

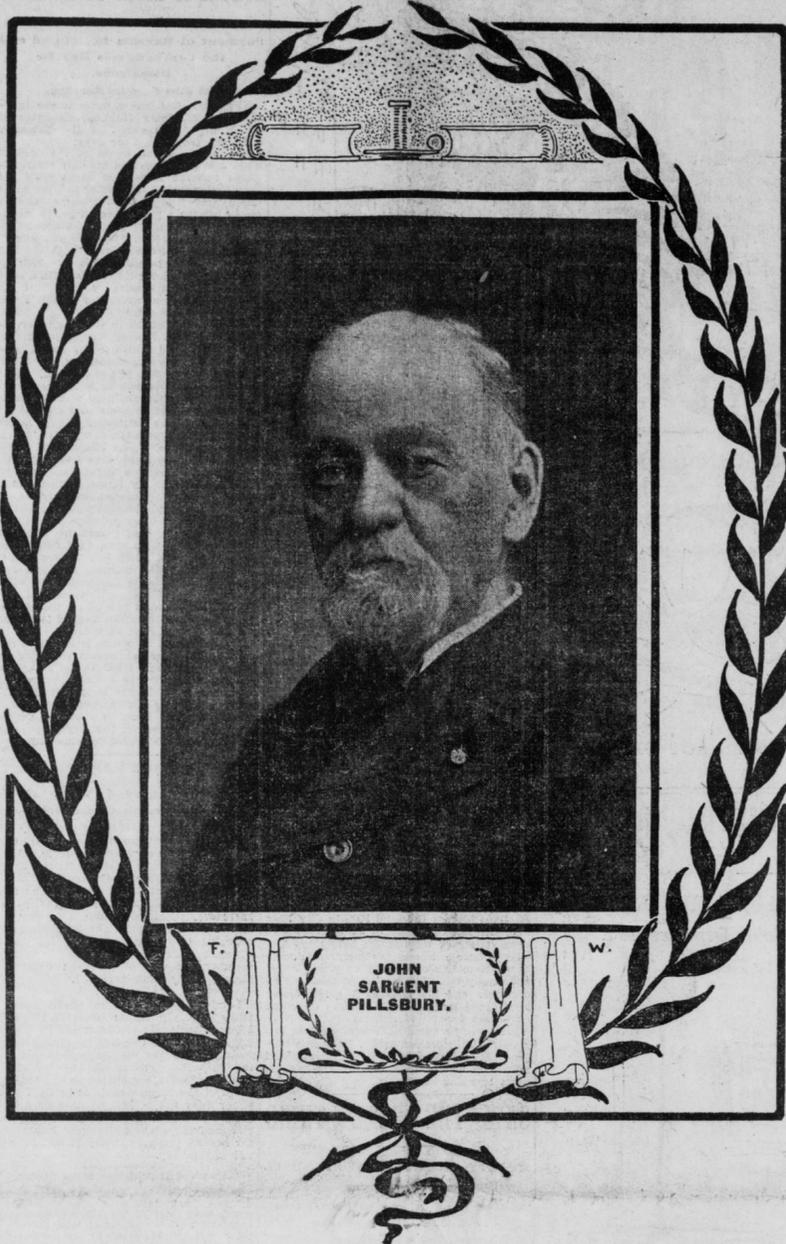
JOHN S. PILLSBURY ENTERS INTO REST

An Honored Life, Long in Years and Full of Good Deeds, Comes Peacefully to Its Close.

Thrice Governor, Broad Philanthropist and Master of Business, He Is Universally Mourned.

The body of Gov. Pillsbury will lie in state on Sunday from 10:30 a. m. to 12 m., at the First Congregational Church, Fifth St. and Eighth Ave. SE. The funeral services will be held at 2 p. m., at the church and will be public. Friends are requested not to send flowers. The interment will be at Lakewood.

As a mark of respect to distinguished dead, the football game scheduled for tomorrow between Minnesota and Grinnell has been cancelled.



John S. Pillsbury—An Appreciation

For him "all mutation over," Governor John S. Pillsbury is henceforth to be numbered among the dwellers in that "denoted city of the dead." No preacher, no obituary writer will lack for the material of praise when he writes of this good man. It requires ability to appreciate goodness combined with greatness, wealth united to simplicity; and fine mastery of words to do justice to him who is no more. As page after page of the biography of this sturdy man is turned the wonder and admiration of the reader grow and he realizes, perhaps, all too late, that there has dwelt here among us a man who was the very embodiment and ideal of the true citizen of the republic. Good deeds, public and private, he heaped upon those already done until his life, as we look back over its fair record, seems like a massive pyramid, each course worthy of the one below and all of truest workmanship.

John S. Pillsbury was above all else a true and honest man. Throughout his life a sensitive conscience and unerring judgment set his course truly and unflinchingly. He was always right on every question that involved honor, state or private. Sometimes in a weak minority, sometimes supported by the loud voice of the people—always he strove to do the right. In early manhood, overcome by adverse fortune, he failed, lost all and was confronted by formidable debts. What he then did showed the man that was in him. Setting aside for himself and wife the cost of barest living he strove against those debts for six years. Little by little the debts were paid and John Pillsbury came out of the battle with them a stronger man than ever; his credit better with his very debtors than before his failure.

Some years later the state of Minnesota confessed its debts and would not pay them. Seeing no analogy between public and private bond and the great majority of the people of the state—most of them good men—clamored for repudiation of bonds which had never brought the state the promised benefits. But John Pillsbury knew that a debt was a debt, and he as governor of the young state determined that her honor should not be stained. Inch by inch, point by point he won his way and the debt was paid. To him the people later said in thought if not in words that they had sinned, that he was wiser than they, that he had chosen the straight and narrow way and led them through it.

John Pillsbury loved his fellow men. He was a man of the people. Hence his great and beneficent public works: savior and father of the university, friend and patron of the people of the state in the dire days of grasshoppers and famines and desolation; actual builder of a capital wing while governor; advancing on several occasions from his private funds money to tide the state through emergencies; donor of a handsome building to the state university, builder of a library for his neighbors, builder of a home for working girls, builder of a library for his native town; endower of a home for aged women, friend and substantial helper of scores of poor young men who have sturdily fought their way through the university, supported in the hour of despair by his words—and his checks. He was a man of a thousand private charities and helpful personal loans, and a liberal giver to deserving public charities and enterprises.

He was a man molded for huge enterprises. In his long and busy career they flocked in upon him and always found him ready. He knew how to do things and he had the will to do them. While doing for the state a work that gave him first rank as a statesman, he yet laid the foundations of, and upheld, an immense private fortune, a superb business success. The four mills of Minneapolis tell the story. Out of the wreck of a thousand private enterprise rose one of those mammoth industries that are the marvel of the age. By virtue of his industrial achievements John Pillsbury takes rank among those great-brained men, well-beloved of all Americans, who advancing steadily year by year have replaced poverty with affluence, obscurity with renown, humble beginnings with magnificent consummations.

But of all his many and noble works his monument is and will remain the University of Minnesota. The story of the struggle to save that institution when other men would have sacrificed it for the pottage of a little debt cleared away will be remembered and told again and again so long as one stone remains upon another in the west's greatest educational institution. The story of that colossal task well done is an epic. Then, how admirable the years of toil and thought and self-sacrifice for the institution rescued. And as his handiwork has prospered and grown and extended its influence and its field of work he has ever been at its side, ready with money and untiring efforts to do what must be done if the university were to triumph over all and become worthy of the northwest's empire state. The good governor's heart was in that work. Tears would come to his eyes when it was mentioned to him. And every alumnus of the university is profoundly glad to-day that the governor lived long enough to see and fully feel that his work was appreciated and that he was in very fact held by thousands to be, as he was, the father of the university.

Had he other plans for it had he lived longer; doubtless he had yet more to do for it. Had he known that death was impending he would have said, "Not yet my soul, these friendly fields desert." The soul did not desert. At its task it stood when death the dread summons gave. John Pillsbury needed no time to prepare for death, however much he might have wished to give life's work some finishing touches. John Pillsbury's whole life was a preparation for death—the kind of preparation that makes noble living.

HIS BONDSMEN MUST PAY

AN ECHO OF THE BONGARD CASE State Given a Judgment of \$7,395—Examination of Jurors for Tapper Murder Trial.

Special to the Journal. Chaska, Minn., Oct. 18.—The jury in the case of the state against the bondsmen of Bongard, the defaulting county treasurer, who is now serving a term in the penitentiary at Stillwater, returned a judgment for the plaintiff of \$7,395.20. The suit was hard fought and consumed much time.

In the case of the state vs. Holm, the defendant was convicted of assault in the second degree and fined \$50 and directed to furnish a \$300 bond to keep the peace hereafter. Holm viciously assaulted his stepson, Postmaster Nelson of Carver.

TUNNEL CAVE-IN

Unknown Number of Workmen Lose Their Lives. New York, Oct. 18.—Fifty tons of rock caved in the rapid transit tunnel at One Hundred and Sixty-seventh street and Broadway, to-day, causing death to an undetermined number of men who were at work below the surface. The known dead are:

Peter O'Hara, aged 65; Daniel Kelleher, aged 69; Luigi Dahise, aged 35; Patrick Madden, foreman. Foreman Madden was found pinned down by tons of broken rock, only the feet being clear of the mass of debris. Many of the other workmen were imprisoned in a small chamber of the excavation and their fate will not be known until the rescuers, who are digging toward them, reach the point where they are entombed. They are 110 feet under ground. It was estimated by some of the engineers that there was air enough in the cave to keep the imprisoned men alive for several hours. The engineers decided that the only way to get to the cave-in was to tunnel around the rock which had fallen.

SWEETHEARTS UNITED

Bride Came From Switzerland to Marry an Oshkosh Man.

Special to The Journal. Menominee, Mich., Oct. 18.—Justice Opahl to-day married Oscar Knettle of Oshkosh and Josephine Dithelm of Switzerland. Knettle came to this country from Switzerland some time ago to make a fortune. As soon as he had saved enough money he sent for his sweetheart in the old country and they were married immediately upon her arrival. The bride is a beautiful Swiss girl. The bridegroom is in the butcher business in Oshkosh, where the couple will live.

HACKETT GOING OUT

Vermont Man to Be Assistant Secretary of the Navy. Washington, Oct. 18.—Frank W. Hackett, assistant secretary of the navy, will retire shortly from that office. He will be succeeded by Charles H. Darling, of Bennington, Vt., whom the president has decided to appoint.

MORE SLAUGHTER ON SAMAR ISLAND

Five Hundred Bolomen Attack Americans and Are Repulsed, Over 100 of Them Being Killed.

Engagement Begins With an Attack Upon 46 Ninth Infantry Men by 500 Bolomen.

Manila, Oct. 18.—Five hundred bolomen attacked a detachment of forty-six men of the Ninth infantry at Bangajan, on the Gandara river, island of Samar, to-day, killing ten and wounding six. The remainder of the company arrived on the scene in time to prevent further slaughter and routed the enemy, killing over a hundred of them. It is believed the enemy only retired for reinforcements.

As soon as the news was received at Cebu two gunboats were dispatched, General Smith going in person to the scene.

WASHINGTON SURPRISED

Heaviest Blows Seem to Fall Upon the Ninth Infantry. Washington, Oct. 18.—The war department officials were somewhat dismayed at the press report of the new set-back in Samar. They had no confirmation from official sources of the report, but this was true of the last affair of the kind which happened at Balangiga. The Ninth infantry, which suffered there, was the same organization that engaged in the latest fight at Bangajan, though in this case the company attacked is not known.

An inspection of the dispositions made of the troops in Samar shows that before the Balangiga fight there were no less than thirty-eight separate posts. These were so disposed that supplies could be conveyed to the troops by water. General Hughes has left Samar and gone to the island of Cebu to recuperate, which accounts for the assumption of the command on Samar by General Smith. General Hughes was worn out and suffered from the effects of a severe fall received while chasing insurgents in the mountains of Samar.

SEDITIONOUS SOUVENIRS

One Man That Objected to the Oath of Allegiance. Manila, Oct. 18.—Fiske Warren, the first man to take the oath of allegiance required under the recent act of the Philippine commission of all suspects attempting to land, has been closely identified with Sixto Lopez. Many treasonable and inflammatory proclamations were found in his baggage. Regarding these he said he held only one copy of each, having retained these as souvenirs. It is known also that he was intimate with the members of the junta in Hong Kong. He at first objected to taking the oath, saying that he was a loyal citizen, but he signed it when notified that under no other condition would be allowed to land.

SOUTHERNERS ARE HEATED

President Criticized for Dining With Prof. Washington

MORE THAN SHOCKING Possible Political Effect of This Crossing of the Color Line.

REVISING CHARLESTON PROGRAM

Plans for the Entertainment of the President in the South Carolina City May Be Changed.

From The Journal Bureau, Room 44, Post Building, Washington.

Washington, Oct. 18.—Whether the president's dinner for Booker T. Washington will have any effect on the south remains to be seen, but it is very apparent from the vicious and cutting newspapers of representative southern newspapers this morning that the old-time prejudice against the negro is still running at full tide, and that Roosevelt has mortally offended many influential southern people who have been saying they were ready to lend him cordial aid in his work of conciliation. The president believes that the storm will blow over in a day, and he may be right, but he has touched the pride of the south at its tenderest point, and it is not strange there is squirming.

In Washington it is believed that only southern radicals are taking part in the denunciation of the president, and that as the sign of this element is on the decline, the agitation will be short-lived and that the Booker Washington dinner will have a good effect in the south rather than a bad one. There are scores of widely differing opinions regarding the matter. Every southern man in this city, more or less vigorously condemned the president's act; every northern man indorses it, and many of the latter democrats.

If the incident is to have a practical political bearing it may be whether guessed that the negro vote in the north will be more reliably republican than ever before. There was no practical politics in the dinner, however. The president simply exercised his rights as an American citizen and regarding the table at the White House as his own, invited accordingly. It is said that Booker T. Washington has been a guest at Oyster Bay and in New York city on several occasions. It is the president's way of doing things. He is deeply interested in Booker T. Washington's work and believes in him as a man. It is hinted that this incident may put a quietus on numerous plans that have been under way in the south recently for inviting the president to be the guest of leading citizens. He is expected to attend the Charleston exposition this winter, although no promises have yet been made, and elaborate plans have been under discussion for entertaining him at the most aristocratic homes of the city. Already there has been intimation that the Booker Washington affair may call for a radical revision of these plans.

PLANS FOR THE ENTERTAINMENT OF THE PRESIDENT IN THE SOUTH CAROLINA CITY MAY BE CHANGED.

Washington is said to be the first colored person to be invited to the White House with the possible exception of the late Senator Bruce of Mississippi. The latter was often at the White House with his wife during the winter season, but it is said he was never at a large public dinner, although he may have been asked to dine quietly with the President. Frederick Douglass often called at the White House to see the president about the annexation of the manumission bills, which he was ever dined there. Douglass was taken to his mission of Haiti by a United States warship sailing from Hampton Roads, and the officers there, it is said, have not recovered yet from the shock they felt when hearing of the detail and the service the ship was put to. Mr. Blaine was responsible for the order.

HOLDS SENATE

The way that President Roosevelt talks to some of the senators about the federal appointments makes them gasp. To one who was lately given what he asked, Mr. Roosevelt said: "I am making an appointment on your recommendation. I take your word for it, senator, that this is a good man. I shall keep my eye on the man and the place, and see how it is filled. If this appointment is to come up to the measure of your recommendations, you will find that in future they are at a discount. Good morning, sir."

AS COMPARED WITH MCKINLEY, ROOSEVELT IS A BABBLING BROOK.

As compared with McKinley, Roosevelt is a babbling brook. As compared with Roosevelt, McKinley was a sphinx. Roosevelt is a talker. He thinks aloud. If he were less honest and straightforward he would get himself into hot water every ten minutes. The president thinks out his policies on horseback. Almost every day he goes riding and there is always someone with him to whom he can talk. And he talks all the way. With one hand he holds the reins and the other is busy gesturing. His voice is clear and strong and he can be heard for rods. He does all the talking, and his companion, whoever it may be, does all the listening. It is edifying and not unlike a course on political economy applied.

MINNESOTA POSTMASTERS APPOINTED TO-DAY

Star Lake, Otter Tail county, A. L. Vogel. The president has appointed the following postmasters: Frank W. Swanton at Nouna, Alaska; Ella A. Wade, Multan, Idaho; Charles Hadden, Sun Prairie, Wis.

IN THE REFUGEE CAMPS.

London, Oct. 18.—Returns from the refugee camps in South Africa for September show a ten per cent population of 109,415; deaths among the whites, 2,411, of which 1,984 were children. The colored population is shown to be 35,549, among whom were 321 deaths during the month.

Governor Van Sant Issues a Proclamation

It becomes my sad duty to announce to the people of Minnesota the death of Hon. John S. Pillsbury, one of our most illustrious and honored citizens. The conspicuous part taken by Governor Pillsbury in the material growth and development of Minnesota, his patriotic and distinguished services in important official positions, his generous and unselfish interest in the welfare of our state and especially in her educational institutions, his pure life and exalted character, have brought to him the love, esteem and reverence of every citizen within our borders. It is hence especially fitting that expression of our devotion to the memory of our distinguished fellow-citizen, and our deep sense of loss at his death, be publicly manifested, and to that end, I direct that the flags upon all state buildings be placed at half mast for a period of thirty days, and that all public business be suspended on the funeral day. Given under my hand and the great seal of the state this eighteenth day of October, A. D. 1901. By the Governor: S. R. Van Sant. Attest: P. E. Hanson, Secretary of State.