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TODAY'S WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—Forecast for Friday: Minnesota—Fair; westerly winds.

Wisconsin—Fair; colder; brisk northwesterly winds.

North Dakota—Fair, followed by increasing cloudiness; not so cold; variable winds.

South Dakota—Threatening weather; variable winds:

Montana—Threatening weather; light rain in western portion; warm in northern portion; southeast to south winds.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

United States Department of Agriculture, Weather Bureau, Washington, Feb. 24. 6:48 p. m. Local Time, 8 p. m. 75th Medidian Time.—Observations taken at the same moment of time at all stations.

TEMPERATURES.

Place.	Tem.	Place.	Tem.
St. Paul	12	Qu'Appelle	—4
Duluth	18	Minnedosa	2
Huron	18	——	
Bismarck	8	Buffalo	22-30
Williston	0	Boston	40-46
Havre	22	Cheyenne	38-42
Helena	42	Chicago	16-18
Edmonton	16	Cincinnati	32-34
Battleford	—4	Montreal	28-34
Prince Albert	—6	New Orleans	58-66
Calgary	18	New York	40-42
Medicine Hat	12	Pittsburg	32-36
Swift Current	12		

—Below zero.

DAILY MEANS.

Barometer, 30.04; mean temperature,12; relative humidity, 82; wind at 8 p. m., northwest; weather, partly cloudy; maximum temperature, 16; minimum temperature, 7; daily range, 9; amount of precipitation (rain and melted snow) in last twenty-four hours, trace.

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

Its Crowning Infamy.

The local machine administration filled its cup of offending by the notice of removal that it has served upon Chief Jackson, of the fire department. It was well that it should reserve for its dying days this final evidence of its utter insensibility alike to reproof from without or to shame from within. We do not recall any instance of equal political bravado in the history of St. Paul. Men have been removed before for political purposes, but there was shame enough left in those who did it to at least attempt concealment or excuse. In this instance Mayor Doran has deliberately organized the fire board for the purpose of ousting Mr. Jackson. He has been at work during the entire term of his office to accomplish this noble purpose, against the best interests of St. Paul and the unanimous opinion of its business men.

Chief Jackson has been connected with the fire service of this city for more than a quarter of a century. He has demonstrated his efficiency, and the fire department of St. Paul was never in better shape than it is today. No charges whatever have been preferred against him. At the meeting at which his removal was ordered he personally requested the production of charges, and none were forthcoming. We have, then, the open, undisguised and complacent avowal on the part of the city hall crowd that the fire department is to be made the prey and refuge of the party politician. In a like assault upon the water board, Mayor Doran was repulsed by a bare majority. In the fire board he has succeeded by the same narrow margin, and the people of this city and the insurance companies are notified that fire protection in St. Paul is to be conditioned hereafter, not upon the efficiency of the department, but upon the willingness of its employes to work and shout for the Republican candidate.

It is useless to expect that either Doran or his associates in this contemptible and shameful business can be made to feel the prickings of public reproof. If they were capable of that, they would not have committed the act. A man who organizes a board to secure the removal of a faithful and competent officer, and men who accept positions on such a board for no other purpose than to help him in his dirty work, are not amenable to anything but the sharp lash of public punishment. This can be administered only at the polls. Every business man in St. Paul has been insulted, and every owner of property has been outraged, by an act which is not only one of cruel personal injustice, but one that aims to salve the wounded vanity of the abject creature in the mayor's office at the cost of this city's honor and safety. The men and the party responsible for this outrage will get their answer next May.

Zola Convicted.

No other end than the conviction of Zola could be anticipated as the conclusion of the extraordinary farce of his trial. His sentence to pay a heavy fine and to undergo a year of imprisonment marks the beginning of a real agitation that will convulse France from this time forward and threaten the stability, if not the existence, of her government. Briefly, the facts are these:

Capt. Dreyfus was convicted, on secret evidence, of furnishing treasonable information to foreign governments. His friends and the public at large believed that the testimony was utterly insufficient, if it was not actually manufactured by the guilty parties to shield themselves. Challenged repeatedly, the army officers made no move to clear themselves. M. Zola then made, publicly, the accusation, which seemed to be supported by the facts. He was brought to trial for this; and the proceedings, as we have hitherto described them, are among the most remarkable on record in any country.

His own witnesses were either not allowed to be heard or were bullied into silence. The witnesses on the opposite side refused to answer questions propounded by his counsel, and the judge was actively and vindictively on the side of the prosecution. The court room was packed daily by champions of the army and members of the anti-Semitic party. Capt. Dreyfus having Jewish blood in his veins, his accusers made their appeal on race, as well as on military grounds. No event was possible except a verdict of guilty.

Now that the mummery and excitement are over, the people of France will have time to consider what has been done in the name of justice. An army cabal has been allowed to degrade an officer and to sentence him to the severest punishment without satisfactory evidence, as far as the public knows. For simply asserting that incontrovertible fact, one of the most distinguished literary men of France is tried and convicted like a common malefactor.

This is a denial of justice and a stain upon the honor of France which it is not possible that that people should tolerate. Every day and every hour of the imprisonment of Zola and of the continued cruelty toward Dreyfus will strengthen the intensity of feeling and the activity of the real "gentlemen of France," with whom national honor means something more than the maintenance, right or wrong, of the military order and the continued pleasure of Jew-baiting. Never did the French republic stand lower in the estimation of the civilized world than today.

An Excellent Choice.

The selection, by the state board of charities and corrections, of Mr. James F. Jackson, to fill the vacancy in the secretary's office caused by the resignation of Mr. H. H. Hart, could not be improved. It fills public expectation, and is a just recognition of faithful services ably performed. The post is an important one. With the great extension of the work in Minnesota which this board supervises, and especially with the effort to make it all helpful as well as charitable and correctional, a rare order of ability is required in the secretary's position. He acts for the board and represents the state on so many occasions and in so many capacities that the man gives character to the position and to the work. It is no disparagement to the other gentlemen who were willing to assume these responsible duties to say that Mr. Jackson is ideally qualified for the place. During his connection with the Associated Charities of this city he has had experience in a similar field and, in some respects, of a more difficult and trying nature. He has won the respect of all and the sincere regard of those who are fortunate enough to know the man and his work; and it has been the general opinion from the first that if he would assume the duties laid down by Mr. Hart, it would be fortunate for the community. The board of charities and corrections deserves the thanks of the state, and regret at losing Mr. Hart is softened by the knowledge that his successor is the best man who could have been chosen for the place.

A Very Stale Farce.

The board of prison management at Stillwater shows a dearth of resources. It has set the members of the commission that investigated it and their journalistic supporters to patting one another violently on the back. The occasion of this is an invitation to the St. Paul chamber of commerce to visit the institution, which invitation was accepted, and everything found too lovely for description. This is mentioned by the prison organ as "the eagerness with which the management of the Minnesota penitentiary at Stillwater courts the sunlight." Because a number of estimable gentlemen from St. Paul go over to Stillwater in a body, after a week's notice, upon a day duly appointed, and are hospitably entertained and shown the things which it is desirable that they should see, it is held to be something wonderful that they should make a complimentary report.

If there were no other reason, this action would tend to raise a shade of doubt in the minds of the public as to the proper conduct of the prison. It is the stalest of all the farces that have been devised from time to time to take the place of publicity. There has never yet been a public institution, in which abuses were found to exist, that has not been visited and examined time and again in just this fashion. Every time that a legislature meets, some committee of it, or perhaps the members in a body, receive just such invitations and make just such visits. They count, of course, for absolutely nothing. If anything improper should exist in the management of a prison, an insane asylum, or any other correctional or charitable institution, no other method so perfect could be devised for preventing its discovery. With due notice everything can be arranged in the neatest and completest way possible; and an inquirer, even though prejudiced against the management or having evidence in his own possession of the impropriety of its acts, would be foiled in his inquiries. Whatever may be the truth as to the conduct of the Stillwater prison, the visit of the chamber of commerce has about as much bearing upon it as would an expert's examination of the affairs of any financial concern if its directors were notified a month beforehand to get their accounts and papers in proper shape to pass muster. We have no doubt that the members of the chamber of commerce enjoyed themselves, and saw only things pleasant to behold. That was all that was possible under the circumstances. But we think a very little ingenuity might have devised something more likely to soften the dazzling brilliancy of a coat of whitewash.

Unpensioned Veterans Speak.

Pittsburg has a camp of the Union Veteran Legion, with a membership of over 1,000. Their average term of enlistment was three years and two months. Not 50 per cent of these are on the pension list. Of those who are, four-fifths are there for wounds received in battle. These veterans have something to say about pensions. Their right to speak will not be questioned, except by the bounty patriots, the coffee coolers, the hospital pets and the general crowd of malingerers. By these they will be called copperheads. That is the way a soldier is disposed of who presumes to think that the government owes its ex-soldiers no "debt" to be liquidated in pensions, but that pensions are charities, if you will, compensation for injuries, if you will; anything but a debt.

So these thousand veterans met in their camp and said their say. They viewed "with regret the alarming increase of pensions;" as if it were not a happy means of getting money into circulation. More, they "greatly fear" that many of these pensions "have been given to undeserving men." They believe that "a just pension is not an act of charity, but one of justice," and so they resolve that "we are opposed to the pension act of 1890, known as the indigent pension bill, as opening the door to fraud and perjury; to the granting of pensions to substitutes and those who have rendered but little, if any, service to the goverment; and we are opposed to special pensions," that is, we take it, to pensions by special act of congress. They might have gone farther and done better. They might have come up to The Globe's standard and declared that no pension should be given or asked where a person is capable of earning his livelihood. But in this general chorus of denunciation of all who dare to question the pension policy, it is something refreshing to have such talk from these real veterans. More such talk would go far towards redeeming the name of "old soldier" from the stigma of importunate mendicancy brought on it by undeserving men.

The Hawaiian treaty is deader than a smelt. The New York Times is assured by a senator that at least fifty senators will vote to reject. This makes the number favorable ten short of the necessary two-thirds. The joint resolution plan was warned off by Johnson in his speech on the 22d. That is its real significance. In an article contributed by Speaker Reed to the Illustrated American last year, he expressed very strong opinions against territorial expansion. Johnson's speech is its expression and application in the house. Its reception indicates the fate of any joint resolution the senate may send over. The job is as dead now as was the one Cleveland strangled five years ago. This speech may mean more. It may have been aimed at the Republican national convention of 1900. It may symptomize the movement to defeat McKinley and nominate Reed; the opening gun of an anti-administration faction in the house.

Several able Republican editors are now pointing out the manifest absurdity of the plan for utilizing silver in the currency proposed by once Gov. Boies, who warmly applauded the plan when it was proposed by Secretary Windom. Do they know more now or did they know anything then?

The New York World, Herald and Journal are quarreling over which has displayed the greatest enterprise in gathering the news of the wrecking of the battleship Maine. At the same time the public is trying to figure out which of the three has most to be ashamed of in trying to foment war.

Suppose we set going a rumor that the Maine was blown up by a member of her crew because of his anger at not getting as good things to eat as her officers. This wouldn't be any sillier than some of those that are now gliding around in the twilight.

While talking concord, McKinley utilizes his Sundays in unusual war preparations.—Spanish newspaper. Having been accused of breaking the Sabbath, the president could not be harshly criticised if he proceeded to break a little Spanish crockery.

Nobody can stop the rush to the Klondike now. An eighteen-year-old New York boy landed in Alaska a year and a half ago with eight cents, and has just come home with $300,000; pretty fair interest on his capital.

St. Louis has had eleven suicides in forty-eight hours, which calls renewed attention to the fact that one sees more things in St. Louis to make him regret that he lives than in any other American city except Chicago.

What is the use of muzzling the kissing girls of Atlanta? Nobody could keep a muzzle on a Southern girl who really wanted to be kissed.

A Georgian has built a home on his wife's grave. He, at least, doesn't appear to be afraid she is going to haunt him.

The Sioux City girl who married another man, thinking him her lover, breaks all records for nearsightedness.

Promotion is proposed for Gen. Miles. As though Miles was not already wearing a hat with a badly stretched band.

We haven't heard Senator Mason offer to join the First regiment of volunteers of the army to fight Spain.

The work of Chief Jackson will live longer than that of the men who cut him down for political reasons.

Chicago doesn't care whether it goes to war or not. Tom Burns, manager of the ball team, has arrived.

Thrusts and Parries.

Brains are no good with the Republican party of Minnesota. Boodle is.—Anoka Union.

Boodle is what? No good?

The surprising statement is made that the national league of Republican clubs is out of debt and has money in its treasury.—Elk River Star-News.

And its secretary, therefore, becomes a bank president.

AT THE THEATERS.

Those who heard the Del Conte Italian Opera company at the Metropolitan last night were treated to a refreshing surprise. The company is an aggregation of artists—two of whom are nothing short of brilliant.

They are Signora Linda Montanari, the prima donna, and Signor Agostini, the tenor. Why the excellence of the company surprised the people it is of no moment to state. It is certain that the audience gathered at the Metropolitan last night did not anticipate hearing such singing as it did.

Those who are eternally craviug something new must have been thoroughly satisfied. Instead of an Italian opera of fifty years' standing, the company presented Puccini's celebrated work, "La Boheme," which was unknown to the musical world less than three years ago.

"La Boheme" is a brilliant exemplification of the renaissance in Italian opera, of the passionate school, as it were. As Mascagni's "Cavalleria Rusticana" is a tragedy in tempos, even so is "La Boheme" a story of real life told in vibrant tones, without resort to artificial or purely ornate in music.

The ear that constantly yearns for rich harmonies and rhythmic movements will be disappointed in Puccini's opera. Its music is not written in rhyme, but rather in rugged blank verse—for it is always poetry—telling, as it does, of the loves and lives of the typical Bohemians of the Latin quarter.

AT THE HOTELS.

ASTORIA—J. L. Quinlan, Winona; John Quinlan, Calendonia; W. E. Anderson, Chicago; J. W. Summers, Deadwood, S. D.; B. C. Butler, Butte, Mont.; John Keeley, New Richmond; O. F. Wegever, Seattle, Wash.; W. B. Neal, Lake City; A. T. Wright, Chicago; E. B. Anderson, Pipestone.

CLARENDON—Jacob Jessi, Watertown; H. B. Beatty, Minneapolis; S. W. Graham, Blue Earth City; Mrs. Hinnes, Duluth; D. M. Bostwick, Elkton; Robert S. Sherman, St. Louis; J. W. Lawrence, Duluth; E. J. Chapel, Farmington; A. D. Galusha, Decorah, Io.

MERCHANTS'—C. N. Noyes, Milwaukee; J. P. Melady, Anderson; H. Chapple, Billings; W. F. Calladay, Chicago; Mrs. McGee, Denver; B. H. Woodcock, Miles City; Mrs. V. Peters, St. Louis; E. A. Waite, Byron; C. B. Bacon, New York; A. McLean, Grafton; M. Brooks, Ashland; S. D. Purdy, La Crosse; D. M. Collins, Sioux City; A. G. Goddard, Chippewa Falls; G. W. Darman, Portland; H. D. Merritt, Seattle; E. P. Wagner, Seattle; J. Goodman, Sheldon; H. S. McGowan, Astoria, Or.; A. M. Smith, Melrose; H. R. Mallette and wife, Fearston; E. F. Lammers, Huron Lake; Miss Biggs, Faribault; E. Cole Burke, La Crosse; F. M. Crosby, Hastings; J. Baird, St. Thomas, Ont.; J. E. Hendrickson, La Crosse.

METROPOLITAN—Mrs. Driscoll and child, Albany, N. Y.; H. J. Teeylitz, Chatfield, Minn.; George Hamilton and wife, Toledo, O.; Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Lonnes, St. Louis, Mo.; Henry F. Jordan, Roxbury, Mass.; Luther S. Cushing, Boston, Mass.; George Purvis, Crookston, Minn.; D. C. Curtis, Spokane, Wash.; Peter Peterson, Hudson, Wis.; R. J. Bates, Kokomo, Ind.; R. Herndon, Fargo, N. D.; Thomas Smith, Ames, Io.; A. Cotto, Chicago, Ill.

RYAN—W. L. Brunt and wife, Austin; M. S. Alexander, Owatonna; L. J. Brown and wife, Alexandria; J. M. Russell, Bridgeport.

WINDSOR—T. H. Culver, Britton, S. D.; R. A. Collins, Chicago; Mrs. W. H. Walker and children, Vancouver, B. C.; Mr. and Mrs. Durward Lely, London, Eng.; Mrs. C. G. Hindslutte, Shakopee; Mr. Hinds, Shakopee; W. A. Campbell, La Crosse; D. B. McConnell, Minneapolis; T. T. Sherling, Missoula, Mont.; Conner Wallat, Rossland, Minn.; A. Mouser, Milwaukee, Wis.; George F. Becker, Brown's Valley; R. W. McAfee, Chicago; A. W. Hobson, Chicago; H. R. Spurr, Morris; G. W. Scherer, Mankato; C. G. Schulz, St. Peter; J. E. Deker, Chicago; Miss F. J. Frost, Jackson, Minn.; E. B. Gumm, Austin, Minn.; George W. Forsyth, St. James, Minn.

COMMON LAW MARRIAGES.

Their Validity Dependent on the Conditions.

To The St. Paul Globe.

The sentiment of Judge Rumsey, appellate division, supreme court, New York, which is quoted in your article of Feb. 21 on "The Common Law Wife," is not a decision, but an obiter dictum, conveying no information as to what the decision was. I infer it to have been that the woman in this particular case had not proved a common law marriage. There is nothing novel about that. Plenty of alleged common law marriages have been investigated by the courts, with the result that same were held to be proved and some not. It is a disputable question what proofs are satisfactory, though some are unimpeachable. For example, a written acknowledgment of marriage, signed by both parties, has always been held conclusive. No such question in any way effects the general principle of the common law. That principle is that marriage is complete upon mutual agreement followed by cohabitation. Being a common law principle, this is extremely old. As Judge Rumsey says, it is something more than a "common law" principle. It is a principle of the civil law; that is, it is a principle involved in the laws of the Roman empire and of the republic before the empire; was embodied in the Pandects of Justinian, and passed with the code of Justinian, into the jurisprudence of all modern nations. It is also a principle of canon law. The Roman Catholic church insists, more than any other, on the sacramental and formal character of marriage, but she recognizes, as binding a marriage of qualified parties, by consent, without ceremonies. Her maxim in regard to such a marriage, as to many other irregular beginnings of a status, is fieri non debet, sed factum valet—"it hadn't orter be done; but being done it can't be undone." The state proceeds in exactly the same principle. The state, indeed, can make a statute invalidating irregular marriages; but, as such a statute would be penal, it must be explicit. The validity of a marriage at common law is not affected by the circumstances that the mode of contraction is a statutory midmemeanor, unless the penalty of invalidity be expressly provided for by the statute. The maxim about not profiting by one's own wrong is quite inapplicable, for the parties are pari delicto (one as bad of the other). The wrong by which no one can profit is the wrong done by the plaintiff appellant and not the defendant or respondent, as when one party has deceived the other and seeks to enforce a claim originally obtained by fraud. Statutes making irregular marriages null are not numerous. There is a noted one in England: Lord Hardwick's act. But it is for England alone. Scotland never received it. In America, except as special legislation by states may have intervened, the common law is in full operation, see Bishop on Marriage and Divorce. The real interest of litigation like that mentioned in your article turns on this, that in feudal countries the tendency of judicial proceedings was to protect the property of the man, while here it has been to protect the natural claims of the woman and the children. The judge who rendered the most important decision of the class upon record, expressed this tendency in an obiter dictum, which offsets the other quite epigrammatically: "If a mon, who intended seduction has blundered into matrimony, it is not the business of the courts to get him out."

—C. L. James.

Eau Claire, Wis., Feb. 21, 1898.

One Breadwinner Anyway.

From the Atlanta Constitution.

"I think," said the farmer, "that John is a-goin' ter be one er these here literary fellers—he's always foolin' with books an' writin' letters on winder-panes. But Jimmie hain't got no turn that away. I think I'll made a genius out er' John."

"And what'll you do with Jimmie?"

"Oh, I'll larn him a good trade, so's he kin make money enough ter support John!"

Benefiting the Bondholders.

From the Pittsburg Post.

The administration's dealing with the Kansas Pacific, having agreed to settle a $13,000,000 debt for half that sum, is regarded as a great victory for the jobbers and the corporation. At the last moment, after having stood out for full payment, the attorney general telegraphed from Washington to accept the half-pay proposition. The effect of this is seen in the advance of Kansas Pacific bonds from below par in ten days to 115.

NEAR THE MOTHER LODE

DR. VAN WAGENEN'S IDEA OF ITS ALASKA LOCATION

All the Gold Has Been Found on the Arctic Ocean Side——An Idea of Whence It Came——Mining Engineer and Assayer Who Has Been There Before.

Easily the most interesting of the small army of Klondikers who went through St. Paul yesterday bound for the gold country was Dr. Daniel C. Van Wagenen, mining engineer, assayer and practicing physician, who has been in Alaska off and on for the past eleven years.

Dr. Van Wagenen first went from 'Frisco on the bark Wanderer, of the Pacific Steamship Whaling company, the same vessel which is now locked in the ice just east of Point Barrow in latitude 72 degrees 30 minutes, and to the aid of which the Bear relief expedition was sent out by the government recently.

The doctor came out of Alaska in November and later came out from Lake Tagish the last of January on the steamer Noyo to recruit the party which he had with him yesterday. In the party are Messrs. Herman, Peru, Ind.; Coates, Germantown, N. Y.; Fox, Ardock, N. D.; three Hill brothers from South Chicago; George Rersdorf, head engineer from the railroad shops at Minot, and two Norwegians, Jurgenson and Larsen, practical miners from Butte.

The leader of the party has, under the Canadian laws, taken out claims in the names of these men, and all will go back and commence work with the most approved hydraulic machinery. These claims, ten in number, were secured by the doctor for $30,000, the papers for the transactions being in his possession, and he will receive a third of all the gold taken out by the members of his party. This is in return for the experience he has had, and the advantage they will reap from diggings where his knowledge makes him believe there is gold to be found.

Dr. Van Wagenen makes the statement that the newest and richest find yet made in Alaska is the one where he and his business partner, H. F. Norton, of San Francisco, have put in all their money, and the exact location of which he was careful not to make known until all the claims, supposed to be of little value, had been taken up. This is at the headwaters of the Pelly, McMillan and Stewart Rivers, on what is known as West creek, under the Irene glacier.

The property in this immediate district is known as the Bessie group, and according to the doctor was purchased from the different original locators. The group runs at bed rock $14 to the cubic yard. This new lead where all this richness is said to lie hidden is right at the Tay creek on Pelly river, where the last-named river runs into the Yukon just above the entrance of the Stewart to the Yukon. The doctor says the common supposition that the Pelly and Stewart rivers join near this spot is incorrect, and the mistake is caused by the presence of several good-sized islands which deceive the average prospector.

The Widman party, of Philadelphia, is now dredging and mining at Ross' Forks, on the McMillan river, near the head waters of the Pelly and Stewart, in a district called the Pelly Post district, near Mount Logan, the highest point in the British portion of the country.

Dr. Van Wagenen makes the statement that on one side of the Peel river which empties into the McKenzie river in latitude 68 degrees north, a number of claims have been worked for forty years, and some very rich finds have been made. All the gold discovered has, he says, been found on the Arctic ocean side. From here it is drained, and if the mother lode is found, the doctor says it will be found near the headwaters of the three rivers named. The mother lode supposed to be located on Mount Dome, between Indian and Bonanza creeks, is all humbug, says this miner, and the big lead of gold found there, some eighty miles east and south of Dawson City, is but an immense drift, as conclusively shown by the presence of wash gravel.

The utmost secrecy has been observed, the doctor says, and the only reason the matter is now made public is that the claims have all been taken, and notwithstanding the immense number of people who will rush thither from Dyea and Skaguay, the claim owners fear nothing, now that they themselves are on the ground with improved machinery to search for the vast hidden treasure.

Dr. Van Wagenen, clad in a native seal suit with oiled seal trousers tucked securely into high laced boots, left on the Great Northern train at the head of the party which has a most complete outfit, including all the necessaries and some of the luxuries of mining life.

SCHACHT PARTY OFF.

Friends at the Depot to Give Them a Send-Off.

Quite a number of friends gathered yesterday afternoon in the train shed at the union depot to say farewell and wish good luck to the interesting little St. Paul party which left over the Northern Pacific for Alaska. It was the Schacht party, and the members are not in search of gold except indirectly.

They are bound for Lake Teslin, at the foot of the Teslin or Hootalinqua river, where they will establish their portable saw mill, and sell lumber to the travelers who pass by that way. Their saw mill has already gone forward in care of J. H. Burns, a member of the party, who is at Teslin, and when the steam is up they expect to be able to cut 40,000 feet a day.

The party is headed by C. R. Schacht, of 791 Holly avenue, who has been in the fuel business at Seven Corners for some years. With him are A. C. Schacht, his son; J. E. Dore, Charles and Gus Swanson, K. H. Lamprecht, Julius Burns and Herman Clever.

All of these people are from St. Paul except the last three, who hail from Rochester, Minn. The party has an extensive outfit, and will be absent for several years.

FAIRMONT MEN GET AWAY.

Put in One Night in a Tourist Sleeper Waiting to Start.

The Fairmont, Minn., party of Klondikers got their first taste of roughing it Wednesday night, when they slept in their tourist sleeper waiting for the coast train which took them West yesterday. The party numbers twenty-three, and includes representatives from nearly as many trades. They are comfortably outfitted and started off yesterday with light hearts for their long journey and the hardships which go with gold-seeking. The party left on the Great Northern.

Following is the roster of the party: Harry Moore, James Scales, William Brosemer, Michael Russyniak, J. B. Colton, William Ratledge, Helmer Johnson, Jacob Johnson, Henry Radamacher, Fred Burklin, Fred Stowe, Edward Viessleman, A. N. Ratledge, Robert Krantz, John Anacher, Fred Fahrenholz, Paul Outhouse, George Noben, M. M. Curtis, Henry Hotemeyer, Sylvanus Tonne, Fred Walters and August Anderson.

RELIEF FOR THE DOGS.

Agent Moak Compels a Klondiker to Prepare Larger Crates.

Considerable excitement was created at the Union depot yesterday afternoon by the seizure of twelve dogs en route to the Klondike by Agent Moak, of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty.

The dozen animals were confined in six crates of such limited dimensions that they could not turn around, and in lying down must allow their legs to protrude through the bars.

The dogs are owned by John W. Garner, of Waverly, Io., who is en route to the Alaskan gold fields, and are of the shepherd and collie breed. The owner did not take kindly to Agent Moak's interference, as he expected to continue his journey over the Great Northern road yesterday afternoon, and several freight agents disputed the agent's right to interfere, but Agent Moak stood firm, refusing to permit the animals to go out of St. Paul in their cramped quarters.

As a result, the dogs were locked up in the basement of the depot, and the owner instructed to prepare more comfortable crates for transportation. If this is done, Agent Moak says all trouble will be obviated, but adds that if Garner attempts to ship the animals today in their former crates he will be arrested.

WAVED A GOOD-BYE.

Representative of a Fairmont Firm Has Some Trouble for Nothing.

There was quite a small stir created at the car occupied by the big Fairmont party of Klondikers at the union depot yesterday afternoon. The car was hitched onto the front end of the Great Northern train, when a St. Paul lawyer, representing the Fairmont firm of Rosenberg & Co., undertook to regain possession of some merchandise belonging to Harry Moore, of the party.

It was alleged that Rosenberg held judgment against Moore for clothing sold him some time ago, and he was there in person to see that he was not done up by the departure of the lad to the gold country.

The affair created considerable commotion among the members of the party, and an entrance was made by Rosenberg and his lawyer to the baggage car, where the party's outfit was.

It seems they found nothing although the lawyer asserted that Moore has checked his stuff under the name of Anderson.

When the train pulled out Moore stood upon thet platform and waved a good-bye to the clothing man and his disappointed attorney.

BOUQUET OF THEM.

Names of Some of the Men Who Left Here Yesterday.

Among the Northern Pacific passengers yesterday for the various points in the gold country were Capt. William Briggs and John Myers, of Chicago; C. B. Brown and J. C. Jenks, of Hamilton, Ont.; John Meyer, of Chicago; John Richards, of Omaha, Neb.; E. E. Ring, New York; Samuel Urquhart and David Browning, of Cumberland, Wis.; H. Russell and B. O. Penn, of Taylorsville, Ill.; J. W. D. Putnam and J. W. Peet, of Austin; John Silk, M. R. Withy and Frank Sewell, of St. Paul; Daniel Johnson, of Mauch Chunk, Pa.; George F. McDougal and John Borgeson, of St. Peter; Mike McDermott and Dan Valley, of Prairie du Chien; George Kean and Ralph Burdoin, of Witoka, Minn.

MORE ST. PAUL PEOPLE.

Ole G. Omiee, the Contractor, Heads a Party That Starts Today.

A St. Paul party which will leave here today will include Ole G. Amiee, the carpenter and contractor; Louis Hansen, O. J. Kjorstad, P. H. Lillivig, Ole Swanberg and Hover Binglund.

The men outfitted here in St. Paul, and will head for the Copper river country. They will leave on the Northern Pacific.

TRAVELERS ON THE SOO

Head for Vancouver and Thence to the Stewart River.

The Soo train yesterday morning took out John Gilchrist and W. S. Hayden, of Wabash, Ind.; John Melady, of Anderson, Ind.; W. F. Burns, of St. Paul; Richard Ross, of Clear Lake, Io.; Chris Hagen and James Varah, of Ruthton, Minn.

These men made up a party which will start from Vancouver for the Stewart river.

Gilchrist and Hayden represent the Wabash Klondike company, which is capitalized for $25,000. Hayden is an experienced miner.

FINE GRAINS OF NEWS.

The Maltby party came up from La Crosse, and started yesterday over the Northern Pacific for the West. The party is made up of men of different crafts and includes several employes of the Burlington road. The names are Thomas Maltby, J. L. Leonard, J. Jody, George Nie, Sam Thorsen, A. Peterson, T. Myers and J. Daley. They will sail from the Pacific coast to the town of Valdes.

The Janesville party arrived yesterday morning and left on the Northern Pacific. In the party are C. F. Strunk, C. H. Rickerman, J. J. O'Neill and C. H. Wilkins, who, equipped with a number of dogs and a 30-foot elevator boat for dredging the bottoms of rich streams, are on their way to Valdes.

A party of ten men came in over the Great Northern yesterday, from Brockton, Mass. They will leave over the Great Northern this afternoon, their destination being Copper river. The names are Robert Lagerquist, Edward Nelson, Charles Pardee, Edward Colby, August Benson, Otto Warme, Axel Anderson, John Lovegren and Ernest Paulin.

The following named purchased tickets at the local Northern Pacific office for Alaska points yesterday: William King, Daniel Johnson, William Teebaw, John Page, J. E. Dorr and Chris Taulson.

Four Germans from St. Louis, Frank Budke, Joseph Ott, Henry Uelot and Peter Schallert left yesterday over the Great Northern for Dyea, where they will search for gold.

A quartette from Aurora, Neb., also left on the Great Northern for Dyea. They were Thomas and John Suttles, Joseph More and John Smith

Among the Great Northern passengers for Alaska were J. M. Tegnier, Louis Youngerman and Emil Tausch, hailing from Des Moines, Io.

The Great Northern took E. Beck, C. Dolker and H. Munster from Chicago to the coast from which place they will sail for Cook's inlet.

James C. Price, L. W. Rodd and G. W. Gaynor, of Council Bluffs, left yesterday via the Northern Pacific en route for Dyea.

The Great Northern roster included John Palm and Charles Backer, of Chicago; Emerson K. Bull and J. Howard Barnard, of Duluth; J. P. Nachtzeim, George Francis Yale, Iowa; D. W. Bracket, Eau Claire.

The Griswold party, from Chicago, will reach here from the Windy city this morning in a Great Northern tourist car, and will start west on that road during the afternoon.

The Moulton party of ten is expected from the East this morning, and will take the Great Northern Alaska limited for the West at 1:30 p. m.

The Northern Pacific has sent away several tourist coaches to bring back a big party of Klondikers from Mexico, Mo.

W. L. Robillard, of La Crosse, a relative of Dr. Robillard, of this city, will start for the West today with several companions from La Crosse.

ONCE HAD EIGHT CENTS

BUT IS NOW WORTH ABOUT THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND

Story of a Boy in His Teens Who Went to Alaska——Landed There With Eight Cents, but Hustled for Eighteen Months, and Is Now Worth Pots of Gold

CHICAGO, Feb. 24.—The Tribune says: When Rev. James B. Lee, of Franklinville, N. Y., sees his little nephew and ward, Johnnie Merrill Lee, again he will probably ejaculate, "Bless me, how the boy has grown."

Rev. Mr. Lee burned several sections of telegraph wire yesterday in sending messages to ministerial friends and the police department in Chicago asking them to look out for little Johnnie and send him right straight home again, for he was afraid Johnnie would meet wolves in sheep's clothing who would sell him gold bricks and maybe take him down to the lake front to see the hole where the explosion was.

Mr. Lee, the elder, commissioned Rev. W. T. Meloy, 149 South Paulina street, as a committee of one to hunt for Master Johnnie, and presumably, to put a tag on him and send him home. The telegram Mr. Lee sent read as follows:

To the Rev. Dr. W. T. Meloy, 149 South Paulina street—Find John Merrill Lee at Auditorium hotel and prevent him from disposing of good claim. I own claim as his guardian. Furnish funds and send him here immediately. Fear he is in the hands of sharpers. I will reimburse you.

—James B. Lee.

Mr. Meloy Finds the Boy.

Fearful of the "sharpers," Mr. Meloy sought the aid of the police department, and, with Detective John Thompson, of the central station, repaired to the Auditorium. They went down looking for a nice little boy in a Fauntleroy suit with golden curls hanging down his back. They went up to the room where the "boy" was staying and knocked on the door. A robust young man with his face bronzed from exposure to the weather and looking like the center rush on a crack football team opened the door. Mr. Meloy said he was looking for Johnnie Lee and wanted to ship him home to his anxious guardian. The athletic young man in good lusty tones responded that he was Johnnie Lee, but that he didn't care to be shipped home until he got ready.

Mr. Meloy showed him the telegram, and the young man said:

"Well, you'll have to talk to my lawyer. He is here with me, and I pay him to transact business for me."

This proposition added confusion to Mr. Meloy and the detective. A young man with a football build who is encompassed about with his own lawyer did not seem in danger of Chicago sharpers. However, young Mr Lee accompanied the detective and the preacher to central station without his lawyer and satisfied the police there that he would not be in immediate danger of buying gold bricks or selling Klondike claims without just compensation. Mr. Lee's lawyer is E. H. Wakeman, who was county attorney in San Francisco at the time of the Durrant trial and assisted in the prosecution of Durrant.

Has Two Klondike Claims.

Mr. Lee said he had two Klondike claims, both of which he had staked out for himself, near Dawson City. He went to Alaska a year ago, got in on the ground floor when the rush to the gold fields came, and secured two valuable pieces of property. He started back to civilization last November, made a fearless trip over the passes, and arrived in San Francisco in December. While there he was the guest of his grandfather, Col. D. L. Morrill. Acting under the advice of his grandfather he retained Mr. Wakeman as his attorney, and is taking him with him to New York to act for him in the contemplated disposal of one of his claims to an English syndicate.

The authorities at the central station decided that a young man who could go to Alaska and lay out two valuable claims, and then organize his own expedition to civilization, might be trusted to take care of himself on Michigan boulevard, and Mr. Meloy telegraphed to the Rev. James B. Lee, of Franklinville, that he thought his ward was in no immediate peril.

Tell of His Claims.

Young Mr. Lee, who is still in his teens, said last night that one of his claims is on Meadow Creek, in the Indian Creek district, which he will not sell for less than $200,000. The other is on Too Much Gold Creek, in the Klondike district.

This is the claim which he thinks his partner, D. G. Frazier, of Franklinville, N. Y., has arranged to sell for him. Mr. Frazier notified Mr. Lee by mail last week that he would not sell for less than $80,000, and he thought he could get much more than that.

Mr. Lee said he could not explain his uncle's solicitude except that he was over-anxious about him. The young Klondiker lived with his uncle for several years after his father and mother died.

A year and a half ago he was seized with the Klodinke fever. His uncle gave him $200, and in company with Mr. Frazier he went to Alaska. He landed there with eight cents in his pocket and went to work for a transportation company. He was at Circle City when the rush come. He made a hurried march to Dawson City and staked out his first claim. He is going back to Alaska next summer to find some new claims and then will enter school at Cornell and take the engineering course.

ADDS TO ITS BOOKS.

State Historical Society's Library Receives a Number of Works.

The Minnesota Historical society has received by purchase:

"A Short History of the Confederate States of America," by Jefferson Davis.

"American Methodism," by Rev. M. L. Scudder, D. D.

"Compendium of Methodism," by Rev. James Porter, D. D.

"Biography of Andrew Jackson," by Philo A. Goodwin. 1833.

"Missions and Missionary Society of the M. E. Church," by J. M. Reid. 2 vols.

"Biography of Distinguished Women," by Sarah J. Hall.

"The First Battle," by William J. Bryan.

"Culture of the Sugar Beet," by William McMurtrie.

"The Life of James A. Garfield," by R. H. Conwell.

"History of Western New York," by Rev. James H. Hotchkin. 1848.

"Alumni Records; Williston Seminary," 1842 to 1874.

"Manual of the Corporation of New York," by Joseph Shannon. 1869.

"Historic New York," edited by Maud W. Goodwin, Alice C. Royce, Ruth Putnam.

"The Federalist," edited by Henry Cabot Lodge. 1895.

"Diaries of Sir Moses and Lady Montefiore."

"Commerce and Industries of the Pacific Coast," by John S. Hittell.

The works of William Hogarth, from the original plates. fo. London.

By gift from Hon. C. A. Gilman: "The Bibliography of Vermont," by M. D. Gilman.

From the Courier-Journal.

"It is very difficult," says Mr. Cleveland, "for me to understand Senator Morgan's evidently wrong impression in regard to my position." Mr. Cleveland is not alone. It is difficult for any one to understand Senator Morgan. Indeed, the old gentleman does not understand himself. He simply knows he knows everything, but how he knows it he does not understand. He just understands that Senator Morgan is a wonder, and what he knows is true, whether it is or not.

How He Did It.

From the Chicago News.

"And so Allington has made a reputation with his pen! I never knew that he had a taste for literature."

"He hasn't. His hogs took all the prizes at the fat stock show."

HOLDS OUT ON HORSNELL.

Will Have to Wait Two Years for Balance on Tree Contract.

The committee on streets from the board of aldermen held a short session yesterday afternoon. The communication from the Minnesota Central Telephone company, asking for a long-distance telephone franchise, was laid over, the statement being made that the assembly was considering an ordinance for the company and would in all probability pass the measure Monday night.

The resolution from the park board asking that Woodbine street be turned over to the board for the purpose of being used as a part of Midway parkway was laid over. Ald. Shepard objected to the giving up of the street, claiming that it would be of no use for travel in that section for heavy teams after the board secured control.

The resolution from the same body, asking that Langford avenue be turned over to be used for a parkway, was also pigeonholed for the present.

On an opinion from the corporation attorney a resolution directing the payment of the 25 per cent retained on the contract of E. C. Horsnell was recommended not to pass. Horsnell planted trees on Osceola avenue in 1894, and, under the contract, was not to be paid the part retained until the three-year guarantee on each tree had expired. A number of the trees had to be replaced last year, and the corporation attorney held that the money should not be paid until the time had expired.

ARRESTED THE YOUTH.

Young Sheskerin Charged With Stabbing His Playmate.

George Sheskerin, the thirteen-year-old boy accused of stabbing a playmate, Harry Holm, Dec. 26, was arrested yesterday and arraigned in the municipal court on the charge of assault in the second degree. It is charged that during a youthful quarrel young Sheskerin sank a knife blade into Holm's side, near the heart, and penetrating the left lung.

The Holm boy, as was told in The Globe of yesterday, was in a precarious condition for some weeks, and has but lately been able to leave his bed.

Young Sheskerin was accompanied by his father, with whom he was allowed to go home after the arraignment, pending a hearing Monday.