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TODAY'S WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—Forecast for Thursday:

Minnesota—Light snow; not quite so cold in eastern portion; variable winds.

Wisconsin—Light snows; warmer; fresh to brisk northeasterly winds.

North Dakota and South Dakota—light snow; slightly colder; northwest to north winds.

Montana—Light snow; warmer in extreme northern portion; southeasterly winds.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

United States Department of Agriculture, Weather Bureau, Washington, Feb. 16, 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	18	Qu'Appelle	—6
Duluth	14	Minnedosa	—4
Huron	28	Winnipeg	2
Bismarck	12	-	
Williston	—2	Buffalo	12
Havre	—2	Boston	34
Helena	26	Cheyenne	56
Edmonton	—6	Chicago	25
Battleford	—8	Cincinnati	34
Calgary	—6	Montreal	26
Medicine Hat	—6	New Orleans	64
Swift Current	—12	New York	26

— Below zero.

DAILY MEANS.

Barometer, 30.00; mean temperature, 20; relative humidity, 84; wind at 8 p. m., southeast; weather, cloudy; maximum temperature, 17; minimum temperature, 3; daily range, 14; amount of precipitation in last twenty-four hours, .02.

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

A Terrible Disaster.

The whole country was shocked by the news that came in at a late hour yesterday morning of the destruction of the battleship Maine in the harbor of Havana and the loss of her crew. Such a disaster seems less horrible when it occurs in connection with a great war machine whose mission is death, and whose tenants expect to hold life by an uncertain tenure, than when it follows the ordinary course of commerce. Had an ocean steamer gone down with 250 people on board, the land would have been full of mourning. Even as it is, however, the terrible event has cast a gloom over the country, and sobered a people thus reminded of the grim possibilities of actual war.

The first thought of every one, upon learning of the shocking event, was that it was the signal for the beginning of hostilities between the United States and Spain. The natural suggestion was that it was an act of war committed by the intensely irritated and revengeful Spaniards, who resent the position of this country in the Cuban trouble. There has not been thus far anything to bear out this supposition. Had the Maine been destroyed by a torpedo or any of those devices that threaten the vulnerable parts of a great ironclad, the evidences of it could not be concealed. An explosion from underneath and outside of a vessel's armor produces effects entirely different from the one originating within the body of the ship. It has, therefore, been accepted, for the present, by all parties that the destruction of the Maine was due to an accident, and that she was shattered by the frightful explosive force of the contents of her own magazine. What an investigation may show cannot be guessed; and, in the present state of the public mind, it would not be prudent to anticipate.

The vanishing, in a second's time, of a warship that it required years of labor and nearly $3,000,000 in money to construct, together with the sudden snuffing out of hundreds of lives, give us to understand, in a fearful, practical way, what are the possibilities, the terms and the cost of modern warfare. Great offensive and defensive strength is purchased at the cost of corresponding weakness, and the ability to deal death and destruction is matched by the dreadful consequences that either the blow of an enemy or the happening of chance may bring to pass. These mighty warships of modern times, constructed to withstand anything afloat, cannot be made secure; and the greater the amount of money that is expended upon them and the securer the reliance which they invite, the more awful may be the catastrophe.

We may see, from what happened in the harbor of Havana, what is possible and even likely to happen if two modern ships of war ever engage in actual conflict. It is hardly possible that both of them should escape, even in a crippled condition. A fight at sea will mean the loss of one or the other, of millions of money, and hundreds or thousands of men. Scarcely less hazardous are the risks of peace, as proved by the fate of the Royal Victoria, the complete destruction of the Maine, and the hesitation with which the largest men-of-war in these days venture far out in a rough sea. The greater efficiency of the modern ironclad over the old wooden ships of the line is purchased at a terrible cost. The disaster to one of the finest ships of our navy and the sacrifice of so many brave lives, not to the formal defense of the country, but to a strange and horrible fate, casts a gloom over the whole nation.

If We Should Bell the Cat.

The statement of Mr. Balfour in the house of commons, that Great Britain would be glad to see an international agreement regarding the currency, will be heralded by the advocates of so-called "bimetallism" at Washington as another substantial gain for their cause, and another indication of the possibility of getting the nations together on some proposition relative to the larger coinage of silver. Looked at rationally, it means just nothing at all. It is the old position of England and the familiar proffer of Mr. Balfour to accept willingly any arrangement that the other nations may make for the benefit of England at their own expense. Mr. Balfour and the British parliament are quite willing that a bell should be placed upon the cat's neck, if some one else will kindly fasten it there.

The worthlessness of this alleged concession appears from the experience of our noble international commissioners, with Senator Wolcott at their head, who discovered, among other things, that Germany would do nothing without the co-operation of Great Britain; and that Great Britain would not, under any circumstances, do anything at all. She is perfectly satisfied with a currency that sustains the greatest commerce in the world, and whose solvency is not questioned in any quarter of the globe. She does not propose to go into any experiments with silver at the cost of disturbing the solidity of her monetary system. She has no objection in the world to the free coinage of silver by France or the United States or any other country on any ratio that they may see fit to adopt. She knows that every such movement would pour new millions into her coffers.

The business of the world being done and continuing to be done, as it would be, upon the gold basis, the exchanges would have to be settled, in the long run, through London as a center; where the daily fluctuations of silver units, as expressed in gold terms, would be calculated and bills discounted. London would become again the clearing house and the bill shaver of the entire world, and the enormous profits that she has won from the business in the past would be restored. The supremacy which she is now yielding, with reluctance and apprehension, to New York would be regained.

We cannot think of anything that would tend more powerfully to renew the financial domination once exercised over this and other nations by the capitalists of Great Britain than our adoption of the silver standard while she should remain on a gold basis. Therefore, Mr. Balfour and others daily playfully and sympathetically with "bimetallism," and prescribe it as a remedy of great promise for others than themselves. As to any concession by Great Britain, the uniform reply is that of Mr. Balfour, who said that "he had nothing to add to the information already in the possession of the house." It is the old fable over again, with a moral of world-wide application and of enormous importance. Great Britain will not bell the cat. Shall we?

Gubernatorial Timber.

With a confidence that has no tremor of doubt that whomsoever it may name for governor will be elected, the Republican press of the state has been engaged for months in discussing the respective merits of sundry gentlemen who have been cultivating an ambition to sit in the gubernatorial chair and dispense its benefactions and enjoy its perquisites and powers. Gentlemen have "been mentioned," which is only the modest way of stating their self-announcements, and, as the star of some other one rose, have retired their own ambition to nurse it for some other and more favorable opportunity. We have read with some degree of interest, not unmixed with curiosity, the newspaperial discussions, and reach some rather surprising results. Reasoning a priori, one would conclude that these intelligent molders of public opinion and directors of political affairs, zealous guardians of the general weal, would be engaged in deciding who, among those who had won prominence in their party by virtue of public service, of eminent ability, exalted character and unblemished reputation, deserved the honor of being called to the chief magistracy of the state and the leadership of their party.

And of this one finds absolutely nothing. Each molder, and, for that matter, the whole body of the molded, seem to accept it as one of the immutable decrees of fate that selection of a candidate for this high place must be, can only be made from those who have been hunting it. Jones or Smith know that they would, for one or another reason, some honorable and others not, like to be governor. Forthwith they begin to scheme. They are only "mentioned" at first; then, gathering head, they boldly announce themselves. No doubt rises to the surface of what they regard as their minds that they may not possess the abilities needed for a competent performance of the duties of the office. In fact, usually, the crust of egotism is so thick that no such doubt could pierce it. Immediately the papers of their party proceed to array themselves for one or the other, and one or the other gets the nomination; and, from beginning to end, there is no consideration of character, reputation or ability. The selection is narrowed to those who have declared their desire for the governorship.

As one Van Sant appears to be in the lead just now, with the formidable machinery of the reigning incumbent aiding him, we have read with more attention the arguments put forward by the molders who support his "claims." Considering the important purpose, the selection of a governor, the reasons strike us as being absurdly irrelevant. With great seriousness it is urged that he is entitled to the nomination because he "took off his coat" and "worked" for Clough when that person succeeded in defeating him two years ago. He actually made several speeches during the campaign for the man who beat him out of the nomination. Surely such magnanimity should now be rewarded. This is the main chord in the chorus. Minor ones are that he is a "good fellow," is an old soldier. Occasionally it is said that he was speaker of the house. But the woods are full of "good fellows," and reputableness is not one of their usual possessions. There were soldiers and soldiers in the army, and those who know this know that discrimination is necessary. Those familiar with the influences that determine who shall be the speaker of the lower house, when controlled by Republicans, know that the fact of having been speaker is sometimes the very best of reasons why the person should not be governor. While all these arguments are being put forward for this man, we fail to find anywhere one based upon admitted ability as a legislator, any marked service he has rendered, any prominence as a good citizen he has achieved either in the state or his locality; not one, in short, of the reasons one would look for to be given by members of the party that arrogates to itself all intelligence, morality and high ideals. Does it indicate a state of dry rot?

The preponderance of unmarried women in New Jersey has been made the subject of investigation by Mr. Weller, who, as a member of the legislature of that state, has introduced, in all seriousness, a bill laying an annual tax of $2 on all bachelors. In support of his bill he has contributed to the press some of the results of his researches and his opinion as to the causes. He finds one cause in the attraction of the two great cities that flank the state, which draw to them the young men who form alliances where they go and leave their sweethearts to languish unmated. He shows that there are over 100,000 more females than males in the state, and about one-thirtieth of the voters are bachelors. The old maids number some 15,000. But New Jersey is not singular in this respect. Long ago the excess of the gentler sex became a noticable factor in the sociology of Massachusetts, and the indisposition of men to marry was commented upon, although no measure was proposed to coerce them into abandoning their state of single misery. In Minnesota the condition is reversed, and there is an excess of males. The census of 1895 gives the number of males as 841,755 and of females as 727,281, the excess of the former being 114,474. It would seem as if, instead of taxing bachelors into wedlock, a more equalizing measure would be a bill to promote the transfer of New Jersey spinsters to Minnesota.

It has been demonstrated that, if a man had muscles like those of an oyster, he could lift thirty locomotives. Had Fitzsimmons been equipped with oyster muscles at Carson City, what would have become of Corbett's solar plexus?

So Adrian Constantine Anson, the man who has abused more umpires than any other man in base ball, is to become chief of umpires. What queer turns life's great wheel of fortune makes!

This appalling disaster forces me to a declaration that I love America as I do no other country than my own.—Dupuy de Lome. Oh, do go find Hannis Taylor and tell your troubles to him!

Will the living officers of the Maine please look her over as carefully as it is possible to do with a boat partiy under water? The word Texas must be painted on her somewhere.

They are shouting down East to make Lincoln's birthday a national holiday. The nation has only to follow Minnesota's lead.

Wheat is sticking around the dollar mark with such persistency these days that it seems likely to stay there for several moons.

New York has a vegetable party this week. Many an umpire has found a vegetable party in full bloom at the ball game.

Gen. Boynton's prediction last week that the Maine was in Havana harbor to stay has been most literally fulfilled.

At any rate, Siloti, the successor of Paderewski, wears his hair barbered like that of other men.

It will probably be hard now to prevent Chandler and Heatwole from going to war.

Take your choice. Go to the Klondike or enlist to fight Spain.

Thrusts and Parries.

At last we are to have a ball game with Austin. Hurrah for our side! Hokey pokey, razzle dazzle, zip, boom, bah! Wykoff Indoor Base Ball team, rah! rah! rah! Wykoff Messenger.

If the prospect of a game with Austin induces such exuberation in Wykoff, would there not be danger of an explosion were a game with Granger in contemplation?

The secretary asserted with confidence that within a year from now the new tariff measure would discharge the deficit in the running expenses of the government for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1898, and in addition would place in the United States treasury a surplus of over $30,000,000.—Chicago Times-Herald.

Thus does the elusive Surplus evade the eager grasp. We had treasury officials "asserting with confidence" in September that the corner would be turned with the new year, and each month Surplus was just a month ahead, with Dingley in hot pursuit, but bound to overtake her next month. And here comes the secretary of the treasury himself and asserts, with more confidence, that it will be "a year from now" before the frisky damsel will be caught.

And Pazzazum, the Egyptian, musing at the feet of the sphinx, said: "Fools mock the wise, but, being foolish, their talk is as the chaff that is blown hither and thither by the wind."—Rush City Post.

Had they run government in Egypt by parties, winning or losing by elections, old Paz wouldn't have mused that sentiment. Fools' votes count as much as wise men's and vastly outnumber them; and it is the wise men who, at such times, play the part of chaff.

KLONDIKE THEIR MECCA

YESTERDAY'S WEST-BOUND TRAINS LOADED WITH PILGRIMS

Philadelphia Sends a Delegation to the Gold Fields—Numerous Parties From Wisconsin and Illinois—One Baggage Car Filled With Dogs.

The movement to the West and to the North showed signs of improvement yesterday, after a brief lull, and all signs point to a steady increase of the number of passengers on their way to the gold fields. Travel over Sunday is always light, and, for the past two days the fact that little business originates on that day has caused a slight falling off in the list of departures. Both trains took out a fairly large number of people yesterday, and today bids fair to be a big day.

The Northern Pacific will, for the first time in some years in this territory, send out its Pacific mail in two sections at 1:30 p. m. This is done to take on the Uppercu party from Philadelphia, which is expected in on the Burlington, and the big party which got in last night from Lancaster and other points in Wisconsin.

LARGE AND JOLLY

Is the Party From Lancaster, Wis., That Is en Route.

Three extra cars, two well appointed tourist sleepers and a baggae car belonging to the Northern Pacific road, were on the Omaha train which pulled in at 10 o'clock last night and brought from Lancaster, Wis., one of the largest and jolliest parties of Klondikers which has yet passed through here.

The sleepers are gaily adorned with bunting, upon which appears the legend, "Klondike Expedition from Lancaster." In the baggage car are no less than ninety big shaggy coated dogs and a quantity of the lares and penantes of the travelers. Lancaster is on the Northwestern road, and the party came out of the territory of C. C. Mordough. There are nearly seventy people in it, three of them the wives of members, one of them the bride of a week. Mrs. Edward Carthew was married last week in Madison, and with her husband joined the travelers yesterday morning.

D. Needham is the leader of the party and will take his people to Seattle, where they will be met by James Elwell, who went ahead to secure steamship passage.

Mr. Elwell has been in Alaska for several years and guides the party to Dyea, over the Chilkoot pass, and on some 225 miles to the Lewis river. This distance will be taken on sleds, and it is here the dogs are expected to be of much use.

The make-up of the party is as follows:

D. Needham, H. L. Patch, Charles Barker, George McCarty, John Muesse, Quincy Williams, L. Lewis, James Morgan, George Coray, A. D. Smith, T. C. Elwell, George Vanderwall, R. S. Walker, J. J. Pendleton, J. Mathon, Fred Scott, George Withrow, John H. Smythe, E. L. McCoy, George Utt, A. R. Case, Harvey Abrams, W. A. Newart, Julius Kleinbell, Wesley Craig, Ed M. Edwards, Dustin Pierce, J. H. Rule, A. D. Anderson, Verge Sykes, James Bressue, Anton Aul, Frank Market, William Brother, Frank Smith, H. L. Moses, Otto Nemitz, Joseph Bell, J. Clarence Kinney, Harvey Williams, Thomas H. Davis, Michael Moran, Ben Pengelly, Frank Cover, J. W. Anderson, H. M. Moses, W. J. Wright, Fred Hartman, Mike Heaser, James Galloway, Samuel Galloway, Charles Grunow, Charles Scharvenstein, John Graham, Mr. and Mrs. Ed Carthew, of Lancaster.

W. R. Knapp headed the North Freedom party, which included the following: Mr. and Mrs. Gemmell, R. Haekett, Matt Knapp, Z. Jacobs, M. Slentz, Mr. and Mrs. C. McKay, L. Mead.

SYSTEMATICAL GOLD SEEKERS.

Philadelphia Contributes a Well-Equipped Band of Men.

The Alaska Klondike Co-operative Mining and Exploration Company of Philadelphia will arrive here this morning from Chicago, via the Burlington road, and will be delivered to the Northern Pacific, which line will convey the travelers to the coast. This company is perhaps as exclusive and as wealthy a small company as has passed through St. Paul.

Their organization is quite unique. The members are all well-to-do men from New York, Philadelphia, Brooklyn and one or two other Eastern cities. The party was organized by J. W. Uppercu, a well known attorney of Philadelphia, and will, under his direction, systematically and energetically seek for hidden treasures in the Klondike.

The officers and members of the party are as follows: J. W. Uppercu, Philadelphia, chairman; B. F. Parker Bridgeton, N. J., secretary; John Stableford, New York, treasurer; Alfred H. Fletcher, chief mechanical engineer; board of managers and members of the party, Fred Roffe, New York; Maney J. Feeney, Philadelphia; William R. Gelkie, New York; Thomas Bell, New York; George King, New Jersey; George Beaverson, New York; John E. Baptie, New Jersey; David Howell, New Jersey; George A. Berger, New York; Jesse B. Kennedy, Pennsylvania; E. W. Schlect, Samuel S. Goodwin, Philadelphia, and Alfred Martin, New York. Frank Rieger, of New York, is superintendent of commissary.

HUDSON SOLDIER BOYS.

Some Wisconsin National Guardsmen Bound for the Klondike.

A "Minneapolis Klondike" car that stood on the side track at a depot yesterday awaiting the arrival of the coast train, to which it was to be attached, was the scene of a reception which was attended by a large number of people. The car was filled to the roof with packs, bundles, boxes and sacks, constituting the most complete Klondike outfit that has been purchased in Minneapolis.

The car was occupied by two parties from Hudson, Wis., which arrived in the city a few days ago. One of the parties was composed entirely of members of Company No. 3, Third infantry, Wisconsin national guard. It was in charge of Capt. J. J. Werphel and Lieut. E. J. Kircher. The members were O. G. Svanstad, Ernst Lomnes, A. G. Anderson, August Nelson, Chris W. Jensen and John Bornd. The second party, also from Hudson, was composed of Andrew Nelson, John Olson, E. Larson, Carl Erickson and T. Thormadsen. The latter owned the thirty-two dogs, which were loaded in the baggage car. A large number of people visited the car, curious to see the outfits, and, in a measure, to appease their desire for a similar journey. Both parties will go to the Copper river country, where they hope to engage in gold mining.

WILL LET OTHERS DIG IT.

A Georgia Hotelkeeper Has a Softer Scheme for Getting Gold.

Two persons, who probably suffered as much from the cold, blustering weather as any of the departing Klondikers in St. Paul, came up from the sunny clime of Atlanta, Ga., yesterday. P. O. Lane has been an Atlanta boniface for some seasons, but owing to the mild weather in the North his business during the winters has fallen off, so, accompanied by his wife, he pulled up stakes and came to St. Paul.

They started West over the Northern Pacific train yesterday afternoon, after shivering all the morning, and will go as far as Dyea, where they mean to secure and conduct a hotel for the traveling public there. Mr. Lane has had considerable experience, and believes it will be easier to get the gold from the miners than to dig it himself.

SOLDIERS SAIL.

First Detachment of Regulars on the Way to Alaska.

PORTLAND, Ore., Feb. 16.—Companies G and H, Fourteenth infantry, numbering 125 officers and men, have left Vancouver barracks, en route to Skaguay, via Tacoma. This is the first detachment to go north for the purpose of maintaining law and order at the head of Lynn canal. The other two companies will leave onthe 24th.

Seattle, Wash., Feb. 16.—The pack train of the Alaskan relief expedition has sailed on the steamship Lucile for Dyea, where it will join the main body of the expedition, which left Portland the first of this month. The pack train consisted of 110 mules and 22 packers, under command of Lieuts. Preston and Ryan.

Gold in Manitoba.

WINNIPEG, Feb. 16.—The Yukon gold fever has given many people of this province, who must stay at home, an incentive to prospect in their various neighborhoods, and the result has been the discovery of galena, gold quartz and placer gold. The galena was found in boulder form near Austin, a station on the Canadian Pacific railroad about 100 miles west of Winnipeg. A specimen was sent to this city for examination, and an assay showed $38.40 of silver to the ton. The locality where this mineral was picked up is on the western margin of the ancient lake known as Lake Agassiz, and was probably deposited there by glacial drift from the Huronian district, to the east of Winnipeg, and perhaps was carried from as far east as Lake Superior. The gold quartz was found on the Pembina mountain, in Southern Manitoba, and its presence there may doubtless be accounted for in the same manner as the galena. But the most interesting find is that of placer gold on the Little Saskatchewan river, which runs from the Riding mountains in Northwestern Manitoba.

Canines for the Klondike.

In the second car from an engine from a coast train which left here yesterday was a party of Klondikers which will have just about as lively a time on their journey as any of the many jolly parties that have passed through the city en route for the country of gold. They had their clothing with them, and, aside from being somewhat closely muzzled, were able to furnish plenty of amuzement for the trainmen; in fact, the baggageman had a bench show all his own.

The party consisted of thirty-two big, long haired dogs loaded loose into a baggage car, the property of six men from Hudson, Wis. The dogs are to be sold at Seattle, and will doubtless bring good prices, for they are all large, noble looking fellows.

Outfitting in St. Paul.

Two Hoosiers came in on one of the morning trains yesterday, Theodore W. Zell and Patrick Lawler, and spent what time they had purchasing an outfit for their trip to Alaska.

They came from Indianapolis, and are taking with them three dogs and clothing for themselves and two comrades, who will join them at the coast, and add to the outfit the necessary supplies. They do not care to divulge their plans for the time after passing Skaguay. They left here on the Northern Pacific coast mail train.

Illinois Sends a Few.

Pekin, Ill., contributed its first quota of Klondikers yesterday to the army of gold seekers. They came in on the Burlington train and left later on the Northern Pacific. They are J. C. Mead, an electrician; G. H. Rosenbaum and A. C. May, farmers, and William George, a distillery spirit runner.

They have had no experience whatever in mining matters, but will work hard to find some of the yellow ledges in the now much talked of Copper river country. They will outfit on the coast.

North Dakotans Bound for Alaska.

Reservations were made on the Pacific mail of the Northern Pacific yesterday for the coast for the Guptill party, consisting of A. B. Guptill, the well known attorney and politician of Fargo, and his associates. Among the number are several prominent people from Minnesota and North Dakota, who are bound for the Klondike. The party was picked up a short distance out on the line, and will sail from the coast about March 1.

Tower Woodsmen Going.

Three stout woodsmen from Tower spent all day here Tuesday purchasing the necessaries for a two years' stay in the gold fields. They are Mike O'Keefe, John Harmon and George Raymond, and they left via the Northern Pacific coast train, taking with them twenty-three dogs and a big supply of fur clothing, implements, etc. They will join Thomas Filewood, of Tower, at Seattle.

Goes Grub Staked.

Special to The St. Paul Globe.

SAUK CENTER, Feb. 16.—Howard Thacker left today for the Klondike country. A large crowd was at the train to bid him farewell. He represents W. O. P. Hilsdale and will divide the spoils on his return. Niel Scherflus leaves with another party next week for the same place.

NUGGETS OF NEWS.

James Young, general agent at Milwaukee of the Great Northern road, spent yesterday here attending to matters in connection with the company's freight business in the Badger state. Mr. Young says that Wisconsin has sent her quota of people to the Klondike, and that from Milwaukee, Madison and other points in the state parties are being organized to start during the month of March. Mr. Young himself sent up several parties from his territory last month.

Three St. Paulites embarked yesterday for Seattle, armed with a splendid outfit and supplied with five rough-coated dogs, which will carry their stuff across the hard places. The party consisted of Swan Johnson, O. W. Buchanan and O. L. Bennix. They are bound definitely for Dyea, and will look around when they reach there fore the best locations. They pulled out of here on the Great Northern.

Two enterprising young Duluthians, S. L. Sessions and Harry Cullyford, came down from the head of the lakes yesterday and started off on the long trip to the gold fields. They are not determined to do much rough work for what reward they can get in gold, but will depend upon their wits to win out. Cullyford has been purser on one of the lake boats for several years.

F. B. Vrooman, president of the Klondike-Yukon and Copper River company, who is at present in Ottawa, has secured a lease from the Dominion government for dredging sixty miles of the Klondike river, 100 miles of the Yukon and other tributaries below the Klondike, and options on the Big Salmon and Lewes rivers for the same privilege, for a period of 100 years.

Father and son having decided to try their fortunes together in the New Eldorado, left a loving family behind, and are now rolling over the country towards the coast. They are Guy V. Law, T. A. Law, and his son, Guy V. Law, of Babcock, Wis. Their destination is the head waters of the Big Salmon.

Three Bostonians, with an itinerary which will take them as far as Dyea, left here yesterday on the Great Northern, after adding substantially to their stock of supplies in St. Paul. They were P. R. Kimball, F. S. Kimball and Roland S. Frame.

George Berry and Peter Smith, of Duluth, left Minneapolis yesterday afternoon for Seattle. The two men are bound for Dawson City and intend to leave Seattle early in March, as their transportation through to the gold fields has been secured.

A Rockford, Io., party, on the Great Northern train, comprised L. D. Barton, Luke Guile, Emil and Hurley Barton. The men were clad in odd-looking brown flannel lumber suits, and have made steamship reservations for Skaguay.

Among the people who purchased Alaska tickets via the Northern Pacific yesterday were A. E. Green, of Chicago; C. F. Cummings, of Winnipeg; W. B. Walton, of Green Bay, Wis.; George Pease and Charles Allen, of St. Paul.

Among the purchasers of tickets here in St. Paul during the day were O. H. Goodrich, of Sioux City, who will go it alone to Pelly river, Charles A. Landeasley and B. C. Tyler.

J. W. Craig and Julius Kleinfelter, of Lancaster, Wis., took passage on the Northern Pacific train for the coast, from which point they will sail for the Copper river country.

Joseph Turner and Joseph Ryle, of Minneapolis, were passengers on the coast train leaving yesterday afternoon. Their final destination is Dyea.

J. S. Mills, of Chicago, passed through Minneapolis yesterday afternoon for the Klondike.

LIVES OF NINETY LOST

STEAMER FLACHAT CAST AWAY ON THE CANARY COAST

Of Fifty Passengers But One Was Saved, and Only Two Officers and Eleven Members of the Crew Survived the Disaster—The Ship Wrecked on Agate Point.

TENERIFFE, Canary Islands, Feb. 16.—The Compagnie Generale Trans-Atlantique steamer Flachat, bound from Marseilles for Colon, was totally wrecked on Agate point, this island, at 1 o'clock this morning.

Her captain, second officer, eleven of her crew and one passenger were saved. Thirty-eight of the crew and forty-nine passengers were lost.

The Flachat was built at Stockton, England, by Pearse & Co., in 1880. She was a stern screw, iron vessel of 1,239 tons net and 2,175 tons gross register. She was 300 feet long by 36 feet beam and 25.5 feet depth of hold.

The Flachat struck on Anaga point during a thick fog and soon broke in two.

The steamer Susa brought the fourteen survivors to Santa Cruz, and, after landing them, returned to the scene of the disaster.

Irish University.

LONDON, Feb. 16.—When the debate of the address, in reply to the queen's speech, was resumed in the house of commons today, Mr. Dillon, chairman of the Irish parliamentary party, moved an amendment in favor of a Catholic university in Ireland.

WHAT'S IN A NAME?

Two Million Dollars for a Maryland Insane Hospital.

Special to The St. Paul Globe.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—The general assembly of Maryland is now grappling with a problem arising out of the will of Enoch Pratt, the Baltimore millionaire who died Sept. 18, 1896. A bill has been introduced to authorize the trustees of the Sheppard asylum, an institution for the insane founded by the late Moses Sheppard, to change their corporate title to "The Trustees of the Sheppard and Enoch Pratt Hospital," and thereby become qualified for the acceptance of a bequest of about $2,000,000 left to them upon that condition by Mr. Pratt. In case the legislature declines to authorize this change of title the bequest reverts to certain of Mr. Pratt's relatives now living in Massachusetts, who are said to be maintaining an active lobby at Annapolis. The hospital, on the other hand, is not allowing its claim to go by default, and the Baltimore newspapers are filled with the subject, and are printing as an advertisement long arguments on the legal controversy.

The main argument of those who object to the change in the title of the hospital is ostensibly "reverence for the dead—that is, for the late Mr. Sheppard. But public sentiment is naturally strongly in favor of the hospital, and Mr. Pratt's Massachusetts relatives will have an up-hill fight to save the institution as an exclusive monument to Mr. Sheppard. It is alleged that the quality of the institution, as conceived by Mr. Sheppard, will deteriorate if subjected to the charges which the larger endowment will involve. It was clearly the plan of the founder to establish a small institution, but he is quoted in a letter to Benjamin F. Taylor as saying: "In doing our good works we should do what we can and leave the coming age to manage for itself. So rapid are the changes in the character of men, and also in the state of things, that a testator would in many instances, had he lived, have made a different disposition of his property."

This utterance, combined with one from Mr. Pratt, "I do not wish to alter the operation and management in the working of the said asylum as now carried on," constitute an almost impregnable argument in favor of allowing the trustees to accept the bequest. Moses Sheppard seems to have been a very modest man, and testimony in that line is doing much to overthrow the "reverence for the dead" argument, since it is clear that he would not have cared for that kind of reverence. A letter from him has been produced, saying: "I enclose you a check of $500 for the use of the female orphans. I annex a single condition to the gift that nothing shall be printed or published about it." At another time he wrote of his proposed institution for the insane: "I thought I could proceed unnoticed, without a law." It is true that he always spoke of the proposed asylum as an "experimental" institution, and that he anticipated for it a smaller scope than that which Mr. Pratt took into view forty-three years afterward. The original charter of the Sheppard asylum was granted in the January session of 1853, and is one of the oldest institutions of its kind in the country.

Mr. Pratt during his lifetime founded the celebrated free library in Baltimore that bears his name. He was born in North Middleboro, Plymouth county, Massachusetts, Sept. 10, 1808. At the age of fifteen he entered a store in Boston, and served an apprenticeship of six years, after which he went to Baltimore and set up a commission business from which he amassed a great fortune. In selecting the Sheppard asylum as an object of his beneficence, he showed excellent judgment, for few institutions are doing better work or stand higher in the public esteem.

FIRST CORN CONVENTION.

Growers From the States of the Middle West Are in Session at Chicago.

CHICAGO, Feb. 15.—The first corn convention ever held in the United States began today at the Great Northern hotel. About 150 delegates are present, and more are expected. Nearly all the middle Western states are represented, as well as a few of the far Western commonwealths.

Arrangements have been made for giving a practical demonstration of the value of corn as food, a kitchen having been opened where bread, crackers and a number of table delicacies are to be had for the asking.

Western members of the executive committee selected are: Minnesota, John L. Gibbs, Minneapolis; Iowa, John Cownie, South Amana; Wisconsin, W. A. Henry, Madison; North Dakota, H. J. Hurley. The executive committee elected officers as follows: President, Col. Clark E. Carr, of Galesburg; vice president, John Cownie, South Amane, Io.; secretary, S. B. Snow, Chicago; treasurer, Andrew Langdon, Buffalo.

FIVE LIVES LOST.

A Tug Boat Overturned and Sunk in the Lower Harbor of New York.

NEW YORK, Feb. 16.—A tug boat, said to be the Frankie, today capsized and sunk in the lower bay. It is said that at least five men were lost.

The ferry boat Castleton, of the Staten Island line, was on her way to New York, when the tug boat was heard whistling for help. The ferry boat went to its aid, but the tug sank quickly. Two men were saved.

OUT FOR A SEALER.

Canadian Vessel Will Be Seized if Overhauled.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 16.—Information was received today by Collector Jackson that a Canadian sailing vessel was seen yesterday off Drake's bay, and that she was violating the sealing regulations by being in American waters.

The collector at once sent orders to the captain of the revenue cutter Rush, which is in the bay, to leave there for Drake's bay, and if he found that the sealer was in American waters to overhaul and seize the vessel and bring it to this port.

NORTHWEST NEWS AND VIEWS.

From the Litchfield News Ledger.

The proposed bill to prohibit the adulteration of flour is a good move. When we want corn bread we want the clear stuff. If this adulteration keeps on the churches will soon be offering packages or adulterated salvation to half-way sinners.

From the Rush City Post.

The Post trusts that the yearning, sobbing cry of the Dispatch for a magnetic Republican leader may be answered, but fears that George will jar his larynx to a frazzle with sobbing before the man is found.

Fram the Stillwater Gazette.

Money has been loaned in this city, by residents of Wisconsin, as low as 4 per cent, which is probably rock bottom. This talk about the country not having sufficient money is a delusion and a snare and a base fabrication on the gigantic order.

From the Howard Lake Herald.

We hope the Republican party will show its appreciation of faithful service on the supreme bench by renominating Judges Mitchell, Canty and Buck. Such a policy would be in line with the best traditions of the party. They are Democrats, but on the bench their abilities and impartiality have excited the admiration of all parties. It will be at once a wise, graceful and politic act.

From the Lake Crystal Union.

You can't choke the wolf to death by permitting the creature to cross your threshold. By clipping from goldbug, Democratic flop organs, takes the club out of your hands with which to beat out their brains. See?

From the Wadena Tribune.

Hasn't every able-bodied man who wishes to work, employment?—Aitkin Age.

Why bless your soul yes, of course. There's all kinds of work right here in Wadena, and only the lazy ones are idle. Woodsawyers here are supporting (?) families by bucking wood at 35 cents per cord.

From the Anoka Union.

Three acquaintances of the writer, but strangers to each other, met in the Union office recently. Two were from Minneapolis and one from a town in the northern part of Anoka county. All three have always voted the Republican ticket and all three declared with emphasis that this year they would not. Just a straw, but you can run across similar straws everywhere.

From the Delano Eagle.

A farmer not far from Delano has just been engaging in the luxury of hay harvesting in February. He had a marsh that was too wet to cut last fall, and he cut it on the ice the other day. Next!

From the Morris Sun.

It would seem from the ease with which some of the great financiers of the country are inveigled into foolish speculative ventures that there are so many zanies in urban as there are yokels in the rural districts. The only difference between the two is the one usually invests other people's funds, the other always his own.

NOTHWEST HUMOR.

From the Menomonee Times.

It is said that the ordinary life of a locomotive is thirty years. Some people no doubt are of the opinion that it would live much longer if it didn't smoke so much, while others may think that its days of usefulness might be prolonged if it didn't use quite so much water.

From the Ames (Io.) Times.

The Perry girl who expressed so much sympathy for the farmer because of his cold job in harvesting his winter wheat, is equal in agricultural knowledge to the one who expressed a desire to see a field of tobacco just plugging out. But the Grand Junction damsel who asked "Which cow gives buttermilk?" is entitled to the whole bakery. And the Boone miss, while visiting here, was asked if she ever saw anybody milk a cow, replied, "Oh, yes, indeed, I have. It tickles me to death to see uncle jerk two of the cow's faucets at the same time."

From the Milwaukee Sentinel.

Miss Frances E. Willard's respectable wish to better Yale students has carried her too far. It has led her to sign a statement which begins with these words: "We, the undersigned parents." Once upon a time Artemus Ward got into an altercation with a maiden lady named Peasley. The conversation ended in this way: "'Miss Peasley,'" says I, 'are you a parent?' 'No, I ain't,' says she. 'Miss Peasley,' says I, 'you never will be.'"

AT THE HOTELS.

ASTORIA—L. U. Skeet, Grand Forks; T. R. Carney, Chicago; J. C. Morrison, Mera; J. C. Colburn, Chicago; A. J. Anderson, Mentor, Io.; J. D. Plisen, De Smet, S. D.; M. Osborn and wife, Sioux Falls; A. J. Ward, Rosmont.

CLARENDON—Samuel McClure and daughter, Stillwater; T. J. Barnes, Chicago; C. B. Collins, Chicago; A. F. Norden, Willmar; W. H. Bentley, Lima Springs;; T. S. Hunt, Chicago; N. Anderson, Byron, Ill.; N. J. O'Man, Des Moines; G. Algren, Dubuque; P. Conley, St. Louis; P. Harrity, Marshallton, Io.; A. J. Ames, Sargent; Aug P. Pincoe, Young America; David Phillips, Mazeppa; W. P. Finnegan, St. Cloud; Fred Herman, Henderson; W. F. Morgan, St. Joe; J. Stone, Wausau; Andrew Saettre, Rochester; C. T. Berg, Cannon Falls.

MERCHANTS'—E. C. Ludel, Duluth; S. S. Johnson, Cloquet; T. E. Adams, Melrose; Ed Mueller, Davenport, Io.; E. Sarles, Hillsboro, N. D.; G. A. Lytle, Hillsboro, N. D.; Thomas Marshall, Chicago; L. A. Mathews, Duluth; C. V. O'Connor, Baltimore; A. Kennedy and wife, Rosemount; A. S. Burnell, Marshalltown, Io.; Ed McMillan, Marshalltown, Io.; D. R. Moon, Eau Claire; O. H. Ingram, Eau Claire; C. H. Ingram, Eau Claire; W. J. Hammond, Winnipeg; A. N. Johnson, Benson; H. J. Anderson, Hudson, Wis.; T. R. Fahey, Aitkin; J. C. Eber, Pittsburg; E. C. Whalen, Chicago; William Dutching, Chicago; M. L. Stanton, Chicog; P. E. Bryant, Bismarck; T. T. Comstock, Moosjaw; H. W. Potter, Moosjaw; E. H. Nighus, Moosjaw; N. H. Ingersoll, Brainerd; H. D. Durron, Kansas City; R. L. Jayne, Chicago; N. E. Jesmer, Princeton; Charles Howell, Bismarck; S. Stewart, Morris, Minn.; W. A. Watson, Detroit; J. W. Dodds, Helena; J. B. Jones, Hudson; W. R. O'Hearn, Black River Falls; B. H. Farma, Goodell; G. W. Butts, Goodell; E. Lipman and wife, Mansfield, Minn.; M. Olson, Mansfield.

METROPOLITAN—W. W. Hooper, Arthur J. Varker, Duluth; Maurice Griffin, Duluth; Archibald Gray, West Superior; E. L. Stack, E. Biny, New York; W. E. Goodman, Milwaukee; Thomas J. Green, Winona; J. V. Cunningham, Peter Nelson, Red Wing; Charles Tokerer, New Ulm; Ed I. Stauder, Mankato; C. M. Martin, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Sternson, Duluth; John Ritchie, New York; G. B. Wilser, Philadelphia;

RYAN—A. Rapp, New York; F. X. Hauch, Philadelphia; Richard Dexter, Brooklyn; H. W. Van Houten, New York; R. B. McWilliams, New York; F. W. Baltz, Des Moines; J. M. Finn, Chicago; William Caldwell, Chicago; J. E. Britt, Buffalo; J. M. Weir, Chicago; H. A. Pratt, Minneapolis; L. Powell, New York; R. C. Hallett, New York; William Rhodes, Chicago; J. Appel, New York; F. F. Breen, Fort Dodge; Frank L. Gordon, Chicago; T. H. Caur, New York; S. L. Williams, Rochester, N. Y.; D. J. Gilleland, New York; W. J. Richardson, New York; J. J. Douglass, Brooklyn; Louis Well, Chicago; Francis Rotch, Seattle; H. W. Wilson, Faribault; C. M. Meyer, New York; C. A. Warren, D. Oakes, George E. Horton, Boston; William E. Gibbons, New York.

WINDSOR—Lester Keene, Brooklin; George N. Lampher and wife, Moorhead; F. D. Orr, Chicago; H. C. Strib, Chicago; C. A. Bryant, Chicago; F. A. Ratchcliff, Chicago; C. W. Stanton, Appleton; C. A. Sampson, Hudson; J. A. Mee, Hudson; E. A. Lenihan, Dubuque; Joseph Lucht, Winona; C. E. Nelson, Park River; L. A. Gassman, Spring Valley; J. W. Crabtree, Lincoln; E. K. Roverud, Caledonia; P. B. Thompson, Pike; W. M. James, Breckenridge; W. Kingsbury, Preston; E. D. Metcalf, Minneapolis; F. Wilcox, Hamcock; A. Wells, Litchfield; D. W. Stocking, Duluth; Mrs. Hulburd, Miss Ida Borrill, Morris; C. F. Spencer, Atwater; C. F. McDonald, St. Cloud; H. H. Morris, Morris; J. D. Farrell, Chicago; M. Zimmers, Milwaukee; Julius Schmahl and wife, Redwood Falls; I. M. Tompkins, Morgans; T. S. Campbell, West Superior; O. E. Hogne, Murdock, Minn.; W. R. Estes, Madelia; August Fink, Hillo, Minn.; E. C. Kalass, Red Wing; S. A. Sangler, Preston; George Kirkpatrick, Rushford; W. A. Cant, Duluth; C. W. Wagner, Litchfield; Leslie Mathews, Litchfield; C. E. Beldem, Austin.

AFTER LINCOLN'S MAYOR.

Proceedings Begun Looking to the Impeachment of the Executive of the City.

LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 16.—Efforts looking to the impeachment of Mayor Frank A. Graham and Exciseman Harvey S. Vaill were begun today. A complaint was filed with the city council by three citizens charging the two officials with accepting bribes from gamblers and hush money from saloonkeepers and with extorting large sums from city employes.

The trial of the mayor was set for March 3 and that of Exciseman Vaill Feb. 28.