

INDIANA SENATOR IS OUT FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

"GUM SHOE" CAMPAIGN

His Friends Are Claiming to Have Administration Backing, BUT THERE'S DOUBT ABOUT THAT

Meanwhile Politicians Are Inclined to Be Shy of Early Candidates.

New York Sun Special Service. Washington, April 25.—Senator Fairbanks of Indiana who came back to Washington so abruptly after he had left the national capital with the avowed intention of spending the summer in the west, is reported to be engaged in writing a series of addresses to be delivered at Chautauqua assemblies. While it is admitted that the senator may be devoting some time to this sort of work, it is surmised by politicians that his principal purpose in remaining in Washington at this time is to carry on a "gum shoe" campaign for the republican nomination for president in 1904.

KILLED ON INTERURBAN

AN ACCIDENT NEAR STILLWATER. Body of John Hemphill Found at Midnight—Skull Had Been Crushed.

Special to The Journal. Stillwater, Minn., April 25.—A stranger supposed to be John Hemphill of Gainesville, Texas, was killed by an interurban car last night at Parrent's crossing near the city's western limits. The body was found about 12:25 a. m. by a motorman, and an undertaker was sent out and brought it to this city. It is thought the man was killed by a car leaving here at 9:45 p. m., but the motorman declares he saw no one on the track and felt no one. Hemphill's skull was crushed and his legs were mangled.

STATE QUARANTINE WAR

NEGOTIATIONS ON FOR PEACE. Secretary Bracken of Minnesota to Meet Secretary McNeill of South Dakota at Aberdeen.

Dr. Bracken, secretary of the state board of health, E. M. McNeill of the South Dakota board in Aberdeen to-morrow and endeavor to settle the vexatious quarantine dispute between Browns Valley and Sisseton.

Dr. McNeill visited Sisseton as agent of the state board and decided that a quarantine of the city was necessary. It is therefore shut out from communication with the outside world by order of the board. He left the matter of fixing quarantine districts to the county officers, and this is where the grievance of Browns Valley comes in. The people of that city say that the Roberts county officials included in the quarantine district which trades at Browns Valley, and which is not infected. These people are not allowed to trade at Browns Valley, where there is no smallpox, but have to go to Sisseton, where the smallpox is. Browns Valley does not want the smallpox but it does want the trade, hence the protest.

Dr. Bracken will leave for Aberdeen this evening. He will be accompanied by Daniel J. Leary, an attorney of Browns Valley, formerly well known in Minneapolis as a deputy in the clerk of court's office.

They hope to prevail on Dr. McNeill to exercise the state's authority and alter the quarantine district.

MITCHELL LANDS

Alexandria Editor Named Postmaster of His Town.

Washington, April 25.—The president today appointed the following postmasters: Iowa—Marion, Edwin I. Alderman; Oakland, Newton W. Wentz; Michigan—Thompsonville, Isaac J. Quist; Minnesota—Alexandria, Charles S. Mitchell; Oregon—Silverton, Thomas W. Ritchie; Woodburn, Walter L. Tolso.

TO FIX PRICES

The Northwestern Furniture Manufacturers Meet at Dubuque.

Dubuque, Iowa, April 25.—The furniture manufacturers' association of the northwest met here to-day to complete their organization and consider matters of interest to the trade. The members include manufacturers in Iowa, Minnesota and Wisconsin. The object is to fix a standard scale of prices and prevent rate-cutting.

OPENING AT FORT HURON

Chicago, April 25.—A special report from Fort Huron says: Ice running heavily after sunset, but some heavy fields intact and of about the same extent. Mice quite a stretch of open water with nineteen boats in or near it. River clear to Stags Island.

THE EXAMS. TO BE EASY

War Department Lets Down the Bars.

OFFICERS NEEDED NOW

Corbin Thinks About a Third of Them Will Pass.

THERE WILL BE PLACES FOR MORE

New Regiments Will Be Sent to the Philippines as Soon as Possible.

From The Journal Bureau, Room 45, Post Building, Washington. Washington, April 25.—Contrary to general expectations and to advice given out from time to time by the war department, the examinations of the men yesterday appointed to second lieutenants in the regular army will not be severe. For some reason there has been a change in the original policy of the war department. General Corbin told me this morning that the appointees would be notified to be ready for examination at a very early date. Those now in the Philippines will be examined there or in San Francisco as soon as they land on the way home. Those in this country will be put on the gridiron within two weeks, or just as soon as the necessary preliminaries can be arranged.

The men are badly needed to officer the new regiments now being recruited, and there has already been too much delay. To give the appointees two or three months in which to "cram" for examination would interfere sadly with the service. These facts may explain why the examination is to be easier than at first intended.

Once each year, in September, an examining board of regular army officers assembles at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., to examine private soldiers who are ambitious to secure commissions. The examination is practically equal to a high school course in Minnesota, and due allowance is always made for the fact that the candidates have been away from school books for a number of years. This is the examination which the men appointed yesterday will take, and General Corbin says that, in his judgment, about one-third of them will pass.

The following subjects will make up the examination: First—English grammar, including reading, writing from oral dictation and orthography.

Second—Mathematics, including arithmetic; algebra as far as equations of the first degree containing one unknown quantity, logarithms, plane geometry, plane trigonometry and surveying.

Third—Geography, especially with reference to United States and North America.

Fourth—Outlines of general history, especially United States history.

Fifth—Constitution of the United States and organization of the government under it and elements of international law.

Sixth—Army regulations and drill; this examination will be practical, extending through the school of the soldier, squad and platoon, and will take place on the parade ground in the presence of the examining board.

Seventh—Military record of candidates.

Eighth—Physical attitude, athletic records, etc.

Ninth—Moral character and civil record. On a scale of 100 each candidate must make 65 in each of foregoing divisions, and a general average of 70 to pass.

In the autumn of 1898, when volunteer officers were appointed by the hundred from civil life, the large majority of those who were appointed were failures. It is a notorious fact, however, that of the failures all who had a strong "pull" were commissioned, the president, in order to save the face of the papers, "failure in examination" was a question. There is no doubt, however, that the "pull" which was brought to bear then will be in evidence again.

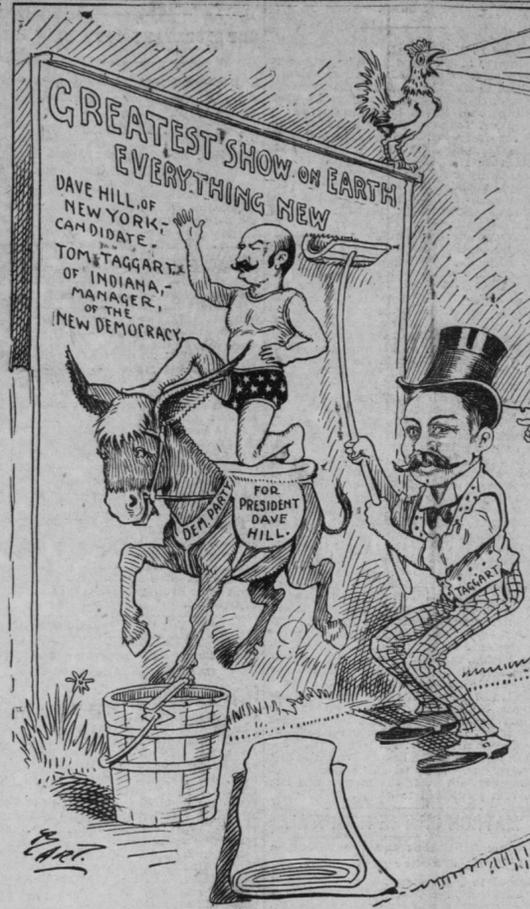
But the significant fact in connection with yesterday's list of names is that it will fill only half the vacancies. From time to time as the regiments are raised and made ready other officers are to be named and ordered up for examination. Men in Minnesota, therefore, who were not in yesterday's list need not feel that their cases have been disposed of. They will have a day in court later.

As an encouragement to the enlistments, which for some time have been slow, owing to the belief that no more men would be needed for the Philippines, General Corbin authorizes that number will be made up almost exclusively of the new regiments.

Land Commissioner Hermann confirms the story in The Journal from St. Cloud that special agent Coulter is investigating alleged illegal entries of land with soldiers' additional homestead scrip. Commissioner Hermann says that many complaints have been made that scrip issued to soldiers now dead, and whose signatures had been forged, had turned up at various land offices in the hands of unscrupulous attorneys and others, who have made themselves amenable to the law.

Commissioner Hermann says further that he will not have anything to do with the prosecution of offenders. Special agents who are investigating the alleged fraudulent entries are instructed to present the facts to the district attorney in the district in which the offense was committed, with a request that the culprits be prosecuted.

Senator Kyle created quite a stir in political circles here when he announced recently that it was the intention of former Senator Pettigrew to be a candidate for the senate in South Dakota next year. Mr. Kyle, who is fresh from the state, of course ought to know what he is talking about, and his statements on this subject would be accepted without question if other prominent men, also fresh from the state, could be induced to endorse them. These other



COMPETITION FOR THE OLD FIRM.

men say that Mr. Kyle assumes a good deal when he makes the bald announcement that Pettigrew is to be in the senatorial race. It is entirely possible, they say, that Pettigrew may be a candidate, but nothing has developed as yet far to warrant any positive assertions. Pettigrew has been in New York the most of the time since congress adjourned, looking after some important business transactions, which it is understood have turned out successfully, and it was only very recently that he returned home. He has had no time for organizing a plan of campaign or making up his mind definitely. Of course, he is ambitious, and should there be an opening next year, with a fair chance that the legislature will be democratic, he would perhaps come into the fight, but he will not certainly if a republican victory seems certain. So say the gentlemen with whom I have talked.

"RINGER" Five of ten men appointed yesterday as second lieutenants from Minnesota are from Minnesota and three are from St. Paul. The Minnesota apolites are a F. Morgan, Walter S. Johnson and Carl L. Stone. The three from St. Paul are A. B. Cox, George L. Becker and A. W. Bjornstad. John N. Loyes is from Red Wing.

Representative McClary, when he saw the list, started out to get the addresses of the men, as there were some names in the list which were unfamiliar to him. He discovered that the first man, James G. Taylor, is not a Minnesotan. He served in a North Carolina regiment in the war with Spain and subsequently volunteers. His own address is given as Tennytown, a suburb of Washington, and his nearest relative resides at Toledo, Mo. McClary has registered vigorous protests against charging Taylor to Minnesota.

The reason Minneapolls and St. Paul get such a large number of the appointments is that the Thirtieth Minnesota in which most of them served, was recruited in the twin cities. The war department, in selecting men for appointment in the regular army, simply followed its policy of giving places to those that have seen active service and made good records, regardless of residence.

Senator Gamble, Representative Burke and National Comptroller Greene are searching for offices for South Dakotans today. They saw Secretary of Agriculture Wilson and had M. T. Lightner of Roscoe appointed state statistician of the department for their state. They also saw Secretary Gage and Internal Revenue Commissioner Yerkes about starting the new internal revenue district.

Hermann Ellerman's appointment as collector will be officially announced today or to-morrow. In connection with the district state statistician of the department South Dakota men met at the headquarters and all indorsed the suggestion that it be placed there. As a matter of fact Kyle was beaten outright in the fight over the collectorship. The suggestion has been made that Collins, a 217-ton, Kyle's candidate for the collectorship, will give something "equally as good." But if this is done it will be because he is a good republican and not because of Kyle's indorsement.

Messrs. Gamble, Burke and Greene regard Robert S. Person's chances of securing the auditorship for the interior department very good. It is learned that when Auditor Brown was killed Secretary Gage indorsed Person for that office, but it went to another man. It is stated that Person was assured by Senator Hanna or some one equally close to the president that he would be promoted soon after the inauguration. As a vacancy is now about to occur, and in view of the promise, it is regarded as assured that Person will get the office.

War department officials advise the Minneapolis board of no intention to delay work on Dam No. 1, as has been charged in St. Paul paper. On the contrary, they say that the park board is perhaps justified in wanting to retain control of part of the water power to be generated by the dam. Unfortunately, they say, the United States has no intention of taking any title to the land required, which has a string tied to it in the shape of a division of control. Said an official of the engineer's office:

As suggested in Secretary Ridgeway's interview in The Journal, the government cannot condemn the land required. Such a project would give the United States absolute title to the land.

Partnerships with municipalities and corporations have been disastrous. In the case of the Fox river in Wisconsin it was attempted, and there is endless strife over the use of the water. At Rock Island, Ill., the same thing was attempted, and the partnership has resulted in an expenditure of about \$200,000 by the government, with no corresponding benefits.

In the case of dam No. 1, after the land is acquired by the government, I think the secretary of war might grant revocable permits to the municipality for the use of the water power, thus shutting out individuals and corporations, and reserving the power for public uses. Such permits, however, would depend upon whether the withdrawal of the water would in any way affect navigation. For myself I do not see any objection to granting a permit to draw water from above the dam for power purposes, returning it to the river below the dam, where it serves the interests of navigation just as well as though it flowed over the crest of the dam.

—W. W. Jermans.

CALL ON MCKINLEY

Cuban Delegates Are Presented to the President.

AN EXCHANGE OF COURTESIES

Delegation Also Calls on Secretary Root—Governor Wood Is Present.

Washington, April 25.—The Cuban delegates began their round of official visits and conferences to-day, going to the war department at 11 o'clock for the first formal meeting with Secretary Root, and then being escorted by him to the White House for a meeting with the president.

Before the arrival of the delegation at the war department, General Wood entered the secretary's office and was there when the visitors were shown in. About an hour was consumed in a discussion of Cuban affairs. Secretary Root pointed out that the discussion must be considered private, and no public statement would be made as to any propositions the Cubans might submit.

PLAN TO ARBITRATE

Machinists of Illinois Central Submit a Proposal.

MEASURE TO AVOID STRIKES

Two Courts of Arbitration Composed of Officers of the Company and Machinists.

Chicago, April 25.—A new plan to settle labor difficulties was made by a committee of machinists, acting for the International Association of Machinists to William Renshaw, superintendent of machinery of the Illinois Central railway. The committee went as a body of employees to the status of a committee of the association. Mr. Renshaw asked for further time, and another conference will be held to-morrow.

The proposition of the machinists provides for arbitration with the superintendent of motive power and a committee of machinists, to act as a subordinate court with appeal to the general manager and the general officers of the International Association of Machinists. Grievances must be acted upon within five days after notice is given, and pending settlement there shall be no lock-out or strike. The agreement is for one year, and unless abrogated within thirty days of expiration, it remains in force another year.

A committee representing Illinois Central engineers from Illinois and Iowa divisions called on Superintendent Renshaw to ask that the runs be arranged so that the engineers could spend as much time as possible at their homes. Mr. Renshaw promised to give the matter immediate attention.

LOWER BRULE AGENT

President Has Appointed Robert H. Somers of South Dakota.

Washington, April 25.—The president to-day made the following appointments: Robert H. Somers of South Dakota, agent for the Indians of the Lower Brule agency in South Dakota.

Courland G. Bolles of Pennsylvania, consul at Kehl, Germany.

Charles M. Dickinson, agent of the United States at Sofia, Bulgaria.

Andrew M. J. Cochran of Kentucky, United States district judge for the eastern district of Kentucky.

PATRICK IS INDICTED

Murder in the First Degree for Killing the Millionaire.

New York, April 25.—The indictment against Albert T. Patrick for murder in the first degree was handed up to-day. Patrick is charged with the murder of William Marsh Rice. There are ten counts.

ELLERMAN'S LONG POLE

Gamble's Man Said to Have Landed the Dakota Collectorship.

MR. STICKNEY TALKS

Great Western's Plans for Iowa and Nebraska.

WORK TO BEGIN ON NEW LINES

Extensions to Omaha and Sioux City Are Settled—Fort Dodge Interview.

Special to The Journal. Fort Dodge, Iowa, April 25.—President A. B. Stickney and General Manager Samuel Stickney of the Great Western, and J. W. Colt, president of the Mason City & Fort Dodge railway, and H. A. Vernet, an English capitalist, arrived in the city this morning on a special train. President Stickney announced the future course of the Great Western in an interview this morning, in which he said:

"We plan to build a line from Ft. Dodge to Omaha, and will begin work on the construction immediately. The line to Sioux City will be a branch from the Omaha line and will run into Ft. Dodge over the same track. I am unwilling to state the point at which the Sioux City branch will leave the main line."

The statement made by President Stickney is considered to be positive information of the Great Western's plans. The Omaha line from Fort Dodge will leave this city on a new \$300,000 steel bridge over the Des Moines river. The bridge will be 3,000 feet in length and 120 feet in height at its highest point. J. W. Colt will have general supervision of construction on the new lines.

President Stickney met a committee of Fort Dodge business men to whom he engaged statements. Several additional officers were rented in this city for the engineering corps of the Great Western.

LAW AGAINST CORNERS

Illinois Bill Is Aimed Also at Options and False Reports.

Springfield, Ill., April 25.—A bill was introduced to-day in the senate making it a misdemeanor to give false reports on markets, to spread false reports concerning stock values, or to corner a market.

INJURED BY A BLAST

Soix Falls, S. D., April 25.—Adolph Miller, a prominent farmer in the western portion of the Minnehaha county, was probably fatally injured by the premature explosion of a blast. He was engaged in blasting rocks on his farm.

TWO LAWS FOR CUBA

President Schurman Favors Lower Duty and a Loan.

Ithaca, N. Y., April 25.—President J. G. Schurman of Cornell university on the Cuban situation. He said in part: "It is the revolutionary army and its supporters who are represented in the constitutional convention. That body is more radical than the Cuban people as a whole. If it hesitates to adopt the Platt amendment, the people who own property on the island would not. They feel that the Platt amendment is indispensable to the peace and protection of the island and the prosperity of its people. Still I think great consideration should be shown for the men who won Cuban independence and after all, the constitutional convention is the only organized body authorized to express Cuban sentiment and opinion."

There are two measures by which congress might win the heart of Cuba. One is the reduction of the duty on sugar. The other is a loan on a low rate of interest of some \$15,000,000 for the payment of soldiers honorably discharged from the Cuban armies. Would not both in the long run be wise investments for us? Neither in Cuba nor in the United States do the people desire annexation at present. Let us aid the Cubans to set up their own republic.

WOOD'S COURSE APPROVED

Washington, April 25.—As a result of a conference between the president and Governor Wood, the president has unreservedly approved of Governor Wood's course in the negotiations with the constitutional convention. General Wood convinced the president and Secretary Root that the convention will accept the Platt amendment. There may be some changes of verbiage and there will be requests for economic concessions, which must wait until congress convenes. But the relations which shall exist are defined by the Platt amendment. He will leave no doubt in the minds of his callers as to the necessity of this action.

FIFTY KILLED

Boiler Explosion in the Grieshem Electro-Chemical Works--140 Are Reported to Be Injured.

Frankfort, Ky., April 25.—The boilers of the Grieshem Electro-Chemical Works near Frankfort exploded this afternoon and the factory caught fire.

Fifty persons are reported to have been killed and 140 injured. The three boilers of the works exploded. The explosion was audible here. The Frankfort fire engines, ladders and ambulances have gone to the scene of the disaster.

HE'S THE DARK MAN HELPS THE JUDGES

Young Cudahy Identifies Callahan as One of the Kidnappers.

BOY KNOWS HIM BY HIS VOICE

Callahan the Man That Held a Pistol at the Boy's Head and Stood Guard.

Omaha, April 25.—In the trial of James Callahan on a charge of connection with the kidnaping of Edward Cudahy, Jr., Dec. 18, young Cudahy to-day absolutely identified Callahan as the "dark man." Attorney Cowin said: "You may state whether the dark man who put a pistol to your head and made you a prisoner, and who guarded you most of the time in the house, and who walked down the street with you and bade you good-bye when you were released, was one and the same person."

"It was the same man." "Who was that man?" "Jim Callahan." "The defendant here in this case?" "Yes, sir."

Attorney Haller cross-examined Cudahy. He admitted that he could not have identified Callahan from "simply seeing him." He identified Callahan principally by his voice; he would not be able to identify him by his appearance alone. He was as certain of the identity of Callahan as he was of the identity of his father or mother.

MR. STICKNEY TALKS

Great Western's Plans for Iowa and Nebraska.

WORK TO BEGIN ON NEW LINES

Extensions to Omaha and Sioux City Are Settled—Fort Dodge Interview.

Special to The Journal. Fort Dodge, Iowa, April 25.—President A. B. Stickney and General Manager Samuel Stickney of the Great Western, and J. W. Colt, president of the Mason City & Fort Dodge railway, and H. A. Vernet, an English capitalist, arrived in the city this morning on a special train. President Stickney announced the future course of the Great Western in an interview this morning, in which he said:

"We plan to build a line from Ft. Dodge to Omaha, and will begin work on the construction immediately. The line to Sioux City will be a branch from the Omaha line and will run into Ft. Dodge over the same track. I am unwilling to state the point at which the Sioux City branch will leave the main line."

The statement made by President Stickney is considered to be positive information of the Great Western's plans. The Omaha line from Fort Dodge will leave this city on a new \$300,000 steel bridge over the Des Moines river. The bridge will be 3,000 feet in length and 120 feet in height at its highest point. J. W. Colt will have general supervision of construction on the new lines.

President Stickney met a committee of Fort Dodge business men to whom he engaged statements. Several additional officers were rented in this city for the engineering corps of the Great Western.

LAW AGAINST CORNERS

Illinois Bill Is Aimed Also at Options and False Reports.

Springfield, Ill., April 25.—A bill was introduced to-day in the senate making it a misdemeanor to give false reports on markets, to spread false reports concerning stock values, or to corner a market.

INJURED BY A BLAST

Soix Falls, S. D., April 25.—Adolph Miller, a prominent farmer in the western portion of the Minnehaha county, was probably fatally injured by the premature explosion of a blast. He was engaged in blasting rocks on his farm.

TWO LAWS FOR CUBA

President Schurman Favors Lower Duty and a Loan.

Ithaca, N. Y., April 25.—President J. G. Schurman of Cornell university on the Cuban situation. He said in part: "It is the revolutionary army and its supporters who are represented in the constitutional convention. That body is more radical than the Cuban people as a whole. If it hesitates to adopt the Platt amendment, the people who own property on the island would not. They feel that the Platt amendment is indispensable to the peace and protection of the island and the prosperity of its people. Still I think great consideration should be shown for the men who won Cuban independence and after all, the constitutional convention is the only organized body authorized to express Cuban sentiment and opinion."

There are two measures by which congress might win the heart of Cuba. One is the reduction of the duty on sugar. The other is a loan on a low rate of interest of some \$15,000,000 for the payment of soldiers honorably discharged from the Cuban armies. Would not both in the long run be wise investments for us? Neither in Cuba nor in the United States do the people desire annexation at present. Let us aid the Cubans to set up their own republic.

WOOD'S COURSE APPROVED

Washington, April 25.—As a result of a conference between the president and Governor Wood, the president has unreservedly approved of Governor Wood's course in the negotiations with the constitutional convention. General Wood convinced the president and Secretary Root that the convention will accept the Platt amendment. There may be some changes of verbiage and there will be requests for economic concessions, which must wait until congress convenes. But the relations which shall exist are defined by the Platt amendment. He will leave no doubt in the minds of his callers as to the necessity of this action.

CONGRER. COMING

Steamer Bringing the Minister Is Sighted at San Francisco.

San Francisco, April 25.—The steamship Nippon Maru from Hongkong and Yokohama has just been sighted outside the Golden Gate. Minister Conger is supposed to be a passenger. The steamer will go to quarantine and probably will not dock until this evening.

THEY KISSED WHEN FIRST THEY MET

San Francisco, Cal., April 24.—A dispatch to the Examiner from San Diego says: "Miss Hattie Ross Laube, who is reported to be engaged to Senator W. A. Clark, manifested a little surprise when shown a telegram from 'The Examiner' stating that Mr. Clark had denied that he was engaged to her. The surprise was only momentary, however, and she soon regained the composure that she has maintained since the report was first published. The senator's statement did not cause her to make a denial, but rather had the effect of bringing out a confirmation of the engagement."

"I do not wish to criticize any course the senator may deem best to pursue," she said. "His may be the best way to deal with an angry relative. I do not care to say much on the subject, but I am willing to tell you a little about our acquaintance. The story I have always considered an interesting and uncommon one, with a tinge of romance about it, such as whether the sweet lovers' custom was continued or abandoned later, or whether our affection for each other has increased or lessened since, it may not be necessary to ask the senator about it, but I would apply to J. Ross Clark for full particulars, as he seems to assume himself to be the possessor of all information concerning the senator and myself."

"You admit, then, that the report of the engagement is true?" she was asked. "Really, I don't wish to make any stronger statement than I have already," she replied. "Senator Clark may have some good reason for making a denial, and I should not care to do anything that would welcome in my dear heart for me. She would not care to make a direct answer of yes or no, would you?" "I don't think so," she said with the same pleasing smile that accompanied all of her answers. "I should like, however, to make reply to a dispatch from Los Angeles, printed in several papers, which does me an injustice. The statement that I called upon Senator Clark's mother, without being invited is false. I visited Mother Clark because the senator told me he would be glad to have me call on her when I went to Los Angeles."

"Why do I call her mother? Because I love her; because she is the senator's mother, and because she is like a mother to me. I always felt that there was a welcome in her dear heart for me. She told me she could not go to see people; they must come to see her. And more than once, in her own sweet way, as I kissed her good-by, she invited me to come again. I never left my photograph with her, so her daughters never had a chance to consign it to the waste basket, as it is said they claim to have done."

"Miss Laube's father was present at the interview and gave his assent to everything that Senator Clark had perhaps some reason for making a denial, and it would therefore be unwise for his daughter to say anything to the contrary. Matters would adjust themselves in time, he said. Miss Laube and her father have spent nearly all their mornings and afternoons since their arrival here in visiting near-by places of interest. They will remain in San Diego for a few days longer."