THE ST. PAUL GLOBE

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1898.

Published Daily, Sundays and Weekly.

NEWSPAPER ROW,
Fourth and Minnesota Streets,
St. Paul, Minnesota.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

	1 mo	6 mos	12 mos
Daily	.40c	$2.25	$4.00
Daily and Sunday	.50c	2.75	5.00
Sunday	......	......	1.50
Weekly	......	......	1.00

Entered at Postoffice at St. Paul, Minn., as Second-class Matter.

Address all communications and make all Remittances payable to THE GLOBE CO., St. Paul, Minnesota.

Anonymous communications not noticed. Rejected manuscripts will not be returned unless accompanied by postage.

BRANCH OFFICES:

Minneapolis ....65 South Fourth St.
New York..........10 Spruce St.
Washington.........Corcoran Building
Chicago............903 Boyce Building

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TELEPHONES:
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TO-DAY'S WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—Forecast for Wednesday:

Minnesota—Light snow, followed by fair; much colder; variable winds, becoming northerly.

Wisconsin—Light rain; probably clearing Wednesday afternoon; colder; light southeasterly winds, becoming northwesterly.

North Dakota—Light snow, followed by fair; much colder; northwesterly winds.

South Dakota—Threatening weather; much colder; northerly winds.

Montana—Threatening weather, followed by fair; colder in south and southeast portions; variable winds.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

United States Department of Agriculture, Weather Bureau, Washington, Feb. 8, 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	40	Minnedosa	4
Duluth	30	Winnipeg	10
Huron	40		
Bismarck	32	Buffalo	44-46
Williston	14	Boston	38-44
Havre	24	Cheyenne	40-50
Helena	32	Chicago	40-44
Edmonton	18	Cincinnati	52-56
Battleford	—2	Cleveland	42-44
Calgary	22	Montreal	22-26
Medicine Hat	20	New York	34-44
Swift Current	4	Pittsburg	50-62
Qu'Appelle	—6		

DAILY MEANS.

Barometer, 29.98; mean temperature, 36; relative humidity, 79; wind at 8 p. m., south; weather, partly cloudy; maximum temperature, 46; minimum temperature, 27; daily range, 19; amount of precipitation (rain and melted snow) in last twenty-four hours, 0.

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

The G. A. R. Should Act.

Following in line with the other Republican papers of the country, the Illustrated American urges the necessity of pension reform, and at the same time adopts a suggestion advanced by the Globe. This is that the Grand Army of the Republic is, both by reason of its character and by self-interest, designated as the proper agent for purging the pension roll of existing abuses. The magnitude of the frauds upon the government is no longer denied even by the men who, little more than a year ago, were befouling Cleveland and Lochren, and all Democrats who had sought to inaugurate pension reform, as enemies of the soldier and the republic. They see that the financial burden has become one too heavy to be borne. They admit that, when the number of actual pensioners and all applicants for pensions exceeds largely the number of soldiers on the army rolls, a prima facie case of fraud is established. Further than that they do not go, except to suggest that the pension roll should be published and posted in various parts of the country.

This remedy, as we have pointed out before, was tried once without any notable gain. To make it effective there must be a concerted and determined effort everywhere to expose and to punish those who have obtained admission fraudulently, and who are now drawing pensions at the expense both of the taxpayers of the country and of the genuine and needy veterans of the war. No agency can be so fit for this work as the Grand Army of the Republic. All over the country its posts are scattered, its members hold frequent meetings, and they can tell better than any one else whether a given pensioner is entitled to the relief that he draws. It is as hopeless to try to accomplish this reform as any other without organization. With a million pensioners on the lists, haphazard methods can do no more than scratch the surface of the vast abuse. The commissioner of pensions protests, members of congress admit the evil, and the newspapers of the country proclaim with one accord the vital need of reform; but, unless the work is organized and carried on systematically, the best to be hoped is the accidental discovery of a few cases of fraud here and there.

Such a general reform as will purge the lists and make a pension a reward only of valor and of suffering must be carried out through different agencies and with a greater perfection of details. If the government were to prepare lists of pensioners by districts, limiting each to a comparatively small area, and then group them by states, and if these lists were to be sent to every Grand Army post in the territory covered by each, and to the officers of the G. A. R. in every state, with a request that they scrutinize them, examine the circumstances and report every error or doubtful case, it would be an intelligent and effective plan of operation. There will be some man who knows the record of every pensioner, and can tell whether he is a deserving hero or a rank impester. All names where any doubt exists could be investigated easily by such a division of labor, where it would be impossible if the government assumed the burden of the whole undertaking.

The members of the G. A. R. have, moreover, a double motive for performing this task. It is their desire, we believe, to keep not only the rosters of their posts, but the entire pension list a roll of honor. They do not want to bear the reproach that our pension system has brought upon the country. It is as much to their credit to discover and expel intruders on the pension rolls as to arrest a spy and take him before the commanding officer in time of service. They are, moreover, the chief sufferers by pensions granted without right or merit. If fraud and injustice were weeded out of the pension office, we might, with a vastly decreased pension appropriation, grant to every man who carries upon him the scars of service and has incurred disability a much larger pension than he now receives. Both in pocket and in reputation the genuine old soldier has been the principal sufferer from the rapacity and unscrupulousness of the pension shark.

It seems to us that the work that needs to be done and can be done is second only in importance to the services that these men have already rendered to their country. As they saved it on the field from the assaults of an enemy in arms, so may they now defend it against the greed of the patrons of rascality who would fatten upon it in time of peace. The G. A. R. is the fit, proper and effective instrument for effecting a reform of pension abuses, and it will win new laurels by taking up this work energetically and offering to co-operate with the pension bureau in correcting our pension scandals.

A Muddled Financier.

Once Gov. Boles is still trying to be on all sides of the financial question. He was a free silverite, with all that the word implies, when the moon was in the proper quarter. Since the disastrous experience of 1896 he has come out in a letter in which he expressed the eminently sane opinion that there was no particular divinity about the ratio of 16 to 1. The subject appears to have an irresistible fascination for him; for, unable to let well enough alone, he delivered yesterday an address on the financial question that has no more head or tail than an orange.

As near as we can make out, from the deliverances of this muddled financier of the Iowa prairies, he is in favor principally of having the government store bullion and issue warehouse receipts against it as the source of a nation's currency. He would maintain all forms of money now outstanding, simply because they are in existence and Horace likes to avoid trouble. He would have the government remain a bank of issue, fixing the purely arbitrary limit of 25 per cent as a safe reserve against its note issues. Then he would accept and store both metals in unlimited quantities, issuing paper receipts against them at the price on the day of delivery, redeemable at the option of the government in either metal at the original valuation. This is the great Iowa scheme of finance.

We are sorry that Mr. Boies takes so much trouble to prove himself a back number, because there have been evidences that he would be in the right if he dared to. Why the nation should stop at receiving gold and silver and putting out warehouse receipts against them, and not include the immensely more valuable commodities, wheat, corn, cotton, hay and other products of the soil, he does not explain. The reason is that he is less concerned about a rational view of the money question than he is about catering to both sides of the financial controversy and opening a way to glory for Boies, of Iowa. His scheme is illogical, unpractical, and will be received with either silence or contempt in both the gold and the silver camps.

No Life Tenure.

A decision rendered by the United States circuit court at Trenton, New Jersey, declares that no limitation has been placed upon the power of removal by the civil service act, except in the case of an employe who may have refused to contribute money for campaign purposes. This enunciates no new principle, but is important in view of the fusillade of the spoilsmen at Washington, who declared with one consent that the civil service act had established a life tenure; that the rolls of the department were burdened with a fixed "office-holding class," and that reform meant appointment beyond the power of removal, with a prospective pension system attached.

This pretense of the spoilsmen never had an honest thought behind it. The law of the question has been explicit from the beginning. As far as civil service reform intends to remodel the spoils system, it relates only to appointments to office. No attempt was made and no desire felt to limit the necessary power of removal. The discipline of a force, the excellence of a service and the responsibility of the executive heads of departments, bureaus and public offices all require that subordinates who are either disobedient, incompetent or unfaithful should be subject at once to removal by their chiefs. No reformer ever dreamed of interfering with this salutary and necessary regulation. Power to remove for cause has not been attacked and never will be.

In the case in question a temporary injunction was granted to restrain an internal revenue collector from removing three deputies, the allegation being that they were to be cut off on account of their political belief, and not for the good of the service. The judge who granted this injunction has himself dissolved it, declaring that, as the civil service act forbids only removals for refusal to contribute to campaign funds, a removal made for any other cause is without the terms of the law and within the discretion of the appointing power. This has always been held wherever the question was raised. Indeed, there is not a word within the law upon which to hang any other interpretation.

The power of removal will always be abused, doubtless, until political parties become more completely suffused than they are likely to be for years to come with the idea that patronage is a source of weakness rather than of strength, and that the good of the public service is higher in its commands than the necessities of party politics. In the meantime, not only the understanding of the civil service law held by intelligent men, but a positive mandate of a court declares that there is no such thing as life tenure known to the civil service of the United States, unless it is so specified in the act creating the office. The reform system extends its jurisdiction over appointments, attempting to free them from the blight of partisanship and the spoils system, but leaves the power of removal without interruption or condition.

How Texans Helped Themselves.

A year or so ago a North Dakota farmer, named Hines, set out to construct a "farmers'" railroad to connect the grain fields of his state with the head of the lakes at Duluth. He was an energetic, enthusiastic fellow, and he impressed his scheme upon the farmers of his region. They "took stock" in the company, to be paid for in work on the road, and a right of way was secured and several miles actually graded. But there intervened two obstacles. There was the long stretch of uninhabited woodland between Red lake and Duluth to be traversed, and the difficulties were beyond the means of organization of the volunteer stockholders to overcome. The second obstacle came in the form of a dispute with some religious sect, into which Hines threw himself, either forgetting his pet railway or deeming the eternal interests involved superior to the temporal interests of his farmers. So the scheme fizzled out, but there was no receivership and no stock liability suits.

Down in Texas a community found itself at a distance from a main line of railway, and its growth and industry correspondingly hampered. It besought the company to run a stub from its main line; but, as the company got all the traffic anyway, it could not see how it would be advantaged by the expenditure for construction of the branch. After vainly calling upon Jupiter, the villagers decided to help themselves. They organized an improvement company, with the mayor of the town for its head, and began building the twenty-five miles of road to connect them with the main line. No bonds were issued, but the villagers and farmers subscribed for stock, for which they paid either in money or work. They did their own grading, furnished the ties, built the bridges. Everybody, from the mayor to the village blacksmith, enlisted. No salaries were paid, except one of a dollar a day to the superintendent. The line is finished and running, and it "owes not a single man" a dollar.

There is a broad conflict between some of the stories that come from Alaska. For instance, Capt. Ray says Alaska never has anything but a hoar frost. Joaquin Miller, on the other hand, is willing to make affidivit that it doesn't do a thing but snow every day.

The "nerviest" man of the past half dozen years has been unearthed at St. Louis. He not only stole everything he could lay his hands on, but kept a record of his thefts in a regular double-entry set of books.

California has a lake 104 feet long, thirty-four feet wide and twenty-four feet deep, which contains nothing but red wine. What a picnic it would be for a French ball to get itself located right on the shore of that lake.

A lot of sports have purchased what is known as Fighting island, a beautiful spot in Lake Michigan. Fitzsimmons and Corbett will get as far from it as possible.

I am advised that I have the talent and perseverance necessary to become a great actor.—James J. Corbett. How somebody has been "stringing" Corbett.

A South Dakota report says the lilacs are budding and the birds are nesting. The birds must be using last year's nests.

Missouri has one of the meanest men of the period. He hired another man to do his worrying for him for $2 a day.

Present indications are that there will be quite a "peach" crop in Alaska before the end of another six months.

Come now, Mr. Simpson. Mr. Dingley's hat looked much better before he began to talk through it so much.

Elisha Gray, inventor of the telephone and once a very wealthy man, is in poverty at sixty-three.

There is no danger of war between Spain and the United States. At least, no danger to us.

The whooping cough bacillus, just discovered, is, of course, a whooper in size and activity.

Just now the weather may be said to be making it hot for the weather clerk.

Thrusts and Parries.

Cleveland's hands were not tied by the classified list, for both the president and the bosses knew, as must The Globe, that there was and is a fatal defect in the civil service law in that while it regulates entrance into the service it does not control removals. With power to remove without cause, and a toy commission, the law was easily circumvented.—Morris Sun.

It is not "a fatal defect" that there is no check on removals, except that made by the order of President McKinley last July requiring removals to be made on charges with opportunity for defense. The check on removals to make place for favorites lies in the requirement that selections to fill vacancies must be made from the classified lists. The inducement to remove is taken away when the power to replace is not given. Again we must assert that the law was not "circumvented" by Cleveland, however much its spirit may have been disregarded in some cases outside of the protection of the law.

Chairman Jones, of the national Democratic committee, has upheld the action of the Pennsylvania Democratic state convention, which declared against the continuance of William F. Harrity as a Pennsylvania member of the national committee.—Milwaukee Sentinel.

The editorial writer of the Sentinel should be put nearer the telegraph editor so that the latter could post him as to the facts. Chairman Jones has not upheld the action; he has simply said he would take the papers, examine them and submit them to the full committee. That is what the telegraph editor would have told the leader editor had he asked him.

Members of the Wisconsin Hardware association are sore from nursing their grievance against department stores.—Milwaukee Sentinel.

We fail to surround the idea. We can understand that they might be sore from a grievance, but how nursing the grievance can make them sore gets away with us.

Too Much of a Task.

To The St. Paul Globe.

As one of the great army of your country cousins, allow me to congratulate you upon the excellent feature which you have added to The Globe in your "josh column," but by the same token I desire to state that I am posing as one with a grievance, in that you appear to devote your strictures to the country press, while the sins of omission or commission of your metropolitan contemporaries are allowed to pass unheeded.

For example: In the issue of the Minneapolis Tribune of Sunday, the 6th inst., appears an editorial under the caption "Senator Lindsay's Defi," wherein the erudite writer makes "Ancient Pistol" use language which Mr. Shakespeare attributed to one Sampson, in scene one, act one, "Romeo and Juliet." Now, while such an error might be pardonable in one of "we" rural scribes, it appears little less than criminal when committed by the editor of a great daily like your "esteemed contemporary," and if you are actuated by a spirit of fairness and desire a foeman worthy (supposedly) of your steel, here is an opportunity to demonstrate that you are not merely a pot-hunter, nor looking for "soft spots," but that you stand ready to expose error irrespective of where it exists.

—H. H. Lampman.

Neche, N. D., Feb. 7, 1898.

The Globe does not neglect to pay its respects to the Minneapolis Tribune, but its columns are not equal to the task of collecting all the blunders of that picturesquely erratic contemporary.

PRESS COMMENT.

From the Stillwater Journal.

The St. Paul Globe changed hands a few days ago, and indications are that the new management will endeavor to make it the leading daily west of Chicago. The change of style adopted is in marked contrast to the old scare heads, and that is not the only improvement noticed, for the Globe now gives its readers more and better news than any other Northwestern daily. The political complexion of the Globe will remain as it has been, the announcement being made that it will espouse the cause of pure Democracy.

Thus Let Them Stand.

From the Stillwater Gazette.

The Wisconsin plumbers' bill has been pronounced invalid. That's what we have done with the plumbers' bill here on several occasions, but we have always been overruled.

Good Gospel for Editors.

From the Albert Lea Times.

The newspaper man ordinarily has no business in politics, where he inevitably becomes entangled in pledges and promises to the neglect, or even betrayal, of the best interest of that constituency from whom he draws his support and to whom he owes his first duty, his subscribers.

From the Fargo Argus (Rep.).

The St. Paul Globe under the new management will continue as a Democratic paper, but not of the 16 to 1 kind.

From the Morton Enterprise (Dem.-Pop.).

Well, if The Globe continues to be the same kind of a Democratic paper that it has been, St. Paul will still be without a Democratic daily newspaper.

From the Rush City Post (Rep.).

The Globe, under new management, already shows signs of improvement.

NOTES ON AMUSEMENTS.

"The Geisha," at the Metropolitan opera house this week, continues to delight large audiences nightly. The tuneful operetta has made a hit. A popular-price matinee will be given today, and the engagement will continue for the remainder of the week, closing Saturday night.

The popular extravaganza, "Miss Philadelphia," will begin an engagement of four nights and Wednesday matinee at the Metropolitan opera house Sunday evening. It will be presented in this city by a cast of unusual strength. The sale of seats for this engagement will open tomorrow morning.

Madame Sofia Scalchi and a company of operatic artists will give one grand concert at the Metropolitan opera house Thursday evening, Feb. 17.

"Two Little Vagrants" delighted another large and fashionable audience at the Grand last night. The company is thoroughly capable, and is headed by Miss Mildred Holland, who is the very ideal of a youthful hero of melodrama.

The discovery of genius is often the result of accident rather than discernment. The accident of Corbett's whipping Sullivan, which caused the demand to see him on the stage, demonstrated that he has unusual abilities as an actor, which the amusement-loving public will have a chance of seeing when Mr. Corbett begins a week's engagement at the Grand opera house, commencing next Sunday night.

AT THE HOTELS.

Windsor—T. S. Campbell, West Superior; B. Sanger, Montreal; W. J. Marrow and daughter, Detroit, Minn.; W. J. Lawrence, New York; C. A. French, Monticello; Theo. Rockefeller, Streator, Ill.; J. P. Carry, M. D., Janesville; Theo. Hewes, Trenton, Mo.; Sharpe Butterfield, London, Can.; M. Kingsley, Austin; C. H. Johnson, Austin; B. D. Burtell, Cincinnati; F. W. Bisenger, Green Bay, Wis.; G. G. Links, Oconto; S. Hanson and sister, Minneapolis; A. T. Stebbins, Rochester; Miss Romanson, Willow City, N. D.; Carroll Lucas, Menomonie; H. C. Ladd, Menomonie; W. C. Cowgill, Cambridge, O.; G. B. Wylie, Chicago; George I. Becker, Browns Valley; W. F. Dickerman, Redwood Falls; W. Smith, Oshkosh; C. L. Garrett, Independence; C. B. Benson, Austin; Max Thompson, Minneapolis; O. Soule and wife, Minneapolis; John Mulville, Detroit.

Astoria—S. H. Bates, Minneapolis; J. C. Osbourne, New York; C. H. Perry, Chicago; Lewis Gewett, Breckinridge; N. Geib, St. Cloud; J. C. Carlson, Rush City; John McGough, Fort Pierre; H. W. Stevenson, Traer, Io.

Clarendon—S. Cady, Chicago; O. H. Hellekson, Wheaton; H. C. Koerner, Shakopee; C. R. Meredith and wife, Casselton; M. A. Baldwin, Casselton; P. H. Canty, Morris; Miss Mary Carr, Morris; A. W. Fuhrman, Winona; F. E. Halbert, K. Cleafhos and daughter, Northwood, Io.; Louis Deverskracht, Le Sueur; George Gregory, Oelwein; B. F. Young, Oelwein.

Ryan—S. H. Murphy, Phillips, Wis.; L. H. Griffith, Seattle; S. T. Murphy, Phillips; G. H. Quinn, Chicago; J. W. Mason, Fergus Falls; George H. Lippert, St. Louis; H. D. Silverman, Chicago; C. Harold, Lyford, N. Y.; G. D. Wickes, Chicago; James Fisher, Winnipeg; Edwin Dunn, Eyota; J. H. Douglass, Chicago; David Moore, Cleveland, O.; H. P. Stubbell, Winona; C. S. Burkholder, New York; J. K. Curtiss, Pittsburg; George M. B. Hawley, Minneapolis; R. McDonald, St. Joseph; S. J. Gottlieb, Baltimore; N. Finch, Tracy; George W. H. White, Seattle; H. L. Angell, Chicago; G. M. Prentiss, Chicago; H. Goldburg, Milwaukee; C. P. Cassell, Pitssburg; H. P. Knoblach, East Liverpool; F. Mead, New York; J. L. Fitzhugh, New York; J. G. O'Brien, Rochester, N. Y.; A. M. Stuart, New York; C. E. Muckle, New York; C. H. Smith, Chicago; H. H. Humphrey, Detroit; W. A. Robinson, Chicago; George R. McHie, Chicago.

Merchants—L. R. Baker, Chicago; D. M. Starr, Winnipeg; A. C. Kurz, Milwaukee; J. E. McDougall, Britton, S. D.; D. E. Blauvelt, Sioux Falls; T. S. Edison, Larimore; C. J. Fisk, Grand Forks; W. Cooke, Chicago; R. R. McClellan, Princeton; H. S. Griswold, Chatfield; Dr. F. W. Force, Windom; W. C. Tynell, Windom; C. W. Barlow, Chicago; J. J. Comstock, Chicago; C. R. Ainsworth, Moline; L. French, Austin; J. D. Shenly, Austin; J. D. Anderson, Minneota; O. G. Anderson, Minneota; F. Chamberlain, Minneota; Mrs. P. Christenson, Sleepy Eye; H. Neuman, Sleepy Eye; Max Meisner, Milwaukee; E. A. Hatch, Oberon; F. A. Fuller, Helena; Tom Barry, Livingston; P. C. Miller, Chicago; A. C. Titus, West Superior; C. J. Wing, Cannon Falls; M. E. Cartwright, Chicago; J. J. Fishburen, Chicago; B. P. Cram, Duluth; J. Lipman, Milwaukee; J. A. Anderson, Chicago; F. Andrews, Windom; A. E. Woodruff, Mountain Lake; G. W. Stewart, St. Cloud; Bert Brayner, Albany; M. F. Eldred, Albany; H. P. Stahl, Chicago; R. C. Anderson, Grantsburgh; Chas. Fink, Grantsburgh; Frank Fink, Grantsburgh; John Engessen, St. Peter; L. B. Quale, Willmar; P. H. Roise, Willmar.

Hotel Metropolitan—W. A. Kurz, Dubuque; J. C. Wheeler, Detroit; Hugo Heyse, Milwaukee; J. B. Martin, Oswego; F. L. Winch, city; John B. Horslef, Minneapolis; E. G. Barton, Chicago; Jas. C. Miller, Chicago; Miss Fanny Homan, Winnipeg; M. E. Wilkinson, Grand Forks; Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Smith, La Crosse; R. A. Bjornson, River Falls; W. E. Sheppard, Brandon.

JOIN THE EAGER THRONG

SEVERAL ST. PAUL PARTIES OFF FOR THE KLONDIKE

Three Hundred Former Residents of This City Are Now en Route or in Alaska—Names of Those Who Left Yesterday—The Eastern Procession Keeps Up.

St. Paul's population was yesterday decreased in one way by not less than fifty. That number of people left the city on the 4:30 Northern Pacific coast train bound for the Klondike, and their friends and relatives, in large numbers, were at the depot to bid them good-bye and wish them good luck.

When the Wisconsin Central express from Chicago pulled in to the platform opposite where the long Northern Pacific train stood, the passengers could scarcely get off and make their way into the station proper. There were hundreds of people in the big shed, and there was many a sad leavetaking, for many of the goldseekers left behind wives and families or sweethearts.

Big, stout fellows, clad in great, rough clothes, clasped wife or fiancee in farewell embrace. There were hurried speeches and tearful good-byes as the big train started away on its long journey across the country.

The St. Paul party was headed by Dr. O. S. Pine, and brings the total of St. Paul people who have gone up into the Northwest country to something over 300. There are already representatives of this party in Seattle, where plans have been made for the outfitting as far as provisions and other necessaries not secured here are concerned. Each member of the party has plenty of woolen underwear and mackinaw coats and trousers. They have decided not to purchase sleeping bags or fur robes, preferring to use instead thick blankets.

The provisions they will purchase in Seattle. They are taking with them a number of St. Bernard and other heavy-coated dogs which added to those which have already been sent out, will provide them with means to transport their stuff.

The party will proceed to the Copper river where some prospecting will be done before it is decided just where the most of the work will be done. In the party are several mining men of experience.

Men will be sent out in different directions and the gain will be divided equally among the members who have formed a co-operative company. The list includes Dr. O. S. Pine, Fred Lick, A. S. Chappeldane, J. A. Davidson, R. R. Welander, H. Plankees, Charles Ellinger, W. A. Segar, R. W. Calton, Nicholas Morris and Christian Swift.

In the Hasey party, which was really part two of the Pine outfit, were D. E. Hasey, G. F. Shmidt, C. D. Bell, L. D. Schoonover, Charles Ackerknecht, George Minea, Peter Minea, E. A. Preuss and Charles Lind. These men constitute the St. Paul Mining Company of Alaska, and each is equipped with an able-bodied dog. The plans of this party are known only to the leaders of the party, and the members of the little group only know that they are well equipped and are going to a section where they hope to secure large quantities of gold dust.

Another St. Paul party on the Northern Pacific included William and George Zahn, Joe Houck, Thomas Lasonke, Norman Schaffhausen, Fred J. Schroeder, Albert Larson, Louis Zahnke and H. J. Weike. They have no dogs, but have equipped themselves with all the necessaries of life, and will proceed to the town of Dyea, when they will cross the Chilkoot pass and follow the Dyea trail. Their supply will be added to when they reach the coast, where they will lay in a store of provisions.

Frank Peterson and Andrew Swingensen, two representatives of the Minnehaha Mining company, of this city, took passage on the Northern Pacific train. They will buy horses when they reach the West, and mean to take the Stikeen route for a point north of Dawson. They will proceed to Lake Teslin and then on through the Yukon river country, where several rich claims have been found. They expect to be gone until next winter, when they will communicate with the officers of their company here.

Two Great Northern engineers have for the time being abandoned their cabs, and will try fortune with the small army of venturesome seekers after gold in Alaska. They are James Mahoney and John Olseon, both of whom have been running passenger trains out of St. Paul. They are bound for the Copper river company, and a small host of friends bade them a farewell at the train, which pulled out at 4:30. They went to Seattle on the Great Northern.

The colored men do not mean to be outdone by their white brothers in the rush to the Klondike. A number of them have already gone, but as members of parties for whom they were to cook or otherwise serve. Today three men, who have been in the service of the Great Northern road, will start for the Stewart river on their own hook. They are James Milton, a janitor in the general office building, and Thomas J. Irvine and E. J. Terrill two porters who have been running out of St. Paul. They will leave over the Great Northern to the coast.

STEWART RIVER FOR THEM.

Group of People From Different Portions of Iowa.

A group of Hawkeyes reached here yesterday bent upon reaching the rich Stewart river country via the Dyea trail as soon as possible. They are from different parts of Iowa, and among the number are several practical fellows who have been accustomed to roughing it in wild country.

The roster includes the names of W. C. Morgan, of Allerton; R. M. and Thomas Tait, and William Orr, of Mystic; J. T. Connors, of Centerville; Ludwig Johnson, of Rathbone, and Alvaren Shipley, Thomas Wilson and Lloyd Aylsworth, of Leighton. The party started out from here via the Northern Pacific.

BOYS FROM PITTSBURG.

Four Men Eschew Smoke for the Frozen Ozone of Alaska.

Four energetic fellows from the smoky region around Pittsburg reached the ozone of Minnesota yesterday, and will seek still rarer atmosphere in the vicinity of Dawson City in a month or two.

They are J. H. Nesbitt, R. J. Steele, J. C. Mitchell and E. W. Munson. They will none of the dog proposition, adding that the dogs need more food than their help is worth, but will carry their own stuff from Dyea, for which place they are heading.

They are comfortably outfitted for a year or more, and are going in search of the yellow metal in a practical way.

They left here on the Great Northern.

CARLOAD OF DOGS.

Crates Filled With the Animals Packed Into the Coach.

Baggage car 35, of the Oregon Railway and Navigation company, which was one of thirteen cars on an overland train yesterday, contained nothing but crates filled with dogs, little dogs, big dogs, and dogs of all sizes and colors, and the barking, growling and fighting that was going on indicated that there was lack of the utmost harmony.

Many of the poor animals were boxed so closely that they had no room in which to lie down.

CHICAGO'S CONTINGENT.

David E. Keith Returning to the Coast With Some Friends.

David E. Keith, of the brothers who own the Keith ship yards in Seattle, returned to St. Paul yesterday from Chicago, where he went in search of some friends who are going to search for the coveted gold. In the party were Charles W. Knie, Thomas Oates, Nathan Reed, Fred Furnival, James Hardy and Robert English, the colored cook. The party will go direct to Dawson City. The Keith people are at present building two river boats for the Alaska Navigation and Mining company. The Keith party left over the Great Northern.

Another Doctor Going.

Dr. and Mrs. J. Newton Booth, of Chicago, were among the Northern Pacific passengers yesterday for Alaska.

The doctor is said to have left a flourishing practice in the Windy City to undertake the scheme of establishing a chain of hospitals along the line of the trail between the towns of Skaguay and Dyea, to Dawson, and later, even further on than that.

He took two attendants with him yesterday—Charles Scott and Joseph Houck.

Mixed Party of Men.

Among the Northern Pacific passengers for various sections of the gold country yesterday were W. A. Jennings, P. R. Brownell, Patrick Fitzmarvin, W. L. Crowley and Fritz Jansen.

Some of these are from St. Paul, while others came in from different parts of the country, and secured their tickets to the coast, at the local office of the Northern Pacific company.

Five From Cincinnati.

The Cincinnati party consisted of five members, headed by James W. Bronson, and came to St. Paul over the Wisconsin Central, during the morning.

The party did a little shopping in St. Paul and took the Northern Pacific coast train for the West.

OTHERS HAVE KLONDICITIS.

M. Devraux, a conductor on the Chicago Great Western, and nine companions from Dubuque have engaged passage over the Great Northern road for tomorrow. Jack Glennon, chief of police of Stillwater, has resigned, and will go with the Dubuque party to Alaska.

The Great Northern train yesterday contained several parties bound for different points in the gold fields. Among them were George Dickey and a party from Chippewa Falls; F. J. Tollifson and seven others from Waupaca, Wis. They had six dogs.

A party of St. Paul gold-seekers that will leave over the Soo-Pacific today consists of J. S. Fixott, Edward McCallum, J. B. Clark, William Connolly, A. C. Grummett, James Williams, Alex Whyte and Fred May. They will go by the way of Vancouver to Fort Wrangel.

F. H. Thornquist and four companions from the Arlington Hills also left yesterday afternoon over the Northern Pacific.

The belated party of German mechanics, who spent yesterday in Chicago adjusting their fire loss with the Wabash officials, will arrive here today, and will start for their destination on the afternoon Great Northern train.

C. M. Hedberg and family, 2926 Fourteenth avenue south, Minneapolis, and Gus Carlson and family, 904 Eighteenth street east, were passengers on the west-bound train yesterday, en route to Seattle, where they will remain some time and then embark for Alaska.

The members of the Emmetsburg, Io., Mining company, who have been in Minneapolis for several days, departed yesterday afternoon on a coast train for Seattle. Their prospective route is up the Copper river. The members of the company are H. C. Darrah, Thomas Laird, Joseph Semmons, Kenneth Larson, D. A. Johnson, William Moses, D. B. Roberts.

John Hanna and John Graves departed yesterday. They hail from Ocheyeda, Io., and purchased their outfit in Minneapolis.

J. H. Kibbe left for Seattle yesterday. He expects to go to Alaska, but had not decided upon his plans.

TO QUIT THE CONCERT

THE KAISER'S THREAT IN CASE STRIFE SHOULD ARISE

Von Buelow Explains the Foreign Policy of Germany and Denies There Is Any Idea of Wiping Out the Chinese Empire—No Positive Pressure on the Porte.

BERLIN, Feb. 8.—Baron von Buelow, the minister for foreign affairs, replying, in the reichstag today, to Herr Richter, said the government was not desirous of veiling its foreign policy, but it was impossible prematurely to divulge confidential negotiations, though the government was fully aware of its responsibility to the country.

The dispatch of a squadron to Kiao-Chou was not, he declared, an improvisation, but was an "expression of well-considered, calm and clearly defined policy."

"I consider that the moment chosen for acquisition marked the right between the Scylla of over-haste and the Charybdis of omission.

"Our relations with the powers were in no way disturbed thereby. We are in harmony with Russia, whose interests do not conflict with ours anywhere in Europe, and are parallel with ours in Asia. As sincere friends, we regard Russia's natural development with unenvious sympathy (cheers), and France's efforts to obtain fresh trade outlets in Tonquin are quite natural, while it is far from us to oppose England's just interests in any way or in any direction.

"Despite contrary views in English newspapers, it is well known in authoritative quarters in London that, in the interests of peace and culture, we desire to cultivate relations of harmonious co-operation with Great Britain. (Renewed cheers.) Our modest demands have neither menaced the integrity of China nor called for justifiable objections on her part."

Regarding the railway, Baron von Buelow said the following had been agreed upon:

China Is Safe.

China had promised to entrust to a German-Chinese company, yet to be formed, the construction of a railway from Kiao-Chou, proceeding first northward, then westward till it connected eventually with the great projected Chinese railway system.

Baron von Buelow repeated that Germany desired the continued existence of the Chinese empire, and saw no reason why it should not last another 3,000 years. Nor had Germany any intention of encroaching in any way upon the interests of Japan, "whose rapid development inspires us with respect.

"I have raised no castles in the air. The acquisition of Kiao-Chou will be conducive to the propagation of the Christian faith as well as the economical development and political power of the German people." (Loud cheers.)

Baron von Richthoven, under secretary for the colonies, said no negotiations had occurred regarding the Chinese loan, and consequently there was no danger of Germany participating in a guarantee of the interest.

Herr Bebel, the Socialist leader, condemned the seizure of Kiao-Chou, as "no better than the Jameson raid." He was about to refer to the famous "Gospel-of-your-majesty's-consecrated person" speech of Prince Henry of Prussia, when the president of the chamber interposed and forbade him to introduce the sovereign into the debate. Several other speakers participated, most of them approving the course of the government.

Baron von Buelow, rising again, said the establishment of a free port at Kiao-Chou would probably best correspond to Germany's interests in the future, but they ought not to pledge themselves at the very outset.

"I think," he said, "it would be best to keep independent in this respect, as England has at Hong Kong."

Referring then to Crete, he declared: "What will become of the island rests in the bosom of the immortal gods. We will share in no positive pressure on the Porte; neither will we allow ourselves to be drawn into complications on account of Crete. If strife arises, we shall step aside quietly, lay our flute on the table, and quit the concert hall."

PETTIGREW HITS HOME

VIGOROUS ARGUMENT AGAINST THE HAWAIIAN TREATY

Whole of the Time Given to the South Dakota Senator for an Elaboration of the Argument Outlined a Week Ago—Facts and Figures in Array.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—Senator Pettigrew (S. D.) was the only speaker on the Hawaiian annexation treaty in the executive session of the senate today. He opposed the treaty, resuming his speech where he had left off a week ago, taking up the line of his argument in connection with his assertions concerning the area and population of the islands.

He asserted that the area capable of cultivation amounted to fully 500,000 acres, and said that, as the land was very productive, there was no doubt that all the sugar necessary to supply the demands of the United States could be produced in Hawaii.

The senator then undertook to show that all the sugar grown on the islands must be produced by Asiatic labor, repeating and elaborating the argument that no colonies of the Anglo-Saxon race had ever been successful within the tropics. He replied to Senator Teller on this point, saying that the facts were against the Colorado senator's contention, and that the Hawaiian islands would prove no exception to the rule, and that the white man could not and would not labor in a tropical climate.

"If," he argued, "we should annex the islands, the Japanese would inevitably take possession of them, and we could not in any degree check their inroads under our new treaty with Japan, which goes into effect next year."

In view of this fact, he contended that, whatever bounty we give or traffic we levy, the result will be in the interest of Asiatic labor in Hawaii.

Question of Labor.

Senator Pettigrew held that the result of the encouragement of this species of labor would be to the detriment of our own commerce, which he contended is largely declining in the Hawaiian islands. The Asiatics, he said, do not buy or use anything we produce. In consequence of this fact, our exports to that country have declined rapidly during the past seven or eight years.

He took issue with those who contend that the islands are in the track of commerce, saying that they are not on the way to or from any place or any country. If, he said, we would fortify any outposts in the line of our travel to the Orient, it should be one of the Aleutian islands, which were directly in the way of the commerce between the two hemispheres.

He held that a fleet would be necessary for the protection of the islands if we should own them, and that, if hostilities should be begun against this country, with our fleet at Honolulu, we should be in an awkward predicament.

He then undertook to show that many of our warships don't carry sufficient coal to bring them from Honolulu to San Francisco under forced draughts, while others only carry a little more than enough for that purpose. If, on the other hand, he argued, the islands should be in the possession of a hostile power, we would be perfectly secure from an attack from that source for the same reason. "It is as absurd," exclaimed the senator, "to talk of defending San Francisco from Hawaii as it is to talk of defending New York from Ireland, for the distance is about the same."

Senator Pettigrew, at 5 o'clock, announced that he had not concluded his speech, but would continue tomorrow.

Presidential Plums.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—The president today sent these nominations to the senate:

Navy—Commander Francis M. Bunce, to be rear admiral.

Postmasters — Iowa: Luther Conkling, Kingsley; T. W. Summersides, Manchester; F. A. Lewis, Marcus; James D. Ferner, Nevada; T. Walpole, Storm Lake. South Dakota—S. G. Dewell, Pierre; T. R. Roberts, Armour. Wisconsin—John C. Williams, South Milwaukee.

Armor Plate Amendment.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—The senate committee on naval affairs today agreed to recommend an amendment authorizing the secretary of the navy to enter into a contract for supplying armor for the Alabama, Illinois and Wisconsin at a rate not above $400 per ton.

Confirmed by the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—The senate confirmed the following postmasters: Montana—G. W. Ivin, Butte; J. H. Mishinen, Glendive. South Dakota—F. J. Cory, Watertown; J. A. Stalney, Hot Springs.

CAPITAL GOSSIP.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—It is intimated that the German authorities believe they have acted with undue precipitance in prohibiting the importation of American fruits.

Rear admiral Sicard has been relieved from command of the North Atlantic squadron temporarily, on account of sickness.

Complaint reaches the postoffice department that the transfer clerks at railroad stations very frequently accept and forward mail matter without sufficient postage.

An important treatise, entitled "The Inspection of Meats for Animal Parasites," has just been issued by the agricultural department.

GAME LAWS DISCUSSED.

Time of the State Wardens Devoted to the Subject.

CHICAGO, Feb. 8.—Today's session of the interstate fish and game conference was entirely given up to a discussion of the game laws. There was a concensus of opinion that persons who seek to take advantage of the hunting seasons in the Northwestern states should be debarred from finding a market for the game they kill.

A resolution was passed recommending that hunters of deer and large game be compelled to take out licenses on the basis of $1 a season for resident hunters and $25 a season for non-resident hunters. Such a law is now in effect in Michigan and Wisconsin, and, according to the statements of the delegates, works satisfactorily.

Another resolution was in favor of legislation prohibiting the sale of game killed in the Northwestern states. Several game wardens spoke on this point, insisting that an identical measure should be introduced in the legislature of each state at the earliest session in order to protect game that is now being rapidly exterminated.

This afternoon the conference discussed measures for the protection of fish.

SKAGUAY DIVERSIONS.

Not Much of Anything to Do but to Drink and Gamble.

VICTORIA, B. C., Feb. 8.—A report from Nanaimo states that the steamer Noyo has arrived there from Skaguay. She had 25 disgusted passengers aboard, tired of the country, after their first experience, and severely denouncing the Klondike rush. The treasure on board was $10,000.

One of the passengers said that 200 men could do all the work offered at Skaguay, and that there were at least 500 men there who had nothing to do but drink and gamble.

When the Noyo passed the position of the Corona was more critical than heretofore reported. The Noyo had no communication with the wrecked passengers on Lewis island.

To Aid Klondikers.

OTTAWA, Ont., Feb. 8.—An important conference has been held here between officials of the Toronto, Montreal and Vancouver boards of trade, with the object in view of devising means of assisting Canadian miners entering the Yukon by way of Dyea and Skaguay pass.

STATE SOLONS.

DES MOINES, Io., Feb. 8.—Senator Cheshire, of Polk, introduced two bills in the senate this morning providing an additional tax of $1,000 a year on bawdy houses and gambling houses.

Frankfort, Ky., Feb. 8.—The state senate adopted a resolution for a committee to prepare an address in reply to the speech of Senator Lindsay. The Republicans refused to vote.