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TO-DAY'S WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—Forecast for Thursday: Minnesota—Threatening weather, with possibly light snow in extreme northern portion; warmer; southerly winds.

Wisconsin—Threatening weather; warmer; fresh southwesterly winds.

South Dakota—Partly cloudy weather; southwesterly winds.

Montana—Threatening weather; warmer; southerly winds.

North Dakota—Threatening weather, and possibly light snow in northern portion; warmer; southwesterly winds.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

United States Department of Agriculture, Weather Bureau, Washington, Feb. 2, 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.
Duluth	—6	Qu'Appelle	4
St. Paul	2	Minnedosa	8
Huron	10	Winnipeg	8
Bismarck	18		
Williston	16	Buffalo	12-14
Havre	16	Boston	12-18
Helena	24	Chicago	2-10
Edmonton	30	Cincinnati	22-22
Battleford	10	Montreal	6-8
Prince Albert	10	New Orleans	44-50
Calgary	6	New York	14-14
Medicine Hat	16	Pittsburg	14-20
Swift Current	10		

DAILY MEANS.

Barometer, 30.44; mean temperature, —6; relative humidity, 82; wind at 8 p. m., southwest; weather, partly cloudy; maximum temperature, 2; minimum temperature, —13; daily range, 15; amount of precipitation (rain and melted snow) in last twenty-four hours, .01.

—Below zero.

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

The Broader Question.

Anoka still "' as 'opes" that the next or some subsequent legislature will complete the beginning made by the commission and locate another insane hospital there by providing the money to erect one on the tract near that city, whose purchase was so expeditiously made by the commission in order to nail the project to that locality. The papers of the little village on the banks of the exhilarating Rum scarcely permit a week to pass without some agitation of the subject; and, as the opening of another state campaign draws near, their devotion of space to it enlarges. To them there is no other or greater issue to be tried this fall and decided next November than the construction of another hospital for the insane at Anoka. Feeling thus strongly, prejudiced by their pride of locality, it is not to be wondered that they depart from fairness, and that they attribute motives of hostility to their town to those who believe that the extension of these institutions has already gone too far; that the principle is wrong, that the expense is unjustifiable, and that the saner and less costly method of caring for this class of unfortunates should be adopted.

The Herald accuses "the St. Paul papers" of opposing the present system simply in order to defeat Anoka's ambition to have the next hospital. Whatever motive may influence the other papers of this city, The Globe has been too consistent in its opposition to the whole system to be included justly in this arraignment. So far from not contending, as the Herald charges, "that the present hospitals are overcrowded" and that the rate of increase of insane is rapid, The Globe has made these facts one of the grounds of its opposition to the system. It has pointed out that the title "hospital" is a misnomer when it covers the chronic insane, those who have been treated and found incurable. They are then subjects for asylums, not hospitals; and it is absurd to keep a large staff of experts to care for those who need little more care than mere oversight. It does not follow, because this position is taken, that papers taking it "admit," as the Herald rather intemperately charges, "that they have hitherto been fools." It would rather argue that, if tardily, they begin to see that the burden of the present system is growing so rapidly that it must soon break down of its own weight. When the annual rate of increase of insane is double that of the population, and when the expense of maintenance here is double that under the Wisconsin plan, where the chronic insane are separately cared for, it becomes apparent that the charity of the people is heavily and unnecessarily taxed.

It may not be perceptible to the Herald that the question has broadened; that it is no longer whether Hastings or Anoka shall have the hospital, but whether another one shall be built; whether it is not better for the public, more humane to the incurables themselves and to their relatives, that the county plan be adopted. If the Anoka papers will scan their country exchanges, they will find ample evidence that the broader view is the one being more and more taken as the subject is discussed. If they intend to make the contest on their narrow basis it is quite time to lay aside their reluctance "to enter into an extended discussion of the merits" of the two plans, and proceed at once to demonstrate the superiority of the prevailing system. Even then, we can assure them they will have to stem a swelling tide.

Does Not Improve With Age.

Neither the Hawaiian annexation treaty nor the policy of hiding the debate upon it behind closed doors improves with age. The discussion is reported with almost as much freedom as if all comers were admitted. Indeed, the fact that the exclusion of the public hides nothing is so patent that conservative men, like Senator Morrill, are beginning to see that the open session should be the rule of the future.

The debate yesterday went far afield, but brought out some interesting arguments against annexation. Both sides charge so freely against each other the support of the sugar trust that this loses all force. The retort courteous of the Southern Senators, that the Republican party, which made all its political capital for years out of the iniquity of alleged minority rule in the South, is now openly allied with minority rule in Hawaii, is forcible, if not efficacious.

The argument that Hawaii is needed for purposes of defense has been punctured in a thousand spots by the penetrating point of common sense. That a warship, when out of coal, is as helpless as a raft, does not go to show the need of Hawaii as a coaling station half as strongly as it does what would happen to a squadron that should go to the Sandwich Islands to protect them and happen to find the harbors already occupied and fuel supplies cut off. All that the enemy would have to do would be to go on board and take charge.

This is probably the point that will be urged by Senator Pettigrew in advocating his resolution that no territory should be annexed which requires a navy to protect it. So fearful does the senate appear of publicity of the arguments on this side issue that it has decided to have the debate on it also take place behind closed doors. These accompaniments of the Hawaiian discussion, few of which are particularly pertinent, show that the senate is merely marking time while skirmishing for those extra recruits whose votes are needed to ratify the treaty, and who can be brought in only by the remorseless application of party pressure under party discipline.

Is Saul Among the Prophets?

We congratulate the Minneapolis Tribune upon a notable departure in the interest of truth and justice from its ordinary attitude of hide-bound partisanry. The reader of the Tribune who turned to its editorial page yesterday morning for the customary bolus of laudation of all things Republican and abuse of all things Democratic indiscriminately must have rubbed his eyes in doubt when he read there the two articles entitled "A New View of Croker" and "Van Wyck On Schools." The subject matter of these is full of facts, but they are such only as are commonly passed in respectful silence by the Republican editor. In the first, which is a sympathetic comment on an article by Mr. Alfred Henry Lewis in the Metropolitan magazine, the Tribune remarks that Mr. Croker is not at all the unscrupulous person that he has been pictured. His characteristics are indicated in a quotation from the magazine article thus:

> There is nothing indirect in his nature. He hunts for his foe at noon and goes to battle with bugle and banner. He turns from treachery as a crime and cannot even lie to a foe. With an honesty not to be bribed Croker combines a courage not to be daunted. These make his bed-rock. Of his history one may say: No man ever knew him to break his word; no man ever saw him desert a friend. In his war of politics he plans wisely and fights with that desperate silence that belongs to the bull-dog. And one might kill him, he cannot be conquered.

This is followed by an article strongly commendatory of the action of Mayor Van Wyck in reducing the estimates of expenditure for Greater New York, and particularly in his dealings with the school board. Finding that an appropriation of 20 per cent over the amount granted last year was asked, he took a stand against the increse and a fall out of the superintendent of schools. Although we may differ from him in some of his ideas as to where retrenchments should be made, his general proposition, that the steady increase of public expenditure noted in every department of every city government should be checked, is the very essence of reform. The conclusion of the Tribune as to the ability of this man, whom it represented during the campaign as either a nonentity or a monster bent upon ruining the city, is as follows:

> From which it appears that the advocates of extravagant school fads have run up against a hard proposition in the hard-headed mayor of Greater New York. He may not be so "advanced" as some of the educators, but he is evidently bent on protecting the pockets of the tax payers.

Combining these articles of confession and recantation from a single issue, we have again to congratulate the Tribune upon its fairness and its openness to the blows of truth; and to express the hope that it may follow the lead of these to their true and inevitable end, which is a safe refuge in the fold of Democracy.

Press Gag or Dead Letter.

It is understood that the Republicans of New York state, under the leadership of Platt, will make a party issue of the Ellsworth newspaper bill that has hardly been regarded seriously up to this time. A few of the Republican law givers of that state have been greatly exercised over the performances of a "licentious press," when it exposed their peccadilloes or took the more harmless and pleasing shape of presenting their portraits in caricature. Out of this arose the proposition, at the last session, to prohibit the publication of cartoons, and this has now been expanded into a general act "to prohibit and punish the publication and dissemination of licentious, indecent and degrading papers."

If the purpose of the act were as expressed in its title, its passage might be an excellent thing. Of course, it contemplates seriously nothing of the sort, but has in view the establishment of a kind of press censorship. The misdemeanor which it creates, and which is punished heavily by fine or imprisonment, or both, consists in editing or publishing or distributing a paper which, among other things, "corrupts, depraves, degrades or injures the minds or morals of the public or of its readers or of the people among whom it circulates."

Of this kind of legislation we already have enough and to spare. There are few who would not applaud any legislative restriction that might put an effective check upon such work as is done by the sensational newspapers of New York city. Like most other abuses, however, these are well within the scope of existing law. It would not be difficult, if complaints were made in the proper quarters, and acted upon by the authorities with vigor and intelligence, to sweep the atmosphere clear of the fetid odors of "yellow journalism." The community that is unwilling to enforce its own statutes, and finds abuses existing in defiance of them, always resorts to a more comprehensive and more drastic law as a pretense of relief. This is the reason that the Ellsworth bill has for its being.

The terms in which it is expressed show that it would either create an absolute censorship of the press or remain a dead letter from the day that it should become law. Who shall say what portion of the contents of a newspaper "injures the minds or morals of the public or of its readers?" The publication of police reports, of prize fights, of horse races, of Sunday ball games, of the daily stock quotations and of social entertainments where wine is served or where dancing is permitted would each and all come under this definition in the minds of different persons among the readers of almost any newspaper. It is impossible to set up any such test, because the code of the people as to what may be called minor morals is not a fixed one.

Courts and juries deal roughly with sweeping laws like this in their own fashion. The question of injuring the public would be one of fact for the jury, and no verdict of guilty would ever be found unless in such instances of palpable violation of the laws of decency as constitute a crime under existing laws of every civilized community. If this act should be passed, therefore, it could serve no other purpose than to stand as the embodiment and menace of a press censorship, to be used by those in authority in attempted coercion of newspapers for personal or party purposes. No doubt that is what its Republican sponsors have in mind.

Not Our Pants.

> Gov. Pingree announces another campaign of national proportions. It is nothing short of a grand movement in favor of the eight-hour working day.—Springfield Republican.
>
> The Hon. Potato Pingree is too much inclined to diversify his political industries. Will eight or eighteen hours a day be enough for his multitudinous labors? Besides, there are statesmen who can better his instruction. For example, the Hon. Peach Pants, of Red Wing, Minn., who is at the head of a grand movement in favor of abolishing work. —New York Sun.

Avast, there, you incarnation of the irreverent. Belabor your Potato Pingree, your Abe Slupsky, your Pod Dismuke, your Dink Botts, of peachy Michigan and tobaccony Mizzoori and cottony Georgia, as you will and to your heart's content; but keep your profane hand off Minnesota. We have no Peach Pants here, neither in Red Wing nor Bemidji. We have abolishers in plenty, but none who would abolish work. We have Rahilly, who would abolish railways, and Tawney, who would abolish Democracy, and Long, who would abolish fusion, and Lugger, who abolishes chinch bugs, but no Peach Pants heading a crusade against work. The only Pants Minnesota ever had were the immortal Birch Bark pair, tailor-made by the Hon. J. Adam Bede, and worn by him upon state occasions; but work is the last thing he would set his face against.

John L. Dwight, of the state of Washington, is down East offering $10,000 and his eighteen-year-old daughter to any nice young man who will marry her. He won't have to stand around on a corner long waiting for a bid.

The summer hotel man has succeeded where Uncle Sam failed and has separated John Bull from part of his loose change in the way of scattered islands. The largest of the Bahamas is now practically an American possession.

Senator Pettigrew's roast on the Hawaiian annexation scheme will not be a leader in the congressional record this morning. The administration blue pencil went through it when the executive session was ordered.

The New York man who married two cashier girls recently and contented himself thereafter with clipping coupons from the salaries of his wives has certainly established a new kind of matrimonial business trust.

There's no implication against the honesty of the Pine Ridge reds in the government's intention to build a barb wire fence around their lands to keep cattle from "straying into the reservation."

A new story of the deluge, written 2140 B. C., has just been discovered. Some reporter of a St. Paul evening paper will get on to it in a day or two and spring it as a scoop.

One hundred and forty-eight snakes were found at a New Jersey winter resort the other day. Convivial young men may as well strike that resort off their list.

There ought to be a tip to a whole lot of gold-crazy Americans in the official statement that only 7 per cent of the people now in Alaska are earning a living.

Is there anything a tramp wouldn't steal? A vagrant walked off with $50 worth of scientific apparatus from the St. Cloud high school one dark night recently.

Nat Goodwin should get married next time in Oklahoma. One can get a marriage license there one day and a divorce decree the next.

The Father of Waters may be old, but he is lightning at the manufacture of electricity at the new power dam.

This demonetization of the sleighs and bobs of our fathers is Old Probs' crime of '98.

Open another bottle of spring water. Turley has been elected senator from Kentucky.

Champion Reynolds is pretty swift when he gets a skate on, but there are others.

Camp out in your back yard tonight and enjoy a little Klondike of your own.

Thrusts and Parries.

The Globe's editorial on the Burns anniversary will be appreciated by every one of Scottish birth. It can only be regretted that no mention was made of his finest effort. "The Cotter's Saturday Night."—North Branch Review.

It was the side of Burns shown in the two poems alluded to that was the topic of the editorial, the one showing his knowledge of men and the other his moral courage. Had his poetry been the topic, your poem, like Ben Adhem's name, would have "led all the rest."

The tariff tax on barley under the Dingley bill is 30 cents per bushel, and yet the farmers of the southern part of the state are selling their barley at 25 cents per bushel—five cents less than the tariff.—New Ulm News.

What would they sell it for if the tariff was 20 cents?—Worthington Advance.

Don't know; but it sold for 30 cents when the tariff was 20 cents.

While La Crosse is enjoying unusually mild January weather and delightful sleighing, Milwaukee and Chicago are buried in blizzards and ice. La Crosse has an ideal winter climate.—La Crosse Chronicle.

Don't brag. Wait until spring comes, and Winter has no more chance to say "I deal."

A daily newspaper has been started in France which is to be operated by women exclusively in all departments, except one—a man scrubs the office floors.—Lake City Republican.

It is a "has been.' The police stopped it. A law forbade women to work after 11 o'clock p. m.

The Duluth newspapers now have each other by the ears.—Wadena Pioneer-Journal.

They have each got hold of a big thing, then.

But the Rim Was Tired.

"I spoke to you," said the bicycle hub to the rim.

PRESS COMMENTS.

From the St. Paul Record.

The appearance of yesterday's Daily Globe was a revelation to its readers. The new dress of The Globe is a credit to St. Paul, and its make-up is a tribute to common sense.

From the Stillwater Gazette.

The general appearance of The Globe is now more after the style of Eastern publications, not being quite as loud on heads. The new management proposes to give the news of the day without views, although it promises to be not wanting in views when occasion demands. That it will be a first-class newspaper is little doubted, judging by the sample of today. Politically, it promises to be Democrtic, "in sympathy with the political methods of Tilden and Manning, which made the party and its organization respected." We believe The Globe will be improved and prove a credit to the state as well as the Democratic party, of which it is a natural leader.

A Tortoise Once Caught a Hare.

From the East Grand Forks Courier.

The St. Paul Globe has been sold again—this time to a Mr. Spinney, of New York. The new proprietor will find it necessary to get a swift gait on to keep up with the Pioneer Press. That journal is becoming even better as a general newspaper than it has been heretofore. Its editorial utterances have always taken high rank, and the addition to the news service makes the Pioneer an all-around literary treat.

AT THE HOTELS.

Windsor Hotel—T. S. Campbell, West Superior; S. G. Comstock, Moorhead; M. S. Ingles, Winnipeg; H. S. Judson, Austin; J. E. Grant and wife, Jamestown, N. D.; H. V. Goetchins, Duluth; James K. Grondahl, Red Wing; Clive Hastings, Brainerd; Charles G. Hinds, Shakopee; Maj. Ashley J. Abell, Kalamazoo, Mich.; M. B. Wood, Mankato; John Lamey, Jamestown, N. D.; Galin D. Meyer, Montevideo; A. M. Lewis, Austin.

Hotel Ryan—Dr. F. L. Stephen, Mankato; E. G. Atwood, Des Moines; F. B. Phillips, Milwaukee; William Herschel, New York; E. S. Friend, Milwaukee; W. H. Kelly, Owatonna; E. T. Young, Appleton; J. M. Fox, Cincinnati; H. P. Barley, Philadelphia; H. G. Merritt, Lakota, N. D.; A. Koatz, New York; S. B. Jones, Philadelphia; Samuel N. Holzapple, New York; E. Fensdorf, Cincinnati; H. F. Bennett, Chicago; Charles Edwards, Chicago; J. M. Jordon, Kansas City; B. O. Moon, Chicago; L. F. Brown, Cincinnati; H. A. Jones, Minneapolis; W. W. Mayo, Rochester; W. J. Mayo, Rochester; F. O. Routh, New York; J. K. Carlisle, New York; W. P. Page, Boston; W. H. Trego, Chicago; H. L. Mason, Boston; J. L. Lehman, New York; W. W. Butler, Chicago; C. B. Smith, Chicago; George W. Hockstein, Milwaukee; Will Freedman, New York.

Merchants' Hotel—J. B. Streeter, Allegan, Mich.; C. L. Good, Alexandria; J. K. Hudner, New York; D. H. Moore, Philadelphia; R. L. Frazer, Pelican Rapids; H. Wilson, Faribault; A. D. Keyes, Faribault; J. H. Beckerman, North Branch; L. McQuillan and family, North Branch; Charles O. Elwood, Elkton, S. D.; W. Lalvande, Eau Claire; D. F. Henderson, Chicago; E. S. Durant, Stillwater; H. W. Kennedy, La Crosse; W. S. Burrows, Chicago; S. D. Purdy, La Crosse; J. W. Searles, Montana; A. G. Foss, Ellsworth; O. F. Ehlman, St. Louis; S. Rosenthal and son, Crookston; E. H. Wilson, Bismarck; J. C. Leib, Prairie City, Io.; E. I. Donovan, Langdon, N. D.; Andrew Thisted, Great Falls; O. L. Sateren, Grafton, N. D.; H. W. Wallmare, Drayton, N. D.; F. W. Hall, Chicago; P. J. O'Leary, New Duluth.

Clarendon Hotel—E. D. Bangs, Milwaukee; B. C. Allen, St. James; J. B. McCormick, Milwaukee; George F. Faber and wife, Chaska; Daniel Taylor, Spooner, Wis.; M. Ingram, Jamestown, N. D.; McP. Chamberlin, Chicago; A. D. Galusha, Decorah; R. S. Mullen, Ely.

Hotel Metropolitan—H. O. Pinther, Chicago; J. M. Brainerd, Waterloo, Io.; George F. Long, Minneapolis; A. J. Burnham, Des Moines; George urrir, Crookston.

AT THE LOCAL PLAYHOUSES.

"The Cherry Pickers," Joseph Arthur's splendid melodrama, is still meeting with popular favor at the hands of local amusement lovers at the Grand. Ralph Delmore, as Col. Brough, gives a finished performance, and Eleanore Browning, as Nourmalee, the beautiful half-caste, evinces a studied portrayal of the character.

"Two Little Vagrants," the melodrama which will be seen at the Grand next week, is an interesting reflex of life in a great city. The characters are all well known and are said to be true to nature. The production, in the line of mechanical effects, is said to surpass anything on the dramatic stage. Mildred Holland, who is quite a favorite in this city, will be seen in the leading role of "Fan-Fan," the boy hero.

The attraction at the Metropolitan opera house all next week, commencing Sunday evening, will be the latest comic opera success, "The Geisha.' This is claimed to be the best light opera since the original production of "The Mikado." The sale of seats for this engagement opens today.

"The Sign of 'the Cross,' at the Metropolitan this week, is playing to big and constantly increasing business.

The regular fortnightly concert of the Seibert orchestra series will be given at the Metropolitan opera house Sunday afternoon at 3:30.

FOUR HUNDRED FORTUNATE MEN.

Two hundred thousand dollars is a comfortable fortune, and there are over four hundred men in the United States who have this, or a greater amount, in life insurance. Some of them have five times that sum.

A very tidy amount is $200,000 to look forward to for one's certain dependence in later years, or as an estate for the family. But that particular amount is not cited either as an example for the uninsured or as a subject of envy to the hundreds of thousands of policy holders who carry vastly smaller sums. Only rich, very rich, men can afford such expensive insurance, but if life policies are good things for those men, with all their other possessions, who, in the name of sense, are policies not good for, and who has a right to go grumbling through life without one?

If a rich man is so insecure in the possession of all his wealth that he must guard his family and himself by life insurance, what excuse has the man of moderate means, small means, or no means at all for not doing the same thing to the extent of his ability?

ON TO THE LAND OF GOLD

SENTIMENT OF THE MEN NOW IN THE WESTERN PROCESSION

Coast Trains Leave St. Paul With Cars Filled With Men Fearful of Losing a Day in Their Journey—Estimates of the Crowds Believed to Be Exaggerated.

The Alaska movement through this city yesterday was considerable, although a majority of the gold seekers traveled in small parties. The passenger men estimate that, since late last year when the business began moving, nearly 2,000 persons have passed through St. Paul en route to the different sections where gold has been found or is believed to be.

Railroad men say freely that the estimates of the amount of business which which will move from east to west have been greatly exaggerated, and that, if many more people than 65,000 or 70,000 start for the gold country, they will experience great difficulty in getting further than the Pacific coast. The railroad men smile at the talk of 200,000 or 250,000 people going as being too absurd to talk about.

Both trains left here yesterday afternoon—the Great Northern and Northern Pacific—well loaded with people from all over the country.

COMPARED WITH AFRICA.

A Former Resident of Cape Colony Talks of the Klondike.

J. K. Buhner, an immigration expert from New York city, was among the arrivals in the city yesterday. Mr. Buhner was seen by a Globe reporter yesterday, at the Merchants', and discussed the rush to the Klondike. Mr. Buhner was a resident of Cape Colony about the time the rush began to the South African country, and was for a time in the employ of the English government. He said:

"I left New York last week, and even there you hear much of the Klondike, and companies are constantly being formed to go into the gold country in search of wealth. In many of the small towns the fever has gained a good hold, and large parties are going from many country places. In Chicago, where I spent a few days, the fever seems to be the worst. There are also many fake companies getting up parties to the Klondike, fleecing the public with no intention of ever taking a step towards Alaska.

"Of my own knowledge I know little about Klondike, only what I have seen in the Eastern papers. But, if the conditions in Klondike are anything like those which existed in South Africa at the time of the gold fever there, I would say that many and even a great proportion of those who go to Alaska will come back empty handed, poorer even than when they first started out. A few will get rich, but the bulk of the vast number who will cast their lot in Alaska this year will be sorely disappointed.

"The mines in South Africa still yield a large profit to their owners, but nothing near like the first two years of the boom. Nearly all the mines operated there at present are controlled by immense English syndicates, who have gobbled everything in sight. So it will be in the Klondike, I think."

LOCAL ALASKA PARTY

Leave Next Monday and Will Work Together as One Man.

John Scott, 753 Ashland street, and Harry T. Smith, 176 Kent street, two of the oldest passenger conductors in the employ of the Great Northern road, resigned their positions last Monday, and will join a number of other Great Northern employes on a journey to Alaska.

The other members of the party are C. A. McCabe, postal clerk; Harry Smart, master car builder; Fred Long, bridge carpenter; Thomas Moore, carpenter; George Stubbs, engineer; J. Davis, machinist, and four others.

They will be accompanied by Fred Lancaster, of Chicago, a mining expert, so that there is in the composition of the party men qualified to look after nearly every need. While they have formed no organized company, they have a mutual understanding to the effect that the property of one is the property of all. They have each placed $2,000 into the general fund, with which they will purchase their outfit and necessary supplies. The findings of each one will be divided up equally among the party.

They will leave next Monday for Seattle, whence they will sail on the Excelsior, Feb. 20, for the Copper river country, Orca being the destination.

WILL SEEK ARCTIC RICHES.

Numerous Albert Lea Citizens Going to Alaska.

Special to the St. Paul Globe.

ALBERT LEA, Feb. 2.—Additional candidates for Alaska and the Klondike gold fields from Albert Lea and vicinity are W. C. Wescott, Frank Carberry, Warren Marley and F. A. Bemis.

John Hanson and P. J. McNally are two converts to the belief that they can secure riches in the Klondike country, and expect to start in time to be on the ground early in the summer.

WILL CROSS THE CHILKOOT.

Six Stout Young Men From the Pineries of Wisconsin.

A sextet of stout fellows from the pineries at Hurley, Wis., have been saving up their money, and yesterday, under the leadership of Capt. James A. Wall, who has spent several years in Alaska, reached this city, and took passage on the Great Northern train for the coast.

The party has sixteen dogs, and will cross the Chilkoot pass and prospect along the McKenzie river, just east of Point Barrow, the old supply post some distance north of Dawson.

GO AT IT LEISURELY.

Plans of a Select Few That Start From Chippewa Falls.

One party that came in yesterday was from Chippewpa Falls, Wis., chaperoned by Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Millard. There were W. R. Millard, W. H. Browning, Ben Hunter, John Riddell and Martin Bestres.

They have been planning for some months to go to the coast as soon as feasible and await satisfactory transportation arrangements to the Copper river country, where they mean to go and prospect.

In the party are a practical machinist, carpenter, and another member has had some experience in mining matters, although he has never before been in search of gold. One of the party has contracted to do the cooking for all the others. This will be his share of the work. The little group will take matters easily, and expect by this time next year to have searched out some of the hidden wealth of this now much talked section of Alaska.

SEPARATED IN ST. PAUL.

Rules of an Alaskan Company Cause a Family Parting.

Among the Chicagoans who passed through here Tuesday morning, en route to Klondike, as the Youkon Valley Mining and Prospecting company, was T. V. Cannon, of New York.

Mr. Cannon was wedded on the eve of his departure from Chicago, to Miss Anna Leahy, an heiress, who lives on Wabash avenue. She accompanied her husband to St. Paul, reaching here Tuesday morning, but in spite of the fact that she offered the Yukon company $2,000 to waive the objection to taking women, the officers were obdurate, and she was compelled to return to Chicago, while her husband went on.

Mrs. Cannon will, however, join her husband when the summer comes, and the water route less perilous and more comfortable than the "back door" route, is opened up. In the meantime she will live with her two sisters, who, with herself, have been made rich women by their father's will, of which Mrs. Cannon is the executrix.

Great Northern Men Going.

ST. CLOUD, Minn., Feb. 2.—This city will contribute one of the best equipped parties which will go into the Copper river country in Alaska this spring to prospect for gold. The party is largely composed of Great Northern employes, who have received a year's leave of absence, so in case their venture fails, they can return to their jobs. The party has been organized by Harry G. Smart, of this city, and Conductors Scott and Smith, of St. Paul, two of the best known trainmen with the system. Others included in the party will be John Raitor and J. W. Delehay, of St. Cloud; George Stubbs and George Shaule, of Melrose; Louis Lace, John Canton and John McKay, Minneapolis, and several others. The party will leave this city Feb. 7, land at Auker, Alaska, and from there make the best possible time they can for the Copper river. The outfit will include provisions for eighteen months.

Felix O'Neill's Party.

Felix O'Neill resigned his position as lieutenant of Chemical Engine No. 1, of this city, and with three companion from Maple Lake, started yesterday on the Northern Pacific for Dawson City, where they hope to be in a month and a half.

O'Neill's companions are James Moore, Thomas J. Butler and George A. Cunningham, all stout farmer lads from Maple Lake on the Soo line. The party has a big outfit and will purchase on the coast sleds to be dragged by the four dogs which they are taking with them.

Slavin Back From Klondike.

WINNIPEG, Feb. 2.—Frank P. Slavin, the ex-pugilist, passed through the city yesterday on his way from the Klondike to Ottawa and Montreal to purchase machinery and supplies.

ALL AFTER YELLOW STUFF.

Dr. G. H. Reitneur, a physician, of Webster City, Io., has abandoned his practice at that place, attracted by the gold craze, and suggests that if, when he lands in Alaska, he finds the people prefer to have him practice rather than dig for gold, he will be content.

J. St. George Fixott and James Williams, of St. Paul, will leave over the Soo road today for Victoria, to secure equipments for a party of nineteen St. Paul people who will go to Alaska. Mr. Fixott has been a railroad contractor and woodman. Those going with his party are all railroad employes, many of them working in shops in this city. The party will leave St. Paul Feb. 9 and will go by way of Fort Wrangel and Lake Teslin. It is proposed to dredge along the Hootalinqua river en route to a point further in the interior.

The Pacific Steamship Whaling company has notified the passenger department of the Northern Pacific that it cannot accept any more passengers for the boat leaving for the Copper river region, Feb. 10.

George J. Axel, of Victoria, B. C., who has been in New York the past few years, passed through here yesterday, and took the Northern Pacific train for the coast, whence he will sail for Alaska. He will act as advance agent for a number of his Eastern friends. He is accompanied by A. F. Hoey, of New York.

P. H. Snow, E. D. Kingsley, L. W. Guiteau and W. N. Becker, coming from Freeport, Ill., came on yesterday from that place and proceeded over the Northern Pacific to the coast, where they hope to make some arrangement for transportation to Orca, on the Alaskan coast.

J. A. Moore, E. J. Butler and G. A. Cunningham, of Maple Lake, Minn., left Minneapolis yesterday on the overland for the Pacific coast. They had tickets to Skaguay, where they will look over the situation, and, if prospects are favorable, will go over the pass in search of gold.

F. J. O'Neil, of the St. Paul fire department, who recently resigned his position, was a passenger on the coast train yesterday.

George Sutherland, of Hasty, Minn., and Henry Emery, 19 First street north, Minneapolis, purchased tickets yesterday for Seattle, their objective point being the gold fields. They are strong men, accustomed to rough life, and are determined to find gold or die in the attempt.

Charles Johnson and Dick Monzig, of Hastings, Minn., went to Minneapolis a few days ago to purchase a Klondike outfit, and boarded the overland yesterday for the coast. They will stop at Skaguay to look the town over, and then proceed to the gold diggings.

H. Kortlitzkoi and Adam Heilmann, two former banana merchants of Indianapolis, Ind., who were smitten with the Klondicitus a few weeks ago, were passengers on the coast train yesterday, with Skaguay as their destination. They go to seek gold not in nuggets, but in coined dollars in the general outfitting business.

W. S. Furlong and Paul Emich, of Pittsburg, Pa., left last evening with Seattle as their destination. They will go to the Copper river country, where they will join a party that will go through the Valdes pass to the nuggets which lie beyond.

The Canadian Pacific is the first to issue a wall map showing the country of such remarkable mineral deposits. It is 18 by 28, mounted, and shows Alaska, the Northwest territories, and the upper part of Canada. It is neatly printed in colors and shows the various routes to Klondike.

The Blondo brothers and J. W. Buck, bought transportation yesterday for Alaska. They will sail from Seattle to Dyea on the Pak Shan. A complete outfit formed their baggage, which they purchased of Minneapolis retailers.

F. J. Harlow, a young but resolute man, bade Minneapolis friends farewell yesterday and boarded the coast train for Seattle. He will go to Skaguay to strike out for himself, and bring back a fortune if possible.

KLONDIKE ENTRY RULES

REGULATIONS GOVERNING TRANSPORTATION OF MERCHANDISE

Code Prepared for the Information of the Port Collectors of Alaska Made Public by the Secretary of the Treasury—The Important Feature of the Instructions.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—The secretary of the treasury today issued regulations governing the entry and transportation of merchandise destined for the Klondike region and Northwest territory of British Columbia by way of Juneau, Dyea and Skaguay or other customs ports in Alaska.

It is provided that imported merchandise arriving at any of these ports en route for the Klondike may be forwarded, without payment of duty, in charge of a custom officer at the expense of the importer or upon the filing of a bond equal to the duties and charges. Or, the owner may make a deposit with the collector, the same to be refunded upon the certificate of the deputy collector on the frontier line that the goods have been exported.

The secretary has also issued regulations concerning the navigation of the Yukon and Porcupine rivers and their tributaries. They provide that the transfer of cargo and passengers from a river or sea-going vessel from a port in the United States, except another port in Alaska, or from any foreign port, to a vessel destined by way of the mouth of the Yukon or Porcupine rivers or their tributaries, shall be permitted only at the port of St. Michael under the supervision of customs officers. When deemed necessary these officers are required to board any vessel bound to the United States within four leagues of the coast for the purpose of demanding its manifest and enforcing the laws and regulations of the United States.

The important feature of these regulations is the requirement that any American vessel entering St. Michaels with passengers or cargo for Alaskan ports, and which does not desire to proceed, must transfer her cargo to another American vessel. If destined to a port in British Columbia the transfer may be made to either an American or British vessel. Foreign vessels from a foreign port entering St. Michaels with a cargo destined for Alaskan points on the Yukon or Porcupine river, may either proceed or transfer to an American vessel only. When the cargo and passengers are destined to points in British Columbia, the transfer may be made to either an American or British vessel.

The same general requirements are provided for vessels descending the Yukon or Porcupine rivers from ports in British Columbia, the entrance to be made at Circle City.

British vessels plying on the Yukon or Porcupine rivers or their tributaries between St. Michael and ports in British Columbia, may touch at places in Alaska on the Yukon or Porcupine rivers or their tributaries for the purchase of fuel or supplies or in distress, under the supervision of an officer of the customs.

Assistant Secretary Spaulding has been officially advised that the new Canadian regulations allow small American river steamers to be carried in sections through Canadian territory free of duty by either the Dyea or Stikine route to the head waters of the Yukon, and from those points they may carry cargoes and passengers to Circle City and other places in Alaska. Such steamers, of course, cannot engage in the Canadian coasting trade.

Trio From Detroit.

Three stolid Germans, all middle aged, sat in a Northern Pacific tourist coach and watched with some amusement the nervous activity of some of the younger gold seekers. The trio consisted of two brothers, Carl and Theodore Melzer and Theodore Rusinski, all of Detroit, Mich. They have considerable money, and have cut off all ties in the East. They will outfit at Seattle and push their way to Dawson City.

Klondike Lynching.

SEATTLE, Wash., Feb. 2.—The steamer Alliance arrived today from Copper river, bringing the news of a double murder and lynching at Valdes on Jan. 2. M. F. Tanner, a Montana cowboy, killed A. A. Call, of Worthington, Minn., and Wm. Lee, of Massachusetts. The miners hanged Tanner the next morning.

THEY WANT TO RETIRE

SO REVENUE OFFICERS WANT A RETIRED LIST CREATED

Only Way Promotions Can Be Secured If the Revenue Service Is Not to Be Part of the Navy—Bills Designed to Remedy Existing Defects Introduced in Congress.

Washington Bureau St. Paul Globe, Corcoran Building.

Special to the St. Paul Globe.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—The revenue cutter service seems to be in more danger of injury from its friends than from its enemies. For several years, as will be remembered by all interested parties, the service struggled hard to procure its own transfer to the navy department. This movement had several contradictory phases at different times. It was never possible, for instance, to procure a complete union of sentiment in the cabinet on the subject of the transfer, the secretary of the treasury and the secretary of the navy almost invariably having opposing views, and, as these were the members directly affected by the proposition, the other members, no matter what they thought, kept their hands off the whole business. In those days the house of representatives could always be depended upon to pass the necessary legislation, but every bill stuck fast in the senate, where the influence of the naval officers who objected to the transfer was especially potent.

There is no longer any talk of transferring the cutter service to the navy, but in its place there is an animated discussion of means for accomplishing practically the same end, that is, the relief of the stagnation which destroys the ambition of its officers and through them is liable to demoralize the entire establishment. As only a specific number of officers of the several grades are provided for by law, the older men who stand at the top must give way before the younger men below can be promoted. There is no retirement system in this service; the result is that some of the older men are utterly incapacitated by age and infirmities, and yet, with their meager income, have not succeeded in saving enough to justify them in resigning and letting their salaries go to the more active juniors. Not a few of these men have served their country so well in war as to deserve marked consideration now that they have passed the era of usefulness.

A favorite argument urged in opposition to the transfer bills in former congresses was that the officers of the revenue cutter service were seeking some of the social radiance which is supposed to glorify the naval service. Whatever may have been in the minds of some of them, the great majority had a more practical object—to get the advantage of the naval system of retirement and promotion. The amalgamation having proved impracticable, a bill was introduced in the last congress, and has been introduced substantially in the present one, "to promote the efficiency of the revenue cutter service." It provides for the creation of a "retired waiting orders list." To this list it is proposed to assign officers who shall have been pronounced, by a board of medical experts convened by the president from time to time at his discretion, incapacitated, through no vicious habits of their own, for performing the active duties of their offices. The pay of officers on this list is set at three-quarters of the pay they were receiving while in active service. But they are not to be treated as pensioners. At any time that their services are needed by the government, their waiting orders may be revoked and they may be set at such work as they may still be fitted to perform. There is also a provision for voluntary retirement at the end of thirty consecutive years of service, at three-fourths duty pay. The places of the officers transferred to the waiting orders list are to be filled by promotion from below.

This bill proposes no radical departure from past practices. An act passed in 1895 provided for the placing on permanent waiting orders, with one-half duty pay, of those officers who were then examined and found disqualified for active service, numbering thirty-nine. But the three years which have intervened have raised another considerable crop of incapables, so that it is necessary to do some more thinning out in order to relieve a serious clog. The object of the present bill is to save the necessity of such legislation every few years, by providing an automatic system, like that which exists in both army and navy. A uniform general law always works more advantageously to a service, as well as more justly to the individual members thereof, than spasmodic legislation to fit peculiar emergencies.

The complement of active officers allowed by law is 222. When it is remembered that the service of these men is continuous instead of being divided between intervals of sea-going and of rest, as in the navy, that it is not only laborious but hazardous, and that the vessels to be officered number thirty-six, it does not appear that the full number allowed by law is any too large if the revenue marine is to be kept up to its full possible measure of efficiency. It is a technical service, the officers of which are required to be educated in all the arts of seamanship and to pass rigid professional examinations for entrance and promotion. It is also a branch of the military force of the country. Although it performs merely a sort of police duty in times of peace, it becomes an adjunct of the navy—practically a part of it—in time of war. The commissions of officers in the revenue marine are for life, just the same as the commissions of army and navy officers. Politics play no part in appointments, discipline or promotion. Even in time of peace, if some special emergency arises, the cutter service is liable to be called upon by the president to cooperate with the navy, as was illustrated in the policing of Bering sea under the sealing agreement between this country and Great Britain.

Curiously enough, the same influences which were called into play to procure the complete transfer of the revenue cutter service to the navy, now threaten to prevent the enactment of the pending bill designed to accomplish a similar end by different means. There seems to be little doubt that the senate would pass the pending bill, but in the house the very friends of the revenue marine who insisted upon its amalgamation with the navy refuse to be satisfied with anything short of that, and threaten to defeat this bill if it comes over. The case furnishes a fresh illustration of the inconsistencies of congressional action if we try to measure it by the ends sought instead of by the motives of the law makers. The bill rests upon the senate calendar to await some reasonable probability of favorable action in the house. How soon such signs may be looked for no one knows.