

DOES HE SEEK AN ALLIANCE?

Manchurian Railway Manager Closely With Hill.

TRADE WITH ORIENT

It Would Be Vastly Encouraged by Such an Alliance.

A BENEFIT TO THE TWIN CITIES

They Would Become an Important Gateway on a Busy Line of Commerce.

Deep significance attaches to the visit of M. Robert Barbier, president of the Russo-China bank and general manager of the Manchurian railway, to St. Paul.

The object of his visit was to see James J. Hill, of the Great Northern road, and the man whose heart and brain are set upon the development of oriental trade.

The fact that Mr. Barbier is in close conference with the Great Northern's president during his stay in St. Paul seems to have been overlooked by the St. Paul papers, but that the distinguished visitor came to St. Paul to see James J. Hill and no other man is not to be questioned.

The dream of commercial conquest of the orient which has so long engaged the splendid abilities of Mr. Hill is to be realized. It has been demonstrated by a school boy, sent forth by William R. Hearst, millionaire journalist, that the quickest route around the world is across Europe and Siberia, over the new trans-Siberian railway, thence across the Pacific ocean to Puget sound, and then by the Great Northern railroad to Minneapolis and Chicago.

The significance of this demonstration must be apparent to all. Mr. Hill has discovered the Pacific outlet. The old Atlantic, which like a right arm has been used almost exclusively for centuries, must now meet strong left-armed competition. The Pacific route, the trans-Siberian railway, and the Hill line of steamers plying between the Pacific coast and the orient, mean that Mr. Hill has solved the problem of superior service via the Pacific ocean, and is in position to command the cooperation of the commercial factors in the orient.

It is now a question of details. The outlines of the grand scheme for capturing the trade of the orient have been fixed. The presence of M. Robert Barbier in St. Paul can have but one significance, and that is the adjustment of details in connection with the colossal plans of Mr. Hill.

Samuel Hill's Significant Trip. It should not be forgotten in this connection that Samuel Hill, son-in-law of James J. Hill, and a well versed student of oriental commerce, has just returned from a trip around the world. He made a trip over the famous Siberian railway, landing at Vladivostok. Mr. Hill has been in Russia before, and it is admitted that this second trip was not undertaken for pleasure. In fact it is known that the trip was made for the purpose of studying the traffic possibilities of the new line and the country to be supplied with the products which the Great Northern can get to the orient in quick time. Of course the community of interest idea enters here, as the Northern Pacific, financed by the greatest bankers in the world, is a twin factor in this gigantic scheme.

Twin Cities Benefited. To sum up, oriental traffic alliances of James J. Hill mean the opening up for Minneapolis of the markets of Russia, Denmark, Norway and Sweden. The Hill boats will be the fastest that cross the Pacific. The traffic arrangements with railroads under Russian domination mean the commercial supremacy of the western United States. China, Japan and Russia are open to the markets not only of Minneapolis but the entire northwest. Grain products will find a quick and ready market by the Pacific route, and all staples accessible to the great lines of transportation developed by the Great Northern's president will eventually go, not by the Atlantic seaboard, as they have done for centuries, but by the new Pacific route, which offers a limitless market.

That the east must suffer from this diversion of traffic is apparent, but that the great west, and the twin cities in particular, will be benefited there is no doubt.

COLUMBIA WINS Gets in Ahead of Independence Four and a Half Minutes.

Batemans Point, Aug. 1.—3:23 p. m.—Columbia wins, crossing finish line at 3:22:37; Independence crossed at 3:25:38; or four minutes thirty-one seconds behind Columbia.

In the run to the finish of ten miles as timed from shore Independence apparently gained over two minutes on Columbia. 3:30 p. m.—Vigilant won in the yawl class, beating Navahoe about 40 seconds.

Ottawa-Alaskan Telegraph

Ottawa, Ont., Aug. 1.—There will be direct communication by telegraph between Ottawa and Dawson City to-day. The several sections of the line, which will in the near future be finished into a complete system, are from Ashcroft to Quensen, 220 miles; from Quensen to Hazelton, 400 miles; Hazelton to Telegraph Creek, 350 miles, and 570 miles from Atlin to Dawson, making in all 1,744 miles of line. The south terminus of the line is Ashcroft, and Vancouver messages will be accepted from there.

Steamboat Island Disappears

Duluth, Minn., Aug. 1.—Steamboat island, one of the Apostle group, off Chequamegon bay, Lake Superior, has disappeared. Before the last storm, and for time immemorial, it was a small island of sand and rock overgrown with trees. Now it has gone and a rocky reef several feet under water marks its place. It is now a danger to navigation and a lighthouse would be required on the ledge if it were in the path of ships.

INDIAN DEBTS MAY GIVEN TO SCHLEY

Trouble of Unusual Character Crops Out at Sisseton Reservation.

AS TO DISOBEDIENCE

Schley Asked That This Specification Be Modified.

DEPARTMENT ANSWERS "STET"

But It Magnanimously Agrees to Refer Schley's Letter to the Court of Inquiry.

Washington, Aug. 1.—Trouble has broken out at the Sisseton reservation over the payment of tribal funds now in progress. The storekeepers outside of the reservation have made complaint to the Indian office that Trader Ross, whose store is close to the agency, at which the payment is conducted, has an advantage over other creditors of Indians in that he can catch them and get the money due him, leaving the outsiders in the lurch. They therefore asked permission to go upon the reservation to make collections.

Acting Commissioner Jones, in the absence of Commissioner Jones, who went to New York to-day, denied the request. He instructed Superintendent McArthur, in charge of payment that the rules and regulations prescribed for payment two years ago must be followed this time. Merchants and others residing outside the reservation to whom Indians are indebted must remain in his store and must take his chance of Indians entering to liquidate their indebtedness to him. If he is not satisfied with this ruling he can, it is said here, go off the reservation and hustle like the rest of the creditors.

It is expected that Indian Inspector Jenkins will submit his report of the investigation of affairs at Sisseton agency in a few days. Agent Harding, who has been here trying to ward off dismissal from the service, charged that Inspector Graves, who made the first investigation, refused to consider any evidence favorable to Harding. He charged that a lot of such testimony was submitted and that Graves tore up the notes and threw them away, saying: "This is not what I want." On Harding's statement, the re-investigation was ordered. Inspector Jenkins reports that he has nearly concluded his work.

Iowa postmasters appointed to-day: Crystal, Hancock county, J. M. Hjerleid; Persim, Harrison county, J. Seddon.

—W. W. Jermans.

MEN STILL WANTED

The Harvest Demand Hasn't Been Fully Met Yet.

A CALL FROM PEMBINA, N. D.

Railroad Work at Good Wages Goes Begging—Where Men Are Needed.

The call for harvest hands for the Dakotas is being answered. Minneapolis alone is sending out about 500 men per day on harvest transportation. St. Paul is probably sending almost as many, and by other routes the needy territory is getting a full supply.

It is still a call for men, however, in spite of the fact that in some sections the supply has been met. The Dalrymple farm, which yesterday telegraphed an order for twenty-five men to the Western employment office, this morning countermanded the order, showing that it had been supplied by men from Casselton and vicinity. While the Dalrymple people have been fortunate others have not. H. N. Joy of Hamilton, Pembina county, N. D., is one of the more needy. He hires that 100 men are wanted in his vicinity. In past years men have not had to be imported at Hamilton. A few Galicians and Czechs are coming across the border from Manitoba, but they are not regarded as efficient workers. The crop around Hamilton will run from thirty to thirty-four bushels per acre. Wages, which in past seasons have been \$2, are up to \$3 per day.

More Men for Minnesota. Telegrams from points in Minnesota show that more men are needed. Echo reports that no harvest hands are required, but that threshers are wanted. At Franklin ten hands can get work at \$2.50 per day. Threshing will begin in a day or two. At Fairfax five or six men could be used at once in stacking and threshing. Hands are wanted for harvest work in the country adjacent to Minneapolis at \$2 per day. In fact the labor agencies say that, although better wages are paid in Minnesota, the desire of the men to go west has depleted the state's farm hand force.

R. R. Work Goes Begging. The Minneapolis Labor agency shipped thirty-five men yesterday on harvest transportation, but cannot fill an order for 500 men for railroad work with Winston Brothers in Wisconsin. The wages are \$2 the fare free and no fee charged. H. S. Birch of the National Employment agency in vain offers \$2.25 a day to men to go to Bemidji at a charge of 1 cent per mile for passage. The wage of \$2 a day to all comers, no fee and no fare finds very few takers.

DEAL IN CHINA Great Britain Credited With a Proposition to Germany.

New York Sun Special Service London, Aug. 1.—A rumor comes from Shanghai, for which there appears to be no more than a telegraphic fact that it is printed, that Great Britain contemplates transferring Wei Hai Wei to Germany in return for the latter's good offices in the Yangtze valley.

KING WILL VISIT IRELAND. London, Aug. 1.—It is believed that the king and queen will visit Ireland next April, and will probably open the international exhibition which is being organized in Cork.

Hackett to Schley. Navy Department, Washington, Aug. 1, 1901.—Sir: The department has received your letter of the 27th ultimo, in which you acknowledge the receipt of the department's expression of opinion and the reply from Acting Secretary Hackett declining to make this modification. It is rarely that a precept containing a court of inquiry is amended. The department's action, it is stated, while technically declining Admiral Schley's suggestion, does, however, in fact, amount to an amendment on the lines pointed out by him. As indicated in the letter to Admiral Dewey, this correspondence will form a part of the record and in fact is a supplement to the precept and of as much force as the original document.

The vacancy on the court caused by Rear Admiral Kimberley's application to be relieved has not yet been filled. It is believed that the department is communicating with some of the retired rear admirals who are regarded as on the eligible list. Secretary Long at his home at Hingham is within an hour or two of Rear Admiral Kimberley's home at West Newton, and the secretary may take advantage of that fact to visit the admiral personally and endeavor to have him reconsider his decision.

Captain Schley Reprimanded. The war department has taken cognizance of the published interview of Captain Thomas F. Schley regarding the court of inquiry upon his father, the rear admiral. It is understood that the department has informed the captain that such interviews are contrary to the army regulations. It is not believed that a general order directing army officers not to talk for publication about such matters will be necessary.

Schley to Long. Great Neck, L. I., July 27, 1901.—Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of the department's communication of July 26, inst., enclosing copy of an order "convening, pursuant to the request contained in (my) communication of 22d inst., a court of inquiry." Inasmuch as the court is directed to "investigate" and after such investigation, report "full and detailed statement of all the pertinent facts which it may deem to be established, together with its opinion and recommendation in the premises," I would respectfully suggest to the department that paragraph five of the department's precept, which is as follows, viz: "Five—The circumstances attending and the reasons for the disobedience by Commodore Schley of the orders of the department contained in its dispatch dated May 25, 1898, and the propriety of his conduct in the premises," be modified so as to omit the department's expression of opinion, and thus leave the court free to express its own opinion in that matter. Very respectfully, W. S. Schley, Rear Admiral.

Honorable John D. Long, Secretary of the Navy.

The institutions over which the board has full power, with their population June 30, are as follows: Five insane hospitals and asylums, 3,668; school for feeble minded, 763; training school, 391; state prison, 544; state reformatory, 152; a total of 5,518.

The board has financial supervision of the school for the deaf with 256 scholars, the school for the blind, with 83, and the state public school at Owatonna, with 258, a total of 5,577.

It also will supervise the finances of the five state normal schools. The four which were in session last year had 2,146 students.

The annual expenditure over which this board will exercise a watchful eye will exceed \$1,000,000.

STEAMER SEARCHED New Orleans Vessel Suspected of Carrying Supplies for Boers.

Cape Town, Aug. 1.—When the steamer Monteza arrived here from New Orleans she was placed under arrest on suspicion that she was carrying arms destined for the Boers. Sentries were posted on the vessel and she was minutely searched. Nothing was found and she was released.

AGAINST THE RUSSIANS

Austria and Roumania Form an Alliance.

TROOPS ON FRONTIER

Russia Taking Care That She Be Not Caught Unprepared.

KEEPING HER FROM BALKANS

This, and to Prevent a Hostile Slavic Federation, the Object of the Allies.

New York Sun Special Service. St. Petersburg, Aug. 1.—Russian forces have been quietly concentrated near the frontiers of Austria and Roumania since

ABDICATION OF THE CORN KING

Phillips Suspends Business Because of Botched Accounts, Transferring All His Trades.

Intimates That He Will Resume After His Badly Demoralized Books Are Checked Over.

Chicago, Aug. 1.—Board of trade and business circles generally were startled to-day by the announcement that the George H. Phillips company, which became famous through its pool operations in the Chicago corn pit during the past year, had transferred all its open trades to McReynolds & Co. It was at first rumored that a large defalcation had been discovered in an examination of the books, but this proved untrue, having its only foundation in the fact that one of the head book-keepers was confined to his home by illness.

Lack of facilities for the proper clerical needs of the concern, which had acquired an enormous commission trade, was, according to a statement given by Attorney John S. Goodwin, who as a representative of the law firm of Black & Goodwin, has taken charge of the company's affairs, was the sole reason for temporarily suspending business.

Books Tangled Up. The tangled condition of the books became apparent some time ago when the board of trade directors ruled that the Phillips company should furnish to each member of the May corn pool a detailed account of the entire transaction. A large force was then put to work on the books and in their efforts to untangle the multitudinous trades it became apparent that every trade on the company's books since November, 1900, would have to be checked over, entailing an enormous amount of work. As the firm's business kept increasing at a remarkable rate, the machinery of the house was found inadequate, and at midnight on July 31, it was decided to simply transfer all trades and for the time being throw the business of the house into other hands until a complete new set of books shall have been compiled.

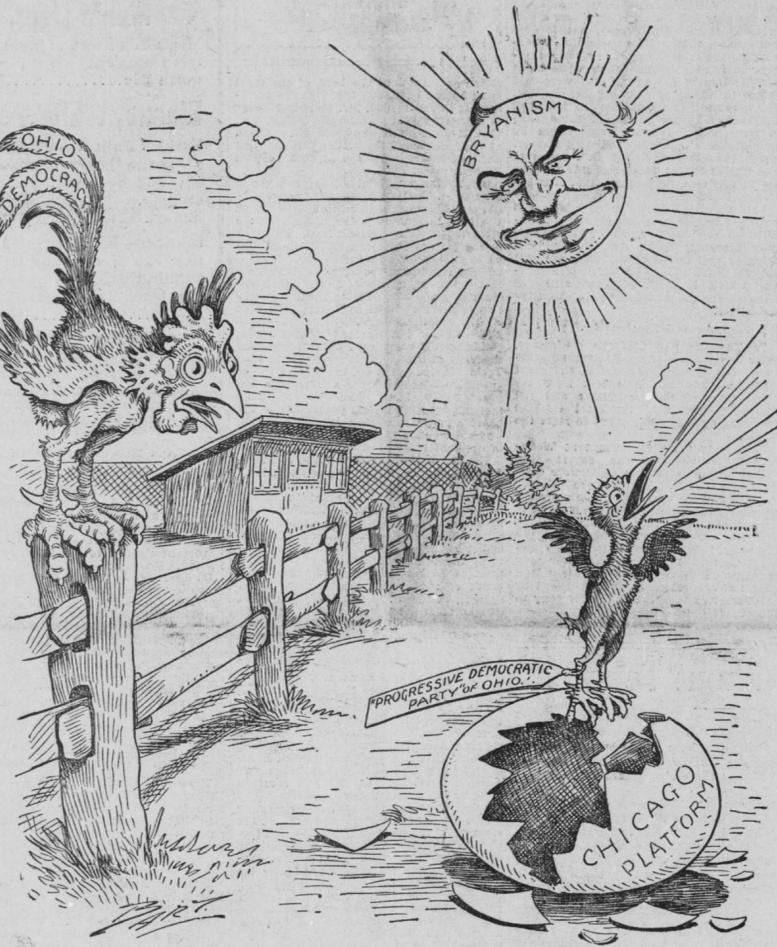
Mr. Phillips, while regretting the necessity of this action, said it was absolutely the only course open to him. "This does not mean we are quitting business," he said, "on the contrary we shall execute all orders, but will have to ask that usual margins accompany all orders until our books are checked over."

Following is a statement given by Attorney Goodwin for Mr. Phillips: The company was incorporated in November, 1900, with a capital of \$50,000. The business grew so rapidly that, in the spring of this year, the capital was increased to \$50,000 and with that increase came still additional increase in business, so that the office force was simply overwhelmed. We have been doing the largest commission business of any house in the world, but it had recently come to the attention of the firm that the records of the transactions were not being kept in the proper shape for such deals. About a week ago court accountants were put to work on the books.

I have gone over the legal end of the firm's affairs and have found it absolutely correct. The expert accountants found that it would be absolutely necessary to make a new set of books, dated from Jan. 1, 1900, and check every item of the immense business. The errors were apparently made without partiality, credits being debited and vice versa. But up to 4 p. m. yesterday, after a week's work and after all errors had been corrected up to that time, the books showed the firm to be absolutely solvent. On my advice, however, they cut off all old business at midnight last night—the last day of the month—and transferred all their open trades to McReynolds; and every trade of the house is protected, and every trade made yesterday was made at a profit for the customer. We are sending out a circular asking all our customers to send up a statement of their claims against the company, so that we may have them added and use them in preparing a new set of books, with the expectation that, unless something happens which does not seem probable, we shall take care of every claim and proceed with the business as of yesterday. The accountants so far have found no evidence whatever of criminal irregularity, but simply mistakes due to the immense amount of business handled with inadequate facilities for caring therefor.

Little Effect on Chicago. The announcement of the above turn of affairs caused scarcely a ripple on the board of trade markets. Corn eased about 3/8c, but soon regained the loss. The wheat market was but slightly affected and oats followed the course of the corn market.

About the only excitement visible was the unusual scurry of clerks, hurrying about checking up open trades. The after-effect of the suspension was not apparent in the crowd until near the end of the session. The professional element, it developed, had sold short during the forenoon in anticipation of liquidation for the Phillips account. This selling failed to materialize, and when shorts attempted to cover September shot up from 55 1/2 to 58c and closed at that price.



ANOTHER OF THOSE HEAT-HATCHED CHICKS.

knowledge that he had disobeyed orders. The admiral in his letter challenges that specification, which states as a fact that he had disobeyed orders and suggested that it be modified.

The department, in its reply, declines to make the suggested modification on the ground that according to the official records, Admiral Schley himself acknowledged that he had disobeyed orders. The disobedience of orders was an established fact, whether unwillingly or willingly.

Following are the letters that have passed between Admiral Schley and the navy department:

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June 1, on the pretext that they are preparing to take part in the usual summer maneuvers. It is believed, however, by those who are behind the scenes that the mobilization is a precautionary measure, in view of the well-known fact that Austria and Roumania have concluded an offensive and defensive alliance.

Baron Lexa d'Aehrenthal, the Austro-Hungarian ambassador, it is true, denies that such an alliance exists; but Count Lamsdorf, Russian foreign minister, and General Kouropotkin, minister of war, are thoroughly informed as to all that is going on between Vienna and Bucharest.

The object of the alliance between Austria-Hungary and Roumania is to frighten Russia away from the Balkans and to prevent a Slavonic federation against Austria-Hungary and its allies.

It is expected that when King Alexander of Serbia and Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria arrive here in September, the federation of Russian Bulgaria, Serbia and probably Montenegro will be arranged and reaffirmed.

CRITICAL FOR GORMAN His Fortunes Hang Upon the Maryland Democratic Platform.

Baltimore, Aug. 1.—The democrats of Maryland met in Ford's opera-house to-day to name candidates for controller and clerk of the court of appeals, and adopt a platform upon which candidates for the legislature which meets in January next will stand. Much thought and careful consideration has been given to the platform and to the district nominations for both houses of the general assembly, as, upon democratic success or failure in this particular, depends the re-election or defeat of former United States Senator Gorman to succeed Senator Wellington. Mr. Gorman has taken part in all the conferences and the platform is generally regarded as the product of his experience.

Chairman Vandiver of the state central committee in calling the convention to order, declared it to be the purpose of the party to make the coming fight on state issues alone and intimated that white sovereignty will be chief among these issues.

KEEP THEIR WORD Failure to Produce Money Causes the Burning of a Mill.

Orleans, Ind., Aug. 1.—E. Hulse & Sons' big flouring mill at Sattillo, nine miles east of here, was destroyed by fire last night. Several days ago the proprietors of the mill found a note in the keyhole informing them that if they didn't put a certain amount of money in a sack and leave it at a given point their mill would be burned. One of the firm filled a sack with buggy washers and drove out to the place. The other members of the firm were near by armed with shot guns and guarded the place nearly all night. Nobody approached the sack. However, a few minutes after they left, the sack disappeared.

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Boer Atrocities Charged

London, Aug. 1.—A dispatch from Lord Kitchener, dated from Pretoria, to-day says: French reports that he has received a letter from Kritzinger (a Boer commander) announcing his intention to shoot all natives in British employ, whether armed or unarmed. Many cases of cold-blooded murder of natives in Cape Colony have recently occurred. Another dispatch from Lord Kitchener from Pretoria, dated to-day, says: On July 28 an officers' patrol of twenty Yeomanry and some native scouts followed two carts and a few Boers fifteen miles from the railway at Doorn river, Orange river colony, where they were cut off by 200 Boers, and after defending themselves in a small building, they surrendered when their ammunition was exhausted. Three Yeomen were wounded. After the surrender the Boers made the native scouts throw their hands up and shot them in cold blood. They afterwards shot a wounded Yeoman. The remainder were released. The Boers gave as a reason for shooting the Yeoman that they thought he was a Cape "boy." Evidence on oath has been taken of the murders.

Violent Boxer Placards

Canton, Aug. 1.—Violent anti-foreign placards, emanating from the Boxers, have been posted in the vicinity of the Christian chapels. The placards protest against the imposition of the house tax, saying it is only exacted in order to meet the indemnity to be paid to the powers and proceed: If money can be obtained, why not make war on the foreigners? China is not yet defeated. It is only the government's eyes which are blinded by disloyal ministers. If we refuse to fight, then it is a case of being greedy to live, yet fearing death. How can the government employ our regiments except against foreigners? How can we otherwise employ our regiments? During 1900 much money was collected through lotteries, gambling and general taxes. But they were never satisfied. Therefore should the house tax be collected we will demolish the chapels and drive out the Christians. If the emperor is unable to pay, we, Boxers, have an excellent plan to gain a victory over the foreigners. Unless this policy is adopted a great rebellion is certain.

Invention Born of Dreams

New York Sun Special Service Marlon, Ind., Aug. 1.—Five years ago J. G. Clark, a machinist of this city, dreamed that he perfected an apparatus for the manufacture of gas from crude petroleum. The dream was so real that it made an impression on him and bore on his mind for some time. He experienced a second dream that pictured the machine perfectly and he carefully studied the dream and applied the process as he saw it in the dream. His experiments were a success. Models were made and tested with good results and a working model was finally made and filed in the patent office at Washington and a patent secured on the process.

A practical test of the invention was made in Summitville in the presence of a number of manufacturers. The test was all that was expected. When the machine started and the gas was generated Clark's dream was reproduced in reality as he saw it five years ago. The demonstration to-day showed that gas can be manufactured from crude oil at less than 2 cents per 1,000 feet. Manufacturers of this city have contracted with Clark for plants to be installed here for the melting of glass and iron and the new discovery will take the place of natural gas, coal and coke for fuel.

Britons Not Anxious for Corn

Montreal, Aug. 1.—As a result of the decrease in the ocean freights from Montreal to Glasgow, London and Liverpool, many vessels are leaving the St. Lawrence light. The dullness is attributed to the effect of the drought in the west and the advance in the price of corn, which cause the English buyers to hold off for a break in prices.

First, Last and Only Excursion this Season Up the Beautiful Minnesota River. On Sale Union Station 8 to 9 in morning.