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TODAY'S WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—Forecast for Wednesday: Minnesota and Iowa—Increasing cloudiness; probably snow Wednesday afternoon or night; colder Wednesday night; winds shifting to northerly.

Wisconsin—Fair, followed by snow in northern portion; decidedly colder Wednesday night; winds shifting to northerly.

The Dakotas—Snow; much colder; northerly winds.

Montana—Snow, followed by clearing weather; colder; northerly winds.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

United States Department of Agriculture, Weather Bureau, Washington, Dec. 14, 6:48 p. m. Local Time, 8 p. m. 75th Meridian Time.—Observations taken at the same moment of time at all stations.

TEMPERATURES.

Place.	Tem.	Place.	Tem.
St. Paul	24	Qu'Appelle	—6
Duluth	28	Minnedosa	16
Huron	22	Winnipeg	22
Bismarck	20		
Williston	2	Buffalo	44-46
Havre	—2	Boston	44-44
Helena	6	Cheyenne	36-46
Edmonton	—14	Chicago	38-40
Battleford	—14	Cincinnati	42-46
Prince Albert	—10	Montreal	36-34
Calgary	—6	New Orleans	50-54
Medicine Hat	—6	New York	42-44
Swift Current	—10	Pittsburg	46-50

—Below zero.

DAILY MEANS.

Barometer, 29.90; mean temperature, 25; relative humidity, 81; wind at 8 p. m., south; weather, partly cloudy; maximum temperature, 30; minimum temperature, 20; daily range, 10; amount of precipitation in last twenty-four hours, 0.

Note—Barometer corrected for temperature and elevation. —P. F. Lyons, Observer.

"NOTE, $1,000. M. D. K."

Among the exhibits offered by the state in the trial of William F. Bickel, late cashier of the late Minnesota Savings bank, was a promissory note signed by William Bickel, dated July 21, 1896, to the Minnesota Savings bank, for $1,250, due in ninety days, on which there was a payment indorsed of $1,000 Aug. 20, 1896. The note was what is known as a collateral note, containing the usual recital that there had been deposited with the note as security "Note $1,000, M. D. K."

"M. D. K." are the initials of Moses Kenyon, then and for several years and now bank examiner of the state of Minnesota, charged by the law of this state with the duty of investigating the condition of all banks, examining their securities to see if they are solvent, and to see that the officers of the bank are not playing ducks-and-drakes with the money of the depositors. As such officer, finding bad conditions of management, it is his duty and he has the power to either compel an immediate rectification or a receivership. Nowhere that we can find is there given him any margin of discretion. William Bickel, we need hardly say, was at that time vice president of the Allemannia bank, which subsequently assigned, and he went to that bank from the Germania, which he had successfully steered into conditions that compelled an assignment after he transferred his financing abilities to the Allemannia. In all these banks, and in whatever others he could get access, he was a very generous and industrious borrower, with a fine contempt for collaterals. He is now, we understand, doing a banking business in California, with three golden balls for his office sign.

It thus appears that William Bickel, a chronic borrower, held a note of M. D. Kenyon, bank examiner of the state of Minnesota, for $1,000, which he put up as collateral to his own note for $1,250 to the savings bank over which his son, well, we will say, presided, and of which the father was a trustee. To whom the "M. D. K." note was payable does not appear; hardly to Bickel senior; probably to some bank with which he was or had been connected. When it was made is also unknown, but it is evident that it was paid to or the equivalent of payment was received by the savings bank Aug. 20, 1896. That is undoubtedly what the indorsement of "paid on the within, $1,000" means.

The Minnesota Savings bank, in which M. D. K.'s note for $1,000 had been hypothecated by the senior Bickel, closed its doors on its numerous depositors on Jan. 18, 1897, at the expiration of the sixty days' notice it had previously given its alarmed depositors when they demanded their money. The legislature was then in session, and it appointed a committee of senators and representatives to find out, if they could, how it came about that the examinations of the bank examiner did not examine; how it was possible that these banks could get where they couldn't pay their depositors more than a few cents on the dollar while the state had an officer and assistants to detect the beginnings of misconduct and stop it. Among the evidence procured by that committee is a report made to the bank examiner, Kenyon, by Lonegren, his assistant, of his examination into the condition of the Minnesota Savings bank.

This report bears date Oct. 7, 1895. It "encloses herewith schedules and statements as to the true condition of this bank." It closed with the statement that "it all depends on the value of the real estate and loans if the assets are sufficient to pay the depositors in full and it is impossible to give any correct valuation of the same." As one note was that of John F. Baker and A. S. Kittson for $22,410 and another was Hazel Bickel's for $15,896, Mr. Lonegren was justified in declining to attempt to give any "correct valuation" of the assets.

But, and this is the kernel in this nut, although this report was made to Bank Examiner Kenyon on Oct. 7, 1895, he did not file it with the governor until Feb. 6, 1897, three weeks after the savings bank had gone up. Then and not before did he transmit the examination made by Lonegren fourteen months before to the governor. During all this time, and during the time when M. D. K.'s note for $1,000 was in that bank, he suppressed the report of his assistant, which informed him that the collaterals of the bank were so doubtful that he could not give any estimate of their value. Kenyon made no further examination of its condition from that date until the failure. During all these months he permitted hard-working men and women, clerks, seamstresses, small dealers, to continue putting their savings into this sinkhole, while his assistant's report showed him that its condition demanded instant attention. This neglect would have been culpable enough in and of itself; what does it become when the fact appears that M. D. K. was apparently a debtor of William Bickel senior, one of the trustees of this bank, to the extent of $1,000, and a debtor of this bank to the same extent by virtue of its holding that note as collateral? The circumstances seem to call for a more explicit explanation from Mr. Kenyon than he gave the legislative committee for not filing Lonegren's report.

WAITING FOR THE BOSS.

The people of St. Paul ought to appoint a special day of prayer and thanksgiving to celebrate their escape from the misfortunes and punishments that might have fallen upon them had not the committee on streets of the board of aldermen wisely determined to await the return of Mr. Thomas Lowry from the East before acting on the street railway ordinance that has passed the assembly. We shudder to think of what might have happened had the representatives of the people actually taken the hazardous step of consulting the wishes of the people without reference to those of the street railway in general and Mr. Lowry in particular. The outbursts of wrath of the doughty young German emperor when his will is thwarted would have been nothing compared with the surprise and anger of Mr. Lowry and Mr. Munn had they learned that action had been taken on the street railway ordinance during his absence. It was to the very brink of this precipice that the zeal of the assembly had brought the people of St. Paul. They are thrust back from it by the strong and saving arms of Mr. Shepard and Mr. Sanborn and other aldermen who have a better realization of the wrath to come.

Under the cool and politic counsel of these gentlemen the board of aldermen decided to wait for orders. It ascertained the probable date of Mr. Lowry's return and gladly determined to risk no chances, but to wait and accept its instructions from his own lips. You cannot be too careful when you are acting under the orders of a superior. The best intention of a man is liable to incur, in such cases, the displeasure of his boss, and then there is no telling what visitation of wrath may fall upon his innocent head. Who knows but our street railway service might have been cut off altogether, or the city hall moved bodily over to the headquarters of the Twin City Rapid Transit company, in Minneapolis, if our aldermen had not thus hastened to place their votive offerings upon the altar of an offended diety? We suggest the propriety once more of a special day of thanksgiving, and that a public collection be taken up to present to the members of the board of aldermen some substantial testimonial as a recognition by the people of the services that they have rendered in forcing their ill-regulated associates to await the coming of Lowry, Imperator.

TO TAKE OUT THE STARCH.

It is apparent that those who have regarded the attack on the civil service law in congress as a mere ebullition of a little knot of spoilsmen with nobody behind them have underestimated altogether the strength and meaning of the movement. It is true that there is no immediate danger of the outright repeal of the law. It is equally true that there is probably a majority in the present congress in favor of emasculating it. There is still enough wholesome dread of public opinion to keep most of the representatives under cover while this fight is going on. They do not dare come out openly and say what Grosvenor and his followers say, that they want to get rid of the reform system altogether and put the offices where they will do the most good for their party. They do want to compass the same end by indirect means, and they will do this unless the public is watchful and insistent.

Their desire is that expressed by Gov. Black, of New York state, to "take some of the starch out of the civil service law." Black and Tom Platt's legislature did that very effectually in that commonwealth, so that today the reform system has been as far wiped out in the Empire state as its constitution will permit. Now a similar move is made upon the reform at Washington, although it is to be managed more judiciously and cloaked more effectually, because Mr. McKinley has placed himself squarely on record as in favor of the reform system. We have, therefore, the proposition advanced that the law is to be "modified." Dissatisfied members will not seek its total repeal, but they will just make a few changes to remove objections that will make it bear a little less hardly upon the hungry horde whose ravings at Washington since the inauguration have surpassed anything ever seen in the history of this country.

This reminds one irresistibly of the predictions concerning tariff legislation that were current in the Republican press between November and March, that we were not going to have any restoration of McKinleyism or any excessive duties imposed. Such an idea, we were told, was farthest from the Republican thought. The voters, however, had commissioned it to make some changes in the tariff act, and it would be obliged to give the country a "moderate law." That moderation took the form of the Dingley bill, the most extraordinary, extravagant and prohibitive tariff ever known to the United States. The same sort of moderation will dictate the terms of a civil service act, if any shall be passed. Under the guise of correcting inconsistencies and modifying minor regulations, such bill will, as far as possible, sweep away every protection and every safeguard established by reform, and once more put up the offices for sale to the highest bidder. There should be nothing to surprise the people in this prospect. It is inevitable that party government by the ideas which dominate the Republicanism of today should be out of sympathy with reform. It is ruled by commercialism. Its purpose in legislation is to make some people prosperous at the expense of others. That is the logic of the protective system. It would be a freak of nature were a man who holds this view to completely reverse himself by saying that the party in power ought not to have also the offices and all the spoils of power.

The civil service law is in actual danger. Its friends will do well not to confide too much in what they have considered its impregnable intrenchment in public favor. Congress and the Republican party, driven by appetite and necessity, care little for that. The greatest advance made in federal legislation and practice in the last half century will be nullified if the people do not thrust before their representatives the dangers and penalties which will fall upon them if they proceed to the work now most congenial to their hearts, that of "taking the starch" out of civil service reform.

HOW TERRIBLE OF THEM.

A special dispatch from Washington to the Globe expresses the sorrowful indignation of the friends of Hawaiian annexation at the unpatriotic and selfish attitude of its opponents. They are shocked at the fact that "there is a big money-spending lobby here, deliberately engaged in an effort to defeat the annexation treaty." They tell us, moreover, who these dreadful corrupt men are. Prominent among them are the Oxnards, of Nebraska. These gentlemen, horns, hoofs, forked tails and all, are actually said to have gone to the national capital to work against an arrangement that threatens an interference with the operations of the beet sugar industry, in which they have a large capital invested. Such a thing is actually unheard of in our legislation, and even the apology that they are acting under "an impulse of self-preservation" hardly covers their iniquity.

The pure patriots who want to force the Hawaiian people into an alliance repugnant to them and incompatible with all the traditions and interests of the American republic are appalled at the black impropriety of this action. If the Oxnards and others in the same line of business were to go down to Washington now, as they did a year ago and as they go to the halls of state legislatures, to demand protection for their industries, to ask for heavy differentials on imported sugar and to propose modest bounties equal to the entire cost of production for the domestic product, that is an entirely proper proceeding. That, also, we suppose, is done from an "impulse of self-preservation," but it is part of the American system, consistent with all our ideas, and the eminent gentlemen who favor annexation would not have a word to say against it. When precisely the same sort of interest, appealing to the same motive and working through the same instrumentalities, chances to protest against the Hawaiian job, it becomes a "big money-spending lobby." Then we have no longer any right to consider such lobbying as "a corrupt practice," but we must view the matter "from the broad view of international law, and as a matter of party policy." When we watch the Republican party at its antics we have to modify Mr. Lincoln's expression, and wonder how it can expect not to fool all of the people all of the time, or all of the people some of the time, or some of the people all of the time, but how it imagines it can impose on anybody or fool any of the people any of the time.

Of the hundreds of commendatory and appreciative letters received by the Globe few ever find their way into its columns. Acceptable as they are in proving that the independence and fairness of the newspaper are not without their reward, they are considered as in a measure confidential, and their publication a species of boast to which the Globe is not given. The following, however, is made an exception to the rule because it indicates that the people appreciate the idea of journalism which the Globe has set before them, and feel that it is fulfilling its mission:

To the Editor of the Globe.

Over three years have elapsed since I subscribed to the Globe, which I find the best and truest paper in the Twin Cities. The fact is it is more like a catholic newspaper than any other, and in its news everything is straight. It does no crooked work, as some papers do. An instance is the investigation of the state prison, which is the best thing that the Globe ever did. I must say that it is the fairest newspaper in the Northwest.

I send you my best regards for your work in the past and my wishes for the very best luck that God may give you, and I will remain a life subscriber to your paper as long as the St. Paul Globe exists. Yours truly,
—A. N. Drong.

Browersville, Minn.

SUPREME COURT QUITS.

Minneapolis Protest Against Free Naturalization Papers.

The supreme court will probably have no more Wednesday evening sessions for the naturalization of foreign-born citizens. For several weeks the court did a rushing business, the applicants for "second papers" coming over from Minneapolis by the hundreds. They were obliged to pay the $1 fee to the clerk of district court in Minneapolis, while Clerk Dar Reese, of the supreme court, with his usual generosity, threw off his just fees. It was found, however, that this coming to St. Paul to secure second papers caused considerable confusion in the work of the different ward and precinct committees—and now they don't come any more. The St. Paul embryo subjects of Uncle Sam can be accommodated at the office of the clerk of the district court, without money and without price.

AROUND THE HOTELS.

Former Stillwater Resident Is Home From Alaska.

G. T. Barrett, a former resident of Stillwater, who has been following the fur business in Alaska since 1879, came in from the West yesterday on the Great Northern overland train and announces that the business is nearly petered out, but that he has found gold and oil-seeking much more profitable. Seeking for furs, Mr. Barrett has been all along the Alaskan coast from Sitka to Unalaska, or Dutch Harbor, and along the Yukon river as far as St. Michael's. He reports that crude petroleum has been found in great quantities on the Pacific shore of Alaska, near the Malaspina glacier, due south of Mt. St. Elias. The whole Copper river district, he believes from his observations, is rich in oil and gold. Barrels and barrels of oil, he says, are running to waste at the point mentioned, and already the Standard Oil company has had representatives on the ground securing claims. The Copper river, he says, reaches the Birch creek district, where gold abounds, and the trails and passes are comparatively easy. The district is about as far from Klondike as are the towns of Dyea and Skaguay.

* * *

Fred von Baumbach, of Alexandria, was at the Merchants yesterday attending a meeting of the state fish and game commission. "Alexandria has never had a better business year than the one just closing," said he. "We have never witnessed the making of so many improvements, and money has never been so plenty. The farmers are paying off their mortgages and the banks have more money than they can dispose of to advantage."

* * *

J. G. Kiesel, of Shakopee, was registered at the Merchants yesterday.

Faribault was represented at the Merchants yesterday by E. A. Brandenburg and wife and John Grant.

M. J. Willard, of Mankato, is stopping at the Merchants.

Joseph Engesser and wife, of St. Peter, are guests of the Merchants.

F. S. McCabe, of West Superior, is registered at the Merchants.

F. S. Hutton, U. S. A., is a guest of the Ryan.

S. B. Foot registered at the Ryan yesterday from Red Wing.

J. F. Fleischer, of Winona, is stopping at the Ryan.

Among yesterday's arrivals at the Ryan were F. A. Brown and H. White, of Juneau, Alaska.

L. T. Phillips and wife, of Little Falls, are stopping at the Clarendon.

A. Laman, of Graceville, is a Clarendon guest.

George C. Parker, of Rochester, registered at the Clarendon yesterday.

F. T. Day, of Waseca, was among the arrivals at the Clarendon yesterday.

J. W. Gilbert and A. G. Brundin, of Albert Lea, are guests of the Windsor.

C. A. Coats, of St. Cloud, is a Windsor guest.

A Windsor arrival yesterday was C. E. Beckmark, of Red Wing.

William McIntosh, of Winona, is at the Windsor.

N. O. Parsons, of Grove City, Minn., is at the Metropolitan.

A. M. Burt, of Staples, is at the Metropolitan.

Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Allison, of Duluth, are guests of the Metropolitan.

HAD A NARROW ESCAPE.

J. B. McCue Falls in Front of a Street Car.

J. B. McCue, living at 1025 Burgess street, narrowly escaped serious, if not fatal injuries, in a street car accident at Tenth and St. Peter street, shortly after 7 o'clock last evening. He was driving south on St. Peter street quite rapidly, and reached the intersection of Tenth street at about the time an east-bound Rondo car came along. Fearing he could not cross safely ahead of the car, McCue turned his horse quickly onto Tenth street, but, by the sudden swerve, was himself thrown from the seat directly in front of the car. The fender was pushed over McCue's head, pinioning him to the ground, but fortunately the motorman had sufficient control of the car to stop it before the wheels touched McCue's body. The injured man was taken from the dangerous position and removed to Heller's drug store, where he was attended by Dr. Martel. He had several painful cuts about the head, and part of his hair had been scrapped off by the dragging under the fender, but it is thought that he is not dangerously hurt. A carriage took McCue to his home.

REUNION OF PIONEERS.

Jubilee Social to Be Held in St. Paul Jan. 8.

The Minnesota Territorial Pioneers will have what they call a jubilee social at the state capitol in the house of representatives on Saturday evening, Jan. 8. This date was chosen on account of the full moon and the late trains Saturday night. All old settlers in the state, male and female, are cordially invited. This means those who came on or before May 11, 1858, the date the territory became a state. There will be music, singing, speaking and talking, and plenty of unadulterated sociability, all as free as Minnesota ozone. It is asserted on pretty good authority that all pioneers who attend may experience a warm time in the old town that night.

Many members of the Territorial Pioneers settled in Minnesota before some members of the Old Settlers' association did. For instance, George W. Mortimer, of 489 Whitall street, was born here fifty-eight years ago; served three years in the First Minnesota regiment, but was not old enough to join the Old Settlers' association, which includes only men who were twenty-one years old Jan. 1, 1850. There are Territorial Pioneers who have lived here over sixty years, and are not eligible to the Old Settlers' association. Hon. Lorenzo Hoyt is the youngest old settler. He is past seventy. The Territorial Pioneer may be a hundred, but he can't be but a few minutes under forty years old. The Old Settlers do not include the women, the Pioneers do.

WILL IT BE VAN DUZEE?

Col. Shandrew's Successor to Be Chosen Saturday.

Quartermaster W. H. Hart yesterday issued transportation for the officers who will participate in the election of a successor to Col. Shandrew of the Third regiment, which, according to an order from Adjt. Gen. Muehlberg, will be held at the capitol Saturday. It is the opinion of national guardsmen that Maj. Van Duzee will be the officer chosen. Either Capt. Bartlett, of B, at Anoka, or Capt. Persons, of D, at Zumbrota, it is thought will be elected to succeed Maj. Van Duzee, while the name of Capt. C. C. Teare, of G, at Duluth, is also a strong possibility. Capt. Teare is a West Point man; has been lieutenant of the Twenty-fifth infantry, and is a popular guard officer.

He served as county attorney for St. Louis county for two terms, and some of his friends are working hard to secure his election to succeed Maj. Van Duzee.

Insane Patient Returned.

Other states are following the example of Minnesota in the deportation of insane persons, and for the first time Minnesota will have one returned to her. The Oshkosh, Wis., authorities have notified the state board that a patient there, Miss Mary Martin, was employed for four years as a domestic in Minneapolis and that she thus becomes a charge of this state, although her parents live in Wisconsin and it was while visiting them that she became insane. She will be brought to Minnesota for care.

Action for Legal Services.

George N. Baxter has brought an action in the United States circuit court against the United States to recover $1,500 for services rendered by him in 1890 in a suit against the Northern Pacific road.

Court Calls Today.

Jury—Judges Bunn, Otis and Kelly—19, 24, 85, 100, 103.

Court—Judge Brill—15, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27.

Chambers—Judge Willis.

Probate Court—Judge Willrich—Estates of William Farrell, Julia M. Allen, Juliana Petsch, Mary Lofgren, David J. Hennessey.

Verdict for the Defendant.

By direction of the court the jury in the suit of Joseph K. Bacon against Walter H. Dickerman, to collect $1,500 alleged to be due as commission for negotiating a real estate transfer, returned a verdict for the defendant yesterday.

CIVIL SERVICE FIGHT

OPENING GUNS IN THE ENGAGEMENT FIRED EARLY IN THE HOUSE.

LONG DEBATE IN PROSPECT.

NO EFFORT IS TO BE MADE TO APPLY THE GAG RULE.

PENDING APPROPRIATION BILL.

It Provides for the Support of the Commission, and Will Be Fully Discussed.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—The house today, after a session of about two hours, adjourned out of sympathy for the president, whose mother was buried at Canton this afternoon. The time of the session was devoted to the consideration of the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill. It was decided to postpone the consideration of the item providing for the maintenance of the civil service commission, until after the other features of the bill had been concluded. It was apparent from the remarks made today that the entire subject would be exhaustively debated. There is seemingly no disposition to curtail the discussion and it probably will not be concluded before the holiday recess. So absorbing is the topic that almost the entire time today, despite the fact that the consideration of the question had been technically postponed, was consumed in debate upon it.

Mr. Bingham, in charge of the measure, in reporting the bill in committee of the whole stated that the widest latitude would be allowed for debate, even if it should run over the holiday resess. He asked, however, that the provision of the bill relating to the civil service and the debate thereon should go over until after the consideration of the other features of the bill was concluded.

Mr. Bingham's request was agreed to and an hour and a half was set aside for general debate on the rest of the bill. Mr. Barrett (Rep., Mass.) took the floor and made some general remarks in support of the civil service law, in the course of which he referred to the slender minority against the civil service law when it passed the house in 1883. The vote stood 155 to 47. Messrs. Cannon (Rep., Ill.) and Bingham (Rep., Pa.) reiterated their opposition to the broad extension of the law by executive orders. The latter explained that the law was passed under suspension of the rules, practically without debate and never contemplated an extension by executive orders that would cover 87,000 government employes.

Mr. Dockery (Dem., Mo.) discussed the amazing growth of the expenditures of the government during the recent years. The ordinary expenses of the government, exclusive of the public debt, in the last eight years exceeded those of the preceding eight years by $1,000,000,000 in round numbers. In view of this fact there were only two ways, he said, to bring the receipts and expenses together. Either taxation must be increased or the expenses must be curtailed. If the expenses were not to be reduced congress alone could not accomplish much without the aid of the executive branch of the government. Despite the president's appeal in his message for economy, the executive branches of the government had submitted to congress estimates for appropriations of $27,000,000 in excess of the appropriations for the current year.

At this point the committee rose and Mr. Grosvenor addressed the chair, saying: "Mr. Speaker: As is well known the funeral exercises of the mother of the chief magistrate of the nation are to take place at this hour and therefore conforming to the action of the senate, and as a token of our sympathy and respect for the president, I move that the house do now adjourn."

The motion was unanimously carried and at 1:45 the house adjourned until tomorrow.

The special committee of Republican representatives in congress, who are seeking to change the civil service law held its first meeting today and outlined its action. It was determined to divide the work between two subcommittees, one to draft a bill changing the law, and another to gather evidence on the defects of the present law, its extension beyond the original purpose of the law, etc. The purpose of the latter committee is to make clear to the house when the subject shall come up that a change is imperative. Chairman Grosvenor named as the subcommittee to frame a bill, Messrs. Hepburn (Io.), Pearson (N. C.), and Evans (Ky.), and as the subcommittee to examine into defects of the law, Messrs. Tawney, (Minn.), Odell (N. Y.), and Steele (Ind.). Their work will begin at once.

SHORT SENATE SESSION.

Early Adjournment Out of Respect to the President.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—The senate was in session just fifteen minutes today, adjournment being taken until tomorrow, out of respect to President McKinley, who is today in attendance upon the funeral of his mother. The motion to adjourn was made by Mr. Hoar (Mass.). "All senators," said he, "are aware of the great calamity that has overtaken the chief magistrate of the nation. He is today in attendance upon the funeral of his mother. Out of respect to him and as an expression of sympathy for him in his affliction, I move that the senate do now adjourn."

No business beyond the introduction of bills and resolutions was transacted.

SAWYER SEES A WHOLE LOT,

But He Declares He Has Quit Politics Forever.

Special to the Globe.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—Ike Wing, of Ashland, and ex-Senator Sawyer, of Wisconsin, are stopping at the Shoreham. Senator Sawyer, who was the manager of political affairs in Wisconsin for a quarter of a century, says: "I am the happiest man that ever went into politics and got out alive. I have no enemies to punish, and I have no opportunities to reward friends. Hence, I am calm and serene."

"Who will be the next governor of Wisconsin?"

"I don't know; but I am sure it will not be one of the Hoard-La Follette-Haugen crowd. I shall take no part in the matter, but I know that none of those old 'Bennett law' fellows can be nominated, because they would be beaten out of their boots. All of the candidates for the senate will look out for a strong gubernatorial candidate. If any of the boys think I am opposing them, they are mistaken. I am absolutely out of politics."

"Who will be the next senator from Wisconsin?"

"Some good Republican, of course. It may be Quarles or Payne or Ike Stephenson. I am too old, and am tired of it all. I think that Ike Stephenson is well located geographically in the northeastern part of the state. If he should go to the senate he would not make many speeches, but he would saw wood all the time, and make things hum. He is a good man."

Of course Senator Sawyer is out of politics; but his views are as good as the face value of his checks; for he is as keen and alert on political affairs as ever he was.
—Smith D. Fry.

Canadian Timber Policy.

TORONTO, Ont., Dec. 14.—It is learned from excellent authority that the Ontario government's proposed timber policy will not provide for the manufacture of all saw logs in Ontario. The government will prove that this is legally impossible. They will instead propose a remedy by means of stumpage dues, which will very much increase the cost of logs for export. This will have practically the same effect and will obviate any possibility of trouble in the courts.

MINNESOTA GRANGE.

Annual Meeting of the Order at Rush City.

Special to the Globe.

RUSH CITY, Minn., Dec. 14.—The twenty-ninth annual session of the Minnesota State Grange convened here today. Among those present are S. G. Baird, of Edina, president; Mrs. A. J. Adams, Minneapolis, secretary; J. S. McDonald, Rush City, lecturer; M. C. Wright, Monticello, overseer; Mrs. Caroline Scofield, Bloomington, treasurer; and Samuel E. Adams, G. W. Baird, John D. Scofield, of Minneapolis, members state executive committee. The meeting was called to order at 10:30 with two hundred delegates present, and the regular order of business was carried out. At noon the Grange took a recess until 1:30, after which the meeting was again called to order. After considerable ritual work and the appointment of all the committees, on motion the Grange adjourned until 9:30 tomorrow morning, when addresses will be delivered by the following members: State master, annual address; state lecturer, address; Samuel E. Adams, T. W. Malcolm, G. W. Baird, James Bull, P. M. Hawkinson, J. S. McDonald, P. A. Stevens, Helen D. Barbour, Marian McDonald, Prof. E. W. Kingsley. Music will be rendered by the Grange choir, followed by readings, recitations and general discussions, also the election for offices to be filled. An open meeting will be held in the evening, followed by a grand banquet. This promises to be a very successful session and great credit is due State Lecturer McDonald in procuring the assembly at this place.

OPPOSED TO ANNEXATION.

Vigorous Action by the Federation of Labor.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Dec. 14.—At the opening of today's session of the American Federation of Labor, several protests were made against credentials of the delegates, and, after some discussion, it was decided that the delegates should be seated and the matter referred to the grievance committee. The federation this afternoon resumed the consideration of reports of committees. The Hawaiian annexation question came up on a report from the committee on resolutions and produced some discussion, and the committee reported on a resolution opposing the annexation of Hawaii, offered by T. J. Elderkin, and presented the following substitute:

Whereas, There is at present pending in the United States senate a treaty providing for the annexation of the Hawaiian islands; and,

Whereas, That annexation would be tantamount to the admission of a slave state, the representatives of which would necessarily work and vote for the enslavement of labor in general; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the American Federation of Labor that we disapprove of annexation; and,

Resolved, That we urge the United States senate to reject the treaty of annexation, and to take such other steps as may be necessary to maintain amicable relations with Hawaii.

Andred Furuseth made a warm speech opposing the annexation, and George E. McNeill suggested that the substitute be amended so as to provide for the incoming executive council laying the matter before congress, and if necessary, before the president, showing the opposition of the federation to annexation. The substitute as amended was adopted. The resolutions relative to an eight-hour day movement was referred to the following special committee: James Brennock, P. F. Doyle, T. L. Lewis, G. E. McNeill, W. E. Wescott, Walter Thompson and J. H. Sullivan.

A resolution was adopted providing for the organization of all stationary engineers preparatory for making the fight for an eight-hour day on May 1, 1898.

CONTINUOUS ACTION.

Gen. Westmacott's Brigade Kept Busy by Tribesmen.

SIMLA, Dec. 14.—According to official dispatches from the Northwestern frontier, the march of Gen. Westmascotts brigade from the camp at Cher-Khel into the Sturi-Khel country, was in continuous action. The enemy closed up on the rear guard and kept firing at short range with great spirit. The British losses were heavy and included Lieut. West, of the Gurkhas, who was killed, and Lieut. Champiar, who was wounded.

The whole march down the Bara valley since the sixth instant has been marked by incessant fighting, but the force has behaved admirably. The route was difficult in the extreme, through rain, mud and snow. Along the river the course was impeded by ravines and boulders and the icy cold stream had to be forded knee deep twenty times. Twelve thousand transport animals with numerous Sikhs wounded, encumbered progress. The casualties yesterday were about fifty and today about ten. The enemy has been severely punished in the recent encounter. The disaster to Gen. Kempster's rear guard, that was cut off by the tribesmen on Saturday near Sher-Khel, was due to the animals becoming entangled in the rice fields at dusk. To increase the difficulty, the drivers and carriers opened kegs of rum and became hopelessly drunk. Many of their followers were benumbed by the icy stream and their feet bruised by the boulders. Several men are still missing.

INDIAN MURDER.

Typhoid Fever Mistaken for Cannibalistic Tastes.

WINNIPEG, Dec. 14.—Indian Agent Short has arrived here from Benens river with particulars of a horrible murder which occurred eight miles west of Benens river reserve. An Indian woman was suffering from typhoid fever and became insane. Her husband thought she had become a Wendigo and decided that she must be killed in order to prevent her from eating other members of her band. Grabbing his wife around the body with one arm, he grasped her hair with the other hand and twisted her head until her neck was broken. The Indian was taken into custody on a charge or murder.

Ex-Minister Dead.

LYNCHBURG, Va., Dec. 14.—Alex. McDonald, ex-minister to Persia, died here this afternoon. His death had been expected for several days. He was born in Lynchburg about 70 years ago and had lived here nearly all his life.

DEARTH DENIES IT.

Minneapolis Newspaper Report About Thomas B. Scott.

The following statement made in the Minneapolis Journal is declared by Insurance Commissioner Dearth to be wholly without foundation or authority:

Commissioner Dearth, who has been examining the Life Insurance Clearing Company of St. Paul, has informed the directors of that company that his report will show it to be impaired about $35,000. Mr. Dearth said that he should insist upon the immediate removal of Thomas B. Scott as both president and director of the company.

Mr. Dearth stated that the report in regard to the affairs of this company would not be forthcoming for a week or ten days, and that in the meantime any statements like the above were idle and foolish.

FIAT MONEY ISSUE

NATIONAL BOARD OF TRADE FEARS IT WILL APPEAR IN 1900.

SPIRIT OF DISSATISFACTION.

NO EVIDENCE OF MANY CONVERSIONS FROM THE FREE SILVER RANKS.

REFORM IN CONSULAR SERVICE.

Extension of Civil Service Rules to Cover Such Posts Strongly Urged—Other Reports.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—The National Board of Trade met here today for its twenty-eighth annual session, ex-Gov. Stannard, of Missouri, presiding in the absence of Frederick Fraley, of Philadelphia, who has been president of the board since its organization in 1868. The executive committee made its annual report, which was adopted without a dissenting vote. On the subject of the currency the report says:

Probably there is no subject which is still of so much importance as that of the currency. While the great uprising in favor of sound money in 1896 was not without its good effect, there is still much to be desired in the way of permanent prosperity, which condition is mainly due to the fact that the future of our monetary system is still largely in doubt. Over confidence as to the continued influence for good of the defeat of free silver and the last election is a serious mistake. While hard times are undoubtedly a stimulus to unsound systems of finance, it is a mistake to suppose that the numerous friends of such systems will be entirely satisfied by a return of prosperity. Hard times which did not originate the silver question has undoubtedly been used by interested parties to instill false ideas into the minds of many of our people, particularly our workingmen and farmers, which have become a part of their political belief. A spirit of unrest and dissatisfaction still exists among such classes, and there is no evidence that among such any great conversion from the free silver doctrine has taken place anywhere in the country. In New York or Nebraska the opinions of the dissatisfied are now practically the same as before the election. The form may have changed. As free silver was but a form and natural sequence of the greenback heresy, so now the tendency is to become a flat money rather than a silver fallacy; but in whatever form it shows itself, it has become a general theory of public policy and a conspicuous tenet in the doctrine of a national political party. To such the free silver or flat money question and all considerations of currency reform will be made subservient thereto. The only way to meet it is by persistent education, for which purpose some of the sound money organizations have been continued, and a national one formed, though without very much popular interest or support, and by the adoption of a sound financial policy, including not only coinage but banking and currency. While our present system exists there is the ever-impending danger of a repetition of our late financial difficulties, when the country would be at the mercy of those who do not have its best interests at heart.

In the absence of careful attention in the meantime, and unless by some very unexpected contingency we shall have an unprecedented degree of national prosperity at the time of the next general and presidential election, we may expect to see flat money an issue of the campaign.

CONSULAR REFORM.

One of the most important reports presented and adopted was that of Jonathan A. Lane, of Boston, on the reform of the consular service. The report advocated the extension of the civil service rules to cover the consular service to the end of securing practical business men in the service rather than purely political appointees. Another important recommendation was that hereafter importers be compelled to attest their invoices before a magistrate of the country from which the goods are shipped, in addition to their oath before the United States consul. In this connection, it is alleged that several million dollars are lost to the government annually by under valuation in goods paying an ad valorem duty, the oath before a United States consul not being binding in the country of export, and there consequently being no method of punishing those guilty of this form of deception. It was further stated by the report that many of the largest exporting houses in foreign countries have their own agents in this country who connive at this violation of law.

A report was adopted from the committee on uniformity of state laws. This especially looks to the unifying of commercial laws in the various states. There is at present so great a variety among the banking laws and laws relating to commercial paper that much confusion results in the conduct of inter-state business. Several of the states have abrogated the laws relating to days of grace on commercial paper, and there are many other variations which make it almost impossible for business men to carry on transactions outside their own states without the aid of a lawyer at the other end of the line.

Somewhat in the same line is the object of the Torrens bill, which received the indorsement of the meeting. This measure relates to the unifying of the land laws of the several states, so as to make the methods of land transfer and the clearing of titles the same throughout the country, simplifying the various existing processes and reducing the expense to the minimum.

The recommendations of Surgeon General Wyman for a national quarantine law were discussed at length and heartily indorsed.

EXPENSES LAST MONTH.

What Each Institution Cost the State in November.

The various state institutions have filed their statements of expense for the month of November, with the state auditor, as follows:

State Prison—	
Current expenses	$7,695 67
Insurance	214 85
Twine, fiber, etc	25,355 87
Improvement and repairs	570 31
Reformatory—	
Current expenses	4,289 17
Repairs	37 90
Rochester Insane Hospital—	
Current expenses	$19,255 51
Insurance	157 50
Electric light plant	3,255 95
Fergus Falls Insane Hospital—	
Current expenses	15,153 22
Repairs	329 59
Furniture	100 92
Improvements	416 18
New carpenter shop	829 08
St. Peter Insane Hospital—	
Repairs and improvements	3,576 78
Miscellaneous repairs	218 63
Enlargement of rooms	1,367 98
Current expenses	18,441 91
Institute for Defectives, School for the Blind—	
Current expense	2,599 76
Building	86 50
School for the Feeble-Minded—	
New cottage	215 08
Improvements	633 07
New dynamo	1,500 00
Current expenses	11,450 60
School for the Deaf—	
Improvements	140 95
Building	1,619 57
Current expenses	6,798 32
State Training School—	
Current expenses	4,478 95
Manual training	60 00
Agent's assistant	58 74
State agency	238 09
School building	153 50