

DO NOT LIVE JOHN BULL

AND THE FRENCH CROWDS WERE NOT SLOW TO SAY SO

CHEERS FOR PRESIDENT KRUGER

WERE CONTINUOUS ON THE RAILWAY FROM MARSEILLES TO DIJON

IS IN PARIS THIS MORNING

Where the Greeting to Be Given Oom Paul Is Expected to Show More Anti-British Sentiment.

DIJON, France, Nov. 23.—Mr. Kruger has become, for the moment at least, the popular idol of the French. His triumphant progress northward through the country from Marseilles to Dijon has placed this beyond doubt. He met with a tremendous reception in each town along the route where the train stopped, culminating in scenes of frenzied enthusiasm here this evening.

The population of Marseilles gathered in thousands this morning to escort him to the railroad station and gave him a rousing send-off, while at Tarascon, Arles, Avignon, Lyons, Marseilles and Dijon the inhabitants who crowded the railroad stations made the rafters tremble with enthusiastic shouts of "Vive Kruger" and "Vive les Boers."

The demonstration in Marseilles was particularly significant because it shows that the fervid acclamations at Marseilles were not merely an explosion of exuberance on the part of the warm-hearted and excitable populace of a southern city, but sentiments shared with even greater intensity by the usually less demonstrative and colder-blooded inhabitants of the northern provinces.

The warmth of the enthusiasm increased, instead of decreasing, as might reasonably have been expected from the difference in character of the inhabitants of the provinces through which Mr. Kruger passed, but the more important phases of the demonstration was the turn it took in an

ANTI-BRITISH DIRECTION.

The few Englishmen whose ill-timed jests at the Hotel du Louvre in Marseilles exasperated the Boers, the streets there, never dreamed of the serious consequences of their act. They showed the wind and today the English people to realize the wisdom of their act. The news of the supposed insult to Mr. Kruger seems to have spread across France and at all stations, but especially at Lyons and Dijon, where the Boers were mingled with loud cries of "Down with the English." Indeed, at Lyons the denunciations of the English drowned the shouting for the Boers. This is a disturbing feature which is universally discussed. Fears are expressed that tomorrow's reception in Paris may assume a character calculated to arouse the feeling of Great Britain against France to such an extent as to result in unpleasant relations between the two countries.

RECEPTION AT LYONS.

The most remarkable demonstration along the route occurred at Lyons station. As the train slowed down, on entering the town, the windows and roofs of houses within a few blocks were occupied by people. When it stopped in the wide lofty station, every inch was covered with a concourse of thousands, who sent up a shout of "Vive Kruger" and "down with the English." Again and again the rafters resounded with the plaudits for the Boers and the English cheering everything.

The Boer statesman and his friends were much elated, but they had never foreseen the still more elaborate enthusiasm that was awaiting them at Lyons. The municipality had taken the matter into its own hands, not leaving the reception to private committees as at Marseilles; and the result was a demonstration such as never before had been witnessed within the memory of the oldest inhabitants.

EMPEROR HARD UP.

Gen. Tung Reported as Bossing the Chinese Court.

LONDON, Nov. 24.—Special dispatches from Shanghai describe the situation at Signan. Gen. Tung Fu Hsiang's troops hold the city. The personal body guard of the emperor and press dweller consists of only 200 men. Gen. Tung enters the sacred precincts at will, salutes the imperial powers with scant courtesy, and almost with insolence, and declares his intention of emulating the notorious Wang Mang, who during the Han dynasty, prevented the court from coming to terms with the enemy and finally murdered the emperor and usurped the throne.

Railway Sale Confirmed.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 23.—Judge Woods, of the United States court, today issued an order confirming the report of Special Master W. P. Kappes, who was authorized to sell to the Louisville, Evansville & St. Louis railway, the action under which the order of sale was issued, was brought by the general bondholders last spring and was heard before Judge Woods.

POWERS ARE AT OUTS

DEADLOCK OVER THE QUESTION OF PUNISHMENT FOR TUAN ET AL.

RUSSIANS REFUSE TO BE GOOD

PROPOSE TO STAY IN CHI-LI AND TO HOLD THE RAILROAD

ABOUT GERMAN ATROCITIES

Soldiers' Letters to Be Censored—In the Reichstag Herr Bebel Interpellates Von Buelow on the Subject.

LONDON, Nov. 24.—"A serious divergence has arisen in Pekin," says the Pion Times correspondent of the Daily Mail, wiring Wednesday. "Japan, the United States, Russia and France demanding a milder punishment than the execution of Prince Tuan and the others, while Great Britain, Germany, Austria-Hungary and Italy deem anything less than the death penalty useless."

The important decision has been arrived at, however, that this divergence is not to interfere with the general peace negotiations.

Another remarkable feature of the situation is the sudden volte face of Russia which now declines either to withdraw her troops from the province of Chi-li or to hand over the railways as promised.

THEN TSIN, Nov. 22.—The Russian authorities announce the order to surrender the railway to be rescinded, but no explanations are given for this step. Until Saturday civilians had been allowed to travel free. Since that time, however, fares and the railway age tickets are printed in the Russian language.

GERMAN TROOPS IN CHINA.

BERLIN, Nov. 23.—From a number of postal cards and letters received from China, it is inferred that Count Walderslee has forbidden the German soldiers to write home regarding the incidents of the war.

In the Reichstag today Count von Buelow, the imperial chancellor, reviewed Emperor William's speech. The Wilhelmshafen speech, he pointed out, was delivered after the receipt of the news of the execution of Prince Tuan. "It would be incomprehensible," the chancellor said, "if so serious a crime did not make the emperor's blood flow fast."

Today's debate, which ended at a late hour this evening, was the culmination of a series of sensational attacks upon Emperor William and his government. The Reichstag today was an arena of contest between Herr Bebel, the Socialist leader and Count von Buelow, assistant to Gen. von Gosler, who, although somewhat clumsy in manner and style, last Monday Herr Bebel had demanded of the imperial chancellor and the minister of war, a formal declaration as to whether the German soldiers in China had received general orders to spare no one. Neither Count von Buelow nor Gen. von Gosler had responded to this demand. Herr Bebel today read another letter in which the writer, a soldier, pointed out that Chinese men, women and children, were slaughtered and their property near Tien Tsin. He also referred to yesterday's statement by the Agrarian leader, Baron Walheim, that the Kaiser would not be satisfied until he had put an end to this, he said, "would explain the ill-informed speeches of the emperor."

In conclusion he exclaimed: "This is the system that is undermining all imperial and monarchal authority." The Socialists have introduced a bill fixing the imperial chancellor's responsibility, which is not fixed by the constitution. It provides that the chancellor may be tried by a state court composed of twenty-four members, chosen by the Reichstag, and that the emperor may decree the chancellor's deposition or indignity to any office.

LONDON PRESS COMMENT.

The Times Accuses United States of Blocking Progress.

LONDON, Nov. 24.—The Times this morning comments editorially in a somewhat incredulous tone upon Secretary Hay's fresh note to the Chinese cabinet, that it cannot imagine Secretary Hay as objecting to the execution of the guilty officials after, as was understood, assent had been given to the demand. It is, however, that so far as outsiders can form an opinion, "the United States appear to be the leading obstacle to the success of the concert of powers in China."

With reference to Mr. Wu Ting Fang's speech in Cincinnati, promising the United States better commercial chances when peace is restored, the Times says: "We would not advise Chinese ministers in Europe to enter upon such a line of argument as there are countries where so gross a proposal would be resented as an injury."

The Daily News, evidently despondent to the outcome of the negotiations in Pekin, says: "The Chinese must either dissolve or compromise. We hope Mr. Hay may be able to suggest a compromise which all the powers will agree to adopt firmly and in union."

The Daily Chronicle remarks: "Even if the powers are won over to the views of the United States, we do not see how matters would be advanced, unless the Chinese court can be induced to return to Pekin."

TURN FOR THE WORSE.

CZAR'S CONDITION REPORTED TO BE SERIOUS.

PARIS, Nov. 24, 5:30 p. m.—"A diagnosis of the czar's malady," says a dispatch from St. Petersburg to the Siecle, "shows that he has typhoid enteritis. His brain is affected and the intellectual powers are endangered."

ST. PETERSBURG, Thursday, Nov. 23.—It was rumored here this afternoon that Emperor Nicholas is threatened with petoral complications, which, if they exist, would materially diminish his chances of recovery. Inflammation of the lungs is a common complication of typhoid fever in Russia.

Thus far there is no official confirmation of the rumor.

BULLETIN OF IMPORTANT NEWS OF THE DAY

Weather Forecast for St. Paul: Probably Snow.

1—France's Hatred of British Powers Are at Outs. General Washington News. Condition of Senator Davis. Rosing's Offer to Republicans.

2—Skating Around St. Paul. Women Home From China. News of Minneapolis.

3—Northwest News. Chasing a Montana Murderer. Roosevelt and Van Wyck.

4—Editorial Page.

5—Sporting News. No Game With Iowa.

6—Hot Politics in Eighth. General Political Gossip. Back From Cape Nome.

7—Capt. Carter Wants Liberty. Fight in the Philippines.

8—Weekly Financial Review. News of Railroads. Popular Wants.

9—Markets of the World. Chicago Dec. Wheat, 70 5/8c. Bar Silver, 63 7/8c. Stocks Lower.

10—In Local Labor Field. News of the Courts.

OCEAN LINERS.

NEW YORK—Sailed: L'Aquitaine, Havre; Nomad, Liverpool. QUEBENSTOWN—Sailed: Newfoundland, Liverpool; Newfoundland, Liverpool. NAPLES—Arrived: Kaiser Wilhelm II, from New York; Genoa, from New York; Rhineland, from Philadelphia. BROWHEAD—Passed: Lucania, from New York. GLASGOW—Sailed: Sardinia, New York. MOSCOW—Sailed: Furnessia, from Glasgow, for New York. NAGASAKI—Arrived: Strategyle, Manila, for San Francisco. GENOA—Sailed: Tower, San Francisco. HONGKONG—Sailed: Olympia, Tacoma. BROWHEAD—Passed: Lucania, from New York, for Liverpool. HAVRE—Arrived: LaChampagne, from New York; Victoria, from New York.

possible, owing to the persistent openings of letters by Russians."

FIGHTING WITH CHINESE.

German Column Under Col. Yoerck Routes Band of Boxers.

BERLIN, Nov. 23.—Field Marshal von Walderslee cables that Col. Yoerck's column reached Hsuehgwang Nov. 17. The weak garrison immediately surrendered. The column commanded by Col. Muehlenler, the dispatch adds, is proceeding to Aukkelchen. The health of the troops is good.

An express despatch from the field marshal says that Muehlenler's detachment, Nov. 20, drove a strong band of Boxers out of Amikia Chwang, after a short engagement, during which fifty Boxers were killed, and the latter lost eight guns.

A squadron belonging to Col. Yoerck's column, it is further announced, has attacked the rear guard of the Chinese troops retreating from Puen Hwa Fu (also called Hsuehgwang) in the Hawaiian. The troops killed thirty Chinese and captured 100 rifles, 100 rounds of ammunition, and other equipment.

INTERVIEWED BY RICHTHOFFEN.

Ambassador White Discusses China With German Foreign Secretary.

BERLIN, Nov. 23.—United States Ambassador White had an important interview yesterday with Baron von Richtsoffen, the secretary of foreign affairs, at the foreign office. It is understood the interview took place as the result of instructions given by Baron von Richtsoffen, the secretary of foreign affairs, and that a somewhat lengthy discussion between the ambassador and secretary had reference entirely to the ideas of the United States in regard to the prosecution of the war in China and the co-operation of the United States with Germany and the other European powers regarding the conditions for peace, especially the penalty to be exacted for the indemnity to be secured. It is also understood that the most satisfactory and the most friendly result was reached, and that the ambassador is to rest the disquieting rumors recently circulated regarding exhibitions of ill feeling toward Germany in the American press, which is said to be revived here, were inspired from Washington.

NEW JAPANESE MINISTER.

Will Succeed Baron Niche in the Diplomatic Corps at Pekin.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—The Japanese minister to Russia, Mr. J. Komura, who arrived in Washington yesterday, will leave soon for China, where he will succeed Baron Niche as Japanese minister at Pekin. The new post is very important in the cabinet, after the resignation of Baron Niche. Komura is one of the foremost members of the Japanese foreign service and is well known here, having been minister in Washington a few years ago when the new treaty with Japan was framed.

The course of Japan in sending a new minister to Pekin is attracting attention in diplomatic circles, as it revives the discussion of the advisability of having the negotiations conducted by officials who were not in China at the time of the trouble.

MISS GARY'S WEDDING.

Mrs. McKinley has decided not to accompany the president and the members of the cabinet to Baltimore tomorrow to attend the wedding of the daughter of former Postmaster General Gary.

The ladies who will accompany the party are Mrs. Sage and Miss Wilson. The president and the cabinet after the wedding, will continue their journey to Philadelphia, where they are to attend the United League banquet tomorrow night.

MORE ARTILLERYMEN NEEDED.

The annual report of the board of ordnance and fortifications just made public sums up concisely a very large amount of experimental work accomplished by the board, in the last year. The general statement of what is needed in the future is contained in the following paragraph:

"The work of equipping our coast fortifications is progressing rapidly, and a large portion of the number of armaments already installed. There is imperative need for the acquisition of trained artillerymen to care for and man the guns now mounted. The board, therefore, recommends that steps be taken to invite the attention of congress to the necessity for reorganization and material increase of the artillery arm of the service."

The board also recommends that steps be taken to provide the coast artillery personnel with suitable ranges and other facilities for carrying out each year a system of practice with heavy guns under conditions approaching those of actual service.

A reference to the subject of rearming the artillery branch of the service is made in the report of the board, as having the slight bearing upon the French gun secret. On the other hand the board also recommends that steps be taken to provide the coast artillery personnel with suitable ranges and other facilities for carrying out each year a system of practice with heavy guns under conditions approaching those of actual service.

Realizing as achieved in that direction, the board has recommended the adoption of a pedestal type of battery mount for four, five and six-inch guns. It proposes a series of competitive tests during the coming year to obtain a new field gun, and expresses the opinion that the United States will then secure

NEED FOR PERMANENT FORCE OF 100,000

AND CHAIRMAN HULL'S COMMITTEE WILL ARRANGE FOR ONE

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SEEMS TO BE ABOUT WHAT THE PROGRAMME WILL CALL FOR

SOME NEW LAWS FOR ALASKA

Are in Very Urgent Demand, According to the Annual Report of Gov. John G. Brady, of That Territory.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—Chairman Hull of the house committee on military affairs today called a meeting of the committee for next Tuesday. He hopes that a quorum will be present and that the committee can go to work immediately upon the outlines of a new army bill. "It will be the object of my mission," he said, "to pass the army bill without delay."

Mr. Hull today said: "The army now in the Philippines will have to be brought here in the summer, that is those of the men who do not care to re-enlist. The transports which go out for them should depart laden with the troops who are to replace them, else the ships will make one voyage empty."

Mr. Hull, was in conference today with the president and with officials of the war department upon the character of legislation desired by the administration. He said the president will communicate to congress very fully his recommendation about the army and he did not assume to speak the president's mind in advance.

He thought, however, that the administration would not be content with any legislation for the present law for two years more. His impression was that the president wanted authority to raise a regular army sufficient for the needs of the country, 100,000 men, necessary to the number to be reduced when there was no longer need for them.

Mr. Hull said the tariff commission had reported that the Philippine tariff is not immediately in the army for the Philippines, and that they would make good soldiers under American officers. He said the report of the Philippine tariff commission, which was based on the experience of the British troops for the Philippines, Mr. Hull said, have no national feeling, like the natives. He said, however, that the tariff commission, which was based on the experience of the British troops for the Philippines, Mr. Hull said, have no national feeling, like the natives.

NEEDS OF ALASKA.

The annual report of Gov. John G. Brady, of Alaska, to the secretary of the interior, urges congressional legislation on the extension of the general land laws to Alaska, which would give the same legal status as the whites and the representation of Alaska by a delegate in congress.

The report says that at Cape Barrow, Alaska, the natives are in a state of anarchy. There are several claimants for each town lot, beach claim and creek claim, fully 2,500 people waiting for the action of the court.

Despite recent legislation of congress creating additional courts and a new code of laws, the whole southern coast of Alaska is without protection. Within the territory, the natives are very considerable and property interests will amount to millions of dollars.

Another court is urged, to be established either at Kotzebue or at the mouth of the Yukon. The natives of Alaska are chafing under their present state and aspire to citizenship. The governor says there should be equal representation for the natives of the territory. After referring to the outbreak of the grip, accompanied with pneumonia and measles, that occurred among the natives of the territory, he says they were treated with utter neglect last summer. He adds: "A deadly plague and a wild stampede of the natives of the territory, pouring in on their products and turning loose upon them by shipload after shipload, bringing with them the arts and accomplishments of Sodom and Gomorrah. It is hoped that through the agency of this change from a hunting to a pastoral life, a remnant of a noble people may be saved."

"The withholding of the land laws is the real difficulty in the way of getting a territorial government for Alaska. If congress would treat Alaska as it has other territories, the territory would be a matter of time. There would be a few years a population there ready to assume the burden of an expensive government, and an entire population, who are simply squandering a very few exceptions, are not able to do so."

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for the use of its troops the most efficient material of its kind ever used. No progress was made during the year in the development of the use of high explosives. The estimates for experimental work during the coming year aggregate \$100,000 and a majority of the board suggesting a plan of disbursement by which either the bureau of the war department or the army itself, as indicated by the secretary of war shall control expenditures.

REVENUE REDUCTION.

Chairman Payne and Representatives Dulzell and Hopkins, acting as a subcommittee, spent a portion of the day today in the conference with the revenue law. The general provisions of the bill have been agreed upon. The reductions to be made will be in stamp taxes hereafter, and in the excise duties on the committee said today that although there was some discussion concerning reductions upon cigars, cigarettes and tobacco for next Tuesday. Her proposals that a committee be formed to study the question to reduce the present rates on these articles so long as there remained stamp taxes, which, he said, were obnoxious to every one using them. Although it is generally conceded that there is a very complete understanding among the members of the committee as to what changes shall be made it is understood that no formal agreement has been reached, and any part of the bill can be taken up and changed if desired. But the members of the committee do not expect many changes, for it is said the full representation of its membership will not likely meet again until next Friday. One day before the committee is to be called together. The committee expect to present the bill to the house on the first or second day of the session.

FOR BRUSSELS CONVENTION.

Lawrence Townsend, United States minister to Belgium; William H. Chamberlain, assistant commissioner of patents, and Francis Forbes, of New York, have been appointed by the secretary of state as delegates to the coming conference of the international convention for the protection of industry at Brussels, Dec. 31.

AMERICAN MEAT IN AFRICA.

Consul General Stowe at Cape Town, informs the state department that he has investigated certain rumors which emanated from South Africa to the effect that the British and colonial troops there prefer Australian meat to that imported from America and that American meat was declared to be inferior in quality to the Australian commodity.

Mr. Stowe addressed a letter to an army officer in South Africa, who was in a position to know the facts and was advised that with the exception of a single brand of American meat, which was not being used there, and which was pronounced preference had been shown by the troops one way or the other.

Consul General Stowe also states that he has made inquiries among the export commission houses, who placed orders in the United States for the supply of the trade and nowhere was there found any dissatisfaction with the American product.

SENATOR MASON LAID UP.

Senator William E. Mason, of Illinois, who is suffering here from inflammatory rheumatism, was reported worse today. The ailment has been there and has been in the best of health during the past three years and every care is being taken by the physicians in charge.

THE SCRIPTURES IN TAGALOG.

Missionary activity in the Philippines is indicated by a recent report received at the war department which was that Rev. J. C. Gedrich, the agent of the American Bible society in Manila, has finished his translation of the scriptures in Tagalog, and has distributed them in Manila. A thousand copies of the gospel according to St. Matthew, translated into Tagalog, have been distributed. Dr. Gedrich is working on other translations of the gospels into Visayan, Cebu-Visayan, Ilocano and Pangasinan. The natives are said to receive with interest of this sort with great eagerness.

THE NEW TWELVE-INCH GUN.

The recent remarkable performances of the new twelve-inch naval gun led to the realization of a small party of naval officers today to witness the operation at the Indian Head proving grounds. The party included Admiral O'Neil, chief of the bureau of ordnance, who has had much to do in perfecting the gun, and Admiral Melville, chief of engineers of the navy. Several shots were fired, and the gun was uniformly satisfactory, although nothing exceeding the record velocity of over 2,800 feet was reached. It is believed, however, that the velocity of the 12-inch gun is available in a grade of powder which the government has not yet received.

SUBMARINE BOATS.

The navy department today entered into a contract with the Holland Submarine Boat company for the construction of a boat of the type of the six Erebus-class boats, which are now in service. The company agreeing to take the charge of the hands of the government and to build in her place the best type of modern submarine boat for the sum of \$1,300,000, refunding to the government the sum of \$300,000 already paid on the Plunger and the sum of \$1,300,000, which represents other expenses to which the government has been subjected.

JAPANESE DIPLOMATS.

Mr. Arato, lately first secretary of the Japanese embassy at Berlin, has arrived here, en route for Mexico, where he will become Japanese minister. He succeeded at Berlin by Mr. Nabeshima, the present first secretary here, who made his farewell call on Secretary Hay today. Mr. Arato was at one time connected with the Japanese legation here, and his advance to the Mexican ministry will be a pleasant surprise to his many friends in Washington.

RETIRED A REAR ADMIRAL.

Capt. Edward T. Strong was today placed on the retired list of the navy with the rank of rear admiral. Capt. Strong was recently in command of the Monitor Manadock, and his health broke down while on that duty. He is a native of Massachusetts and entered the navy as a volunteer officer at the outbreak of the war of the rebellion. He reached the grade of captain in October, 1889. His retirement in the grade rear admiral is in pursuance of the terms of the personnel law, authorizing an advance of one grade in the case of officers who served during the Civil War.

The vacancy in the last of captains will be filled by the promotion of Commanding Lieutenant William H. Langley, commandant of the Pensacola navy yard.

CABINET MEETING.

The cabinet meeting today was unimportant. The president's message is almost complete and there was some discussion of the various recommendations contained in Secretary Hay's report that the Chinese situation was progressing favorably, but beyond this bare mention, the Chinese matter received no attention.

NEW PAPER MILL.

Grand Rapids, Minn., to Have a \$200,000 Plant.

DULUTH, Minn., Nov. 23.—L. Lindauer, of Kaukauna, Wis., was the city today and confirmed the report of the building of a paper mill at Grand Rapids, Minn. The plant will cost about \$200,000, and it is the intention to have it in operation Sept. 1, 1901. Three other residents of Kaukauna are interested with Lindauer, and will incorporate a company. The country contiguous to the proposed mill is well covered with spruce, poplar and other timber utilized in paper making.

CHAIRMAN ROSING CALLS WHITNEY

Proposes a Plan of Election Inquiry to the Republicans for Re-Canvassing Eight Counties.

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Eight Counties.

If They Do Not Show a Gain of 500 for Lind

He will not Further Contest—Early Action Requested.

Definite steps toward settling the question of the gubernatorial election, which many of the friends of Gov. Lind believe do not really result as the face of the returns show, was taken yesterday by Chairman Rosing, of the Democratic state central committee, with the evident endorsement of Gov. Lind.

Mr. Rosing's letter is in full as follows: "I will name four counties in this state for a recount, which you may name to others, in the eight counties so designated. If these eight counties do not show a net gain of 500 votes for Gov. Lind, then Mr. Rosing assures the Republicans that Gov. Lind will not further contest the election.

MR. ROSING'S PROPOSITION.

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PROPOSITION IN DETAIL.

Hon. C. C. Whitney, Secretary Republican State Central Committee, St. Paul, Minn.—Dear Sir: My attention has been called to a statement published by you as secretary of the Republican state central committee, in the Minneapolis Journal, under date of Nov. 13, in which you say, among other things, that you would authorize the Journal to say on behalf of Capt. Van Sant that the latter would rather have a recount than to have any question as to his title to the gubernatorial office. In fact, the captain does not want to be elected unless the voters elect a Republican. A prominent Republican, speaking in the same article, says:

"That the Democratic gains is very plain. After two later weeks," he said, "of insinuations and gossip as to election frauds, he has seen the feeling in the pretty general over the state that perhaps there was a little crookedness, but now that the captain has made a little speech in which he will say that whether elected or not, he has decided for the honor and harmony and welfare of the state not to make a contest. Then the question is, will the voters elect a Republican? If they do, the captain will say again what a great and good and honest man John Van Sant is, and that the Republicans have stated that they would welcome a recount, this game will be a very plain one."

These gratuitous reflections on Gov. Lind's character and motives are as unwarranted, Mr. Whitney, as they are unwarranted. Mr. Lind has not to my knowledge expressed himself on the subject of a contest, except to say that he would rather have a recount, with the well known fact that in the aggregate, intended and cast for Gov. Lind have been thrown out by election officers through the state, with the exception of a large number of citizens should desire a review.

GET AT TRUE VERDICT.

While before and at the election we are all anxious for our partisan preferences, we should desire a review of the equally zealous that the true verdict of

HIS DELIRIUM WAS ACUTE AT MIDNIGHT.

Senator Davis' Condition Somewhat Less Encouraging Than it Has Been.

our undiminished sympathy and confidence. Capt. Henry A. Castle.