a "big drunk" and would appear this morning to beg the court's pardon.

When Judge Harrison took the bench shortly after 10 o'clock this morning, he cast his eye over to Attorneys Erwin and Mead, and seein gthat the much-wanted defendant was still absent, he directed Bailiff Clausen to call Christopher C. Norbeck.

The name was called twice, but there was no response. Assistant County Attorney Al J. Smith bent over the long table and had a whispered consultation with Norbeck's attorneys.

"Your honor," he said, addressing the court, "the attorneys inform me that they have not seen their client this morning."

"He didn't come around to pay that fee?" remarked the court, jocularly.

Mr. Erwin had to admit that the $500 due them still remained unpaid.

"The case will be continued until 2 o'clock," announced Judge Harrison, as he left the bench.

Rumors concerning the whereabouts of Detective Norbeck are thick as leaves on the ground in autumn, but the officers of the court, from Judge Harrison down to the deputy sheriffs all agree that they have not a single tangible clue.

They absolutely scout the theory that he was in the city yesterday, either drunk or sober, and are satisfied that when he is captured it will be very far from Minneapolis.

Around Town Monday Night.

The thread of Norbeck's actions from the time of his leaving the courthouse at the adjournment of court Monday evening until yesterday morning is being slowly spun. He, under the name of C. James, and a woman giving her name as Mrs. Ella, occupied rooms in a lodging-house. Mrs. Ella Swanson, occupied adjoining rooms in a lodging-house near Washington and Third avenues S Saturday and Sunday nights. Norbeck is said to have called on the woman twice Monday and to have gone to her room again between 8 and 9 o'clock Monday evening. An hour later the woman paid the room rent and left.

A little after midnight of the same night he went to the rooms of Cleo Murray, a colored woman, 112 Second street S, where he remained for some time. While there he is said to have taken a bottle of chloroform from his pocket and threatened to drink it, saying that he would rather die than go to the pen. Weeping like a child, he left the place, having promised to throw away the drug. He borrowed $20 from the woman before he left.

Later he went to 228 First street S, where he remained two or three hours. At 3 a. m., he went with two women to the house of Edith Rogers, 204 Eleventh avenue S. There he seemed much dispirited while the others "were buying beer and dancing." After his return with the women to the First street place, about 4:30 a. m., he remarked: "You'll never have another chance to drink beer with me." As he left about 5 o'clock, promising to return in fifteen minutes, he asked: "Will you come to see me in Stillwater?" A colored woman says she saw him about 6 o'clock.

Talking with the hack driver who took him about in the night, he asked for advice as to whether he should turn states' evidence or "stand pat." He was advised to stand pat, whereupon he said: "I'm not going back into court."

He had a large roll of money with him during the night and before morning had become very much intoxicated.

Judge Harrison was forced to adjourn the Norbeck case until to-morrow morning when he convened court this afternoon, for Norbeck was still absent and his attorneys, Messrs. Erwin and Mead, could give the court no information.

The jury is still under the charge of the sheriff and are not allowed to communicate with any one. They will be kept together at least until to-morrow evening and even longer if there should be any probability of Norbeck's reappearance.

It has cost the county a large sum to secure a jury to try Norbeck and to conduct the case and Judge Harrison is loth to discharge the jury until satisfied that Norbeck has fairly eluded the officers.

HAD NO FEAR OF NORBECK

Administration's Friends Say He Could Have Revealed Nothing.

Take the word of members of the administration not under strong suspicion of evil doing at this time, and it would not appear that Norbeck could possibly be made an important factor in bringing other police officialss into the net. Norbeck, they say, was a crude operator and in his dealings with the "big mitt" men was acting solely for himself. He was not intrusted with any inside information concerning the ultimate destination of the "graft," and could not tell how far up toward the mayor the money paid for protection ever got, if he would.

A confession from Norbeck, they therefore declare, would be of little actual value in locating the real responsibility, and if he should want to come back and tell what he knows the higher officials of the police department would not put a straw in his way. Outside of Gardner and two or three others not yet indicted, there is no one in the department, it is asesrted, who is in a position to make any revelations that could possibly reflect upon the mayor. Krumweide is not one of them.

Krumweide' knowledge of the way things were managed could not be made to extend back of a certain police captain with whom he has been on terms of open hostility for some weeks. Krumweide, it is stated, had an embarrassing way of "running in" while on duty persons who had an understanding with the other party in authority that they were not to be molested, and such was Krumweide's zeal in the cause of decency and order that he would not brook interference with his actions. Here is where the split came between the twain. Krumweide did not have the close confidence of the mayor,, however, and the other officer did, and this is how it happens that he always came out of these encounters second best.

SAD REVELATIONS

Mrs. Norbeck Has Learned Much Regarding Her Husband.

Mrs. Norbeck is learning a great deal about the man to whom she has been married eighteen years that she did not know before. When she reads of his $150 diamond and the manner in which he spent money right and left, even the $2,500 which had been saved by her own economy, she was overcome with anger and sorrow. She thinks that her lot is as hard as it could possibly be—after slaving for eighteen years in a home almost squalid, to find at the end disgrace and infamy, and the net results in cash only $4.09. To Norbeck she is now absolutely indifferent, and says she cares not whether he is alive or dead, but if the former, she hopes that he will be caught and will receive the full penalty that the law can impose.

CALLED HIM "NORBECK"

The Stranger, Whoever It Was, Became Resentful Forthwith.

A plasterer at work in the new Chamber of Commerce building reports that when he was in Lund's saloon at 730 Fourth street S yesterday morning, about 6 o'clock, a large man with a sort of sandy mustache and wearing a soft light hat, came in and bought two bottles of beer. He was addressed as "Norbeck" by some one in the saloon. The bartender on duty there yesterday morning admits that some such incident took place. Ed Broderick, who was in the place,addressed a stranger who answers to the general description of Norbeck, but the man thus addressed grew resentful and threatened to knock Broderick down. The bartender knows not whether it was Norbeck or not.

POLICE HAVE NO CLUE

They Say They Have Made a Thorough Search.

The disappearance of Norbeck appears to have instilled some energy into the police department. As soon as the intelligence was sent to other cities that the man had disappeared and that a reward of $1,000 was offered for his arrest, the police waited, hoping that their labor would bear fruit. But when night came and the man had not been located, Chief Ames called in his officers and dividing the city into districts started the men out on a systematic search. The result of a careful search of the red light district revealed the fact that Norbeck had been in the city as late as 6 o'clock yesterday morning and when seen at that time he was reeling drunk.

The officers heard a rumor that he was seen at the Milwaukee station at 7 o'clock in company with a woman and that he was preparing to leave the city. The clue was investigated but no verification could be found for the story. It appeared to be like many other rumors that have been rife since yesterday morning.

This morning Detectives Malone and Nelson went to St. Paul, believing that Norbeck had gone there to sleep off the debauch of the night before. They searched the city from one end to the other, but could find no definite reason to think that he was in the city.

The police feelt that they have done their entire duty in the matter.

WAR OF THE CANALS

Spooner and Morgan Get Busy in the Senate.

IT IS A BATTLE TO THE DEATH

Senator Carmack Makes a Talk on the Bee Taylor Case.

Washington, June 18.—When the senate convened to-day a resolution offered several days ago by Mr. Carmack directing the civil service commission to inquire into the discharge from the war department of Miss Rebecca J. Taylor (for the publication of articles in newspapers criticizing the president) was called up and Mr. Carmack addressed the senate in support. He maintained that the requirements of the civil service law had been flagrantly violated, inasmuch as he said Miss Taylor had had no charges preferred against her nor had she had opportunity to make answer to any charges. He maintained that a letter inquiring whether Miss Taylor was the author of a certain newspaper article and her admission that she had written the article did not constitute a charge against her within the meaning of the civil service law.

He intimated that she was discharged Philippine question from the administration's point of view."

The Isthmian Canal.

At the conclusion of Mr. Carmack's remarks the isthmian canal question was laid before the senate. Mr. Jones (Ark.) believed it to be the duty of every senator to vote for the canal at the best location. Personally he said he would not vote for any proposition that would impede the progress of the canal's construction. He was not willing to brush aside the unanimous report of the isthmian commission in favor of the Panama route unless it be for substantial reasons. He favored the Panama route but would not vote for it if there were any doubt of the good faith of the offer. He desired Mr. Spooner, who was about to address the senate, to explain away the charge that the purpose of adopting the Panama route was to have no canal at all.

Spooner vs. Morgan.

In beginning his speech in support of his own proposition, Mr. Spooner said the construction of an isthmian canal was a colossal enterprise and one which he believed the American people with notably little division of sentiment desired should be inaugurated and carried forward.

No higher or more solemn duty ever rested upon men in public life than to determine this question rightly.

Mr. Spooner eulogized the isthmian canal commission, declaring that nobody would attempt to impeach its integrity, ability or engineering skill. The problem, he said, was one of infinite engineering complications and all knew that the object of appointing the commission was to afford congress the data and the expert opinion which would enable it to proceed consecutively and wisely. He declared that the eyes of the American people had not been focussed simply upon the Nicaragua route. They took a large view of the subject. From the time the commission was appointed it had not been a question of a canal (as all favored that) but merely a question of route.

In response to an interruption by Mr. Morgan, reflecting upon the action of the isthmian canal commission in reporting in favor of the Panama route, Mr. Spooner declared that the recommendations in both reports of the commission "were entirely consistent."

While the Wisconsin senator was pointing out some of the advantages of the Panama route as indicated by the commission, Mr. Morgan interjected the remark that he was prepared to controvert them.

"I have no doubt," retorted Mr. Spooner, "that the senator is prepared to controvert anything that may be said in favor of the Panama route."

Referring to the action of the commission in recommending the Panama route Mr. Spooner declared that the commission dealt with the subject the second time over the fundamental change of conditions—the lowering of the price of the Panama property from $109,000,000 to $40,000,000.

"That was not the only change," suggested Mr. Morgan.

"Yes, it was the only change," replied Mr. Spooner. "The Panama property was still the same property and the Panama route was still the same route. The advantages of the one over the other still remain the same."

Personally, Mr. Spooner said, he could not disregard the report of the commission, and follow the judgment of a senator (Mr. Morgan). He paid a cordial tribute to the energy, ability and earnestness with which Mr. Morgan had advocated an isthmian canal, and added that Mr. Morgan's name would stand in history as the father of the canal.

Impaired Digestion

May not be all that is meant by *dyspepsia* now, but it will be if neglected.

The uneasiness after eating, fits of nervous headache, sourness of the stomach, and disagreeable belching may not be very bad now, but they will be if the stomach is suffered to grow weaker.

Dyspepsia is such a miserable disease that the tendency to it should be given early attention. This is completely overcome by

Hood's Sarsaparilla

which strengthens the whole digestive system

THE VENICE AFFAIR

Some Light on the Arrest of the Chicago's Officers.

URGED TO PLEAD GUILTY

Rear Admiral Crowninshield Severely Censures the Chicago's Captain.

London, June 18.—The text of the findings of the court of inquiry in the case of the United States naval officers imprisoned at Venice in the latter part of April throws a new and important light on the affair. It now appears that the United States consul at Venice, Henry A. Johnson, and a lawyer provided by him for the defense, urged the officers to plead that they were violently drunk. This they utterly declined to do.

Rear Admiral Arnet S. Crowninshield, commanding the European squadron, in reviewing the findings of the court, severely censures Captain James H. Dayton, the commander of the Chicago, for not personally attending to the defense of the officers and comments on the "revolting indignities" suffered by the officers while confined at Venice. Under the circumstances Admiral Crowninshield holds "a court-martial would be a farce."

Captain Dayton's court of inquiry minutely traces the movements of the officers of the Chicago on the day of their arrest and says Lieutenant John S. Doddridge and Surgeon Robert E. Ledbetter were "affected by liquor to a noticeable extent but were not intoxicated in the ordinary meaning of the term, and there is no evidence that the other parties were affected by drinking."

The disturbance arose when Captain Robert F. Wynne, commanding the marine guard of the Chicago, seeing Doddridge and Ledbetter sitting outside Florian's cafe, gave a hail, unusual in this place, resembling "Yi, yi, yi." Lieutenant Doddridge and Surgeon Ledbetter ran towards Captain Wynne, upsetting chairs and two small tables. A large crowd and the police immediately surrounded Lieutenant Doddridge, who endeavored to explain.

"The crowd," the findings continue, "pressed on, shouting and gesticulating, and were not well controlled by the police. The police seized Lieutenant Doddridge and apparently at the same time the crowd attacked him. Lieutenant Doddridge was roughly handled by the police and it required the assistance of citizens to effect his arrest. But there were no means of distinguishing the persons assisting the police from those who were wantonly attacking the prisoner."

Captain Wynne, Surgeon Ledbetter, Naval Cadet James C. Kress and Langley, a marine, all forcibly endeavored to help Lieutenant Doddridge, retaliating for the assistance of the civilians, but not attacking the police.

"At the station," it is added in the findings of the court, "there was much excitement. The crowd was at first allowed therein and no one appeared to be in high authority. The crowd shouted and gesticulated and the officers made demands and protests. Their treatment in prison was severe and extremely humiliating, but there is no evidence that the prison rules were exceeded."

The officers pleaded self-defense against civilians, that no police were knowingly resisted and that their intention was not to rescue Lieutenant Doddridge but to protect him from violence inflicted by outsiders.

In summing up the court finds that while the actions of Cadet Kress were indiscreet, no further proceedings against him should be taken. The same conclusion is arrived at regarding Langley, and the court recommends that Lieutenant Doddridge, Captain Wynne and Surgeon Ledbetter be tried by court-martial for "conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman"; that Lieutenant Doddridge and Surgeon Ledbetter be tried for "being noticeably affected by liquor and upsetting tables and chairs," and that Captain Wynne be tried for "his unusual hall in the quiet of St. Mark's square," and running among chairs and tables in a public cafe.

In quashing all the recommendations for court-martials, Admiral Crowninshield says:

After a minute examination it appears that there was not sufficient evidence adduced before the court of inquiry to establish the allegations against Surgeon Ledbetter, Lieutenant Doddridge and Captain Wynne. The weight of the evidence shows that the two first-named were not noticeably affected by liquor. The matter appears to have been forced to trial on account of the representations of civilians, who were in no way under the authority of any branch of the Italian government, national or municipal, and whose character was such that the officers were victimized. That the matter did come to trial, resulting in notoriety detrimental to the reputation of those involved and to the good name of the service, was due at least in part to the omission to observe that custom of the service whereby the commanding officer of a United States naval vessel, in case of the arrest on shore of one of his command, himself either makes immediate and direct representations for his release, or appears in court to aid in seeing that justice is done, or designates an officer to perform these duties. Without this customary assistance all the parties were suffering revolting indignities during the period of their confinement, and even in court, such as are unknown in the case of the lowest criminal in our own country, and though these matters are apart from the questions of the culpability of a person arrested, they are the cause of much of the notoriety attendant on the cause.

The sum total of the matter is that two officers had a dispute with a waiter there and ran amongst chairs and tables, all the tables and chairs being deserted at the time; that one of them upset tables and chairs, and that another called out in loud tones in the deserted square. While some or all of these actions may be considered indiscreet or lacking in dignity, none of them merit a court-martial, and none can be characterized as bringing scandal or disgrace on the naval service. Hence the court of inquiry clears the officers of resisting public authority or unwarrantably attacking citizens, which are the principal if not the only points on which the Italian court found the parties guilty. The government is relieved of the embarrassment of bringing the parties to trial, in which no offense exists, simply to keep a possible though entirely unauthorized promise that a court-martial should follow the court of inquiry. The parties will be admonished to so conduct themselves in the future as to avoid if possible a repetition of the occurrences leading to this court of inquiry.

SWAMP WILD FLOWERS

What You May Hope to Find in Leafy Low Places.

Country Life in America.

Leaving the roadsides and the pastures for the meadows, the bogs and the cool retreats of the swamps wherein nature so often hides her rarest and most precious treasures, hopes are high, for what may they not contain? In the moist meadows and along the edges of the swamps the yellow or field avens is replacing the marsh marigold. The middle of June is not too early to look where the meadow is rich and moist for that strikingly handsome orchid, the early purple-fringed orchis. Where the meadows are low and on the edges of the swamp the grass-pink or calopogen, a fairly common orchid, and the monkey flower are in bloom. A shy denizen of the more secluded parts of the swamp is the fragrant rose or sweet-scented pagonia, sometimes called snake-mouth, a charming member of the orchid family. Still another orchid, rare and solitary, and a lover of the deep swamp, is the showy lady's slipper. The small, pale green orchis delight in cool bogs. Deliciously sweet and fragrant is the swamp pink or honeysuckle, known also as the white or clammy azalea.

CUBAN TREATY

Probable Results of the Sugar Deadlock—An Extra Session Likely.

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

Washington, June 18.—The early adjournment of congress is now predicted. Incidentally there is a possibility amounting almost to a probability, that the president will call congress in extra session to ratify a reciprocity treaty with Cuba. The president and his friends in the senate have about despaired of getting from congress the reciprocity legislation for which he asked in his special message. The beet sugar opposition is too strong for him. It looks to-day as if, instead of any Cuban legislation direct, the whole matter would be passed up to the president with directions to negotiate a reciprocity treaty. The republican leaders of the senate Cuban committee yesterday formally agreed to recommend the Spooner substitute to the conference of republican senators to-night and to be governed by the decision reached there. If as many as fifteen senators in the conference strongly oppose any reciprocity legislation the whole matter will then be dropped, it is said, or possibly the house bill will be taken up as a compromise measure by both sides, with the countervailing duty amendment added to it. The insurgents in both houses stand ready to support the house bill with this amendment.

Senator Burrows said that nineteen senators would be in the republican conference and oppose the reciprocity legislation. The insurgents are bound to have no legislation and will cheerfully support the proposition to pass a Cuban question up to the president to negotiate a treaty. It looks as if one of three things would be done, ranking in order, namely: first, no legislation and subject referred to the president with the request that he negotiate a reciprocity treaty with Cuba; second, the passage by the senate of the house bill after slightly amending it; third, no congressional action of any character.

—W. W. Jermane.

SOFT COAL MEN MAY GO OUT

Continued From First Page.

does not first go through the district offices.

An effort was made to get an idea from Mr. Mitchell when the convention would be held, but he positively refused to make any guess. He said Mr. Wilson would be the one to answer that.

UNIONS VS. CITIZENS' ALLIANCE

An Attempt to Stop the Boycott of Firms and Companies.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., June 18.—The Central Labor Union of Scranton has given the Citizens' Alliance a list of fifty or sixty firms and companies against which boycotts have been declared, and invited the attack for which the alliance was organized. The alliance has asked each of its several thousand members to report any case, and there is a determination to get direct and satisfactory evidence. Arrests are expected in a short time. The boycott officially declared by the C. L. U. is mild compared with many of the forms of boycott practiced throughout the district, and it is against the more vicious forms that the alliance hopes to make headway.

Secretary George Hartlein of district 9 intimates to-day that some big move is on foot and that the operators will never accomplish their purpose of breaking the union. He says that before the union is destroyed every railroad in the east will be idle.

There is a possibility that the soft coal output will be restricted to working three days a week in order that the anthracite markets may not be supplied.

The big lace mill was tied up yesterday because the management would not discharge several girls whose relatives are still at work in the mines, and did not resume operations to-day. General Manager Doran said the firm has been much annoyed of late by the strikers insisting upon the discharge of certain employes on account of the coal strike, and that the company is now going to make an issue of it and fight it out. The girls whose dismissal is demanded by the lace-makers' union, he said, will not be discharged.

Steel Men's Wages Advance.

Pittsburg, June 18.—Jones & Laughlins, iron and steel manufacturers, have voluntarily advanced the wages of all their employes except the tonnage men. The increase affects over 8,000 men, and the increase will average 10 per cent. Laborers who were paid $1.35 will, in the future, receive $1.50 per day. The furnace employes of the Carnegie Steel company have been advanced during the present week and it is understood that all of the day laborers in the mills of this company will be treated in a similar manner to those employed by the Jones & Lughlins, limited.

The advances have been wholly on account of the general prosperous condition of the steel trade, and the increased earning power of the plants.

WHERE MR. DUNN STANDS

ATTITUDE TOWARD CANDIDATES

Says Positively He Has No Preference Among Three Men After His Place.

State Auditor Dunn set all speculation over his attitude toward the different candidates for state auditor at rest this morning by an emphatic announcement that he had no preference, and would take no hand whatever in the contest. This was provoked by an article in a Duluth paper, charging him with working in the interests of Iverson. Captain W. W. Rich of St. Paul has been in Duluth and to Duluth politicians predicted the nomination of Jacobson. This was construed by the wily Duluthians into an attempt to frighten Duluth to Iverson. Mr. Dunn, after reading the article, said:

As far as Mr. Rich is concerned, I know nothing about him, and care less. He does not speak for me.

I have taken no part in the fight for auditor, and will take no part till the nominations are made. I have not written a line, or asked any one to support any of the candidates. Delegation after delegation has come to me to ask me what they should do about this auditorship business, and I have in every case told them that the candidates were all my friends, and I would not have any preference. I don't even know how my own county will vote, except that it will be for Van Sant.

Haiden, Iverson and Jacobson are all my friends. Jacobson supported me for the nomination in 1894, when I had a hard fight, and I have never forgotten it. I issued a circular in 1898 indorsing Mr. Haiden's record as county auditor, and I stand by what I said. Mr. Iverson has been my associate in this office for eight years, and of course I feel friendly toward him.

It was hinted in Duluth that Dunn was opposed to Halden, because he wanted the eighth district left off the slate to make way for his candidacy for governor two years hence. On this point Mr. Dunn said: "Two years hence costs me not a thought."

Mr. Iverson returned to-day from a trip through the second district.

SHE HAS A STING

The Country May Hear From the Bee Taylor Case.

DEMOCRATS MAY HIRE HER

She Has Made a Very Careful Study of the Philippine Problem.

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

Washington, June 18.—The decision may be reached, ultimately, that the president made a mistake when he amended the civil service rules so as to permit the discharge of Miss "Bee" Taylor of Minnesota, from the permanent clerical force of the war department. Said one very eminent authority to-day:

"The president, himself a civil service champion, has struck the service a harder blow than it has received for many a year."

Under the amendment referred to, any head of a division may, at will, dispense with the services of an employe, without being called to account for it, hiding himself behind the words of the amendment that the removal is for the "interest of the public service."

The action in the "Bee" Taylor case was hasty. The administration has been rawhided for months by the democrats in congress, during the prolonged debate on the Philippine civil government bill, and Miss Taylor touched it in a way that caused a smart. Acting under the impulse of the moment, Secretary Root determined on dismissing the offender. In order to secure the removal quietly and quickly, the civil service rules, which have always provided, until the time of this new amendment, for a regular form of dismissal, including a full hearing of all charges, and the right of defense, had to be altered. The alteration was made, and three or four days thereafter Miss Taylor was told to go.

In the meantime Miss Taylor is considering an offer to go into the employ of the democrats during the oncoming campaign. She is also thinking of taking her case into the courts, and if she does there will then be an opportunity to know all about the circumstances attending the dismissal.

A gentleman who is well acquainted with Miss Taylor, and is in position to speak with full authority on the points which he discusses, said to-day:

"There are not half a dozen men in either house of congress who are as well posted on the Philippine question as Miss Taylor. She has read scores of volumes regarding the islands, everything in fact that she could get hold of in the library of congress, in English and in Spanish, and knows the history of the people as well as most men know the history of their own land. She is as bright as a dollar and few people in Washington can state the question from the Philippine point of view as effectively as she can. She knows all about the civilization of the islands, can call their prominent men by name and give their biographies. She knows what the Filipinos have contributed to science, the arts and to general literature. She is a skillful debater, a public speaker of power and eloquence, and if engaged by the democrats, she will contribute much strength to their congressional campaign."

Representative McCleary, whose sister-in-law the young woman is, very naturally declines to discuss the case for publication. It need hardly be said, however, that she has acted independently of him.

Miss Taylor was reared in a very straight-laced family and her ideas of right and wrong have been shaped accordingly. She has read the history of the islands carefully and intelligently, and arrived at her conclusions as a result of her reading. It is possible that she was not discreet in insisting on expressing her views as forcibly as she did express them, while holding a government position, but that is not the question now. She has nothing to retract, and if present indications are to be depended on, she will let the administration hear from her in a variety of ways.

Reciprocity With Canada.

The Minnesota delegation in congress proposes to place itself at the head of a movement in the fifty-eighth congress to secure reciprocity with Canada. Informally the plan has already been mapped out. In that congress, which will convene in December, 1903, it is believed there will be a very strong sentiment in favor of tariff revision, either by way of reducing the Dingley schedules, or of ratifying reciprocity treaties. It is the belief of the Minnesota members, and in this they are joined by the delegations from the Dakotas, that Canada will be very willing to give this country a freer market for certain manufactured articles in return for a market here for Canadian wheat, lumber and other raw materials, and on such a theory the negotiations will be taken up.

The Department of Commerce.

It is hardly fair to Representative Hepburn, the chairman of the house committee on interstate and foreign commerce, to say that the Nelson department of commerce bill, which his committee has had in hand for some time, will go over until the short session next winter, because of his opposition. Mr. Hepburn has not been enthusiastically in favor of the bill, but has stood ready to report it to the house at any time the committee might say the word. The delay has been occasioned by the president, himself an earnest advocate of the proposed legislation, who has asked, in the interest of a more nearly perfect measure, that the committee discuss its provisions in detail with each member of the cabinet.

—W. W. Jermane.

TAKEN BACK TO MANKATO

D. G. ROBINSON ARRESTED HERE

He Is Charged With Forgery—Sought Office of Insurance Commissioner.

Special to The Journal.

Mankato, Minn., June 18.—Deputy Sheriff Atchison returned last night from Minneapolis having in custody D. G. Robinson, district agent of the New York Life Insurance company, who is under arrest, charged by Mrs. Catherine Randall with forging the name of D. D. Brewer as surety on a $300 note given a year ago. Robinson does not discuss the matter but sys it will be settled satisfactorily.

Robinson was arrested at the Heyser hotel yesterday where he was staying under the name of T. D. Smith, of Le Sueur. He was formerly a school teacher but of late years his been in the insurance business and is well known in southern Minnesota. He has been active in politics, and his fight on Van Sant has attracted some notice this spring. His hostility to the governor is due to his failure to be appointed insurance commissioner, for which position he was an active candidate. He lays his financial troubles to the expense to which he was put in seeking that office. His financial dealings for the last year or two have won for him the title of "Napoleon of finance" here. Checks have been repeatedly given by Robinson upon banks where he had no funds, as many as six a day being presented. He has exchanged checks with business or political friends, who have had great difficulty in getting their money back and friends who have signed notes with him have been obliged to pay. Robinson's hearing is set for Saturday.

EVIDENCE FOR DEFENSE

TANKE MAKES A STRONG FIGHT

Much Testimony as to the Whereabouts and Character of the Defendant.

Special to The Journal.

Henderson, Minn., June 18.—The first witness in the Tanke case this morning was Gottlieb Bieraugel, father of Mrs. Tanke, who was also on the stand for the state. He told again of his daughter's coming over to his house early New Year's morning to get him to come over to find her husband. She was much frightened, he said, and had a rope tied to one wrist. His wife cut the rope off, and the father afterwards saw marks on the wrist.

Alfred Broock and Joseph Guendner of New Ulm, long acquaintances of the defendant, testified as to the reputation of the defendant as a peaceable and law-abiding citizen, prior to the death of Wellner. On cross-examination, witnesses admitted that they had not kept track of the defendant closely during the last four or five years.

The testimony of Leonard Haeberle, Ernest Pfiefer and John Mueller, all of New Ulm was to some effect. The testimony of Harry Atlas of St. Paul, a peddler who sold his wares in the town of Lafayette, where Wellner lived from 1892 to 1901, was interesting. He stated he had been acquainted with John Wellner for several years prior to his death, had had business dealings with him and frequently stayed at his place over night. The last time he saw him alive was on the night of Dec. 31, 1898, between 8:45 and 9 o'clock. He (Atlas) was driving along the main road toward Winthrop on his way to Minneapolis. He met a man about one-eighth of a mile from the Wellner grove and thinking the person was Joseph Wild, said "Good evening, Mr. Wild." The man responded, "It is Wellner."

Atlas had borrowed some bolts from Wellner a short time previous to repair a broken sleigh. Atlas stated that he had some bolts with him that night which he returned to Wellner on the latter's informing him who he was. He was positive it was Wellner, for he had spoken to him. Atlas made a strong witness for the defense and crossexamination failed to weaken his testimony. If his story stands it will disprove the state's theory that Wellner was killed shortly after 8 o'clock.

Nicholas Menzen who operated the Union Hall at New Ulm, testified to hearing the quarrel between Tanke and Raftman at that place between 1 and 2 on the morning of New Year's but did not hear Tanke say, "I have killed one man and might kill another," as a state witness claimed. Anton Steffer testified to seeing the defendant at short intervals from 11 until about 2 o'clock of the night in question.

The defense will probably rest by tomorrow evening.

It is stated to-day by one who made an investigation of the case just subsequent to the murder that the state may be working on the wrong theory as to the time of Wellner's murder, and that the shooting may have occurred on or about midnight, and unless the state rebuts the testimony of Atlas by strong evidence, the state's case will suffer a serious setback. Atlas' story is the biggest stumbling block the state has run against thus far.

M. B. Haines, civil engineer of Mankato, was the first witness yesterday afternoon. A plat of the ground between the Wellner place and that of William Danheim, where Danheim says he stood and heard the two shots, and a profile showing the elevations between the place where the body lay and where Danheim stood showed the distance between the two points to be a little more than three-fourths miles, and the highest elevation of land between the two places about eight feet.

The defense then endeavored to put a shade of incredibility on Lockway's story as to his having seen Tanke have a revolver in his possession while in St. Paul, by the testimony of Fred Miller of St. Paul. Tanke had tended bar for Miller, who had a revolver which he partially identified in court, but which he never saw in Tanke's possession. Henry Retzman, from whom Miller borrowed the revolver, positively identified it. He never saw the revolver in the possession of the defendant.

Tanke's Father's Story.

August Tanke, the father of the defendant, told, through an interpreter, the story of Tanke's alleged arrival at his home in New Ulm on New Year's eve, 1898, bringing with him a goose in a flour sack, his changing clothes and going to the ball that night. He did not see Tanke until the following morning. Martha Tanke, sister of the defendant, corroborated her father's testimony, saying, however, that Frank did not change his outer clothes at the house as the father testified. Rose Wellner, daughter of the defendant's wife, repeated her mother's story of the burglar incident.

A BIG FIRE.
Chicago Tribune.

"Yes," said the conductor, "I remember it very well. That was in 1897, the year of the big fire."

"What big fire?" asked the other man. "Don't you recollect? Twenty-nine felolws on our line were bounced for knocking down."

PROVIDED FOR THEM.
Philadelphia Press.

Mr. Hauskeep (at dinner) — This is a particularly delicious meal, my dear.

Mrs. Hauskeep—Yes, the cook expects some of her friends to visit her this evening.

FINE PROSPECT.
Philadelphia Record.

"What are your prospects, sir?" demanded her father.

"Fine," responded young Nurvy. "I expect to come into a fortune soon."

"Whose?"

"Yours."

A GUN AT LINCOLN

Republicans of Nebraska Fire a Solid Shot.

CUBAN PLANK WATCHED FOR

Seven Candidates for Governor With Three Dark Horses in the Stable.

Lincoln, Neb., June 18.—The republican state convention was called to order at 2 o'clock this afternoon with the seven original candidates for the governorship still actively in the field and two or three dark horses, who claim to see a prospect of political lightning striking them. Two days and nights of caucusing have failed to simplify the gubernatorial fight and the individual confidence of the seven candidates is unshaken. In the estimation of a local politician, their probable strength on the initial ballot follows:

Robertson, 250; Black, 200; Sears, 150; Mickey, 150; Wilson, 110; Jessen, 100; Dinsmore, 75.

Friends of J. H. Vanduesen of South Omaha claim he will have 48 on the first ballot and a few complimentary votes may be cast for Governor Savage and former Governor Crounse.

The incident of the morning was the announcement of the withdrawal of State Treasurer Stuefer as a candidate for renomination. Five candidates remain for that position.

There is some talk of launching a boom for Senator Dietrich of Nebraska as a candidate for the vice presidency.

There is a report that a resolution will be offered commending the Nebraska senators for their position against the administration in the matter of sugar legislation. This is considered by many as a slap at Roosevelt and is declared by the opponents of the resolution to be unfair and disloyal.

Convention was called to order at 2 o'clock by the chairman of the state central committee. Norris Brown, temporary chairman, was introduced and spoke in part as follows:

In 1896 Nebraska's vote went to a cause that was lost, to a ticket that was defeated, and to a party that is now stranded on the rocks of freedom and the sands of reorganization. And this reminds me that the opposition is now talking about reorganization. Reorganize what? Is there anything left to reorganize? Towne has quit, Peffer has escaped, Stewart has reformed, Henry Watterson is already and always was organized, Tammany Hall has moved its greatest feature to England, and his successor has resigned, Hill "is a democrat," Chairman Jones is a trust plutocrat, Allan is an editor, Grover Cleveland has gone fishing, and Bryan lives in a barn. Now what is there left to reorganize?

I believe it to be the sublime duty of Nebraska this year to vote out of political existence every candidate and every party and every platform that breathes sympathy for the fighting foes of the nation's flag. The present financial and industrial systems are established policies, but they must be preserved and made permanent. Cuba is free, her freedom the fight of America, but she must be encouraged and protected, and, if she is willing, annexed. The Philippine islands are ours; they must remain ours, and their people be given those blessings of education and liberty that fall from the folds of the American flag. The far eastern belongings of this country must be civilized, if it takes the nation and the republican party the rest of the century to do it. Labor is employed as never before in its history; it must be kept employed. The nation's commerce exceeds by millions all former records; it must be expanded still more, even if it requires the building of both canals instead of one. A shorter water route to Asia and Europe is indispensable to the American merchant, the future master of the trade of the world. The interests of labor and capital must have the equal protection of the law. Labor has the right to organize and combine for peaceful and lawful purposes. Capital has the right to co-operate and congregate so long as its purpose is peaceful and lawful But neither has any right to trample on the rights of the public by the use of violence, or by limiting production, or by controlling the prices of the necessaries of life, or by stifling competition. Such are the principles of the republican party and such is the work at hand for it to do.

HE WAS SUSPICIOUS.
Judge.

Daughter (angrily)—I don't see why a swell cullud gentleman can't court me in sincerity, even if I ain't han'some mah-self.

Her Father — Dat swell cullud gent's fervence on sech short acquaintance am very suspicious, chile. How do you know but what he has discovered you've got fo'rteen dollahs in de bank, an' he is only one of dem low-down adventurers?

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Defective Page