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ST. PAUL

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MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

NO MORE BAYONETS.

Repeal of the Federal Election Law Today

BY THE UNITED STATES SENATE.

With Grover's Signature the Measure Disappears.

CHANDLER'S LAST DYING MOAN.

Frye Makes a Bitter Attack on Tammany's Methods.

PALMER, OF ILLINOIS, REPLIES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—The federal elections repeal bill occupied the entire session of the senate today. Senator Chandler concluded his speech, which has extended through the past two or three weeks, and was followed by Senator Palmer, who argued that, the law having entirely failed of its purpose, and being generally obnoxious, should be repealed. An animated controversy on the franchise qualifications of the state constitutions of Mississippi and Massachusetts took place between Senators Frye and Hoar on one side, and Senators Gray and Bate on the other, and is likely to be renewed tomorrow, when the final vote is to be taken on the bill.

In the opening of the senate this morning Dr. Milburn, the blind chaplain, in his prayer, made touching allusion to the life, services and death of George W. Childs, the Philadelphia philanthropist.

"While the tolling bell tells of the passing of a noble soul from earth," said he, "we bless Thee for the country and national life in which and through which a boy born in obscurity and poverty, by industry, temperance and frugality, lifted himself to affluence and power, and shed beneficence on every hand, yielding happiness by the grace and kindliness of his nature, enriching all men's lives with whom he came in contact. We render to Thee devout gratitude that there is a land that produces under the blessing of Thy fatherly love, through Jesus Christ, such types and elements of character. We pray that the lesson of this man's life may be read with kindly and reverent hearts by the young men of the whole nation; and so may the man's death be richer in its effects than even the beneficence and sweetness of his life." In the debate on the election bill a lively tilt took place between the senators and Palmer and Chandler, after which

SENATOR CHANDLER,

continuing his argument, reviewed the ante-war history of the country, and then alluding to the attempts made by the Democratic party in recent years to secure the repeal of the federal election law, said: "Where is the Democratic party to stop, if tomorrow it repeals the election law which was adopted to carry into effect the fifteenth amendment? Will they now repeal the fifteenth amendment also? If they take away the suffrage from the black man, will not they also little by little in this action come to reduce the black man substantially to a condition of slavery?"

Continuing, Senator Chandler expressed regret at the defections on the Republican side of the question, referring especially to Senator Stewart, who, he said, although the author of the fifteenth amendment, and the leader of the movement to pass the statute of May 18, 1870, the most valuable portions of which are to be repealed by the pending bill, now gives the repeal bill his support.

Senator Palmer (Dem., Ill.) followed Senator Chandler, and opened with a history of the birth of the Republican party and tracing its course to the war, which had resulted in the liberation and enfranchisement of the negroes, said it was now contended by the Republicans that the negroes should vote with them and for their policies "because they liberated them."

Upon the other side of the chamber it was contended that the colored people in the South had not their proper representation in the governmental affairs. Within a few days past, he said, we have been engaged in a discussion of the Hawaiian question. "We found that the total population there numbered about 90,000. The whole American population is less than 2,000, and yet these 2,000 white men own more than 74 per cent of the entire property of

THE KINGDOM.

The natives own but eighty-hundredths of 1 per cent of the property of the islands. Less than 10 per cent of the population of that island have overthrown the government and established another, and are about to proclaim, or have proclaimed, a constitution with property qualifications; and yet I heard one of the leaders of the Republican party in this chamber declare that these men who have overthrown the native government and native supremacy were Russells, and Sidneys, and Washingtons. This is the view of the party that now claims to be the champion and the preserver of the rights of the colored race.

Senator Frye, of Maine, reviewed the history of the presidential election of 1868, and the Tammany frauds in New York city.

"I believe," said he, "that Tammany is just as determined to avail itself of every violation of law to accomplish its purpose now as in that year. Then, in less than twenty days, they naturalized over 40,000 foreigners. They naturalized in Judge Barnard's court 2,522 in one day. There were ten standing witnesses to 2,800 applicants for naturalization. Patrick Quinn was a standing witness to 2,100 applicants, and he was afterwards sent to the penitentiary for these offenses. In these naturalizations witnesses having their names as 'Cornelius Vanderbilt' and 'Chauncey M. Depew'—men well known to the judges—yet there was no rebuke. In that election Tammany had eight gangs of repeaters, and some of them voted as high as twenty-five times. New York was carried by this sort of business for Horatio Seymour, but the United States was aroused by the conduct. It was such acts as this that led to the enactment of the federal election law. Does the senator from Illinois think it was the duty of the United States to take cognizance of these violations and crimes

AGAINST THE BALLOT

in the Empire state, or does he think it was an attempt to crush freedom?"

"My answer," said Senator Palmer, "is that the instance put by no means justifies the law. The fact that there was crime in New York furnishes no reason for subjecting any other congressional district in the United States to the act of placing over them supervisors and masters. Nothing of that kind justifies the placing the whole country under supervision."

"I am disappointed with the senator," said Senator Frye. "I do not think he is any better than other Democrats. I am afraid, as sometimes happens to new recruits, he is even worse. [Laughter.] A citizen of a state is a citizen of the United States, and such as this, the republic owes that citizen some duty."

Senator Frye then quoted the constitution of the state of Mississippi, and denounced its provisions requiring the voter to be able to read the constitution or give a reasonable interpretation of a section of it when read to him.

"Does not the senator know that Massachusetts has an even more stringent provision?" inquired Senator Gray.

"No it does not."

"Yes it does, and I will show it to you."

"Why, there is not a senator on this floor," said Mr. Frye, "who could perhaps interpret the constitution of the United States to the satisfaction of an examining committee as is required by the constitution of Mississippi."

"That constitution, then," suggested Senator Palmer, "very much resembles

THE CONSTITUTION

of Hawaii established by the provisional government."

Senator Bate, of Tennessee, interrupted to read the following provision from the constitution of Massachusetts:

"Every male citizen of twenty-one years or upwards, not being pauper or person under guardianship, who is able to read the constitution of the commonwealth in the English language and write his name shall be entitled to vote."

"If there had been added to that," retorted Mr. Frye, "the words, 'if he could interpret it to the satisfaction of a committee,' it would make a material difference."

"Doesn't the senator from Maine see," inquired Senator Gray, "that the provision of the constitution of Mississippi is no more severe than the constitution of Massachusetts, where he may be able to read the constitution and write his name? In Mississippi, if he can't read, it is sufficient if he can understand its provisions."

"No. Why the senator from Delaware talks as if he was really in earnest."

"It the senator cannot understand the English language he ought not to vote anywhere," said Senator Gray. "In Massachusetts if the voter cannot read there is no hope for him, but in Mississippi if he can understand it he can vote."

After some further colloquy over this same subject between Senators Frye, Gray and Hoar, the senate at 3:55, on motion of Senator Harris, went into executive session, and at 4:10 adjourned.

HAWAII TESTIMONY.

Mr. Simpson, of Washington, Thinks the Provisional Government Will Stand.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—The senate Hawaiian investigating committee held a special meeting today for the purpose of giving Joseph E. Simpson, of the state of Washington, an opportunity to place before the committee facts gathered by him bearing upon the advantages to be derived from a closer union with the islands. Mr. Simpson was not on the islands either at the time of the revolution or subsequently thereto, and could furnish no information bearing directly upon these proceedings.

The purpose of his visit was to make arrangements for steam communications between Hawaii and Puget sound. His investigation was, therefore, made entirely upon a commercial basis, and with the legislature, which was then in session. He succeeded in securing a guarantee of a subsidy for carrying the mails and in obtaining a mass of information which convinced him of the great natural resources and possibilities of the development of wealth on the islands.

He presented the committee with a tabulated statement giving the figures as to the foreign trade of Hawaii since 1855, the first year that any record was kept of the business done.

He represented that the property now on the islands is largely owned by Americans, and declared that the sentiments of the people were essentially American. He declared that for all practical purposes, except in name, this country has for many years exercised a protectorate over the islands, and had been the only country to keep a war ship constantly at Honolulu. Mr. Simpson said that at the time he was in Honolulu there was no indication of a definite disruption of the government; not even up to the time he left, just prior to the revolution, did the people seem to dream of a change.

He said he was confident from what he knew of the men at the head of the provisional government that they were able to maintain themselves.

CHOSEN BY GROVER.

List of Nominations Sent to the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—The president today sent the following nominations to the senate: Postmasters: Theo P. Worsley, Nevada, Io.; C. W. Ravelin, La Porte City, Io.; John J. Curran, Burlington, Io.; Walter Elder, Clarion, Io.; John N. Lewis, Franklin, Io.; Levi L. Wood, West Gardiner, Io.; Andrew Johnson, Larimore, N. D.; James Conklin, Madison, Wis.; Thomas Jenkins, Plattsville.

Treasury: Augustus Zehring, of Ohio, collector customs, district of Cuyahoga, Ohio.

Justice: John R. Waller, to be attorney of the United States for Western district of Missouri; James O. Shelby, to be marshal for the Western district of Missouri.

Interior—To be registers of land offices: Edward B. Evans, Des Moines, Io.; John D. Bryant, at Las Cruces, N. M.; Robert M. Veatch, at Roseburg, Or.

To be receivers of public moneys: Simpson Reynolds, of Kansas, at Wakeeny, Kan.; Morse R. Degroff, at Springfield, Mo.; James A. Ascarte, at Las Cruces, N. M.; Vincent Snelling, at La Review, Or.

MONOTONOUS HAWAII TALK

HOUSE MEMBERS TAKE LITTLE INTEREST IN THE DEBATE.

MORSE'S INSULTING LANGUAGE

Is Ruled, by the Speaker, to Be Unparliamentary — The Fiery Boutelle of Maine Bitterly Attacks Cleveland and Gresham —Eloquent Defense by Hall, of Minnesota.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—The Hawaiian debate again occupied the attention of the house today, a night session being held to permit speeches by those members who desired to talk, but who otherwise would not have had an opportunity to do so on account of the limited time allowed. The debate is attracting much less attention in the house than was anticipated. This is perhaps partly due to the abandonment of the policy of restoration of the administration, and partly to the fact that the long tariff debate has surfeited the house. The principal speeches today were made by Messrs. Johnson, Indiana; Boutelle, of Maine; Patterson, of Tennessee, and Black, of Illinois.

Everett (Dem. Mass.) delivered the invocation at the opening of the session of the house this morning. Mr. McGann tried to obtain unanimous consent for the consideration of a resolution he offered to investigate the action of Judge Jenkins, in the case of the Northern Pacific railway, whose employes he had enjoined from striking, but objection was made.

The Hawaiian debate was resumed by Mr. Morse (Rep., Mass.), who had five minutes. Before he had proceeded for a minute, however, Mr. Outhwaite (Dem., O.) had him called to order for unparliamentary language.

"To which language do you refer?" asked Mr. Morse.

"To the insulting, impudent and unparliamentary language just used," answered Mr. Outhwaite.

Mr. Morse, according to the rule, took his seat, and the words excepted to were read at the clerk's desk, as follows:

"And yet, strange to tell, at the command of

THEIR MASTER,

the great Grover Cleveland, his cuckoos in the house and senate, staunch Southern Democrats, the loudest shouters for a white man's government, disregard all their ancient traditions about white men's supremacy and the white man's government."

The speaker ruled that the language was unparliamentary.

Before Mr. Morse could proceed, however, his time expired.

Mr. Johnson (Rep., Ind.) took the floor and made a strong speech arraigning the course of the present administration in attempting to restore the deposed queen. He drew a vivid picture of the efforts of Mr. Willis, and evolved out of it all the plot of a new comic opera, to be called "Liliuokolani."

Mr. Patterson (Dem., Tenn.) followed. The sugar interests, he argued, were behind the annexation movement. If the islands could have been annexed, under the bounty clause of the McKinley law the sugar planters there would have received from the United States treasury $50,000,000. "The desire of the sugar planters to put their hands into the pockets of the American people lay at the bottom of the revolution of 1893," said the speaker impressively.

"The great haste manifested to secure annexation," he said, "was because those in the conspiracy knew that Grover Cleveland, when inaugurated, would never give his consent to the territorial extension of the United States to those islands, 2,000 miles beyond our western shore."

Messrs. Wheeler (Dem., Ala.) and Oates (Dem., Ala.) continued the debate. The former delivered a glowing eulogy of President Cleveland. The latter argued in behalf of the adoption of the McCreary resolution from a legal standpoint.

MR. BOUTELLE

(Rep., Me.), who followed Mr. Oates, after reviewing the contents of his resolution reprobating the policy of the administration, added: "Whatever may be the tardy expression of this house, I claim a favorable verdict on my indictment from the American people."

Continuing, he followed events to the attempted promulgation by the ex-queen of a new constitution Jan. 14, 1893. That act he denominated the political suicide of the Hawaiian monarchy.

"The honor of the American name," said Mr. Boutelle, "is being dragged in the dust by Grover Cleveland, Walter Q. Gresham, James H. Blount and Minister Willis. I have no words to express my contempt for the policy of treachery, duplicity and false pretense. You on the other side cannot condone this outrage; you cannot make this heroic."

Proceeding, he characterized Mr. Gresham as a "disappointed and apostate secretary of state," who, in conjunction with the president, sought not only to uproot and overturn an American government, but to degrade the American navy by putting it under the control of a Georgia politician in order to get some one who would haul down the American flag.

When that order was written, whether by the secretary of the navy or the president, the constitution was violated, and he who penned it rendered himself liable to impeachment. As a partisan he might well glory and gloat over the present policy of the Democratic partyt which, he added, had been spewed ou, by the American people.

He concluded with a glowing eulogy of the

AMERICAN FLAG,

reciting a few verses, a sort of apostrophe to the stars and stripes, written by a native of Hawaii. He was liberally applauded when he took his seat.

Mr. Black, of Illinois, the ex-commissioner of pensions, in reply, said that the eloquent words of Mr. Boutelle, so far as they appealed to American honor and American patriotism, awakened the liveliest commendation in his heart; but, after all, this was now an old story, it was no longer a grave question. The government of Hawaii was now finally established. There was no attempt to invade it. All the Republicans hoped for by this discussion of ancient history was political advantage, and the Democratic side of the house did not propose that they should have it. He proceeded to analyze the several resolutions, pointing out what he considered their defects or inconsistencies. He argued for a policy of foreign non-intervention. "We are after Stevens," said he, "and we think we will get him."

"By the peaceful conquest of extirpation," said he, "but four-fifths of one per cent of all the lands in the Hawaiian islands now remained to the native population. Never had there been such a peaceful conquest in the history of the world. American intelligence and American energy were paramount there. Let them work out their own salvation. Let us declare for a policy of non-interference by the United States and against tolerating foreign intervention by other governments, and the supremacy of brain and civilization in those islands is assured." Mr. Black's brilliant peroration was loudly applauded.

Mr. Van Voorhis (Rep., N. Y.), a member of the foreign affairs committee, declared in favor of annexation.

Mr. Griffin (Dem., Mich.) closed the debate for the afternoon with an argument in support of the McCreary resolution.

At 5:15 the house took a recess until o'clock.

OUR OWN HALL DEFENDS GROVER.

Only four members were present when Mr. Hall (Dem., Minn.) began to speak in support of the administration. A half-dozen others came in subsequently, and there was considerable attendance in the galleries. Mr. Hall charged that the revolution was the result of a conspiracy, made possible by the covert aid of Mr. Stevens, and the United States troops. He endorsed the policy of the administration in its attempt to right the wrong done the queen through the connivance of the United States minister. As the facts grow clearer, said he, public sentiment will place in every honest hand a whip with which to scourge J. I. Stevens through the land.

Mr. Post (Rep., Ill.) contended that the attempt of the administration to restore a debauched and discarded queen could not be condoned or wiped out by the passage of a partisan resolution.

Mr. Stallings (Dem., Miss.) also took the position that Mr. Stevens was a party to the revolution, and should be censured by the house.

Mr. Lacey (Rep., Io.) and Mr. Stockdale (Dem., Miss.) were the last speakers. At 10:30 p. m. the house adjourned.

NO HEARINGS.

Senate Committee Will Likely Shut Off Tariff Talk.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—The meeting of the senate finance committee, which is to be held tomorrow will determine whether time shall be granted for hearings to those who are interested in articles affected by the bill, and on this decision will depend the time that the bill will be had in committee. Senator Voorhees, as chairman of the committee, has informed the Republican members that they shall have the decision of the majority of the committee at this meeting. It now looks as if no opportunity whatever would be granted for hearings. Senator Jones, of Arkansas, who is a member of the committee, said today that the question had not been absolutely decided, but he was of the opinion that it was unnecessary to take time for getting statements by the committee as the whole subject had been gone over by the house committee recently. He expressed the belief that the committee would be in readiness to report the bill by the latter part of next week. Much will depend in this matter upon Chairman Voorhees, to whom, on account of his position at the head of the committee, the other Democratic members will be inclined to defer. He said at the opening of the session that opportunity would be granted for limited hearings, but he has recently shown a disposition to change his mind, and it is now considered probable that he may take a position absolutely against this course. Senator Voorhees said this evening after adjournment that the question of hearings would be determined at the meeting of the committee tomorrow and added that it looked very doubtful whether the committee would go into hearings at all.

"I would not," added the senator, "say definitely as to that until tomorrow, but the trouble is that if we begin to have hearings there is no telling when we will get through. We would probably still be at it when the pawpaws get ripe next fall."

A BIG INVITATION.

Congress and Family Invited to Duluth and Superior.

Special to the Globe.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—Capt. McDougall, of Duluth, as vice president of the National Lake Carriers' association, has extended an invitation to members of both houses of congress and their families to make a midsummer excursion through the lake chain to Duluth as soon as congress adjourns. He gives the choice of more than 100 vessels leaving such port on such day as the excursionists may select. While on the excursion they will be the joint guests of the cities of Duluth and Superior and lake carriers' association. The object is to give the members of congress a just comprehension of the magnitude of the lake trade and the necessity of liberal appropriations in behalf of Duluth harbor.

Good Democrats Chosen.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—Some significance has been attached to the nominations of Gen. Joseph O. Shelby and John R. Waller, which were sent to the senate by the president today. Gen. Shelby was chosen for marshal of the Western district of Missouri, and Mr. Waller for attorney for the same district. Shelby was a Confederate general during the civil war, Senator Vest serving under him, and after its close went to Mexico and offered his services to that country in its war with France. Mr. Waller is a practicing attorney in Missouri and married a sister of Senator Cockrell's wife, who died a few weeks ago. He was indorsed especially by Representative Bland. Both men are Democrats of long standing, and entirely acceptable to the Missouri senators.

Insolvent Bank Dividends.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—The comptroller of the currency has declared dividends in favor of the creditors of insolvent national banks as follows:

First dividend of 15 per cent, Lloyd's National Bank of Jamestown, N. D.

Second dividend of 20 per cent, First National Bank of Brady, Tex.

Peckham Still Hung Up.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—The senate judiciary committee sat until 12:15 today or a quarter of an hour beyond the usual time in its efforts to arrive at a conclusion on the nomination of W. H. Peckham for associate justice. It was compelled to adjourn without taking action.

Minnesotians in Washington.

Special to the Globe.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—Judge Thomas Wilson is reported in the city, although his name does not appear on any hotel registers.

Frank P. Blair, St. Paul, is registered at the Ebbitt house. W. M. Fuller and wife, Little Falls, are guests at Willard's.

ATTEMPT TO CAPTURE RIO

REBELS WILL MAKE THEIR LAST DYING EFFORT.

DEFEAT IS ALMOST CERTAIN.

Admiral da Gama Will Land His Forces in the Neighborhood of Nictheroy, and Expects the Support of the National Gaurd —The Government Supporters Think It Is a Rebel Bluff.

Special Rio cable dispatch.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, Feb. 5.—Unless present indications turn out incorrect, the fate of President Peixoto and Admiral da Gama and his followers will be decided tomorrow.

During Saturday night and Sunday the insurgents steamed their ships into positions of advantage, preparatory to making a thorough and decisive attack upon the government positions at Nichteroy especially.

It is understood that this is a final and desperate effort upon the part of the insurgents, and that on its success everything depends, so far as the revolution is concerned.

It is expected that early on Tuesday morning the insurgent commander will have succeeded in landing a force on shore, which, covered by the fire of the rebel vessels, will advance upon the government positions, and the final battle is then expected to be fought.

The foreign war ships are closely watching the operations, and there has been no further interference of any sort up to the time this dispatch is filed.

The general opinion ashore seems to be that the insurgents will be defeated, and that the collapse of the rebellion, in this part of the country, at least, will immediately follow.

Later information concerning the intended landing of the insurgents in the neighborhood of Nictheroy shows that it was the intention of Admiral da Gama to send his forces ashore on Sunday morning, and that from the advices which he had received from the insurgent agents ashore, the admiral was led to believe that regiments of the national guard would join issue with the insurgents the moment the latter landed. It is added, however, that the plot leaked out and the insurgents were compelled to postpone their contemplated attack until tomorrow.

But up to the hour this dispatch is filed the insurgents have not made any attack upon the Nictheroy, and unless some decided change takes place soon in the attitude of the national guard at Nictheroy it is probable that the guardsmen will remain loyal to President Peixoto, and that the insurgents will have to still further postpone their decisive attempt to capture the city mentioned.

The supporters of the government say that Admiral da Gama's announced intention of making an attack in force yesterday or today upon Nictheroy is only another "bluff" upon the part of the rebel commander, who is said to lack the energy and ability necessary to successfully carry out any such plan.

LONDON, Feb. 6.—The Standard has a letter from Rio Janeiro which mentions an alleged plan of Admiral de Mello to transport 2,000 troops from Rio Grande do Sul and land them outside the harbor of Rio, and to make a combined land and sea attack upon the city. Both sides, the writer says, seem to be playing a waiting game.

NEW YORK, Feb. 6.—A Herald dispatch from Rio Janeiro Feb. 5 says: The rebel war ships in the harbor here formed in line of battle yesterday in front of the city's wharves. This was done with a view of landing the troops for Admiral da Gama and received promises that the cavalry in Rio and others of Peixoto's troops would revolt, join his forces and make a landing possible. He was doomed to disappointment, however, as no revolt occurred. He asks recognition as belligerents for his followers today from England, Italy, France and Germany.

LONDON, Feb. 6.—A dispatch from Rio Janeiro says: Admiral de Gama has given forty-eight hours' notice that he will blockade Rio, and has disposed his fleet accordingly. This step is intended to assert belligerent rights for the insurgents. The action of the foreign commanders is awaited with anxiety."

CENTRAL AMERICAN WAR

Plots of Revolutionists Against President Barrios.

NEW YORK, Feb. 5.—A special to the World from San Salvador says: A letter from President Vasquez, dated at Tegucigalpa, says while the position of his troops is bad enough, it is not as critical as has been represented by his enemies.

A telegram has been received from Managua, Nicaragua, saying there is a financial panic in that place. The Honduran rebels and the Nicaraguans who are investing Tegucigalpa are mutinous, as they have not received their pay for a long time. A large number of deserters are coming into this country. The outer line of Vasquez defense at Tegucigalpa has been forced back. The artillery fire has been incessant, and many of Vasquez's works have been destroyed. It will be difficult for him to prevent being surrounded by the forces opposed to him.

NEW YORK, Feb. 6.—A special to the World from the city of Guatemala says: Plots of revolutionists against President Barrios have been discovered. The disaffection is especially strong at Ruezeto-Nunago. The president threatens to declare a state of siege in case there should be the slightest sign of a revolution. Those who advocate a revolution point out the fact that the president has not carried out any of the promised constitutional reforms.

Large Family Poisoned.

BERLIN, Feb. 6.—The Lokal Anzeiger has a dispatch from Minsk, Russia, which says a rich Jewish family by the name of Milanovich, consisting of thirteen persons, including servants, have been poisoned to death. They all partook of food in which poison had been placed and every one of them was dead within fifteen minutes of the time of eating. A number of arrests have been made in connection with the tragedy.

Corrigan Not Summoned.

ROME, Feb. 5.—Cardinal Rampolla, the papal secretary of state, has authorized the Associated Press to deny that Archbishop Corrigan, of New York, has been summoned to Rome. Cardinal Rampolla adds, however, that there is nothing to prevent an ad liminta or other visits.

THE LAST OF EARTH.

EX-SENATOR WILKINSON TO BE BURIED AT MANKATO TODAY.

W. P. MURRAY ON DECEASED.

Exciting Election for Mayor at Duluth—Both Sides Confident —Odds Favor Democrats— Rockefeller Gobbling Iron Mines—The Merritts Put Up Stock for a Big Loan—Bond Swindlers at Winnipeg.

Special to the Globe.

MANKATO, Minn., Feb. 5.—The remains of the late Hon. Morton S. Wilkinson will be brought to this city tomorrow, and the funeral held at 2:30 o'clock at the Methodist church, conducted by Rev. Joslyn, of Wells, and Rev. Stout, pastor of the Mankato church. The remains will be interred at Glenwood cemetery beside those of his wife and son Morton Jr., who died some yaars ago. The Blue Earth County Bar association will attend in a body.

The statement that he came to Mankato in 1865 was an error. He came here to live in 1858 or 1859.

A ST. PAUL FRIEND.

W. P. Murray knew Morton S. Wilkinson in 1849.

"I came to St. Paul in 1849," said Mr. Murray yesterday, "and Mort Wilkinson was then a resident of Stillwater. He removed to St. Paul in 1850. Although he was an ardent Whig and I a strong Democrat, we soon after our first meeting became warm personal friends. The year he moved to St. Paul he was elected register of deeds of Ramsey county. He and I were both members of the territorial legislatures of 1851 and 1853. He became devoted to the interests of St. Paul, and was a warm friend of the city the remainder of his life.

"In 1858 he moved to Hokah, Houston county, for the purpose of running for congress. Pitted against him on the Democratic side was James Cavanaugh. Cavanaugh was elected. Soon afterward Wilkinson moved to Mankato, and in the winter of 1859 was elected to the United States senate. He served in that body during the war, and I want to say that no senator stood as close to Abraham Lincoln as Morton S. Wilkinson, and there was also no one who commanded more attention on the floor of the senate than he did. Mr. Lincoln sent for him frequently and advised with him for hours at a time. There was nothing Wilkinson asked for of the president that was refused. Wilkinson was an intensely radical Republican, and was bitterly hated by many of the Democratic senators. To illustrate this I will relate an incident. The matter of a grant for the Lake Superior & Mississippi River railway was before the senate. I was sent to Washington in the interests of St. Paul to lobby for the bill. I went to Senator Saulsbury, of Delaware, who was a strong Democrat, but a supporter of the Union, and asked his vote for the bill.

"'How does Ramsey stand?' asked Saulsbury.

"I replied that Senator Ramsey was a strong supporter of the bill.

"'All right,' returned Saulsbury. 'If Senator Ramsey wants my vote for that bill he can have it; but that other old scoundrel (meaning Wilkinson) can't get any favors from me, if I know myself.'

"Wilkinson was a giant on the floor of the senate, and he gave the Democratic contingent many reasons to feel bitter against him. He scored and lashed them without fear or stint. But for all that, his heart was so warm and manner so winning that he won the personal friendship of many of the strongest Democrats.

"Wilkinson was the chairman of the committee on Revolutionary claims, a very important committee in those times, and had a vast amount of correspondence to attend to."

BEAVER FARMING.

A New Industry to Be Developed in North Dakota.

Special to the Globe.

FARGO, N. D., Feb. 5.—McLean county parties have a project on foot to establish beaver farms at several points along the numerous streams that traverse that county. There are several of these ranches in South Dakota, but heretofore the idea had not struck the denizens of the North state. All that is necessary in engaging in the profitable business of beaver raising is to erect a woven wire fence covering several acres of ground on each side of a creek. The "stock" costs comparatively little, and once placed within the inclosure, the beavers need no attention. They build their own dams, and always prepare for winter as though they were not captives. First-class beaver skins are worth at the present time upon the Eastern market about $12, a good sized skin weighing about three pounds. Beaver are twice as prolific as sheep, and are most intelligent and docile animals. In their wild state they are becoming scarcer every year, and are almost extinct in North Dakota. As they need but little attention, and furnish their own feed, summer and winter, and this climate is peculiarly fitted for their sustenance and propagation, there is no reason why big profits cannot be made from farming them in this state. On any of the streams in the western part of the state a trapper can in a week secure enough of the animals to stock a good sized farm.

BOTH SIDES CONFIDENT,

But Democratic Success Most Probable.

Special to the Globe.

DULUTH, Minn., Feb. 5.—There is every reason to believe that John Jenswold, the Democratic candidate, will be elected mayor of Duluth on Tuesday. The statement is not made on prejudice, but from a consensus of opinions of Democrats and Republicans. Both parties ostensibly claim the victory, as is always the case, but one of Lewis' straight supporters, a member of the Republican machine, admitted to your correspondent tonight that though he hoped for Lewis' election by 500, he would not be surprised to see Jenswold win. This he attributed to the effective campaign work done by the Democrats today.

A Democrat who has chiefly directed the campaign said that, while big majorities were out of the question, he felt certain of Jenswold's election by 500 majority. He would concede no less than that. Still, the majority may be a matter of 100 or 200. But the weakening of Republican assumption points to tangible reason for a loss in confidence. Republicans concede the Second and Fourth and possibly the Eighth wards on aldermen, while the Democrats claim all but the First ward. Some of these claims are made qualifiedly, but ten aldermen are claimed positively. These are Wilson, and probably Graff, in the Second; Foote, and probably Spangler, in the Third; Schiesser and Osborne in Fourth, Flynn in the Fifth, Liden in Sixth, Johnson and Mathews in Seventh, and Burnside and Peterson in Eighth.

ROCKEFELLER RAKING 'EM IN

Give Him Time and He Will Own the Earth.

DULUTH, Minn., Feb. 5.—The internal affairs of the Lake Superior consolidated iron mines, controlling the largest Mesaba range mines, are receiving a large amount of unwarranted attention nowadays, and almost weekly some long yarn is sent over the wires regarding this concern.

There was published this morning a story to the effect that the Merritt holdings in this county had all been lost, and that they had been acquired by John D. Rockefeller, who now controlled all the iron mines of the Lake Superior region and of Cuba. There is just enough truth in this story to give it the semblance of fact without the substance.

A few days ago the Merritts succeeded in raising $900,000 cash from Mr. Rockefeller to clear up the obligations incurred by them during the past year or two in building railroads and developing their mines. Most of this money had been borrowed in Duluth and had been carried by banks and individuals here.

To obtain this cash the Merritts have sold Rockefeller 35,000 shares of consolidated stock and placed in his hands 55,000 shares as security for a loan, all being on a basis of $10 a share. There are 205,000 shares issued in consolidated stock, of which the Rockefeller interests now hold or own a trifle over half.

Of course, if the Merritts are unable to take care of the loan of $550,000 when it becomes due, Rockefeller will be able to obtain title to a large majority of the company's stock and immense holdings.

The annual meeting of the Duluth, Mesaba & Northern road will be held tomorrow, at which time it is now believed a majority of the present directors, who are Merritts, will be reelected.

That Rockefeller holds all the mines of the Lake Superior region is too patent an absurdity to need denial. Neither he nor the Consolidated own over half the Mesaba range alone.

One result of the present deal is likely to be a halt in the preparations which had been made for cut-throat competition between the Consolidated company and the great Minnesota Iron company, which are likely now to work in comparative harmony.

COUPON FOR PART FOURTEEN

Of the "Sights and Scenes of the World."

Every day this week a coupon for Part Fourteen of the Great Art Gallery which the GLOBE is supplying the public will be printed on this page. Any three of the coupons, with ten cents, secures you Part Fourteen. Do not try to use this coupon for any other Part. It is for Part Fourteen only. If you want two copies of Part Fourteen, send six of the coupons printed this week and twenty cents. If you only want one copy of Part Fourteen, send three coupons and ten cents. The advertisement on Page 5 today tells you how to secure the first ten parts if you have neglected obtaining them.

Orders by mail are subject to delay of a week or ten days, as the parts are mailed by the Eastern publishers.

Sights and Scenes of the World.

PART 14 FEB. 6, 1894.

Date Changed Every Day.

Cut this Coupon out and keep it until three of different dates are accumulated, then forward them, together with

Ten cents in silver or a similar amount in one or two-cent postage stamps.

Address Coupon Department, St. Paul GLOBE, St. Paul, Minn., and you will receive the elegant portfolio of photographs as advertised.

See our advertisement today on page 5.

(CUT THIS OUT.)

METHODIST MINISTERS

SCORE SEVERAL POINTS AT THEIR MEETING YESTERDAY.

ISSUE TEMPERANCE ADDRESS.

Thirty-Five Clergymen of That Denomination Present — They Unite in a Public Appeal—The City Administration Declared to Have Betrayed Its Trust—Journalistic Shamelessness Denounced.

The Methodist Ministers' Association of St. Paul held its weekly meeting at the Central Park M. E. Church yesterday afternoon. Every Methodist minister in the city, thirty-five in all, was present and they unanimously concurred in a ringing temperance address. The meeting yesterday was preliminary to a meeting to be held next Monday, at which Prof. Ennis, of Hamline university, will read a paper on "The Government of Cities."

The following is the address:

Temperance.

We, as pastors and representatives of the Methodist Episcopal church in St. Paul, desire again to remind our people and all good people of their obligations to the cause of temperance. The liquor traffic is hostile to every interest of society. It is the grand source of pauperism and crime. It intensifies every social evil. It is the source of waste and woe incalculable. It is the direct and powerful promoter of gambling, licentiousness and murder. Its chief function is to unfit men for domestic, social and civic responsibilities. The saloon is a school of vice. In the vices which it fosters and in the degradation which it entails the most of our municipal iniquities are firmly rooted. Today the misgovernment of our cities is the scandal and the peril of the republic. But there is no other source of municipal corruption so prolific as the saloon. The destruction of the saloon is absolutely necessary to that civic righteousness which Christianity proposes.

We, therefore, exhort all good people to abate nothing of their efforts to destroy the rum power, but all insist upon the duty and exemplify the virtue of total abstinence. Let them see to it that the temperance instruction which the law requires is given in the public schools. Let the total abstinence pledge be circulated in all our Sunday schools, and let the quarterly Bible temperance lesson be carefully studied. Through press and pulpit let us bring home to the conscience of the people their solemn Christian obligation to destroy the saloon.

We commend to all friends of temperance reform and gospel service the growing work inaugurated by the W. C. T. U. at the People's theater. We trust the churches will not be slow to recognize the possibilities of good in this enterprise, and that, through their prayers and labors, their possibilities may be fully realized.

We desire also to record our profound regret that the saloons of St. Paul are kept open on the Sabbath, in violation of law. We know that this habitual and unpunished violation of law has been brought to the attention of the city government. We know that a committee, backed by a mass meeting of order-loving citizens and a mammoth petition, could not obtain from the administration a promise that the enforcement of the law would even be attempted. We know that public office is a public trust, and the oath of office a pledge of fidelity to public trust. This administration cannot have been ignorant of its obligation to enforce law, because the enforcement of law was a prominent issue in the last campaign, and this administration went into power on a wave of reform sentiment. Now, when we compare official apathy with the official oath, and remember the assurances which won our votes for this administration, we are compelled to acknowledge the fact that we have been betrayed. We do not think it our duty to disguise this fact or keep silent about it. When public men violate public trust the indignation of honest men ought to utter itself. We confess, therefore, with deep chagrin that an administration which was inaugurated upon reform issues, through the efforts of an aroused Christian public, should not put forth its hand to check the lawlessness of the Sunday saloon. We want a city government which has the courage to do its duty, and the honesty to regard not only the oath of office, but the clear understanding and definite purpose which a Christian public had with it when it lifted it into power.

The contention of this administration now that it never placed itself under any obligation to suppress the open lawlessness of the Sunday saloon, and the labored defense of administrative unfaithfulness by a prominent daily paper, are instances of official and journalistic shamelessness which we never expected to behold.

BOND THIEVES.

Two of Them Captured in Winnipeg.

WINNIPEG, Man., Feb. 5.—A man named H. A. Hackett and his son, E. R. Hackett, were arrested by Chief of Police McRae this afternoon. They are wanted at Farmington, Me., on a charge of stealing between $10,000 and $20,000 worth of bonds. They had $10,600 worth of the bonds in their possession and were attempting to negotiate them at the city banks. An officer is now on the way from Farmington to institute extradition proceedings.

Death of an Old Resident.

HASTINGS, Minn., Feb. 5.—John A. Doebriner, an old and esteemed resident of this city, died today from chronic inflammation of the brain, aged seventy years. He leaves a wife and family. The funeral will be held from St. John's church on Wednesday at 2 p. m.

No One Will Lose.

Special to the Globe.

MILLER, Feb. 5.—Reports sent from Huron as to the bad condition of the now suspended Hand County bank are misleading; The assignees say no one will lose. Liabilities are $30,000 and assets $50,000.