DENIES ANY CONSPIRACY.

CALEB POWERS FINISHES HIS DIRECT TESTIMONY ON HIS TRIAL.

Declares That He Never Thought of Doing Violence to Goebel—Once, When Such a Subject Was Broached in His Office, He Remonstrated—Contradicts the Prosecution.

GEORGETOWN, Ky., July 31.—The direct examination of Caleb Powers in his own behalf in his trial for the Goebel murder continued to-day till a few minutes before adjournment, when the cross-examination began, but did not get under good headway. Powers's testimony was principally devoted to denying the material parts of the conversations attributed to him by Culton, Noakes and Wharton Golden. He admitted that he did have certain conversations with these men. No sensational points were brought out. He said:

"Golden came to my office just a few minutes before train time on the morning of Jan. 30 and told me to rush or we would miss the train. I locked the office, as Golden has testified, leaving no one in there. On the train to Louisville my brother, John Golden and myself discussed our plans for bringing the men from western Kentucky. When we had proceeded as far as Lagrange, Golden came into the coach and announced that Senator Goebel had been assassinated on the State House square. I said in answer to the announcement that it was a shame and an outrage and had destroyed all of our chances in the contest and that we might just as well quit and go home. I said it in earnest and not sarcastically.

"Messrs. Long, Butler, Day and myself had a conference and decided to abandon the idea of bringing men from western Kentucky. We returned on the first train to Frankfort. I went at once to the Executive Building. In the reception office I met W. J. Davidson. He showed me that the transom had been taken from the door of my office and that the door was battered.

"The conference held in my office on Jan. 18 was attended by about twenty-five men. I called the meeting to order and W. H. Culton was selected as chairman. He said that the object of the meeting was to gather up the witnesses from the various counties then in Frankfort and provide them with badges so they could be recognized if any attempt was made to eject us bodily from our offices. Others made speeches and Sheriff Burton of Breckinridge county pulled a cartridge out of his pocket and said 'a few of these exploded in the proper place about the Capital Hotel will do more toward winning this contest than anything else.'

"I walked over to Burton and remonstrated with him in a whisper, but he continued in the same strain. When he concluded I said rather than have anything of that kind said or done I would quit the fight, resign and go home. After that there was no more talk in the meeting similar to Burton's. Mr. Finley had provided the badges and they were given to Mr. Culton to distribute.

"I made every effort in my power to learn something about the assassination. I was aided by J. B. Mathews and George Hemphill."

In reference to the conversation detailed by Golden as occurring at the time the measurements were being made by Engineer Woodson from Powers's office window Powers said:

"No such conversation with Golden ever occurred, and I did not tell him I thought they could prove the shot was fired from my office. On March 9, the day before my arrest, I was on the streets of Frankfort. That night I heard of Culton's arrest and that a warrant was out for me. I consulted with Judge Yost, and he advised Capt. Davis and me to go over to the State House to secure protection from the mob, and we went. Yost advised me to leave Frankfort and go to the mountains to await the abatement of the excitement. I did start to the mountains because I thought I could not get a fair trial in Franklin county, and I did not know that I should get a change of venue.

"At Lexington we were arrested. I was kicked and abused and in the jail I was struck on the head while resisting a search."

In reference to conversations mentioned by Noakes, Powers said:

"I know Noakes and had talks with him about taking his militia company to Frankfort and about transportation, but I never talked with him about taking armed men to Frankfort last November, nor did I ever say anything to him on the train or elsewhere about smokeless powder cartridges, though I may have seen him on the train some time. I had no conversation with him in Frankfort on Jan. 25."

At the afternoon session Powers said:

"The testimony of McKenzie Todd, so far as it related to talks with me, was substantially correct. About Jan. 10 I saw two guns in my private office behind the bookcase. One was a Winchester, which I think was put there by Leo Davidson, and the other was a short Spencer carbine, but I don't know where it came from. When I returned from Louisville on Jan. 30 my office had been broken into and the guns were gone. The testimony of witness Lockhart was substantially correct as to my telling him it was unsafe to go to Frankfort with or without a pistol. I may have told him he would see 'Old Bill Goebel' there.

"Prof. Stevens's testimony as to contents of my letter to him in which I said the disorganization of the Democratic party was more due to me than any one else was correct. I did write that letter. I would like to explain what I meant by that statement."

Col. Campbell objected and the Court sustained the objection on the ground that the language was not ambiguous and needed no explanation.

When questioned as to conversations with Representative Louis Hampton, Powers said:

"I remember having said to Mr. Hampton that if Goebel should be seated and the minor Republican officers kept their places I would not be surprised to be hit in the head by somebody and if that somebody was caught I was satisfied that Goebel would pardon him. I remember having another conversation in which something was said about Taylor's wanting me to violate the law, but I don't now recollect that Taylor wanted me to violate any law. I don't remember what I could have been talking to Hampton about.

"I did say in the presence of Mr. Wagner that if they did not do something I'd write them up in the paper. Don't recollect just what that was about. I did not tell John A. Black that the crowd of men were intended to intimidate the Legislature.

"I received a letter from Robert Noakes since I have been in jail, in which he said he knew I was being hounded and that he would make a good witness for me against Wharton Golden, as he had heard Wharton say on the train to Frankfort that Finley and Powers would only take 'little Methodist preachers' to Frankfort, but that he (Golden) would take another kind if he had his way."

Powers concluded his direct testimony by saying:

"I never conspired, met with or conferred with any one on the subject of doing violence to Senator Goebel or any other member of the Legislature. I never heard the subject mentioned but once, and that by Burton, in my office, as heretofore stated."

TO CHANGE THE GOEBEL LAW.

Gov. Beckam to Call a Special Session of the Legislature in August.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 31.—Gov. Beckham has yielded to the advocates of amendment or repeal of the Goebel Election law and will call an extra session of the Legislature to meet late in August. Mr. Beckham refused to discuss the matter this morning. His close friends say the session is now a certainty. It develops that several bills providing for the appointment of non-partisan boards of election commissioners, consisting of an equal number of members of the respective parties, two members each to be selected from the recommendation of the organization of the different parties, have been already prepared and will be submitted as soon as the session convenes.

Before the session convenes the Democratic leaders, the Governor and party leaders of the two houses will meet either in Frankfort or Louisville and consider the amendments proposed. The organization of the Senate and House will remain as it was at the regular session, all officers having been elected for the full legislative term of two years. Senator L. B. Carter of Anderson county will preside over the Senate as President pro tem., while Speaker Trimble will occupy the chair in the House.

Private Property on the Sea in Time of War.

At a meeting of the International Law Association, now being held in Rouen, France, a report which was prepared at a meeting held here last month was submitted by Charles Henry Butler, Harrington Putnam and Julien T. Davies, American members of a committee appointed at the Buffalo conference of 1899, which makes certain recommendations concerning the question of freedom of private property on the sea from capture during war. The report says that a modification of the present rules of naval warfare can best be obtained by a conference of representatives from all the maritime Powers, and asks the association to recommend that such a conference be called at the earliest possible date. The report suggests that the members of the association be requested to urge upon their various Governments the necessity and propriety of such a conference and that they take all proper means of procuring the early convocation of it.

HE CAME BY CAB TO CHINATOWN.

An Ambulance Took Him Away—None Knew Him—Good Clothes Aroused Suspicion.

A man who rode into Chinatown in a cab ten days ago was taken away in an ambulance yesterday. When the cab brought him into Pell street he had a small trunk and a satchel and fine American clothes. When the ambulance carried him away from 4 Mott street yesterday the clothes were soiled and torn, the trunk and satchel were gone and the man was senseless, drugged, perhaps fatally, with opium. He was a Corean ginseng-root seller, name unknown. He had tried, the police believe, to kill himself.

The man took a room in Pell street over a week ago and started out among the merchants to sell ginseng. He was dark-skinned, with a mustache and slight beard, and was not the sort of man that Chinatown is used to. The merchants looked askance at his dress, shook their heads and bought nothing. After a few days the stranger was seen without his satchel. Then he ceased speaking to people. Finally he was seen skulking about the dark hallways and dingy cellars of Chinatown. He knew no one and none knew him.

Some time on Monday night he must have stumbled into the rear room of the restaurant at 4 Mott street. They found him there yesterday unconscious, with his head hanging limply through a hole in the floor. A great lump of raw opium was plastered on his tongue. The restaurant people called Policeman Smith of the Elizabeth street station and he sent for an ambulance from the Hudson street hospital. The Corean was taken later to Bellevue and locked up in the prison ward. It was said at the hospital that his condition was serious.

YOUNG MUIR DENIES HE BEGGED.

Stock Broker's Son Arrested for Asking Alms in the Street—Sent to Jail.

John Muir, Jr., who is the son of John Muir of 17 West Eighty-sixth street, this city, and who was arrested in Jersey City on Monday charged with begging in the streets, was arraigned yesterday before Police Justice Hoos. Detective Daniel Lee said he arrested Muir on the prisoner's own statement that he made a living by begging. Muir said that he might have made such a statement to Lee, but he was very drunk at the time and had no recollection of what he did say. He wished to deny, however, that he had ever been a beggar. He had been employed on a White Star steamship, he said, until about a year ago. Since then he had lived by his wits and had been drunk the greater part of the time.

He was adjudged guilty of disorderly conduct and fined $3. He said he had no money and asked to be allowed to send a telegram to his father. The privilege was accorded to him. His father returned word that he would have nothing more to do with him and would not pay his fine.

Young Muir was then committed to the Hudson County Jail for ten days.

John Muir is a well-known member of the New York Stock Exchange and is head of the firm of John Muir & Co., with an office at 52 Broadway. The other members of the firm are Ludlow W. Valentine and George A. Muir. Mr. Muir, the elder, joined the Stock Exchange on March 10, 1898. William A. Powell was also his partner up to March 19 of this year when the firm of Muir & Powell was dissolved and John Muir & Co. formed. At his firm's office no statement regarding the arrest of his son could be obtained yesterday.

BAKER AND SUTPHIN HOLD OVER?

Sheriff and County Clerk of Queens May Get an Extra Year in Office.

According to the notice under which they were elected three years ago the terms of office of Sheriff William C. Baker and County Clerk John H. Sutphin of Queens county expire on Dec. 31 next. There is a law, however, which some lawyers contend makes both officials hold over for another year, as it provides that elections for such office shall not be held in the same year with a State or national election. The law applies to counties wholly within a city. At present Queens county is wholly within the city of New York, but it was not so at the time the law was enacted. Sheriff Baker and County Clerk Sutphin are both anxious that the question should be decided by the courts, but how to get it before the courts is puzzling them. The law prevents a Sheriff seeking a renomination, so that Sheriff Baker cannot raise the question in court and political conditions are such in Queens county that County Clerk Sutphin, who is a Democrat, it is stated, does not want to take the initiative in the matter. He must prepare for the election in the county and some action must be taken to settle the question before the conventions meet early in September.

Attorney-General Davies has been asked to give an opinion in the matter, but has declined to do so unless it is brought before him officially.

GIRL IDENTIFIES ASSAILANT.

Daniel Reardon of Gravesend Held for Assault—His Mother Has a Record.

Daniel Reardon, 22 years old, of West Meadows, Gravesend Beach, was before Magistrate Voorhees in the Coney Island police court yesterday on a charge of assault made by Miss Mary Quinlan, 16 years old, of 705 Third avenue, Brooklyn. On Sunday night she, with a girl companion, started to walk to Ulmer Park from Coney Island, as the last car on the West End line had gone from the resort. When about half the distance Reardon sprang out from hiding and assaulted her. Her companion screamed and ran away. After the assault Reardon's mother appeared and carried the girl into a house, where she remained until she regained consciousness. Miss Quinlan gave the police of Bath Beach a description of her assailant and the prisoner was arrested early yesterday morning. He was fully identified by the girl and was held for examination on Friday. Mrs. Reardon was arrested for alleged complicity in the Sanderson murder at West Meadows six years ago and many complaints recently have been made against her to the police.

PUGILIST IN A STREET BRAWL.

Steve O'Donnell, the Prizefighter, Arrested for Assault—The Victim Seriously Hurt.

"Steve" O'Donnell, the prizefighter, and Frank A. Holder, a plumber of 136 West 130th street, were held yesterday in the West Side court in $500 bail each for examination on the charge of assaulting Peter Arnot, a builder of 35 West Ninety-eighth street, at 103d street and Amsterdam avenue early yesterday morning. The three men, it is said, were friends and had been drinking in a saloon some time when Arnot began to push O'Donnell playfully. Holder says he tried to stop Arnot and Arnot knocked him down. Detective Lohmeyer found the three fighting. Arnot's scalp was almost torn from his head. He was taken to St. Luke's Hospital in a carriage, and there it was said that two of his ribs might be broken.

O'Donnell and Holder were arrested and taken to court. Arnot couldn't appear and the case was set down for to-morrow.

STRANGER HAD KEY TO HIS FLAT.

As Biegen's Rooms Had Been Robbed Before, He Caused the Man's Arrest.

Francis Biegen, who keeps a sporting goods store at 852 Eighth avenue, was going upstairs to his apartments above the store yesterday afternoon, when he saw a young man coming downstairs. Biegen's flat had been plundered a week ago and suspecting the young man he made a rush for him. The man escaped to the street only to run into Policeman McEnany's arms. The prisoner, who described himself as John Reilly of 304 West 135th street, had a key fitting the door to Biegen's flat, and he was locked up.

McEnany and Policeman Moore arrested two other young fellows, Harry Roberts of 329 West Fifty-ninth street and Millard Houseman of 148 West Sixty-fourth street, because they were hanging around Biegen's store. The three prisoners were taken to the West Side court and were remanded.

POLICEMAN SLACK ACCUSED.

Did He Encourage Saloon Keepers on His Post to Run Gambling Machines?

Policeman Thomas W. Slack of the Gates avenue station was on trial before Commissioner York in Brooklyn yesterday charged with having notified several saloon keepers on his post that they could put up the prohibited nickel-in-the-slot machines in their barrooms and feel assured that they would not be interfered with as long as he was around. One of the saloonkeepers who testified admitted that he loaned Slack $10 on the day the "music box" arrived. Commissioner York adjourned the case in order to procure witnesses with better memories than those examined yesterday.

Mrs. Emanuel Speirs Gets a Divorce.

Mrs. Alice Speirs has obtained a decree of divorce against Emanuel Speirs, a wealthy hat manufacturer, from Justice Bischoff of the Supreme Court. Speirs did not defend the suit. It was shown that Speirs has been living with another woman, whom he calls in letters in the suit, "May." In this woman's letters to Speirs he is called "Hubby."

CASE OF JIM THE PENMAN.

NEW JERSEY TO TRY HIM FOR COUNTERFEITING NOW.

Remarkable Pen-and-Ink Reproductions of Government Notes Made by Emanuel Ninger, for Which He Has Served One Sentence, Cause Second Trial in Another State.

Emanuel Ninger, the famous counterfeiter, feared by bankers and the officials of the Treasury Department for over twenty years and known throughout the country as "Jim, the Penman," after serving a sentence of eight years in the Erie County Penitentiary, less time off for good behavior, will now have to stand trial on another charge.

THE SUN told yesterday how Ninger was arrested by William P. Hazen, Chief of the United States Secret Service, as he was leaving the prison. He was held to await extradition papers from New Jersey. The specific complaint on which he will be tried in New Jersey is "that with intent to defraud he did make with pen, ink, brush and pencil and did keep in his possession and pass a certain falsely made, forged and counterfeited obligation of the United States, purporting to be a United States note of the value of $50."

The complaint also states that he made and passed another note of the denomination of $20.

The arrest of Ninger in the latter part of March, 1896, was brought about under peculiar circumstances. He lived in Flagtown, N. J., with his wife and children, and the inhabitants of the place knew little about him. Ninger dressed like a farmer, and to all appearances was one, and would be more likely to be taken for a "come-on" by a bunco steerer than anything else. When Ninger started out on the trip that ended in his arrest he had six notes of twenty-dollar denomination and one fifty-dollar note in his possession. It was while trying to pass the sixth twenty-dollar note that he was tripped. The other five he had no trouble in getting rid of, and a bank accepted one of them from a depositor without protest. He presented the sixth note after making a purchase in a Third avenue grocery store. It was accepted, and he was leaving the place with his change when the woman cashier, whose fingers happened to be damp at the time, rubbed them across the series number. She noticed the bill blurred, and being quick-witted, sent a clerk to follow Ninger. He passed the fifty-dollar bill in a Cortlandt street saloon without any protest, and it was there that the clerk, who had trailed him from the grocery store, caused his arrest.

Ninger's counterfeits were found to be remarkable creations, showing wonderful accuracy of the eye, steadiness of nerve and patience. THE SUN described at the time of Ninger's arrest his method of working. He first secured bond paper of the thickness of the "distinctive" paper used in making genuine bills. This he cut to the exact size of the real note and then immersed it in a weak solution of coffee, which imparted the same appearance of a bill that had passed through many hands. He then placed it over a genuine bill and both were placed on a pane of glass so that every feature of the real bill was brought out in bold relief. With an extremely hard and sharp-pointed lead pencil the operator carefully traced on the bond paper every minute part of the genuine bill. This was gone over with pen and ink, but in the meantime, of course, the bond paper had become dry. A camel's hair brush was used to put the colors upon the note and the silk threads were made with blue and red ink. Ninger showed his great skill in imitating the seal of the Treasury of the United States on the genuine note. The front part of the bill finished, there was not so much trouble in executing the back, which was mostly done with a brush.

When THE SUN told at that time of Ninger's work there were those who asserted that there was no man able to sketch a bill that would deceive even an ordinary schoolboy. S. S. Packard was one of those. He offered to give $100 for one of Ninger's greenbacks. He wasn't accommodated, as those who held the bills refused to part with them, even at that premium. Daniel T. Ames, the handwriting expert, said that Ninger's ability was merely of parrot-like character. Packard thought differently. He said that Ninger was an impressionist of great ability and described him as a genius. A number of people were against prosecuting Ninger. They believed that he should be placed at some honest employment, where his great talents could be put to good use. Packard was one of those and offered to give $100 toward Ninger's defence. The Secret Service men said that they had been chasing the man who had been "uttering" the pen-and-ink notes for twenty years and didn't propose to let him off so easily.

A remarkable feature of Ninger's work was that he worked alone. Counterfeiters usually work in gangs. Certain members of the gang execute the counterfeits. Then they are distributed throughout the country and passed by others in league with the makers. Ninger's principle was different. He executed the bills himself and it was said that his wife or children even didn't know what work he was engaged in. He often made trips from his home in Flagtown and it was said that while on these trips he got rid of the counterfeits himself.

FRANCHISE TAX CASES.

Motions to Dismiss Writs of Certiorari Against the State Board Are Denied.

ALBANY, July 31.—Justice Betts, in the Supreme Court, third department, to-day denied motions to dismiss writs of certiorari directed against the State Board of Tax Commissioners and obtained by the Long Island Railroad Company, the New York, Brooklyn and Manhattan Beach Railway Company, and the New York and Rockaway Beach Railway Company. The writs are to secure a review of the courts of the assessment made by the State Board upon the special franchises of the roads, and the motion for their dismissal was made by Deputy Attorney General H. B. Goman and Attorney J. Newton Fiero, representing the State, and was opposed by William J. Kelly of Brooklyn for the three roads.

It was alleged by the Attorney General that the companies had failed to file with the State Board the reports required by law. It was shown that a report had been filed in the form of an affidavit alleging that the companies had no special franchises, and this the court held to be sufficient report for the purpose of reviewing the assessments. Justice Betts granted a similar motion to dismiss writs obtained by the Ontario and Riverside Railway and the Oswego Traction Company, it being shown that these companies had not filed the reports required with the State Board.

FEWER TRANSFERS IN BROOKLYN.

Only One to Be Issued Hereafter on B. R. T. Cars for Each Cash Fare.

The Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company will make another change in its traffic arrangement this morning when several new rules, one of which is the curtailment of transfers, will be put in effect. The new transfer rule means that hereafter a transfer will be issued to a passenger only upon the payment of a cash fare. No transfer will be issued upon another transfer. Conductors will also have to ring up a fare as soon as a passenger enters a car. By the new order residents of Flushing and other suburban districts who are in business in Brooklyn and Manhattan and ride back and forth each day will be compelled to pay $3 extra car fare each month. The conductors say that the rule will mean the loss to them of many fares as passengers frequently jump off before the fare can be collected.

HEAVY BUYING OF WOOLLENS.

Large Orders for Next Spring's Delivery at the Woolen Company's Opening.

The American Woolen Company, popularly known in the clothing trade as the trust, opened its line of spring of 1901 samples to buyers yesterday. This is a momentous event each season to manufacturers in every section of the United States. The manner in which the opening is attended speaks volumes about the business outlook.

There was a full house yesterday from start to finish. Long lines of purchasers awaited their turn. Heavy orders were the rule throughout. It was estimated that many million dollars' worth of contracts were booked.

Fire on a Brooklyn Navy Yard Tug.

There was a slight fire, caused by spontaneous combustion, late on Monday night on the navy yard tug Traffic while lying at the sea wall at the yard in Brooklyn. Engineer William Dempsey and the other members of the crew were asleep at the time, and owing to the dense smoke their lives might have been in danger had not a sentry promptly given the alarm and aroused them. The damage is slight.

Automobile in a Forty-second Street Hole.

John Reidy, 33 years old, while running an automobile through Forty-second street last night, was pitched off the vehicle by its falling into a street railway excavation near Seventh avenue. Reidy was taken to Roosevelt Hospital.

India Famine Relief Fund.

John Crosby Brown, 59 Wall street, Treasurer of the Committee of One Hundred on India Famine Relief, reports contributions of $4,748.38 received yesterday, making a total to date of $184,911.92.

BRAINS, ENERGY, PLUCK

THEY HAVE WORKED TOGETHER FOR GOOD IN THE "TWIN CITIES."

How the Northwestern Grass Twine Company Has Succeeded in Utilizing That Once Despised Product of the Fields, "Wire Grass"—Facts Respecting the Pillsbury-Washburn Flour Mills and Their Tremendous Growth Since the Day of Small Things.

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 28, 1900.—The Twin Cities of the Northwest, which are one in purpose and in destiny, are gradually growing into a composite whole in reality.

They have long been famous for their aggressive qualities. While St. Paul is the older of the two sisters Minneapolis is slightly in advance in population. St. Paul has always ranked as the commercial metropolis of the North Star State, and, indeed, of the whole Northwest; while Minneapolis, from most humble beginnings, has for some years past taken precedence in manufactures.

"The Twins" are unique in many ways. The sometime jealousy, born of the boom of the last decade, has at this time softened down into a spirit of friendly rivalry. With a present joint population of more than 350,000, the distinct geographical boundaries of each are gradually being eliminated as the small intervening space between them becomes occupied by the homes of the people. In fact, the two cities are steadily and surely being blended into one.

It was in the early 80s that the attention of the whole country was directed to the phenomenal advance in growth and population of these beautiful municipal rivals for superiority; and from that time until the general depression of 1893 their praises were sung by travellers from every land. These cities got an ample share of the "financial drought," but have now fully recovered—have got their second wind, as it were—and are once more forging to the front.

The natural resources of the adjacent country had much to do with the rapid growth of the sturdy municipalities; but no matter what the resources they are of little moment unless developed, and it was right here the railroads were called upon for their contribution for the general good.

RAILROAD DEVELOPMENT.

Previous to 1880 the railroad facilities of the Northwest were of a distinctly local character, beginning, perhaps, at the Mississippi and running a few score miles into the forests or to the then insignificant wheat farms north and west of St. Paul; but the hour for a change in conditions had arrived, and the hour and the man came at one and the same time. To James J. Hill, more than to any other one person, is due the credit of recognizing the possibilities of the future for the home of his adoption. With a far-seeing intuition, which is to-day recognized as little less than marvellous, he grasped the situation in one comprehensive glance, and devoted himself to the problem of development. The few thousand dollars he possessed, and a few added thousands which he secured from friends, were devoted to the purchase of the then financially depleted bonds of the St. Paul and Pacific Railway. Having, with his friends, secured control of this "slumbering" property he evolved a plan of reorganization under the name of the St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railway, and organized an aggressive campaign, which has finally, at this writing, fixed his fame irrevocably as the railway genius of the age.

The road was first continued west and northwest to Fargo, N. D., and thence on to St. Vincent. For sound financial reasons he conceived the plan of paralleling his own line, which he succeeded in doing, and the whole country west of the Mississippi to the Red River of the North, and northwest from St. Paul to St. Vincent, Minn., on the borders of Manitoba, became settled with hardy native Americans and the cream of foreign immigration. The Red River Valley quickly assumed the first rank as a wheat-growing country, the flour-milling capacity of Minneapolis was constantly increased, sawmills of immense proportions were required to manufacture the millions of feet of lumber needed for building purposes in the Twin Cities and all the Northwest, and these two wonderful municipalities, aided by the possibilities of the country's development afforded by the railways, sprang into instant and substantial prominence.

The panic of '93 came and laid low many legitimate and ambitious schemes; but it is now only a memory. The St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railway has expanded with the country's growth, and with its latest baptism as the Great Northern Railway system now reaches to the shores of the Pacific, and its influence is felt in the whole commercial world. It is, therefore, entirely true to say that the Twin Cities have been largely built up by the railroads, of which the Great Northern has been chief.

These two beautiful cities are among the most healthful in the country, as they are in all respects among the most desirable as places of residence or business. St. Paul has been known in the past as the strictly jobbing and commercial centre of the Northwest, but its far-seeing people have recently come to recognize the permanent advantages flowing from sound manufacturing enterprises. Strictly jobbing and commercial interests are very frequently changed by changing conditions and by new centres of population. Hence the keen perception of the need to build up manufacturing establishments.

NORTHWESTERN GRASS TWINE COMPANY.

St. Paul, noted in its history for many new departures in successful industrial pursuits, has never initiated a commercial industry that has so quickly met with general and substantial recognition as in its establishment of the Northwestern Grass Twine Company. Its incorporators builded better than they knew, when, less than two years ago, a syndicate of enterprising business men decided to seek public recognition of the merits of wire grass in the construction of furniture, carpets, matting, binding twine and other articles of daily domestic and artistic use. The experiments these gentlemen had carried to a successful conclusion convinced them that they had hit "the real thing," but would the purchasing public see it in the same light? Firm in their knowledge of the inherent merits of wire grass as a manufacturing material they resolved to embark the capital necessary to introduce these products on the market. They purchased the works of the Northwestern Cordage Company in St. Paul, secured some specially constructed machinery, and started. Thus equipped they launched out into what has already developed into a great manufacturing industry.

It was an uncertain proposition, but they had faith. They knew their product had merit, but like all other new departures in the commercial world this industry met with but slight encouragement so far as local prophecy went. However, orders for the product came almost from the start. The "handful of operatives" was gradually increased until to-day more than 650 men and women are employed in the almost hopeless endeavor to keep abreast of the demand flowing in from all parts of the country. The products of the company are novelties so entirely artistic and substantial that a single glance brings conviction of their sterling worth; and it is but a simple and heretofore despised product of the fields that is the head and front of this new addition to the country's manufactures! The hated wire grass, the abomination of desolation to the farmer, spurned by the sheep and cattle through all the ages past, is at last taken up and utilized by man to add a charm to living, to delight the eye, to lull to rest—an ever potent, though silent, partisan of cleanliness and health. There is an immediate suggestion of utility in all these wire grass manufactures that captivates the senses at once, and the beholder on first scrutinizing the company's output exclaims at once: "How simple," and "Why haven't people thought of wire grass before?"

Why? How many times this interrogation has escaped unnumbered observers of every newly introduced creation of man's ingenuity, and his tardy, though seemingly instant, recognition!

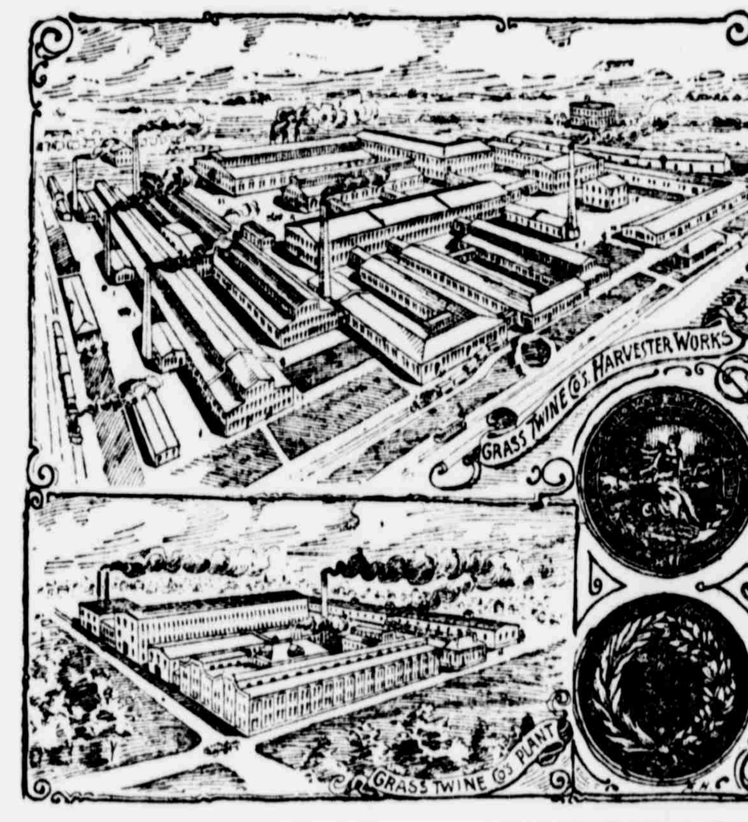
It did not take long for the company to recognize the fact that its facilities were entirely inadequate to supply the public demand, for hardly had it become settled in its apparently too large establishment when, greatly to its astonishment, the business began to increase, and the growth has been continuous. It is a question of hustle nowadays to fill orders on time. While the work goes on inside architects and artisans are hurrying the construction of additions to the plant, and as wire grass is native and to the manor born in many localities, the company has established a big Eastern plant in Brooklyn, N. Y., for the manufacture of material found east of Minnesota. In fact, the company has four large plants. The principal one is in St. Paul, and is a thoroughly progressive institution in an up-to-date city. It is equipped with the latest mechanical devices calculated to secure perfection in every detail of construction, even the minutest, enabling the expert operatives employed at the plant to utilize the perfected machinery to the best possible advantage.

GETTING AHEAD AND KEEPING AHEAD.

Not content with the merely standard products in furniture, matting, &c., the company is continually enlarging its field of operations. To this end a number of expert designers are constantly employed in evolving new and unique furniture patterns, in studying out artistic interweaving of the grasses to produce novel effects and, in a word, to keep not merely abreast but just a little bit ahead of the times; but it is in the air, in St. Paul, to get and to keep just a little bit ahead of its neighbors, and the record of the Northwestern Grass Twine Company furnishes a striking example of this spirit of enterprise.

In contemplating the history of this company one realizes what an immense stride in manufacturing its founders have taken. It stands in a unique position in the business world. Passing through the St. Paul plant and scrutinizing the various products, the mind of the beholder naturally reverts to the waste places in the meadow lands, and, recalling the abominated wire grass, takes high satisfaction in the realization that the Northwestern Grass Twine Company is one of the commercial actualities of the day, and a fast expanding one, and that its output is fraught with pleasure for the housewife, who realizes, as she never realized before, that at last there is a kind of furniture that takes care of itself, carpets and matting that cannot be affected by the cheerful moth or other insects that have been wont to wear out the patience of the mothers of the land; that the material entering into the construction of the wire grass furniture, carpets, baskets and stands is practically indestructible, and that it is solid, a thing of beauty and a joy forever, artistic and serviceable.

A special feature of this new St. Paul enterprise is the manufacture of binding twine, as wire grass has proven superior to all other known materials for this purpose. Furthermore, it is cheaper, and bids fair to become in a short time the binding twine par excellence in the markets of the world. When one considers what efforts have been put forth in recent years to cheapen by every possible means the cost of producing binding twine, and that even State Prison convicts were put to work at the binding twine machines in the hope that this might lessen the cost to the farmer (who is the principal consumer), and then realizes that binding twine made from wire grass can be produced at less cost than the prison-made twine, and of a better and more durable quality, it will be seen how important a place this part of the product occupies in the economy of the Northwestern Grass Twine Company's operations.



It has already been stated that the cost of the binding twine made from wire grass is less than the cost of other kinds of binding twines. This is also true of furniture, carpets, matting, articles of daily domestic use and articles of vertu made from wire grass, as compared with any other kind of carpet, furniture or domestic furnishings. The durability of the wire grass goods is one of the chief claims to public recognition and public adoption. It is declared that wire grass furniture will last four or five times as long as the average style of furniture now in common use. This alone is quite enough to insure its favorable reception. The specimens of manufactured product submitted to your correspondent present some entirely unique features, some really charming designs being woven of the flexible material employed. While the furniture is very solid, it is at the same time yielding. The chairs are the most comfortable and graceful yet offered for the indorsement of a discerning public, and it must be admitted in this connection that American genius has scored another great economic and commercial triumph, which insures the use of one or more of the Northwestern Grass Twine Company's products in nearly every household in the land, and will unquestionably drive foreign competition in this line out of the American market.

THE ORIENTAL SADLY OUTDONE.

As an example, it may be stated with entire truthfulness that Oriental matting to match these wire grass products from the St. Paul factories would cost nearly double as much as the latter, without possessing its durable qualities. It is, therefore, only natural to suppose that the American housewife, who is regarded as possessing a liberal endowment of common sense, would prefer the newest and the best, especially as it is likewise the newest and the cheapest. The new creations are handsomer and richer in design—displaying a real genius for coloring and combinations of effects—than the Chinese or Japanese, and they are certain to lead in public approval over either of these foreign products. As the merits of the St. Paul manufacture become more generally recognized, foreign competition will disappear from a field more fully occupied.

The St. Paul factory is sending its products to all parts of the United States, Canada and British Columbia, and to Cuba and Porto Rico. It will be but a short time before Europe will be asking, "What new thing is this the inventive Yankee hath sprung upon us, and we must buy?" There can be but one answer to the question; and then, in the fulness of time—and no long time, either—the once despised wire grass of the Minnesota prairie will be woven into couches whereon Royalty itself may recline.

After thorough preparation by the special processes of the company, wire grass becomes unassailable by rust, mildew or decay. It remains intact for years after it leaves the factory. At the present time New York, Michigan, Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee, Wisconsin and Minnesota are known producers of wire grass, where it is found in swampy lands. As the sales of the wire grass products increase, necessity will spur producers to keener search for the original material, and it will no doubt be found in many parts of the country where its presence has been unnoticed heretofore.

Recently the Northwestern Grass Twine Company has still further increased its productive capacity by the purchase of a big neighboring plant for the purpose of manufacturing harvesters and binders specially adapted for the use of grass binding twine. It had to come. The company requires more and more material every month, and it must have harvesters that can handle the original material in a wholesale way. Furthermore, the completion of the additions to the original plant now under construction, which will be ready for occupancy in September, will increase the total number of employees in the grass twine industry to over 1,200—a pretty fair showing in two short years from the time operations were commenced, particularly as the material from which the product is manufactured was so heartily abominated as of no worth or benefit to man or beast. The advent of this company has been a real benefit to St. Paul thus far, and will no doubt further enhance the prosperity of the Capitol City.

FARMERS WILL RAISE "CHEERS."

Farmers who are quick to observe changing conditions and who realize that wire grass is the "real thing" after all, will begin to cultivate it now that its commercial value has been so surely and substantially attested. It is quite within the bounds of probability that the greeting of farmers to one another in the near future will be: "How is your wire grass lookin' this year, Bill? Think ye'll get a fair crop? And how's quotations in St. Paul? What! High as that? Reckon I'll pass up the wheat next year and raise cheers an' carpets an' mattin' an' baskets." There can be no doubt that the farmers will find wire grass as profitable a crop ere long as other recognized products of the land, when once they understand the possibilities of its growth and become armed with the knowledge necessary to its proper cultivation; and thus, with an added field of genuine profit open to the farmer, he also will lift up his voice and be glad of the advent of the Northwestern Grass Twine Company.

Many manufacturing plants absorb money where they are located and distribute it elsewhere. The Northwestern Grass Twine Company draws money from all points to St. Paul. It is accumulative and distributive—accumulating money in the Northwestern metropolis and distributing it among its citizens. Such institutions are upbuilders of the city and the Commonwealth. Out of the fatness of the earth they reap a golden harvest. Their crop never fails. Because it was once despised, it has always been in evidence. It is indeed a hardy plant and unfailing as the sun.

The success of the company's plant will start others to thinking and acting, and other industries will inevitably be evolved; and thus it appears the gentlemen who incorporated the Northwestern Grass Twine Company were a species of commercial missionaries, whose example will be but a spur to others as showing what pluck, allied to knowledge, can achieve. That others might have accomplished as much as this virile company has done may be admitted for the sake of argument, but the fact remains that the "Northwestern" alone developed the demand for American wire grass products. To the gentlemen whose pluck and capital have achieved what was set down three years ago as an impossibility, belong all the honor and all the substantial returns that follow in the wake of a genuine public service. What they have accomplished is not for a day but for all time. They have fought the good fight and won.

St. Paul owes these gentlemen a debt of gratitude, and will no doubt honor the draft should it be presented; for there is no single institution in St. Paul to-day whose present is more gratifying, whose future upward career is more certain, or whose officers and directors are men of greater business ability. S. H. Chisholm is President; H. E. Howland, Vice-President and Treasurer; M. J. O'Shaughnessy, Jr., Second Vice-President; Henry Wolter, General Manager; F. J. Ottis, Assistant General Manager; T. K. Ottis, Manager sales and purchases.

A GREAT MINNEAPOLIS INDUSTRY.

"If all the flour produced by the Pillsbury-Washburn mills in one year could be loaded on one train and started east from Minneapolis with 100 engines to haul it, when the last car of the train left Minneapolis the pilot engine would be laboriously puffing through a hamlet just east of Ft. Wayne, Ind.," said the statistician of the biggest flour milling concern in the world to your correspondent a few days ago. In other words, this train would be a fraction over 525 miles long. "We can," the statistician continued, "lay down on the breakfast table of every family in the country a loaf of bread and a hot roll at least once a week, on an average, and never feel it."

The mind cannot easily grasp the full import of this statement, nor did the late Charles A. Pillsbury, whose energy and business acumen founded and developed the colossal Pillsbury-Washburn plant, conceive, when he started in the business, how great and lasting a monument to individual energy he was building. Twenty years ago he looked forward to the day when the mills of the Pillsburys could produce 10,000 barrels a day. This ambition was achieved so quickly that Mr. Pillsbury, then at the zenith of his powers, sighed contentedly and remarked to an associate:

"Well, we have got here. Now we'll keep going and force the world to acknowledge that Minneapolis is still on the map!"

Energy, aggressiveness and merit, with young men at the helm, have been the potent influences that have combined to secure for Minneapolis its world-wide fame, and among all these young commercial giants the name of Charles A. Pillsbury was easily the name to conjure with. The Pillsbury banner floats proudly to-day in all the commercial marts of the world. Every one has seen it, for he who runs or rides, wherever it may be, must read this truthful legend, with No. 1 Hard as its foundation:

"PILLSBURY'S BEST IS THE BEST."

It is a household word throughout Christendom.

The history of the Pillsbury-Washburn Mills has been written again and again; but neither local nor visiting historians have done the subject justice. Like Niagara, it always presents a new aspect, and its volume is an overwhelming flood to either orator, writer or student. The Pillsbury-Washburn Mills are to-day the concrete product of Charles A. Pillsbury's commercial genius. They are many in one and one in many.

The beginning was a modest one, indeed. It was not until 14 years after his uncle, John S. Pillsbury, settled in Minneapolis that Charles A. Pillsbury followed him from New Hampshire—that is to say, after completing a college course at Dartmouth, which he diversified by teaching as a means of partial support, he went to Montreal, where he remained for six years engaged in mercantile pursuits. He came to Minneapolis in 1869 and soon afterward purchased an interest in a small flour mill at the Falls of St. Anthony. There were four or five mills in the town at that time, all of them of the old-fashioned sort, using buhrstones for reducing the grain. Mr. Pillsbury applied himself assiduously to learning every detail of the business, and was constantly studying to improve and perfect its methods. About this time the middlings purifier, a Minneapolis invention, was introduced, and was improved from time to time to attain the best possible results. The Christians, the Washburns and the Pillsburys remodelled their mills and put the new process flour on the market, each engaged in the problem of producing the best flour. That Mr. Pillsbury succeeded in his aims is attested by the fact that "Pillsbury's Best" quickly touched the top notch of public favor, and soon came to be recognized as the

BEST BRAND OF FLOUR IN THE WORLD.

The advent of the middlings purifier, which created a revolution in flour manufacture, was but the herald of the Roller Mill. The old buhrstones were discarded, steel rolls replacing them in the work of disintegrating the grain and reducing it to flour by a series of carefully gauged rollers. This new departure served to advertise the merits of Minneapolis flour extensively to all the world, and only a short time elapsed before these products were being carried to the uttermost parts of civilization by the world's commercial marine.

The improved milling methods, followed by an enormous demand for Minneapolis flour, added a stimulus to the wheat-growing industry of Minneapolis and the Northwest, for it soon became an accepted fact that Minnesota hard spring wheat was superior to the softer but fair winter wheat of lower latitudes. This fact was, of course, only made patent to the world by the perfected milling processes in vogue in the Minneapolis mills.

In 1872 Mr. Pillsbury had gained so world-wide a prestige in milling that he associated his father, the late Hon. George A. Pillsbury (his uncle, Hon. John S. Pillsbury, having been interested with him from the beginning), in the business, and gradually enlarged the scope and operations of the enterprise. At a later period his brother, Fred C. Pillsbury, was admitted to the firm, which continued as Charles A. Pillsbury & Co. until the acquisition of the property by the English syndicate which now controls it.

To the original Pillsbury mill were added, by purchase or lease, the Pillsbury "B" Mill and the Empire Excelsior and Anchor Mills. They were all rebuilt and fitted with the most improved modern machinery. To supply them with wheat the Millers' Association was organized, whose agents penetrated all parts of the Northwest and made selections from the grain fields of the best wheat for the Minneapolis mills. A system of elevators was built for the storage of the immense supplies of wheat needed to keep the mills in operation, these being distributed through the wheat districts of the Northwestern States and Territories. At this time the "Pillsbury" flour had achieved an international reputation, but Charles A. Pillsbury was not content with dominating the majority of the world's flour markets. He proposed and declared his intentions to sit upon the universal throne. To paraphrase a well-known saying of Patrick Henry, Mr. Pillsbury might have said at this time, "I care not who makes your laws, if you'll let me make your bread," and he might have mentally continued, "I will." And he did.

A VISIT TO HUNGARY.

This required additional facilities, however. The firm decided to increase. To this end Mr. Pillsbury visited Europe to study milling processes, and went to Buda-Pesth, where the celebrated Hungarian mills are located, at that time producing the flour best suited to the European taste. It required but a short time for the Minneapolis Napoleon of the Mills to master the Hungarian process, after which he returned to his home and proceeded with the equipment of the Pillsbury "A," which, when complete, had a capacity of 10,000 barrels of flour per day, and was then, and continues to be, the largest and best flour mill in the world. This may well be conceded the crowning achievement in flour mill construction and administration of the greatest milling genius the world has produced.

To say that Mr. Pillsbury organized a milling business with a capacity of 30,000 barrels of flour per day, with the accompanying assurance of securing a constant supply of over 100,000 bushels of wheat per day, and distributing the product to the markets of the world; that the business has prospered through droughts, panics and strikes, and that no combination of carriers or grangers has been able to crush it, is sufficient to demonstrate the sagacity, the enterprise and the breadth of purpose of the mind which planned and the firmness of the hand which held the helm. In 1890 the mills and business were sold to an English syndicate, which acquired also the Washburn milling property and the water power of the Falls of St. Anthony. Mr. Pillsbury remained as a manager of the property until the hour of his sudden and lamented death in September, 1899. He received the largest salary paid to any business manager in the United States.

It has already been mentioned that the annual product of the Pillsbury-Washburn mills, if loaded in box cars, would make up a train 525 miles long. The daily capacity of the mills is 30,000 barrels; 180,000 per week, or 9,300,000 barrels of 196 pounds each per year; one billion eight hundred and twenty-two million and eight hundred thousand pounds of flour, or 911,400 tons. It is almost inconceivable, though easily digestible—because "Pillsbury's Best is the Best."

The aggregate production has doubled in the past five years, these mills now using 127,500 bushels of wheat per day; 765,000 bushels per week, and 39,525,000 per year. The enormous flour output from the Pillsbury-Washburn mills requires 200 cars every day to move, 40 cars per day for feed, 1,440 cars per week for both, and 74,880 cars per year. The Pillsbury-Washburn elevators handle 15,000,000 bushels of wheat per year, and $15,000,000 capital is invested in the business.

The mere presentation of statistical facts, however, affords but a shadowy impression of the position in the commercial world attained by an institution like the Pillsbury-Washburn Milling Company, that one concern, in the brief space of 30 years, should have secured a dominating influence in a given line of industry.

THE RESULT OF ONE MAN'S SUPERB GENIUS

for organization passes the average conception. And yet there has been but one Washington, but one Lincoln, but one Dewey and but one Pillsbury; and Charles A. Pillsbury stands first in history in his chosen vocation. It was due to his untiring energy, and his going into the very heart of things, that these magnificent mills have reached to-day the zenith of their power in commerce, and their unshaken prestige throughout civilization. Each individual grain of wheat put through the Pillsbury-Washburn mills is made to deliver up not only its very soul, but the very heart of the soul itself; and thus the soul disintegrated into its constituent elements is converted into "Vitos," or under some other equally meritorious and attractive brand is rendered doubly valuable for the demands of commerce.

The Pillsbury-Washburn Mills Company has succeeded in accomplishing more in the way of emphasizing the interests of the golden Northwest than any other single institution west of the great lakes. Its record is unparalleled and unapproachable, and its future is so solidly established in the confidence of the people that it will continue to be one of the great institutions of a land where alone great interests are conceived, fostered, perfected and at last molded into perpetuity, monuments of enterprise and aggressiveness, meritorious, as solid as enduring granite, and as firmly fixed in the hearts and minds and affections of the community and the universal world.

Vitos is a comparatively new product of the Pillsbury-Washburn Mills. It is an ideal breakfast food, and one of the choicest outputs of the big mills. It is made from carefully selected No. 1 hard spring wheat, and is prepared under a special process by which the most nutritious portions of the wheat are retained, and all injurious elements eliminated. Absolutely pure and strength giving, with the Pillsbury-Washburn guarantee of excellence, nothing further need be said of its claim to public favor and appreciation. Flaked Oats, another special Pillsbury-Washburn product, is too well known to require official mention at this time.

These mills are more completely equipped than any similar ones in the world. Indeed the management down to every detail, with its 1,000 employees, who take high rank for the proficiency in the labor world, is the ideal of mechanical and administrative perfection. The remotest communities as well as metropolitan centres, States, principalities and nations the world over acknowledge the potential influence of the Pillsbury-Washburn Milling Company.

AMERICAN MINING AND INVESTMENT COMPANY.

Minneapolis possesses an intelligent and discerning population. A feature of the people's push and energy is their continual reaching out for new fields of effort. Mining and colonization have attracted a good deal of attention. In the former field the American Mining and Investment Company has received much notice. The company owns and is operating the Susquehanna Placer Gold Mine on Hughes Creek, in the State of Idaho, and also owns the town site of Curlew, in the Colville Indian reservation, in the State of Washington. This company, which is highly commended by Minneapolis people, will take an excursion of about 250 people over the Great Northern Railway to the scenes of its operations on Oct. 2.

The company has extensive offices in the Bank of Commerce building, Minneapolis. Its stock is sold on the small monthly payment plan.—*Adv.*