THE SAINT PAUL GLOBE.

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BULLETIN OF THE ST. PAUL GLOBE

TUESDAY, JAN. 18, 1898.

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Fair and Warmer.

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EVENTS TODAY.

Met—Coat of Many Colors, 8.15.
Grand—Henry Dixey, 8.15.
Raspberry Island—Bonspiel.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMSHIPS.

NEW YORK—Arrived: Cufic, Liverpool.
LIVERPOOL — Arrived: Aurania, New York.
NAPLES—Arrived: Normannia, New York.

Hark! from the West the Doleful sound.

To judge from his appetite for wheat, young Mr. Leiter must be a great vegetarian.

The Buckeye senatorial fight is over, but Ohio still has a bad case of katzenjammer.

What will Croker do now with that yellow kid which Hearst has left on his doorstep?

Of the 65,000,000 in this country at least 1,000,000 are not packing up to go to the Klondike.

Mr. Leiter continues to think that the man who has all the wheat will get the bakery.

Hanna has consolation in the thought that his pocketbook has seven years in which to recuperate.

It is ringing in a cold deal on Uncle Sam to bring mineral water in in the form of ice to escape paying duty.

After balancing his books Mr. Hanna will be inclined to favor elections of senators by the people, on the ground of economy.

Chicago at last is without a peer as a high art center. The Windy City has an artist who can paint 152 pictures in nine hours.

A Mill City judge yesterday fined a man who tried to drown himself $20. It is well for that man that this was not census year.

Screw your storm windows on a little tighter. The Chicago weather man predicts that the rest of the winter will be summery.

Eastern mills have stopped spinning yarns on account of the strike. The newspapers will now spin them in regard to the strike.

It did not take Dole long after landing to find out the difference between a big toad in a little puddle and a little toad in a big puddle.

From the "bon spiels" that Corbett and Fitzsimmons have been making it is plain they ought to be in St. Paul seeking a championship.

The newly awakened Jap is showing the same eagerness in the construction of war vessels that the average small boy does in building his toy fleet.

Drinking champagne, it is said, will acclimate one to the rigors of Klondike climate. If not, it will at least get one used to Klondike prices.

Uncle Sam has decided that Mr. Corbett, of Oregon, can't have a go in the senate until he has fought some other man in his state for the senatorship.

Rhode Island is seriously considering, this winter, the abandonment of Newport as one of its seats of government. A reduction of capital stock to suit the times.

Merry's lawyers, in claiming that their client was under the influence of the spirits when he murdered his wife, probably mean, in plain English, that he was drunk.

The man who proposes a fast line of steamers between St. Paul and New Orleans is wasting his opportunities. There is a fortune in a line of boats that will get a man to the Klondike ahead of the other fellows.

The doctors are claiming that women can take years off their age by simply refraining from talking for an hour each day. As the average woman is already silent regarding her age, this explains why it fails to increase one year every 365 days.

LODGE BILL PASSED. ARMY UNDER ATTACK.

Very Lively Session in Both of the Houses of Congress Yesterday.

Immigration Legislation.

Senate Adopts the Pending Measure by a Large Majority.

Force Quite Inadequate.

Federal Military Arm Only an Overgrown Police System.

Hanna's Return to the Senate, Wolcott's Monetary Report and an Attack on Trusts Sideshows of the Day.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—The features of today's proceedings in the senate were the speech delivered by Senator Wolcott (Col.), chairman of the bimetallic commission, upon the negotiations relative to international bimetallism, and the passage of the Lodge bill restricting immigration into the United States. The proceedings were the most interesting and important that have characterized any single day's work of the senate during the present session. In anticipation of them the galleries were crowded at an early hour. Quite unexpectedly Senator Hanna appeared at the opening of today's session. Mr. Foraker, the senior senator from Ohio, presented Mr. Hanna's credentials for the remainder of Mr. Sherman's term, which will expire on March 4, 1899, and asked that the oath of office be administered to him. Mr. Foraker escorted his colleague to the desk, where Vice President Hobart administered the oath.

At the conclusion of the morning's business, Mr. Wolcott, at 12:50, was recognized to begin his address. He was in fine voice and commanded the earnest attention of his auditors. At the conclusion of the speech Mr. Wolcott was instantly surrounded by his Republican colleagues desirous of congratulating him.

At the conclusion of Mr. Wolcott's speech the immigration bill was taken up and discussed until 3 o'clock, the hour at which, by previous agreement, it had been arranged to vote finally upon the amendments and the bill. An amendment offered by Mr. Spooner (Wis.) providing that the ability on the part of the immigrant either to read or to write should be accepted as a sufficient test of his literacy, was adopted by a vote of 42 to 22.

SPOONER AMENDMENTS.

Another amendment by Mr. Spooner, providing that the members of the family accompanying an immigrant rejected under the conditions of the bill should be returned to the country whence they came by the steamship companies, was also adopted. Other efforts were made to amend the measure, but failed. The bill was then passed by a vote of 45 to 28.

The bill, as passed, provides that all immigrants physically capable and over sixteen years of age, shall be able to read or write the English language or some other language, but a person not able to read or write who is over fifty years of age and is the parent or grandparent of a qualified immigrant over twenty-one years of age and capable of supporting such a parent or grandparent, may accompany the immigrant or the parent or grandparent, may be sent for and come to join the family of the child or grandchild over twenty-one years of age qualified under the law; and wife or minor child not able to read or write, may accompany or be sent for and come to join the husband or parent, who is qualified. The act does not apply to persons coming to the United States from the island of Cuba during the continuance of present disorders there, who have heretofore been inhabitants of that island.

The debate on the bill was of necessity brief. Mr. Hoar, of Massachusetts, was the first speaker and he was followed by Mr. Spooner. At the conclusion of Mr. Spooner's remarks, an agreement having been reached by the Wisconsin senator and Mr. Lodge, in charge of the measure, that Mr. Spooner should draft an amendment providing that steamship companies should take back to Europe the wife and children of an immigrant who had failed to meet the requirements of the proposed law, Mr. Lodge spoke briefly in support of the measure. He declared that the opposition to the bill had been stimulated by the German steamship companies, which would suffer by its passage. They had aroused the opposition to the measure and had been aided materially by the deputy commissioner of immigration, who had himself been a citizen of this country for scarcely seven years.

VOTE IN DETAIL.

The amendment offered by Mr. Spooner was then adopted by 42 ayes to 22 noes.

Mr. Caffery (La.) offered an amendment increasing the age of immigrants affected by the bill from sixteen to twenty-one years. The amendment was lost by 28 yeas to 36 nays.

Mr. Kyle (S. D.) offered an amendment providing that any immigrant convicted within a year of his landing in this country of a felony, or other violation of law, shall be returned to the country from which he came. The amendment was lost without division.

The bill was then placed on its passage and passed by a vote of 45 to 28, the detailed vote being as follows:

Yeas—Allison, Baker, Burrows, Cannon, Carter, Chandler, Chilton, Clark, Davis, Elkins, Fairbanks, Foraker, Frye, Gallinger Hale, Hanna, Hansbrough, Harris, Hawley, Hoar, Kyle, Lodge, McBride, McMillan, Mantle, Mason, Morrill, Penrose, Perkins, Pettigrew, Platt (Conn.), Platt (N. Y.), Pritchard, Proctor, Quay, Sewell, Shoup, Spooner, Teller, Thurston, Tillman, Warren, Westmore, Wilson and Wolcott—45.

Nays—Allen, Bacon, Bate, Berry, Caffery, Clay, Cockrell, Daniel, Gorman, Heitfeld, Jones (Ark.), Kennedy, Lindsay, McEnerny, Mallory, Martin, Mills, Mitchell, Money, Morgan, Murphy, Pettus, Rawlins, Roach, Stewart, Turpie, Walthall and White—28.

After the immigration bill was disposed of the senate devoted some time to the consideration of bills on the calendar. Among the measures considered was one called up by Mr. Hansbrough (N. D.), amending section 2,234 of the Revised Statutes, so that registers of land offices and receivers of public moneys for each land district established by law, shall be liable under their bonds for all moneys received by them for the sale of Indian lands. The bill was passed.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—This was District of Columbia day in the house, but only three bills of local importance were passed. The remainder of the session was devoted to further consideration of the army appropriation bill. The debate was particularly notable for a vigorous speech by Mr. McClellan (N. Y.), a son of Gen. George B. McClellan, attacking the present army organization as obsolete and inefficient. He asserted that we were woefully unprepared for war should a crisis come, and contended for modern methods in organization, equipment and supplies, which would enable the United States to meet an emergency. Mr. Lewis, (Wash) also made a speech that attracted attention in denunciation of trusts, which he declared were threatening the liberties of the country. The consideration of the army appropriation bill was not completed today.

The army today, Mr. McClellan declared, in opening his address, is but little better than a clumsily organized national police force, top heavy with the gold lace of staff officers, many of whom had not seen more active service than falls to the lot of a member of the police force. The army should, he declared, be entirely reorganized. He said this in no spirit of jingoism, but for the purpose of calling the attention of the country to the fact that we were paying a large price for a very inefficient army, utterly unprepared for war, while a very small additional expenditure, with proper organization, would work wonders.

One of the gravest defects in the present organization, he said, was the lack of a properly instructed and competent staff. In the modern sense of the word we had no staff. Our amunition plant was, he said, hopelessly deficient. At this present rate of accumulated reserve, at the end of five years we would only have enough ammunition to supply the infantry for two days at the firing rate of the battle of Gettysburg.

ATTACK ON TRUSTS.

Mr. Lewis (Dem., Wash.) made a vigorous speech against any increase of the army. He created something of an innovation by taking his position in the arena in front of the speaker's rostrum and speaking to the house face to face, as to a congregation. He charged that the trusts were in control of the country, and constituted the malled hand of power behind the decrees of the courts. If the army were increased, the people would, he said, be justified in asking whether it was not to be used to barricade the courts and break down everything that means the freedom of the government. He differed, he said, from the leader (Mr. Bryan), whose cause he had followed. He was not willing to subscribe to the idea that free silver was the single end to be fought for. There was necessity, he said, for a return to the true democracy which had for its end the freedom of the individual, as an individual. Mr. Lewis quoted a telegram, which, he said, Senator Hanna had received from Frankfort, Germany, signed by A. Seligman, as follows: "I congratulate you on your election. It is most satisfactory to me." That message he said came from the man who helped to place a mortgage on this government of $200,000,000. Its insolence, he said, had no parallel in history, save the message sent by Pontius Pilate to the executioner of Jesus Christ, congratulating him that his work was well done.

Mr. Grosvenor interrupted to ask if Mr. Lewis was aware that Mr. Seligman was an American citizen.

"I am," responded Mr. Lewis. "He is an unpatriotic American" (applause on the Democratic side).

The discussion of the needs of the army was continued by Messrs. Wheeler (Dem., Ala.); Clark (Dem., Mo.); Cox (Dem., Tenn.); Marsh (Rep., Ill.), and others.

Without completing the bill, the committee rose and at 5:10 p. m. the house adjourned.

INDUSTRIAL BATTLE IS ON

New Bedford the Center of What Promises to Be a Protracted Contest.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 17.—The fight between employer and employe in the New England cotton mills is on, and what it will lead up to cannot be foretold. The great corporations in New Bedford are silent, and thousands of operatives are idle, while here and there discontent cropped out all day, the most serious being at Biddeford, Me., where 3,200 persons refused to work, thus closing two mills at Lewiston, where one mill was crippled by 400 weavers staying out. The general wage reduction is estimated to affect 127,000 persons in about 150 mills. All these mills had previously adopted the new schedule, and several others have given notice of immediate reductions. Here and there dissatisfaction was brought to the notice of agents and overseers over minor grievances, and in most cases these were either remedied or an inquiry promised. Tonight finds the textile operatives everywhere intently interested in the New Bedford struggle, for here the test of strength and endurance will come, and upon the outcome will depend an industrial battle the entire length and breadth of the New England states. The chief point in this battle will be discipline and the first command of organized labor brought well nigh perfect obedience. The day passed quite peacefully, but incidents in some quarters are feared as a forerunner of the stand the strikers will take if driven to desperation. From the point of view of the mill owner, the New Bedford situation is now a lockout. Intervention by the state board of arbitration this week is hardly likely to be allowed, and no overt act on the part of the strikers and no attempt to open a mill is expected for a number of days. The New Bedford strikers will receive strike money from operatives elsewhere, but the sum total will be reserved until a protracted battle brings on want and hardship, which the unions will then try to relieve.

All the New Bedford mills opened at bell time as usual. When no help came in, lights went out, speed stopped, overseers and second hands prepared to make everything snug, and mill gates were closed indefinitely. The labor unions did little work today, except to carry out plans of campaign, which will be developed only as faint-hearted weavers seek to return to work. Of the other strikes little has developed in them as yet to forecast the future. The Laconia and Pepperel mill workers in Biddeford struck because they were anxious to, while the weavers in the Androscoggan mill, Lewiston, simply took matters into their own hands, regardless of other departments. These two strikes, while on identical issues, will serve only as minor fights along the line, unless the strike fever grows and they become the nucleus of a general fight in Maine cities. One other minor fight now on is that at Burlington, Vt., where the Queen City mills shut down indefinitely, because the operatives refused point-blank to accept the reduction. This trouble, however, began a number of days ago, but reached the acute stage today. Taking the day's events throughout New England, it may be conservatively said that things came to pass just as expected. It is the immediate future which awakens apprehensions.

RIOTING AT PRAGUE.

Stormy Scenes Witnessed at the Diet Session.

PRAGUE, Bohemia, Jan. 17.—Stormy scenes were witnessed at the session of the diet today. Gov. Codenhove made a statement on both the German and Czech languages as having equal rights and had prepared to introduce measures dividing the country into districts where the official language should be the predominant one, and where, when nationalities were equally divided, both languages would be employed in the conduct of business. Therefore, he declared, all officials should be able to speak both, and legislation will be directed to teaching both in the intermediate schools. This statement gave rise to angry protests. Further conflicts have occurred in the streets.

Will Not Stick at War.

England Determined on Equal Rights in China.

LONDON, Jan. 17.—Rt. Hon. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, chancellor of the exchequer, speaking at Swansea tonight, echoed the declarations of Mr. Balfour, first lord of the treasury, at Manchester, on the Indian policy of the government, and said the government was determined, even at the cost of war, that the door of Chinese commerce should not be shut to Great Britain.

Paris Drifting in the Direction of Revolution

Rioting at an Anti-Dreyfus Demonstration and on the Streets—Exciting Session of the Chamber.

PARIS, Jan. 17.—A great anti-Dreyfus and anti-Semitic meeting tonight at the Tivoli Vauxhall produced extraordinary scenes. The neighborhood was paraded by police, mounted and on foot, and the rapidly growing crowd increased the excitement. At 9 o'clock on the opening of the meeting the hall was a seething sea of humanity, crowding every part, gesticulating, shouting "A bas Zola," "Vive l'armee" and "Vive la revolution sociale." The members of the anti-Semite committee displayed banners bearing the inscription "Death to the Jews" and other inscriptions. It was soon seen that the 5,000 present consisted largely of anarchists and of others bent upon opposing the students. On M. Guerin, the president, proposing that the honorary presidency be conferred upon M. Rochefort and M. Drumont, a great uproar ensued, the anarchists trying to wrench the banners from the anti-Semites. Scuffles took place, in which two of the officials were injured.

M. Thiebaud delivered an address denouncing the Jews and urging the meeting to support the government. Tumults and fights for the banners continued, with shouting, whistling and singing of the "Marseillaise" and the "Carmagnole," while M. Thiebaud proceeded, in a violent speech, declaring that the Dreyfus scandal was the commencement of a social revolution by a "band of scoundrels desiring to overthrow everything in order to raise a traitor." The scene now became a saturnalia. The anarchists removed the iron staircase giving access to the tribune, so that the committee was unable to descend. Free fights began around the flags. Finally the students chased the anarchists out of the hall. The organizers of the meeting then seized the flags decorating the hall and arranged a rendezvous at the military club, crying "Vive l'armee."

ANARCHISTS RETURNED.

The hall partially emptied, but soon the anarchists returned and, breaking open the great doors, began further fighting. It is alleged that several were injured. Finally the students were vanquished and the anarchists masters of the situation. The meeting broke up, and the anarchists replaced the ladder and invaded the tribune, led by M. Curtois, flourishing a red flag and all shouting "Conspuez Rochefort" ("Spit upon Rochefort") and "Long live Zola." The disturbances continued, the anarchists declaiming from the tribune against the army and acclaiming Dreyfus. Some of the injured people were carried out with their faces covered with blood.

The interest was now transferred to the streets, where the police had been reinforced by the Republican guards. At 10 o'clock this evening large bodies of students, flourishing the tri-color and shouting "Vive l'armee" proceeded in the direction of the military club in the Avenue de l'Opera. The troops cleared the Place de la Republique and charged the bodies of students. A large force is protecting the military club.

By midnight those who had been arrested were released, and quiet had been restored. There were only trifling manifestations elsewhere. At this hour (midnight) M. Blanc, the prefect of police, has just personally taken the direction of the men who were protecting the military club through fear of further trouble. Telegrams from numerous provincial towns report student manifestations at Marseilles, where the windows of Jewish shops were broken. At Nantes there have been some attacks on shops and the synagogue. The crowd rescued those who were arrested.

There was great excitement in the chamber of deputies today, when M. Cavaignac, Republican, demanded a discussion of a semi-official note, issued today, in which the government declined to make public the alleged confession of Alfred Dreyfus to M. Le Brun-Renaud. The premier, M. Meline, in refusing to discuss the matter, declared that, if the chamber voted its immediate discussion, the cabinet would resign. The house then, by a vote of 310 to 252, adopted a motion shelving the discussion. The lobbies of the chamber of deputies were crowded, and there were heated discussions even among the usually cool-headed politicians.

GOVERNMENT VICTORY.

The session opened with a speech from M. Jourde, Republican, on a minor question respecting prisons, but, in view of the impatience of the members, he abandoned his speech on the prison questions, which was adjourned until tomorrow. The minister of war, Gen. Billot; the premier, M. Meline, and M. Cavaignac here entered the house, and the president of the chamber, M. Brisson, announced that he had received a request from M. Cavaignac to question the government regarding the Dreyfus note. M. Meline asked him to adjourn the matter, requesting the chamber to reassure the country by continuing its legislative labors. He said the budget must be voted upon, and the Dreyfus affair, which had become a party question, should be set aside. Continuing, the premier said: "The government's policy has already had excellent results at home and abroad, and we appeal to the wisdom of the chamber to put an end to the excessive agitation." The premier concluded with a reference to the honor of the army and the respect due to the judges, and asked for a vote of confidence in the government.

M. Cavaignac refused to be satisfied with this harangue. He declared the terms of the semi-official note were not acceptable (cries from the Leftists), protested against the silence of the minister of war at the time the army was attacked and urged the publication of the alleged confession of Dreyfus. When the vote was taken, the house, by 310 ayes to 252 nays, decided to shelve the discussion. Several small anti-Dreyfus demonstrations took place this morning in various parts of Paris. None of them was of a serious nature, and those taking part in them were quickly dispersed.

The events of the past few days are beginning to produce a feeling of panic in Jewish circles. Both the business and private houses of the Rothschilds and other wealthy Jews are guarded by detectives and gendarmes for fear least the Drumont crusade produce a sudden and popular outbreak.

A heavy fog settled over the city this afternoon and made it difficult to ascertain until late exactly what had happened. It seems that, fearing disorders, a large body of police moved in the direction of the Pantheon about 4 o'clock and barred the bridges across the Seine. Half an hour later the students, issuing from their lecture rooms, filled the Place du Pantheon. An agitated crowd, shouting "Conspuez Zola" and raising other cries, moved in the direction of the bridges. Several attempts to cross the river were frustrated; but eventually a large number reached the Place de la Republique. In one case the crowd stepped in front of a shop that bore the name "Levi," shouting "Death to the Jews. Let us pillage; let us pillage." The students, at the rear, ignorant of the cause of delay, pushed on, and the mass continued on its onward course, after attempts in various directions to reach the principal boulevards, always frustrated by the police. Many were arrested. The students were now joined by the riff-raff of the city, but finally desisted until evening. The students, having the sympathy of the authorities, were treated with unusual forbearance by the police, who only kept them within necessary bounds. According to some accounts twenty people were wounded in the cavalry charge outside the Tivoli hall, which the police eventually cleared. The imprisoned committee in the tribune were unable to make themselves heard, and hung out a placard announcing that the proceedings were closed.

There is no doubt that the policy of the government is beginning to be strongly assailed. Gen. Billot, minister of war, is specially the object of attack, and the smallness of the majority in the chamber of deputies today indicates the waning of M. Meline's influence. The cabinet was only saved from defeat by the vote of Monarchists and Boulangists. The Libre Parole accuses Gen. Billot of illegally spending 150,000 francs of war office funds in bribing the press during the present crisis.

A special service of police has been organized around the residence of Mathieu Dreyfus. The Soir asserts that M. Zola will call Count Munster the German ambassador, and Count Tornielli, the Italian ambassador, as witnesses to the innocence of Dreyfus.

SAINTS ARE PROUD HOSTS.

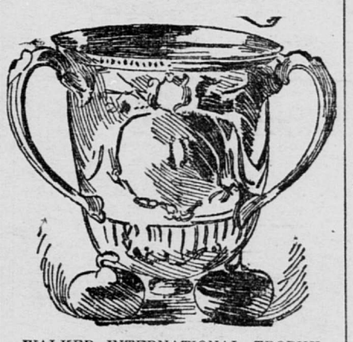
They Play a Fine Game Against Star Players Amid Ideal Conditions.

NORTHWESTERN BONSPIEL OPENS

With Nearly 200 Crack Curlers in Attendance, Many From Long Distances.

Many of the Contests Were Close—Play of the Opening Day Promises Some of the Best Sport in the Association's Annals.

St. Paul had double reason to be proud as host to the Northwestern Curling bonspiel, which opened at the rinks on and near Raspberry island yesterday afternoon. Not only did the powers above bless the locals with weather fit for princes of the Scottish pastime, but the local players acquitted themselves as experts in the game, outdoing the fondest hopes of their most ardent admirers. Of the nine rinks which entered in the competition



WALKER INTERNATIONAL TROPHY.

for the St. Paul Jobbers' association trophy, five remain in the contest, while one of the others was defeated by one point, and Tom Scott's men should rightly be placed with the more successful rinks skipped by Arnold, by Defiel, by Cory, by Lorimer and by Griggs, as eminent exemplars of St. Paul prowess in curling as in all athletic sport.

Next to the surprise manifested at so many of the Saintly City teams carrying off honors was the not very flattering showing made by the Manitoba cracks. While McDiarmid's cracks were in the thick of the fray and won hard fought matches in both the St. Paul and Pfister trophy contests, the Manitobans, as a whole, did not show up well. Rat Portage lost four straight rinks in the afternoon play, and Niepwa and Assinaboine also lost. Winnipeg's two victories and triumphs for Brandon and Killarney only partially compensated for these clouds.

The Wisconsin curlers proved worthy foemen, and quit last night with a balance on their credit side of victories over defeats, but Duluth's enthusiasts had, perhaps, more troubles to tell than any one else on the ice last night. One lone rink remains in each contest to represent the Zenith city, the husky men from the head of the lakes being unable to get into the swing of things yesterday at all.

Minneapolis' rinks started very badly, not winning a game in the afternoon, but in the evening they, in a measure, retrieved this.

PFISTER TROPHY.

Yesterday afternoon was devoted to the first draw in the competition for the Jobbers' association trophy, as far as it could be played, and the evening to the Pfister trophy competition. This morning will see the continuance of these contests and the beginning of play for the Duluth and Walker trophies. The results of the drawing for place last night appears elsewhere.

Play will begin at 10 a. m. and will continue through the day and evening.

JOBBERS' TROPHY PLAY.

How the Rinks Opened Yesterday Afternoon.

The afternoon play was for the Jobbers' trophy. The ice was in fine condition and the weather ideal, although some of the rinks on the outdoor ice suffered a little while accustoming themselves to its singular grain. There were some close games in this series, and they started right at the top of the list as drawn, the contesting rinks being that from Cambria, Wis., skipped by A. McCall, and F. L. Patten's Assinaboine, Man., four. The full sixteen ends were necessary in this contest, it bein a see-saw match up to that time. The detailed score is as follows:

Cambria vs. Assinaboine—
A. McCall.. .....01010300101030100—11
F. L. Patton .....10101012010100011—10

C. A. Duncan's rink was the only one from the Zenith city to come away from the afternoon's play a victor. It was pitted against the Minneapolis rink, of which John McLeod is the captain, and it made a lead in the third end by scoring four at one fell swoop, after which it was never headed. Score:

Minneapolis vs. Duluth—
C. A. Duncan .....10412000200011210—15
John McLeod .....02000102011000003—11

Winsor's rink from Mauston, Wis., was pitted against Robert McKay, of Pilot Mound, and his doughty crew, and the latter had an easy victory—23-16—leading throughout from the second head by a magnificent total of six scored there. Score:

ST. PAUL JOBBERS' UNION TROPHY.

Mauston vs. Pilot Mound—
Robert McKay .....06002204013010004—23
W. S. Winsor .....10110030400302010—16

President Arnold, of the St. Paul club, and his rink made an excellent showing against the Foote rink, from Minneapolis. The Saintly City four took the lead, but at the fifth head the match was a tie, and Minneapolis gained a lead of three points in the next two ends, but the locals then took a brace, and by winning five successive ends regained their original lead, and were not overtaken again, although the Minneapolis rink played a fine game to the finish, and several times were almost within sight of victory, when their hopes were rudely dashed down by Skip Arnold's timely shots. Score:

St. Paul vs. Minneapolis—
Dr. S. O. Arnold.....30020001112120010—14
F. Foote .....01103120000000101—10

One St. Paul rink lost to the Robertson rink from Milwaukee, Skip McMillan and his men not being able to hold down the Brewers, who several times bunched stones and ran their score into large figures, as follows:

Milwaukee vs. St. Paul—
O. W. Robertson .....11020010000201123—17
D. McMillan .....00201101310100000—10

Chicago also handed a disastrous defeat to one of the local rinks, Kibbe's four blanking Adamson's men for the opening seven ends. Then the Chicagoans mercifully let up, but they had the game easily, and the Adamson

Continued on Fifth Page.

HALF A MILLION IN DUST.

Rich Party of Klondikers Arrives Direct From Dawson City.

Special to the Globe.

VICTORIA, B. C., Jan. 17.—The steamer Corona has just arrived from the north. She brings eighteen men and one woman direct from Dawson City. This party have $500,000 in gold dust, nuggets and drafts. This is the richest party which has yet reported from the Klondike.

The large individual amounts were brought by the following: D. Campbell, $100,000; E. H. Jenkins, $150,000; Leonard Sedgwick, $100,000; Andrew Oleson, $120,000; T. E. Brenier, $46,000; Joe Brand, $15,000.

In reference to the food situation at Dawson, tonight's arrivals corroborate previous reports, that while food is scarce, there will be no starvation. They consider that it will be impossible to get a relief expedition in at this season of the year. Relief expeditions can easily reach the foot of Lake Lebarge, but the trouble will begin when the Yukon river is reached. The Yukon is filled from shore to shore with great ice ridges from ten to twenty feet high, the ice being thrown up in great blocks and standing in all sorts of angles. Men with dogs can make their way by hugging the shore, but no amount of supplies can be carried with dog teams. A roadway can be cut through these ridges, but it would require a large amount of money, and it is doubtful if the work could be completed before the ice moved out of the river in the spring.

The proposed use of reindeer in this country is considered entirely impracticable. Heavy snow storms have occurred this week on the Chilkoot pass and travel has been practically impossible for days at a time.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—Arrangements for the departure of the government expedition for the Klondike are being pushed. Under date of Jan. 12, Mr. Sifton, minister of the interior, wrote to Assistant Secretary Meiklejohn as follows:

"Referring to the conversation which passed between us on the subject of furnishing an escort for your relief expedition, I have given instructions that a sufficient number of men be sent forward to Skaguay for the purpose, and I have no doubt that they will be awaiting the arrival of your people on or before the 1st of February. May I ask if you will be good enough to advise me when your expedition is expected to embark for Skaguay, so that our arrangements may be made if possible in accord."