life. Deceased had resided in Stillwater since her early childhood and was forty-five years of age. She was a sister of Mrs. Emil Krueger and of Mrs. L. Bergeron. Arrangements for the funeral have not yet been completed.

WILL NEED MORE TROOPS

KITCHENER'S FORCE BELIEVED TO BE INADEQUATE TO SUPPRESS THE BOERS

DROPPING OUTLYING POSTS

British Forces Being Concentrated to Protect Main Line of Communication—Casualties at Moddersfontein.

LONDON, Feb. 5.—The Pretoria correspondent of the Times estimates that there are 19,000 Boers still in commandoes, and says that more British troops are required.

The Cape Town correspondent of the Daily Telegraph, wiring Sunday, says:

"It appears that in the action between Gen. Knox and Dewet, near Seneca, the Kaffarian rifles sustained about a hundred casualties. More mounted troops are still needed.

"Three Boer invading columns, of which Hertzog's was for a time the advance guard, are now moving toward the Orange river. It is believed that Piet Botha's force of 2,000 men, with seven guns from Smithfield, has crossed into the colony.

"British concentration is proceeding. Outlying garrisons are being withdrawn for the purpose of securing the main lines. Gen. Dewet is expected to enter Cape Colony."

Gen. Kitchener in a dispatch from Pretoria, dated Feb. 3, says: "French's column in riving the Boers east, captured a fifteen-pounder and picked up parts of a second gun disabled by our fire. The commandoes in the colony are being hustled. The Midland commandoes are being chased by Hagin in the direction of Stolloeville. Sixteen of them have recently been killed by our men."

MODDERSFONTEIN.

Lord Kitchener, commander-in-chief in South Africa, reports to the war office as follows:

"Pretoria, Feb. 3.—Our casualties at Moddersfontein were two officers killed and two wounded. It appears that the post was rushed on a pitch dark night, during a heavy rain, the enemy numbering 1,400, with two guns.

"Campbell, south of Middleburg, engaged 500 Boers, who were driven back with loss. Our casualties were twenty killed or wounded.

"French is near Bethel, moving east and driving the enemy with slight opposition. Four of our ambulances, while seeking wounded, were captured. The doctors were released. Dewet's force is reported south of Dewetsdorp."

ADVANCE IN PRICES.

Cut Nail Users Must Pay Five Cents More Per Keg.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 4.—The cut nail pool today announced an increase in prices of 5 per cent a keg to go into effect at once. Coot or all iron nails have been selling for six months at $1.95 a keg in carload lots to jobbers. The new price advances the quotations to $2 a keg. In less than carload lots the price is $2.05 and to retailers $2.15 a keg.

The increased cost of cut nails is due to the advance in wire products made last week by the American Steel & Wire company.

Northern New York Snow-Bound

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Feb. 4.—A heavy snow storm prevailed in Northern New York from noon today, two feet of snow falling at some points. Passenger and mail trains were badly delayed, and several freight trains were stalled in the big drifts.

A HUNDRED YEARS AGO

JOHN MARSHALL BECAME CHIEF JUSTICE OF THE UNITED STATES

EXERCISES IN HIS HONOR

HELD YESTERDAY IN HALL OF NATIONAL HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

EULOGY BY JUSTICE FULLER

Value of the Eminent Jurist's Work in the Thirty-Five Years That He Occupied His Important Position.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—John Marshall, of Virginia, was installed as chief justice of the United States one hundred years ago today, and at 10 o'clock this morning the centennial anniversary of that event was commemorated with impressive ceremonies in the hall of representatives at the capitol. The programme arranged by the joint committee of congress and William Worth, of New Orleans, president of the American Bar association, was simple and dignified as became the life of the great jurist. The president and his cabinet, the members of the supreme court, the members of the senate and the house, the diplomatic corps and members of the District Bar association, attended as invited guests. Many other distinguished persons were in the galleries, which were reserved for those holding card of admission. Although the various official bodies entered the hall together, they were not announced as on a formal occasion. President McKinley and the members of the cabinet were the last to arrive, when Representative Dalzell, of Pennsylvania, called the assemblage to order. He stated briefly the action of congress in providing for the ceremonies and the selection of Chief Justice Fuller as presiding officer. The chief justice, in his judicial robes, was escorted to the chair by Representatives Grosvenor, of Ohio and Richardson, of Tennessee. Rev. Dr. William Strother Jones, of Trenton, N. J., a great-grandson of John Marshall, invoked the divine blessing. The chief justice, in introducing Hon. Wayne MacVeagh, who was to deliver the oration, paid an eloquent tribute to the great work of Marshall which evoked hearty applause from the assemblage. The chief justice of the supreme court, Mr. Fuller, then addressed the assemblage.

CHIEF JUSTICE MARSHALL,

Whose Memory Was Yesterday Honored Throughout the Nation.

EULOGIZED BY FULLER.

Chief Justice Fuller's address was devoted almost entirely to the consideration of his predecessor's career as an expounder of the federal constitution.

He referred briefly to the judicial work of the earlier days of the nation's history and then presented the task which lay before Marshall when he assumed the duties of the chief magistrate of the land, saying:

"The court in the eleven years after its organization, during which Jay and Rutledge and Ellsworth—giants in those days—presided over its deliberations, had dealt with such of the government problems as arose in a manner worthy of its high mission; but it was not until the question that emerged from the struggle of 1800 brought it into play that the scope of the judicial power was developed and declared, and its significant effect upon the future of the country recognized.

"As the constitution was a written instrument, complete in itself and containing an enumeration of powers granted by the people to their government—a government supreme to the full extent of those powers—it was inevitable that the issues in that contest (as indeed in so many others) should involve constitutional interpretation, and that finally the judicial department should be called upon to exercise its jurisdiction in the enforcement of the requirements of the fundamental law.

STATE RIGHTS.

"The president, who took the oath of office administered by the chief justice March 4, 1801, in his inaugural included among the essential principles of our government 'the support of the state governments in all their rights, as the most competent administrations for our domestic concerns and the surest bulwarks against anti-republican tendencies;' and 'the preservation of the general government in its whole constitutional vigor as the sheet anchor of our peace at home and safety abroad;' but it was reserved for the chief justice, as the organ of the court, to define the powers and rights of each in the exercise of a jurisdiction which he regarded as 'indispensable to the preservation of the Union, and consequently of the independence and liberty of these states."

The people in establishing their future government had assigned to the different departments their respective powers, and prescribed certain limits not to be transcended, and that those limits might not be mistaken or disregarded the fundamental law was written. And as the chief justice observed, "to what purpose are powers limited and to what purpose is that limitation committed to writing, if these limits may, at any time, be passed by those intended to be restrained?"

He quoted Chief Justice Marshall's famous utterances to the effect that the constitution must be interpreted by its intention and said of his words in that connection:

"These were apparently plain legal rules of construction, yet in their application is to be found the basis of the national fabric; the seat of the national growth; the vindication of a written form of government; and, simple as they now appear to be, their successful application then required the highest judicial qualities."

MARSHALL'S LIFE WORK.

Chief Justice Fuller went on to say that the powers and duties of the various branches of the government had not been well defined and there was intense antagonism between them which it was necessary for the supreme court to reconcile. Speaking of Marshall's part in this service, he said impressively: "To hold the balance true between these poles; to tread the straight and narrow path marked out by law, regardless of political expediency, and party politics on the one hand, of jealousies of the ruling powers on the other; the reasoning out of the principle ought to leave the mind free to pursue its own course without perplexity and to commend the conclusions reached to the sober second thought; these demanded that breadth of view; that power of generalization; that clearness of expression; that unerring discretion; that simplicity and strength of character; that indomitable fortitude; which, combined in Marshall, enabled him to disclose the working lines of that great republic, whose foundation the men of the Revolution laid in the principles of liberty and self-government, lifting up their hearts in the aspiration that they might never be

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EXACT HOUR OF QUEEN VICTORIA'S DEATH

Demise Occurred at 6:30 p. m. Greenwich Time (12:34 p. m. St. Paul Time), Jan. 22—Statements in Certain Papers Making Time of Queen's Death Earlier Than That Were Untrue.

NEW YORK, Feb. 4.—In response to certain inquiries as to the facts concerning the reports of the queen's death received in this country on Jan. 22, and the claim that the Associated Press reports were not the earliest authentic ones, the following statement is made:

"The queen's death occurred at 6:30 Greenwich time, which was 1:34 Eastern time, 12:34 Central standard time, 11:34 mountain standard time, and the first bulletin was sent from the death chamber at 6:45 p. m., Greenwich time (1:49 p. m., New York time). The Associated Press report was received in New York at 1:29 Eastern standard time. It is quite true that a report was sent out and published in several cities of the country an hour earlier than this, and to justify this premature announcement the claim has been made that the queen really died from one to two hours earlier than the moment fixed by the official report. An extensive investigation has been made and develops the fact that all the claims that the queen died at any other than that officially named is an impudent falsehood.

"The London papers of Jan. 23, which may be had in any of the leading cities of this country, fixed the time of the death, without exception, at 6:30 p. m., and say that the first announcement was received in London at 7 o'clock. They publish not only the bulletin of the physicians, but the dispatches of Arthur J. Balfour, first lord of the treasury, and Charles T. Ritchey, the home secretary, all of which fixes the precise moment of the queen's death at 6:30, as well as the message of King Edward to the lord mayor, dated Osborne house, 6:45 p. m., and said: 'The queen has just passed away.'"

"It became necessary in the defense of their fraud for those who prematurely published the announcement to garble the statement of the physicians and to invent a dispatch to the archbishop of Canterbury, fixing the time of its transmission at 5:35 p. m.

"It is sufficient to say that all of the authorities in England, official and unofficial, concur in the statement that the death actually occurred at 6:30, and that any announcement in this country in advance of this hour was false.

—"The Associated Press."

SENATE IS VERY MAD

SECRETARY LONG'S LETTER HAS STIRRED UP A HORNET'S NEST

REOPENING A FEW OLD SORES

SAMPSON-SCHLEY CONTROVERSY BIDS FAIR TO BE AGAIN RESURRECTED

SHIP SUBSIDY BILL SHELVED

Senators Finally Wake Up to the Urgent Necessity of Giving Immediate Attention to Appropriation Bills.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—The ship subsidy bill was laid aside informally by the senate today to permit consideration of the appropriation bills. This action was taken late in the day on Mr. Allison's request that the District of Columbia appropriation bill be taken up. Mr. Frye, in charge of the shipping bill, who had said he would not give way to appropriation bills without a vote of the senate, was not in the chamber at the time, but Mr. Aldrich, Mr. Hanna and others interested in the measure were present and joined in the general assent given to Mr. Allison's request. The shipping bill holds its place, as the unfinished business can be taken up when the appropriation bills are not occupying attention. The District of Columbia bill will occupy the attention of the senate tomorrow. The subsidy bill did not receive atention today, the greater part of the time of the senate being given to listening to a speech of Mr. Bacon (Ga.), on the right of the senate to demand information on file in the executive departments. He took the position that the departments are the creatures of congress and the departmental refusal of any papers on file was a challenge, contending that for 100 years there had been practically no refusal to recognize such demand. Secretary Long's letter regarding Santiago naval rewards caused a brisk discussion in which senators upheld their course in this matter.

CHANDLER GETS AFTER LONG.

At the instance of Mr. Chandler, the senate passed a resolution calling upon the secretary of navy for a list of the officers of Admiral Sampson's fleet, whose names were sent to the senate for promotion during the fifty-fifth congress.

Mr. Chandler said the occasion for his present raising of this question was found in the published letter written by Secretary Long to Senator Morgan. He called attention to the fact that while the list of men for promotion had been sent to the last congress, the president upon the failure of action by that congress had not renewed the recommendation for the present congress. He explained the senate's failure to act had been due to the Sampson-Schley controversy.

Mr. Hale, chairman of the committee on naval affairs, said that the difficulty could not be found with congress and he repeated what Mr. Chandler had said of the failure of the president to renew the nominations that failed during the last congress. He thought congress has been extremely liberal in recognizing the "picturesque exploits of the Spanish war."

He referred to the throwing out of all the nominations because of the Sampson-Schley controversy and said he had been waiting during the whole of the present congress, expecting that the president's recommendations would be renewed.

Mr. Pettigrew said there had been an effort to promote Sampson over Schley, "notwithstanding Schley had done the fighting and had previously outranked Sampson." He said the president afterwards had corrected this injustice and having done that because of the attitude of the senate, that body did not deserve the secretary's criticism.

Proceeding, Mr. Pettigrew declared that the administration was disposed to promote "men who have never smelled powder, like Corbin and Shafter."

After a few remarks on the Sampson-Schley controversy, during which Senators Teller and Morgan criticized the navy department for giving the letter of Secretary Long to the newspapers, Mr. Bacon (Ga.) addressed the senate upon his resolution declaring it to be the sense of the senate that that body had the right to demand information and documents on file in the executive departments. He had made the resolution impersonal, he said, but he predicated much of what he said upon the recent refusal of the secretary of war through the president to supply to the senate the report made by Auditor Lawshe concerning Cuban postal accounts.

BACON IS HOSTILE.

Mr. Bacon said the refusal in the Lawshe case was a direct challenge of the senate's right to call for and secure information on file in the departments except as far as that right was granted by the department itself.

Mr. Spooner asked Mr. Bacon if he considered the president's communication a challenge.

"I do most emphatically," responded Mr. Bacon. "It constitutes such a challenge as requires an immediate answer from the senate. It is such an aggravated offense that newspapers deprecate not only the action of the president, but the action of the cabinet, and we are now confronted by the fact that there is a well defined purpose on the part of the cabinet as a whole to deny the senate the information to be found on the files of the department unless the chief of the department as a matter of grace shall permit the senate to have such information."

Mr. Bacon thought the dignity, power and authority of the senate should be maintained.

Mr. Spooner gave notice that he would reply to Mr. Bacon at some opportune time when it would not interfere with the shipping bill.

IN THE HOUSE.

The house today passed the senate bill to create a commission to adjudicate the claims of United States citizens against Spain, which the government of the United States assumed by the treaty of Paris after having amended the bill so as to refer the claims to the court of claims, instead of to a commission. A strong effort was made to vote down the amendment and pass the senate bill, but the advocates of this course were defeated by a majority of thirty-five. A bill was, without debate, passed to extend the charters of national banks for another period of twenty years after 1902, when the present extension expires. Bills to ratify the agreement with the Crow Indians of Montana and to provide for the redemption of Hawaiian coin at par were defeated. About an hour was spent on the postoffice appropriation bill in the discussion of the amendment to reduce the railway mail pay, but no action was taken.

MAY HOLD NIGHT SESSIONS.

Senators in charge of the ship subsidy bill today gave notice that beginning next

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BULLETIN OF IMPORTANT NEWS OF THE DAY

Weather Forecast for St. Paul: Fair; Northwest Winds.

1—Queen Laid at Rest.
Memory of a Chief Justice.
Senate Mad at Long.
Murder Trial Begun.
Boers Active.

2—Historic Figure Gone.
Anxious for a Sanatorium.
News of Minneapolis.

3—News of the Northwest.
Army Appointments.

4—Editorial Page.

5—Sporting News.

6—Mrs. Nation Foiled.
Joint Meeting at Pekin.

7—Northwest Legislatures.

8—News of the Railroads.
Wants of the People.

9—May Wheat, 75 1-4c.
Bar Silver, 61 1-4c.
Stocks Higher.

10—Must Bide a Wee.
Has Agreed to Grant.
Mr. Haas Is Out.

AT ST. PAUL HOTELS.

Merchants'—Robert Curvis, Crookston; B. F. Crane, Menomonie; John Powers, Havana, N. D.; A. N. Jefferies, Dickinson, N. D.; C. A. Lindberg, Little Falls; A. H. Reed, Glencoe; Henry A. Balles, Faribault; C. C. Appleigh, Moorhead; F. H. Borchert, Osakis; E. A. Whiteford, Hastings; H. W. Lyman, Hastings; B. H. Randall, Winona; H. Brown, Waukesha; George A. Du Toit, Chaska; J. Y. Breckenridge, Pine City; W. F. O'Leary, Eau Claire, Wis.; Austin Kvien, Montevideo; C. H. Benson, C. H. Ward, Clear Lake; J. P. Warren, Duluth.

Metropolitan—Oscar Daggett, Sauk Rapids; S. E. Conklin, Milwaukee; Val Batz, Heidenburg; G. W. W. Hardin, Le Roy; Wm. Krause, Grand Meadow; H. G. Hillson, Blooming Prairie; W. T. Proctor, Wells; C. F. Mulkay, Mandan; M. A. Spencer, Duluth; George A. Warren and wife, Belle Plaine.

Windsor—S. L. Prentice, Winona; Joseph Chapman Jr., Minneapolis; C. L. Brown, Morris; Mary G. Driscoll, Rochester; H. E. Hamilton and wife Michigan, N. D.; A. J. Green, Lake City; E. E. Corliss, Fergus Falls; L. M. Willicuts, Duluth; Harry S. Kopplin, Wabasha.

Clarendon—O. O. Collins, Mandan, N. D.; E. A. Bjelde, Mayville, N. D.; James P. Levings, Princeton; W. F. Irvickey, Crookston; Miss Jessie Quaintance, Slayton; T. F. McGovern, Whitemore, Io.; G. H. Wyman, Anoka; M. Lynch, La Crosse; F. P. Friberg, G. A. Sandberg, E. H. Friberg, Clear Lake; T. O'Donnell, West Superior; P. J. Casman, Belle Plaine; John Fairbanks, Austin.

Ryan—H. H. Geyer, S. J. Martinsen, Mankato; C. H. Bray and wife, Mrs. J. P. Woolman, Miss Greene, Helena, Mont.; Mrs. W. E. Reynolds, W. W. McDowan, Butte; R. A. Wilson, C. H. Gaunt, Helena; J. E. Jackson, Helena, Mont.; Harry Roberts, M. J. Forbes, Duluth.

WEATHER FOR TODAY.

Minnesota—Fair Tuesday and Wednesday; northwesterly winds, diminishing in force.

Wisconsin—Fair Tuesday and Wednesday; northwesterly winds, diminishing in force.

Iowa—Fair Tuesday and Wednesday; northwesterly winds, diminishing in force.

North Dakota—Fair Tuesday and probably Wednesday; warmer in western portion Tuesday; northerly winds, becoming variable.

South Dakota—Snow in southwest; fair in northeast portion Tuesday; Wednesday fair; variable winds.

Montana—Snow in western; fair in eastern portion Tuesday; warmer in western and northern portions; Wednesday fair; southwesterly winds.

St. Paul—Yesterday's observations, taken by the United States weather bureau, St. Paul, P. F. Lyons, observer, for the twenty-four hours ended at 7 o'clock last night:—Barometer corrected for temperature and elevation: Highest temperature, 7; lowest temperature, —4; average temperature, 2; daily range, 11; barometer, 30.54; humidity, 79; precipitation, 0; 7 p. m., temperature, 4; weather, clear; wind, northwest.

Yesterday's Temperatures—

	*8pm	High		*8pm	High
Battleford	—10	—6	Cincinnati	30	34
Bismarck	—8	—4	Cleveland	24	36
Calgary	—8	0	Galveston	56	60
Duluth	2	10	Jacksonville	60	72
Edmonton	0	4	Marquette	6	10
Havre	—4	2	Montgomery	40	52
Helena	2	6	Montreal	16	18
Huron	6	12	Nashville	32	34
Medicine H.	0	6	New Orleans	54	59
Minnedosa	—10	—4	New York	30	32
Pr. Albert	—8	—4	Philadelphia	32	40
Qu'Appelle	6	6	Pittsburg	28	28
S. Curent	—4	0	Pueblo	20	22
Williston	—6	—6	S. Francisco	46	52
Winnipeg	—16	—6	St. Louis	22	28
Buffalo	22	28	Salt Lake C.	34	38
Cheyenne	6	12	Ste. Marie	12	18
Chicago	14	22			

*Washington time (7 p. m. St. Paul).
—Below zero.

OCEAN LINERS.

GENOA—Arrived: Werra, New York.
LONDON—Arrived: Manitou, New York.
LIVERPOOL—Arrived: Campania, New York; 3d, Pennland, Philadelphia; 4th, Georgic, New York.
GENOA—Sailed: Columbia (from New York), Alexandria.
LIZARD—Passed: Rotterdam, New York, for Boulogne and Rotterdam.
ANTWERP—Arrived: Southwark, New York, via Southampton.
NAPLES—Arrived: Columbia, New York, via Gibraltar and Genoa.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

Mr. Stevens introduced his bill making Stillwater a port of entry.

Mr. Pettigrew called up, and the senate passed, a bill providing for the entry of lands in the Lower Brule Indian reservation, South Dakota.

Representatives Gamble and Burke have recommended J. C. Mack for postmaster at Bend, Meade county, and Christian Rasmussen at Spink, Union county, South Dakota.

Postmasters appointed: Minnesota—Benedict, Scott county, William Lochen. North Dakota—Merrifield, Grand Forks county, Halvor K. Leen. South Dakota—Broadland, Beadle county, Edson E. Potter.

The senate public lands committee authorized Senator Pettigrew to report favorably the bill turning over to the Modern Woodmen at Hill City, S. D., certain public lands to be used for cemetery purposes by that order.

Representatives Gamble and Burke presented a memorial of the South Dakota legislature praying for a continuance of the Sisseton Indian agency. The item for this was inserted in the Indian bill in the senate, and it will remain.

Senator Hansbrough reported from the committee on public lands a bill providing for the establishment of reservoirs for storing waters to irrigate arid lands.

Upon motion of Mr. Allison, the hour of 11 o'clock was fixed at the time of meeting by the senate for its daily sessions until otherwise ordered.

The senate, in executive session, made the following confirmations: Franklin Moses, of Alaska, to be register of land office at St. Michaels. Postmasters—Iowa, James F. Jordan, at Valley Junction; P. Weell Wellma, at Arling; Eugene M. Borsswalt, at Eartham; William D. Delong, at Eddyville; Philip M. Mosher, at Riceville. Also several promotions in the army.

HAMILTON IS ON TRIAL

HE IS CHARGED WITH THE MURDER OF LEONARD R. DAY

ONLY TWO JURORS SECURED

THE PROBABILITIES ARE THAT THE CASE WILL BE A LONG ONE

DEMEANOR OF THE PRISONER

He Looked Pale, but Seemed to Be in Excellent Spirits and Exhibited No Nervousness.

Frank H. Hamilton is now on trial for the murder of Leonard R. Day, in the billiard room of the West hotel, early Sunday morning, Nov. 25. Judge Brooks is presiding and the counsel in the case is: For the prosecution, County Attorney Boardman and First Assistant Al J. Smith; for the defense, R. H. Penney, Frank Nye and Henry Deutsch. The case

FRANK HAMILTON.

is being heard in the main court room of the Hennepin county district court.

The progress made on the first day was insignificant, only two talesmen being selected. From the difficulty being experienced in securing suitable jurors it looks as though some days will elapse before the panel is complete.

Long before the hour set for the beginning of the trial, the corridor leading into the court room was thronged with eager people, and when the doors were opened at 9:30, the services of a deputy sheriff were required to prevent a stampede into the room.

HAMILTON IS BROUGHT IN.

Frank H. Hamilton was brought in quietly by Deputy Sheriff DeLaittre a little before 10 o'clock. Clean shaven, and attired in a natty blue tweed suit, he was the picture of self-possession. He chatted pleasantly with those about him, and exchanged greetings with his newspaper friends, who crowed about him and pressed his hand.

Hamilton has contracted the grip, and although he looks well, complained of feeling badly. He says it has centered in his back. He is thinner than at the time of the arrest and his face has lost some of its fullness. In the interim between his arrival and the opening of court he busied himself consulting one of Mr. Penney's voluminous books.

"I'm looking up the law in the case," he explained.

County Attorney Fred Boardman and Al J. Smith, first assistant, arrived early. A large delegation of attorneys, to whom the purely legal aspects of the case appeal, strolled familiarly about the enclosure or took seats assigned to them in the front rows in good season.

The only witnesses whose testimony will be of any importance on hand before the opening of court were ex-Detective Joe Lawrence, who arrested Hamilton the night of the stabbing, and Charles Ferris, billiard attendant at the West hotel. Ex-Chief of Police James G. Doyle, had a front seat.

There was a thin showing of acquaintances of the principals who have more

LEONARD R. DAY.

than a passing interest in the case. West hotel circles were scarcely represented; none of Day's friends were in attendance.

The court announced that Samuel S. Baker, Elijah Barton and L. R. Larson had been chosen as triers to decide questions of actual bias, those of implied bias and general disqualification being decided by the court. The first juryman called was E. F. Pabody.

"Do you think you could try this case fairly, unbiased and unprejudiced, considering your condition of mind bearing on it?" asked Mr. Penney.

PABODY IS THE FIRST JURUOR.

"No, I think not."

"Do you honestly feel that you could act as a juror and render a verdict without being influenced by anything you have read or heard about this case?"

"No sir."

"You have some doubt about your ability to do so?"

"Yes, sir."

"Do you have a serious doubt about your ability to return a verdict solely on the evidence submitted in this case?"

"I don't believe that they are serious doubts; I have certain doubts."

"Challenge withdrawn," said Mr. Penney.

The state had no challenge to make and Mr. Pabody was sworn as the first juror.

Charles T. Waterbury, of 3600 Nicollet avenue, assistant to the manager of the C. I. Case Implement company, evidently did not wish to serve and stated that

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