

C. E. FLANDRAU DIES IN ST. PAUL

Pioneer of Minnesota and a Member of First Supreme Court Passes Away.

He Had Been Ill for About Two Years With Kidney Trouble.

Was a President of First Minneapolis Board of Trade and City Attorney.

Judge Charles E. Flandrau died at his residence, 355 Pleasant avenue, St. Paul, at 8 o'clock this morning. For two years he had been suffering from a kidney ailment, which slowly undermined his strength...

Born in 1828. Judge Flandrau was born July 15, 1828, in New York city. His father, Charles H. Flandrau, was for many years a law partner of Aaron Burr. The judge's mother was the daughter of General Alexander Macomb.

After attending school in Georgetown and Washington young Charles E. Flandrau ran away to sea at the age of 13 and passed three years before the mast. When he began the study of law in his father's office at Whitehouse, N. Y. He was admitted to practice in 1851. Coming to St. Paul in 1853 with Horace Bigelow, he hung his banner to the breeze...

Importance of Mining. It is an error to rate the importance of our many industries according to their relative productiveness. Our factories and workshops produce \$1,000,000,000 worth of goods...

JUDGE CHARLES E. FLANDRAU.

on Third street as the junior half of Bigelow & Flandrau. The following year, convinced that Rock Bend, now St. Peter, was going to outgrow St. Paul, Mr. Flandrau occupied the first house in the new settlement. A few months later he was made deputy clerk of the district court...

Member of Supreme Court. While a member of the convention he was appointed associate justice of the state supreme court. He held this post until 1864. While on the supreme bench he instituted many reforms in the organization of the judiciary and the system of practice, and acquired a high reputation for sagacity and high principle.

It was during the Sioux outbreak of 1862 that Judge Flandrau added military lustre to his name. He was named commander of the volunteers defending the town of New Ulm. Judge Flandrau conducted a fierce fight that lasted forty hours, and resulted in the death of many women and children from massacre.

City Attorney of Minneapolis. After a brief absence in Carson City, Nev., Judge Flandrau returned to Minnesota and formed a law partnership with Judge Isaac Atwater of this city. In 1867 Judge Flandrau was elected city attorney of Minneapolis. He was also chosen president of the first trade union organized here, and represented that board at the important commercial convention held in St. Louis, in 1868, to advance the interests of navigation on the upper Mississippi.

Two years afterwards, Judge Flandrau, going again to St. Paul, entered the firm of Bigelow, Flandrau & Clendinning, and became subsequently the head of the reorganized firm of Flandrau, Squires & Clendinning. Of law years Judge Flandrau has practiced alone. He did not finally retire from his profession until six months ago.

Run for Governor in 1867. Judge Flandrau was always an influential democrat. He ran as an unsuccessful candidate for governor in 1867 and in 1869, he was named chairman of the state central committee and delegate to the national convention. He advocated his party's principles for a short time as editor-in-chief of the St. Paul Globe. He was a chairman of the commission that framed the present city charter of St. Paul.

Other addresses. The first wife of Judge Flandrau was Miss Isabella R. Dinsmore, whom he married in 1853. They had two daughters, Mrs. T. R. Simes and Mrs. F. W. M. Cutcheon. The second wife was Mrs. Rebecca B. Biddle, wedded in 1871. Her son is now prominent in the diplomatic service.

Judge Atwater's Tribute. "I am greatly surprised, for I had no idea that Judge Flandrau's condition was so serious," said Judge Isaac Atwater, when informed this afternoon of Judge Flandrau's death.

"It was on my three months ago that he was in here to see me and while he was accompanied by an attendant for safety, he was feeling perfectly well and I did not look to see his death some so soon."

"He was one of the finest men I ever acquainted with," said Judge Flandrau's one-time colleague on the state supreme court. "I first knew him in 1853, and he was one of the best and ablest lawyers we had in that early day. He was in every respect a most true and worthy man and his word could always be relied upon to the last extremity."

"After we left the bench we practiced together at Carson City, Nev., and later here in Minneapolis, and he was one of the most popular and successful lawyers before and after leaving the bench that the state ever knew. He was always a

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HARD AFTER A DEPARTMENT

Mining Congress Men Would Like a Place in the President's Cabinet.

Secretary Shaw Believes a Bureau in Department of Commerce Will Do.

Sessions Transferred To-day From Deadwood to Lead and Resolutions Presented.

Lead, S. D., Sept. 9.—The American Mining congress transferred its sessions to-day to Lead, about four miles from Deadwood. The sessions were held in the presence of the president's cabinet.

It was decided this morning to read the resolutions which are to be submitted by the congress to the president. Among them was one, submitted by Edward F. Brown of Denver, to petition congress to pass a law forming a department of mines and mining as a part of the department of commerce and labor, to be administered by a head regularly appointed by the president and who should take his official place with other members of the president's cabinet.

Deadwood, S. D., Sept. 9.—The American Mining congress yesterday began the actual work of its sixth annual session, interest centering in the talk by Leslie M. Shaw, secretary of the treasury. Alluding to the portion of President Richards' annual address, in which he urged the creation of a department of mines and mining, Secretary Shaw said he was heartily in favor of the government's doing everything it can, short of paternalism, in support of the mining industry.

He would not, however, have this congress adjourn with the idea that he advocated the formation of a special department for mining, with representation in the cabinet. Its needs could fully and properly be attended to thru a bureau which should form part of the department of commerce and labor. Other important industries had been taken care of in the same manner. He said:

It is an error to rate the importance of our many industries according to their relative productiveness. Our factories and workshops produce \$1,000,000,000 worth of goods...

President J. P. Richards, in his annual address, said the ultimate aim of the organization must be to place the mining industry on a basis of scientific information and to secure the most efficient use of its resources.

It is common knowledge that the department of agriculture has done for the farmer. We are now in the midst of a mining boom, and it is necessary to have a similar department for the miner.

These problems will, of course, be solved, the necessary processes and treatment will be discovered and in all probability the most efficient scientific experts in the employ of private capitalists, who will thereby be enabled to tax such mining districts as will be profitable to the state.

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A SENSATION IS PROMISED

Man of National Reputation to Be Indicted in Connection With Postal Scandal.

Geo. W. Beavers and August W. Machen Were Among Those Indicted Yesterday.

Washington, Sept. 9.—One of the persons indicted yesterday by the federal grand jury in connection with the postal investigation, is George W. Beavers, formerly chief of the division of salary and allowances. It is understood that the charge is conspiracy.

Another of the indictments is against August W. Machen on a new set of facts, involving him with Beavers. The charge is conspiracy. While the officials refuse to disclose the names of the four remaining persons who were indicted yesterday, it is said that none of them is or has been connected with the postoffice department, and that one is a man of some prominence. It was stated at the city hall to-day that the climax of the investigation is

GRINDING ALL THE WHEAT

Nearly 1,300 Cars Came In Yesterday, but Didn't Go Into Elevators.

The Millers Took It All and 100,000 Bushels Extra to Make Flour.

Elevators With Capacity of 37,000,000 Bushels Hold Only 780,000 of Grain.

All the grain markets of the country looked inquiringly at Minneapolis this morning and asked for an explanation of some local statistics, for there was a run of 1,287 cars of wheat into this market yesterday, and in the face of this market elevator wheat stocks decreased by 100,000 bushels. With so much wheat in, it was not expected elevator stocks would decrease again. But it would appear that not only were the 1,287 cars sold to con-

A WILD TIME AT SLEEPY EYE

Jealous Barber Shoots Up the Place Wounds a Woman and Defies the Marshal.

Town Was Terrorized Until an Unknown Tramp Thresher Shot the Crazy Man.

Sleepy Eye, Minn., Sept. 9.—Charles Kimball and Mrs. M. J. Toomey were the central figures in a tragedy enacted here late yesterday afternoon. Kimball is a member of the barber firm of Hammond & Kimball. Mrs. Toomey is an attractive divorced woman about 30 years of age, and is the daughter of a well-to-do farmer. Kimball, for two years, has been boarding at the home of Mrs. Toomey, and was, it is said, very much infatuated with her. Instead of going to his shop as usual yesterday morning, he remained at the house of Mrs. Toomey, and it was at this time it is reported the trouble began. Kimball accused her of paying her attentions to another man.

The quarrel continued until noon, when some of the boarders came home to find the place in a state of confusion. Mrs. Toomey was found lying on the floor, and Kimball was in a state of frenzy. The marshal arrived and tried to take Kimball into custody, but he refused to go. A crowd gathered and the situation became more dangerous. Finally, a tramp thresher, who had been hiding in the building, shot Kimball in the back, and he fell to the ground. The thresher then fled, and the town was left in a state of terror.

VALI OF BEIRUT IS SUPERSEDED

The Porte Relieves Him of All Duties and Sends the Vali of Syria to Carry On His Work.

Christians Flee From Beirut Into Lebanon, and It Is Feared that a Massacre Will Occur There as the Druses Are Under Arms—News From Interior Turkish Points Evidently Is Being Suppressed.

London, Sept. 9.—Official and press reports from the near east to-day emphasize the seriousness of the situation there and confirm the belief of the authorities here that owing to the general irritation thru European and Asiatic Turkey towards the Christians, as a result of the Macedonian revolution, the Porte is swept by the uncontrollable sentiments of its Ottoman subjects into a war with Bulgaria, despite the protests of the Porte to precipitate such a conflict. Turkish officials express gratification at the Russian-Austrian proposal for coercive diplomatic action on the part of the powers of Europe. They are confident it will be accepted by France, but whether it is adopted or not the sultan's hand has already been greatly strengthened by being in a better position to act than hitherto.

There is no question in official circles here that the Porte will take energetic measures to suppress any trouble at Beirut. The announcement is made of the arrival at Beirut of Nazim Pasha, the vali of Syria, who is expected by the Turkish officials to restore order promptly. That the task is difficult is shown by the fact that there have been further riots at Beirut. France may send ships. France may order warships to that point to protect her interests, but Germany has asserted that she will not do so. Great Britain, whose missionary interests in Syria are practically nil, has not yet sent any vessels to Beirut, relying upon the American warships to protect the consular interests.

A high diplomatic authority repeated to-day that Russia has not dispatched, at present at least, any vessels of her Black sea fleet to Turkish waters. He asserted, however, that when Russia submits to the Porte her proposals for the pacification of Macedonia, she will propose a Black sea fleet to Turkish waters and it may make a much longer stay there. He added that the Russian squadron at Latakia bay, in the Mediterranean, has not been ordered to inaugurate reforms until order was restored.

The St. James Gazette this afternoon says that the American fleet has been ordered to remain in the Mediterranean, in the hope of securing European intervention. It reiterates disbeliefs in the seriousness of the Beirut situation and adds: "The Turkish government therefore hopes the American warships will depart as speedily as possible, as their presence is likely to incite the mob by their Constantine the embassy is informed that there is no reason for the assembling of the American ships at Beirut."

FEARS OF MASSACRE Christians Flee to Lebanon—The Druses Under Arms. Paris, Sept. 9.—The following telegram has been received from Cairo, Egypt: "Quieting rumors are current in regard to the situation in Syria. Bedouins arriving here from the interior of the Druses are in arms, and fears are entertained of a massacre in Lebanon."

Official reports from Beirut show the gravity of the situation. There are three Christian villages in Lebanon which have been pillaged. Turkish soldiers are making common cause with the Muslims in the districts of Lebanon. The number of houses have been completely destroyed and the French residents, becoming terrified at these depredations, have abandoned their homes and sought refuge at the French consulate, where between 400 and 600 refugees are now gathered.

The American naval commander, it is asserted in the dispatches received here, proposed to land marines at Beirut, but the foreign consuls believed the step inadvisable, as it might lead to an increase of the excitement prevailing and precipitate a crisis.

The val of Beirut has proved himself to be weak and incompetent to deal with the situation, and therefore Nazim Pasha, the val of Syria, was ordered to assume the direction of affairs in Beirut. Nazim Pasha, who has already arrived at his new post, is displaying great energy. The consuls express the hope that he will be able to stem the disorders.

The nearest French warship to Beirut is in the Gulf of Volo, Greece, but unless Nazim Pasha speedily restores order and completely safeguards the French citizens, France will act decisively by dispatching warships from Toulon.

ASK FOR WARSHIPS Foreign Consuls at Beirut Decide to Request Protection. Constantinople, Sept. 9.—Consular accounts received from Beirut, taken together with the Turkish government's version of the recent outbreak there. The val of Beirut was not on board the United States flagship Brooklyn when the first brawl occurred, but was in the country. Contrary to the official version, consular dispatches say the Mussulmans first attacked the Christians, and the troops which intervened sided with the Mussulmans. One of the pillaged houses at Beirut is the residence of the val of Beirut. There has been no further disturbance at Beirut since Sunday, great uneasiness, amounting almost to a panic, prevails among the Christians, many of whom have left Beirut and sought refuge in Lebanon.

Ask for Warships. The foreign consuls at Beirut met on Monday and decided to make serious representations to the local authorities, looking to the preservation of order. They also decided to telegraph to their respective ambassadors or ministers at Constantinople, demanding the recall of the incompetent val of Beirut and requesting that warships be sent for the protection of the Europeans.

Nazim Pasha, val of Syria, was ordered from Damascus to Beirut, where he arrived yesterday. The porte announces that Nazim Pasha was sent to Beirut with two battalions of troops to take temporary charge of affairs there. The val of Beirut, it is also announced, has not been deprived of his authority, but he will "probably remain inactive at his post" during the stay of Nazim Pasha at Beirut.

Asked Cotton to Land Marines. While recruiting was in progress, the Beirut advisers further state, an appeal was made to Rear Admiral Cotton to land

