THE MINNEAPOLIS JOURNAL.

PRICE TWO CENTS. THURSDAY EVENING, AUGUST 8, 1901. 10 PAGES—FIVE O'CLOCK.

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL

AERONAUT DUMONT NEARLY KILLED

He Rounds the Eiffel Tower and a Mishap Brings Him Suddenly to Earth---He Clings to a Window.

Courageous Inventor of the Dirigible Balloon Declares That He Will Persevere in His Mid-Air Experiments.

Paris, Aug. 8.—M. Santos-Dumont, the aeronaut, this morning again attempted to circle the Eiffel tower. He succeeded in rounding the tower with difficulty. The balloon was then unable to make headway against strong winds, and fell near a house in the vicinity remaining suspended for some time. M. Santos-Dumont was not injured.

Santos-Dumont started from the Parc de St. Cloud at 6:10 a. m. amid hearty cheers. His initial movements were promising, as the balloon turned around Eiffel tower, nine minutes and thirty-four seconds after starting and re-headed for St. Cloud. Just over the avenue Henri Marcen, however, a strong gust of wind struck the aerostat, which veered violently to one side, almost simultaneously bounding backwards a distance of fifty yards. The hydrogen gas was forced from the front to the back part of the balloon, creating a sudden expansion which caused the machine to dip. Her screw touched the steel cords and broke them. M. Santos-Dumont immediately stopped the motor and the balloon began to descend.

Unfortunately the cover of the aerostat struck the corner of a six-story building. A report like the shot of a cannon followed. The balloon collapsed and fell rapidly. Luckily the frame caught on the coping of the building and the balloon remained suspended, otherwise Santos-Dumont would have been killed.

Half Hour of Deadly Peril.

As it was the aeronaut hung in a most dangerous position in mid-air for half an hour, until by a great effort he succeeded in catching the iron bar of a window to which he clung until rescued with some difficulty by the use of ropes.

The balloonist escaped without a scratch, however. The explosion of the balloon attracted enormous crowds and the reception of Santos-Dumont upon reaching the street was most enthusiastic, many ladies clinging to his neck and kissing him repeatedly.

As Santos-Dumont superintended the removal of the machine he said he was quite ready to recommence operations.

M. Deutsch, who offered the prize of 100,000 francs for the rounding of the Eiffel tower and the return to the starting point within a given period of time, was so affected by the danger that Santos-Dumont had passed through that he told him that he would rather present him the prize at once than to see him kill himself with his experiments, but the balloonist replied that he had rounded Eiffel tower in such a short period of time that he considered the result too satisfactory to permit the relinquishment of his attempts in the future.

Told by Dumont.

M. Santos-Dumont gave the following account of his trip:

This time it is not the fault of the motor, which worked admirably. It was the balloon which caused the accident. I rounded the Eiffel tower with admirable speed, as I had a favorable wind, and was already returning over the Bois de Boulogne when the wind freshened suddenly and struck me sideways. Like a ship in a storm the balloon pitched and rolled, now and then recovering its normal position. Another sudden veering of the wind caused the front of the balloon to pitch downward and the ropes connecting it with the frame caught in the propeller, which struck the balloon wires. They broke.

I saw the danger and my only thought was to descend as quickly as possible. This I was doing successfully, but I was driven by a contrary wind in the direction of the Eiffel tower. Again the breeze veered and threw me against a building. The balloon burst like a toy gas balloon and the fragments fell, completely covering me. The rest you know. I am unhurt. I have not a scratch and will soon recommence. The motor is uninjured. I have worked it for ten minutes. I will now send it to St. Cloud and set it to work repairing the balloon. It is simply a matter of sewing the pieces together. The cause of the accident was that the balloon was insufficiently filled. I knew this. The ventilator also worked badly.

M. Deutsch, who was present at the start, said:

I am afraid the experiments will not be conclusive, as his balloon will always be at the mercy of the wind, which is not the kind of airship we have dreamed of.

BARRY CASE NEARS END

STATE IS NOW IN REBUTTAL

Dr. Moore, the Jamestown Expert, Testifying To-day—Defense Closes Its Side.

Special to The Journal.

Langdon, N. D., Aug. 8.—The opinions of Drs. Darrow and Taylor, who followed Dr. Sweeney as experts on Barry's behalf, took only half of the time used by Sweeney. The questions were the same and having been asked Dr. Sweeney in their presence only a mere outline was necessary. The testimony of Darrow and Taylor is not considered as going so far toward establishing the insanity of Barry as that given by Dr. Sweeney.

Following the close of Barry's defense, the state put on Andrew Morken, who with Sheriff Robertson and two or three more witnesses, are being examined in rebuttal.

Dr. Moore, the insanity expert on behalf of the state, will testify this afternoon, which brings all the evidence of the trial to a close. Many state witnesses here for rebuttal will not be called. Judge Templeton and Attorney Bangs will address the jury for Barry, two speeches being made by Judge Cochrane for the state—the opening and closing arguments.

The rapidity with which the trial now promises to terminate, caused by the curtailment of the rebuttal testimony, surprises the court and jurors, the middle of next week having been set as more likely.

The defense rested its case at the conclusion of the testimony of its expert witnesses. The state then took up the rebuttal and the first witness called was Charles Butterwick, who was at John Willie's when Barry drove there with his sister less than an hour after the murder.

Barry had his sister in the sleigh and asked for Willie, and when he was told the latter was not at home, he asked witness to take care of his sister, as she was crazy, while he (Barry) went for the doctor.

He appeared to be very much excited and his actions were not as cool and deliberate as was usual with him, but the thought did not strike witness that he was insane and the opinion of the witness was that he was not.

Andrew Morken, a cousin of the murdered man, was called to the stand just before court adjourned.

TO RATIFY TREATIES

President McKinley and the Reciprocity Question

STATEMENT OF CULLOM

Eastern Interpretation Is That the President Favors Ratification.

BABCOCK BILL NOT MENTIONED

Will Special Interests Again Prevent Decisive Action by the Senate?

From The Journal Bureau, Room 45, Post Building, Washington.

Washington, Aug. 8.—Senator Cullom's interview, following his recent trip to Canton, where he saw the president, is regarded by the politicians as being of the highest significance. He said, speaking of the work of congress next winter:

I do not think there will be any tariff legislation, at least in the form of a general revision of the tariff. Of course, I am not in position to speak authoritatively for the president, but I feel that I am representing his ideas when I say it. There are, however, some things we ought to do which will amount to a partial revision of the tariff. There are at present pending before the senate some ten commercial treaties. These are all of a reciprocity character, and if they are ratified will amount to a change in the tariff with the countries with which they are made. It seems to me as if it would be wise to ratify at least some of them.

The forgoing words are taken to mean that the president, who always talks freely with Senator Cullom, is in favor of ratifying the reciprocity treaties rather than stirring up the republican party by an effort at general tariff revision. Senator Cullom, it will be noticed, says nothing regarding the Babcock bill, which does not come within the meaning of his words "a general revision of the tariff." Assuming that what Senator Cullom says reflects the views of the president, it may be accepted as true that the latter is thinking strongly of urging the ratification of the reciprocity treaties in his message to congress.

It ought not to be forgotten that the principal reciprocity treaties were defeated in the fifty-sixth congress by senators who represented special local interests instead of the entire country. The French treaty ran counter to certain cotton manufacturers of New England, and was on that account opposed bitterly by the New England senators, led on by Lodge and Aldrich. The Jamacian treaty was opposed by the California fruit growers, who thought they saw in it a menace to their business success, and so the California senators would not agree to it. And several of the senators from the mountain states, notably those from Wyoming, opposed several of the other treaties because of their wool schedules. These interests, in the aggregate, controlled enough votes in the senate to prevent ratification, and they will do so again next winter unless, happily, an awakened public sentiment is developed which will convince the senators in question that the interests of the entire country are vastly of more importance than those of any special locality.

MINNESOTA WOMAN'S WORK. Miss Hannah R. Sewall of St. Anthony Park, who is to prepare an article for the bureau of labor on child labor in the United States, arrived in Washington to-day and had a long conference with Commissioner Carroll D. Wright about the scope of the proposed investigation. According to information furnished by Mr. Wright, Miss Sewall will visit all the centers where child labor is employed. These include mill cities in New England and the middle and southern states, the coal regions of Pennsylvania and such places in the west and middle west where children are employed in considerable numbers. The scope of investigation will not include the preparation of statistics, but be directed to ascertaining the effect of labor upon children, morally, mentally and physically; whether there is any lack of educational facilities for children who are forced to work and a general discussion of the entire subject. It is possible that Miss Sewall will be six months or more in preparing her article, as the subject is to be gone into very exhaustively and given in concise form so so as to be of most value to those interested. There has been no investigation of this subject, as the commission proposes Miss Sewall shall make, and her production will therefore be remarked as a standard for use by students of sociology.

WHO WILL DO JUDGE NOYES' WORK? The question of whether or not some one will be designated to act as judge in the second district of Alaska during the vacation of Judge Noyes, which is to be presented to the department of justice by Mayor Giese of Nome, on his arrival in Washington, has not been considered by the attorney general or any of his assistants. On looking up on the organic act for the government of Alaska it appears that no provision is made for judges ad interim. In the absence of a special law on the subject officials assume that the general law will apply. That provides that persons may be appointed temporarily to serve as judges of United States district courts in the absence of the regular judge by circuit judges for the circuit in which the district court is located. In this case the San Francisco judges, Morrow, Ross and Gilbert, will have the selection if they decide it is necessary to appoint some one to serve in Judge Noyes' absence in Washington. It is within their power, according to officials here, to appoint some one from San Francisco who will possibly overturn some of the decisions rendered by Judge Noyes in mining cases.

On the other hand, the circuit judges in San Francisco may designate one of the judges of the first or third division of Alaska, who are given jurisdiction over other divisions in the district by the Alaskan act. In any event, if an acting judge is appointed his decisions will have the same weight and effect as those of Judge Noyes, and there is a possibility of a grand mix-up if one is appointed. It will be interesting to know just what they will do. —W. W. Jermane.

Washington Small Talk.

Postmasters appointed to-day: Minnesota—Ashby, Grant county, O. A. Norman; Lengby, Polk county, O. K. Ringstad; Minnesota City, Winona county, G. W. Dickens; Roosevelt, Roseau county, Peter Turnbull. Iowa—Primrose, Lee county, Henry Bollinger; Washta, Perontee county, A. D. Robertson. Montana—York, Lewis and Clark county, F. R. Brewe. South Dakota—Pitrodie, Clark county, Edward Bery. Wisconsin—Garne, Fond du Lac county, L. A. Ammel; Wolf Creek, Polk county, E. J. Iverson.

M. H. Alexander and C. H. Rosebrock of Owatonna, with their wives, are registered at the Raleigh Hotel.

OUT FOR BIGGER GAME.
The Animals—Those western delegates had better come down.

SOFT COAL COMBINE ENTERS THE N. W.

Pittsburg Coal Co. Is Laying Wires to Control Bituminous Coal Trade in This Section.

Two Prominent Companies Reported to Have Been Bought---Negotiations Pending for More.

The Pittsburg Coal company, otherwise the bituminous coal trust, is reaching out to gain control of the soft coal trade of the northwest.

It is understood that the Pittsburg company already controls two of the big northwestern concerns, the Pioneer Fuel company and the Youghiogheny & Lehigh. These two sell more than half the soft coal consumed in the northwest. Negotiations are said to be pending with the Northwestern Fuel company and the Ohio Coal company, and if these are acquired, the combine will have the whip hand in the twin cities and the northwest.

S. C. Gailey, the new secretary of the Pioneer Fuel company, who recently came from the east, is said to be the personal representative of the trust. He came here quietly about April 1, worked in the Pioneer Fuel company offices for about a month, and was then suddenly advanced to the important position of secretary. Mr. Gailey, it is said, is looking after the interests of the Pittsburg company in this field.

Soft coal prices have weakened within the past two weeks, and the break is ascribed to the tactics of the trust, which is giving those on the outside a taste of its power. Card prices are the same, and ten cents higher than last year. Youghiogheny is $4.15 a ton in car lots, and Hocking $3.95. This price has ruled for ninety days past, over the counter. But secretly it is being cut, some say to the extent of thirty cents a ton. No one believes the cut to be an indication of permanent lower prices should the trust gain control. This has not been the history of the hard coal combine.

The new deal would not affect the anthracite business in this locality. The Pittsburg company firms would still have to buy their hard coal from the anthracite combine, and sell it as they do now.

The companies for which the trust is negotiating control their own docks at Duluth, and do an immense business throughout the northwest. Stocks at the head of the lakes are lower than usual, and there is no valid reason for cutting prices except the one given.

JUDGE NOYES FILES ANSWER

In His Communication to Attorney General Knox He Makes Denial and Accuses Rival Mining Concerns.

Washington, Aug. 8.—Attorney General Knox has received the answer of Judge Arthur H. Noyes, of Alaska, to the charges made against him that he used his position to his personal and financial interests in the settlement of a number of mining claims cases arising at Cape Nome. Judge Noyes was recently granted leave of absence to come on here and, in the meantime, he has sent on to the attorney general a written answer to the charges that were preferred.

He denies these charges in whole and alleges that rival mining concerns are at the bottom of the charges. Attorney-General Knox will go over the papers in the case to-day and will possibly make them public in a day or so.

Results in the Philippines

Washington, Aug. 8.—In his report of a year's operations in the Philippines, General MacArthur gives the following statistics from May 5, 1900 to June 30, 1901, during which time there were 1,026 contacts between American troops and insurgents, which show the casualties on both sides:

Americans—Killed 245; wounded 490; captured, 118; missing, 20.

Insurgents—Killed, 2,854; wounded, 1,193; captured, 6,572; surrendered, 23,095.

During the same period the following material was captured or surrendered from the insurgents:

Rifles 15,693; rifle ammunition 296,365 rounds; revolvers 868; bolos 3,516; cannon 122; cannon ammunition 10,270 rounds.

His Second Time on Earth

Chicago, Aug. 8.—"John the Baptist II.," or the man who designates himself by this title, hailing from St. Cloud, Minn., met with unexpected opposition while walking down Michigan boulevard last evening.

In addition to his regular paraphernalia, which includes a Bible and on his breast a copper plate several inches in diameter, bearing the inscription, "I am John the Baptist II.," the man wore a high silk hat, to which was attached a sign, "I will preach on Michigan boulevard to-night."

"Hold on, John," shouted an officer. "I am sorry to trouble you since this is your second time on earth, but you'll have to cut that out. The place for angels and saints of your class is over on Clark and State streets. They never fly over this way, so you'd want to get back in your own territory."

The admonition was enough for "John." With one hand on his Bible and the other on his huge copper plate, the exhorter departed down Van Buren street.

Platt Plans for Odell

New York Sun Special Service

Washington, Aug 8.—A persistent report in Washington during the past week has it that Senator Platt of New York is quietly informing republican leaders that Governor Odell of New York is to be the empire state's candidate for president in 1904. The governor is to be renominated for his present office next year, and some conservative member of the Platt machine is to succeed the boss as United States senator at the conclusion of his present term.

This story is generally believed by republican politicians who have heard it. They believe that Senator Platt is making known his plans so far in advance because he wants to inform the republicans of the western states that it will be useless for then to entertain any hope of nominating Vice-President Roosevelt.

Canada's Population 5,300,000

New York Sun Special Service

Ottawa, Ont., Aug 8.—The total population of Canada, as shown by the new census, is 5,300,000. The official figures will not be announced until next week, and they are being closely guarded to prevent premature publication. The figures will come as a disappointment to many Canadians. The increase is only 466,761 over the figures of ten years ago, or an increase of less than 9.7 per cent. The figures, when contrasted with t he 21 per cent increase in the population of the United States, are not as favorable as many leading Canadians had anticipated. The census of 1891 gave Canada a population of 4,833,239, an increase of 508,429 over the census of 1881.

Denver Woman Kills Two

Denver, Aug. 8.—Mrs. Phil Hitchcock, wife of a prominent railroad man, to-day entered the candy store of James W. Roberts and shot Mrs. Roberts, inflicting a wound which will probably prove fatal. Roberts followed the woman to the sidewalk, where she turned and shot him three times. He fell dead. Mrs. Hitchcock was arrested. The cause of the shooting is not known.

MORE MILLS ARE OPENED

Hint of Probability of Troops Being Used.

GOMPERS IS ON HAND

Uncertainty as to the Attitude of American Federation.

SHAFFER SAYS MEN ARE SCARCE

He Also Declares He Cannot See Where the Raw Material Is Coming From.

Pittsburg, Aug. 8.—President Shaffer and President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor, were in conference during the morning. The latter came here last night from Atlantic City, accompanied by Secretary Morrison and reached the strike headquarters unobserved. The result of the conference is of the greatest importance to the strikers. Thousands of the federation men work side by side with the Amalgamated men and their policy as to the strike will be vitally important. Besides, the federation has a vast membership and its financial assistance is an important consideration.

Pittsburg, Aug. 8.—The "Farm" mill of the Lindsay & McCutcheon company in Allegheny was started this morning with nonunion men. Early yesterday afternoon the fires were lighted and everything was placed in readiness for resuming work. No opposition was met with from the striking mill men, for almost to a man they are working in other union mills. They were away with their work when the Farm mill was started.

Guards patrolled every entrance to the mill and it was next to impossible for a stranger to gain admission to the mills while the preparations for starting were being made. The mill that was put into operation is a finishing mill and manufactures half-inch steel hoops. It is one of three finishing mills in the Lindsay & McCutchen establishment. There is another mill in the works which turns out billets, but neither it nor the other two finishing mills were started this morning. It is reported that an attempt will be made to start these just as soon as men can be secured.

Few of the strike-breakers were taken into the mill until almost time for the starting whistle to blow, and everything was as quiet as a cemetery until that time except for the noise of a few laborers working on repairs. It required the finding of only twenty mill men to start the Farm mill, for all the laborers needed were easily obtainable.

Little or no excitement prevailed in the neighborhood, because practically none of the strikers from the McCutcheon mills were at home. A watchman said early this morning, however, that there probably will be a large and curious crowd along the railroad in the mill yards today watching the operations, and he predicted that there might be trouble.

Combine Claims Victory.

The steel corporation counts the reopening of the Lindsay & McCutcheon mill a material victory over the strikers, while the latter insist that the company has not sufficient men to keep the mill in operation. There was no disturbance over the reopening of the mill. Most of the men who struck at the mill have found places in independent plants, and when the start was made there was nobody on hand to offer opposition.

The steel officials are elated at their success at the Wellsville, Hyde Park and Lindsay & McCutcheon plants, and are preparing to open other mills. They have fires alighted at the Painter mill, and may produce the men needed to start up at any time. There has been no violence as yet, but it is predicted here to-day that if the general strike order shall become effective state troops will be needed almost at once to preserve order.

The nine-inch mill of the Clark plant, Thirty-fifth street, Lawrenceville, opened this morning with forty-two men. It is claimed by the company that this makes the total number of men in the mill 463, and leaves but one mill idle. It is said the nine, ten, twelve and twenty-inch mill is now working full turn. All the men employed are non-union. By Monday morning, the management claim the eight-inch mill will be running and the plant will be in full operation. But few strikers were seen about the place and everything is quiet. Captain Louis Brown, of the mill, said that the work turned out by the men yesterday was up to the standard, and that not a bar of material was lost, something remarkable, he claimed, in a mill where the men who have not worked together before are employed.

Says Men Are Scarce.

President Shaffer, when shown the report of the starting of the Lindsay & McCutcheon plant, said:

There is nothing in it. I have a report from Vice-President Gibson informing me that there are only two men at the works. One is a roller and the other a common laborer. It would do them no good and would do the company harm to take from other mills and put them there, as they would only break the machinery and spoil the material. There is no place for them to get raw material, as they cannot get puddlers to make it; so, how can they run the finishing mills. Why, I can't get puddlers for union mills. I have an order for ninety puddlers to go to work at once at the Sligo mills, on the South Side, and cannot get them. Men are wanted at St. Louis, Birmingham, Ala., and all over the country. We have advertisements in the Amalgamated journals for all classes of skilled men, and it is impossible for us to get them. What I can't see is how the trust can secure men to work in their mills that are on strike when we cannot get them to fill good union jobs in union mills.

President Shaffer was asked as to the alleged refusal of the furnacemen in Shenango and Mahoning valleys to come out, and said: "I have not ordered them out."

The furnace men in question are in the American Federation of Labor.

The question uppermost in the minds of McKeesporters is whether or not the National Pipe Mills men will go on a strike Saturday night. The organized men in the pipe mills belong to the Federation of Labor, and some claim it is a question of

Continued on Second Page.

ANTI-SCHLEY

Letters Written to "Historian" Maclay to Be Used.

New York Sun Special Service

Washington, Aug. 8.—Private letters written to "Historian" Maclay by officers of Sampson's fleet will figure in the proceedings of the court of inquiry. This will be done at the instance of the bureau of navigation. The report is being industriously circulated that certain officers who did not criticize Schley in their official dispatches of the battle expressed other sentiments in their confidences with Maclay.

Another interesting report is that a number of sailors will be put on the stand and that one of them is of such importance that he was summoned to-day from Manila. This sailor is said to be one of the crew of the Brooklyn in the battle.

Quarantined for Diphtheria.

Special to The Journal.

Yankton, S. D., Aug. 8.—Several cases of diphtheria are reported in Yankton. The homes of Assistant Postmaster Dunn and Charles Noble are under quarantine.

Loses Race With Death

Chicago, Aug. 8.—A race with death from New York with Claremont, Iowa, as the goal, ended here to-day with the death of John Foley. Three weeks ago the decedent, who was a Harvard graduate and who had been employed in coast survey work by the government, was seized by quick consumption at Boston. Wishing to die at home he was carired aboard a train Tuesday. He became so ill last night that it was decided he must stop in Chicago for rest. He was placed in an ambulance but died while on the way to the hospital.

Kruger's Mind Giving Way

London, Aug. 8.—A special dispatch from Rotterdam says the mental condition of Mr. Kruger is arousing serious apprehension. A specialist in nervous diseases has been summoned by telegraph from Berlin.

"FIRED" BY CANADA

United States Special Agent Who Stopped Women Smugglers.

Washington, Aug. 8.—Nothing has been heard at the state department regarding the alleged action of the authorities at Windsor, Ont., in ordering Dr. Gregory, a special agent of the department, out of town on account of his action in stopping women from smuggling goods across the river to Detroit. It is doubted, however, whether Dr. Gregory's case will ever reach the department, as Dr. Gregory was presumably outside of his jurisdiction in carrying his investigation into the Dominion.