

MAD WITH WILLIE

RELATIONS BETWEEN THE EMPEROR AND THE IMPERIAL CHANCELLOR STRAINED.

A CRISIS SURELY COMING.

VOICE OF NO CONFIDENCE PROBABLE WHEN THE REICHSSTAG ASSEMBLES.

TAX ON BEER TO BE INCREASED.

His Majesty Determined to Have Money to Carry Out His Liberal Naval Programme.

BERLIN, Oct. 9.—In spite of semi-official denials, the relations between the imperial chancellor, Prince Hohenlohe, and Emperor William, are very strained. The prince has made his remaining in office for another brief spell contingent upon two things—the presentation to the reichstag of the military trial reform bill and no new taxes for purposes of larger naval appropriations.

The Volkzeitung says that the chancellor, this week, offered to resign for the fourth time, and that the chancellorship crisis is now in an acute state. The Cologne Gazette corroborates this and adds: "It is certain that if Prince Hohenlohe is in office at the opening of the reichstag, he will be obliged to confess his inability to keep his promise to present the military reform bill, the reichstag will at once vote want of confidence in the government."

The Frankfurter Zeitung asserts positively that no understanding has been reached with the emperor regarding the military reform bill, and it is also said that his majesty has been trying for months to find a suitable successor to Prince Hohenlohe. It appears, however, that all his efforts in this direction, especially among the princes of reigning houses, and men of similar rank with Prince Hohenlohe, have been fruitless.

BISMARCK'S OPINION.

Prince Bismarck has repeatedly been appealed to express himself on the subject of the government's naval plans, but the only opinion which he has vouchsafed was the statement which he made on Oct. 4, in the course of an interview, that he approved the strengthening of the navy by an increase in the number of cruisers and by a replacement of the obsolete battleships, but as deprecating a course calculated to alarm the taxpayers by what the prince termed a "gigantic scheme."

The Socialist convention just ended at Hamburg was a most important gathering. There were over 2,500,000 people present and they represented 1,000,000 people. The proceedings have been widely criticized, and the Conservative papers have claimed that none of the Socialists remain strictly within their legal rights, they have become much more dangerous.

The Hamburger Nachrichten, in an editorial article, urges the adoption of violent measures to suppress Socialism. It advocates the abrogation of the general franchise at reichstag elections as being the best means of curtailing the political influence of the Socialists and concludes: "If they should then try to reach their aims by illegal ways, the opportunity would not be wholly undesirable, as it would offer a charter under which they would be bound to demand vigorous measures of retaliation against the United States on the part of the Socialists, and becoming purely a radical reform party."

The Agrarian newspapers continue to demand vigorous measures of retaliation against the United States on the part of the Socialists, and becoming purely a radical reform party. The government has issued the advice of the committee on the sugar bill, in the case of sugar for export, would be beneficial. The decrease in the exports of sugar, for the quarter just ended, is even larger than was feared when the new United States tariff went into effect. The exports from Hamburg have dropped from \$5,252,568 in 1896 to \$3,759,569, almost all of it being sugar from the consular districts of Stettin, including Dantzig and Koenigsberg. The figures for the last quarter were \$2,754,064, a decrease of \$644,405, nearly all sugar.

CONDEMNED DUELLING.

In the military writings of Emperor

William I., issued by order of the present emperor, there are many evidences that the old emperor severely condemned duelling in the army. A special session of the evangelic consistory of the province of East Prussia has passed an almost unanimous vote of censure against the emperor, because he had broken the Sunday rest law by hunting in the forest of Rominten.

Princess Louise, wife of the heir to the Saxon throne, has taken to public bicycling in bloomers in the Dresden parks, accompanied by Prince Frederick Augustus, her eldest son. Prince George of Oldenburg, an elderly but enthusiastic bicyclist, has been knocked down by a coach and his knee so badly injured that he is obliged to remain in bed. Princess Frederick Leopold of Prussia, Emperor William's sister, recently met with a severe accident while bicycling near Potsdam. Prince Bismarck, it appears, is now an enthusiastic admirer of the bicycle. He approves of women riding, and regrets that he is too old and stiff to take part in the sport himself. Recently, Prince Bismarck began to amuse himself in the evening by card playing. His favorite game is scot for quarters during points.

Representatives in Germany of American manufacturers and the United States consuls in this country have notified lately a great deal of dissatisfaction among the German manufacturers, especially at Chemnitz, Frankfurt, Sonneburg and in the Rhine districts. Consul Monaghan, of Chemnitz, has just sent a report to Washington giving the facts and names, not only in regard to imitating United States goods and patent infringements, and also regarding import duties. Mr. Parker, a patent lawyer of Chicago, has begun suits in the German courts against a number of the worst offenders. The favorite method of these dishonest German manufacturers and dealers is to obtain first, by contract, the exclusive representation of valuable American machines, and then secure specifications of those machines. Next they abandon all effort to sell any of them, but instead they imitate them closely and place machines in the market at two-thirds of the American price. Some of these manufacturers have even had the boldness to enter the counterfeited articles, and even the American articles themselves, over at exhibitions here and elsewhere. One case is reported where some Bridgeport locks' stenciling was removed or enamelled after they were entered in a competition for a prize.

The United States ambassador, Andrew D. White, has gone away on leave for an indefinite period. Dr. K. von Luxow, the American delegate to the leprosy congress, have been received by the imperial chancellor.

Furniture Covers.

Schroeder & Dickinson, 16 East Sixth.

THE SULTAN'S FRIEND.

William Writes a Letter to the Ruler of Turkey.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 9.—The sultan has received an autograph letter from the emperor of Germany, conveying his thanks for the gift of a number of cannon captured from the rebels during the recent war. The emperor, in this letter, praises the "wise moderation" exhibited during Turkey's negotiations for the conclusion of peace with the sultan, and expresses his enjoyment of the faithful friendship of Emperor William.

Naval Bill Passed.

BERLIN, Oct. 9.—The bundesrath today adopted the naval bill, introduced by Admiral von Tirpitz, the secretary of the navy, providing for an expenditure of 410,000,000 marks to extend over a period of seven years.

Commercial Museum.

BERLIN, Oct. 9.—The merchants of this city have resolved to follow the advice received from the German embassy at Washington and establish a commercial museum in this city, modeled after the commerce museum of Philadelphia.

Socialist Sentenced.

BERLIN, Oct. 9.—Herr Bueh, a socialist member of the reichstag, representing Mulhausen, has been sentenced to ten months imprisonment for publicly criticizing a state institution.

See my line of Business Suits at \$25. Geo. F. Engel, Tailor, 93 W. 7th St.

NEW AMERICAN LINE.

Fine Coasting Steamers to Fly the Stars and Stripes.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 9.—Within a few days a contract will be awarded to Delaware river ship builders for the construction of two and possibly four of the fleetest coasting steamships flying the American flag. The ships will be built to the order of the bidders for the United States mail contract between New York, Havana, Cuba and Tampa, Mex., and an expenditure of \$1,200,000 will be involved. Each ship will be at least 4,000 tons register and about 48 feet beam, 21 1/2 feet deep and from 370 to 400 feet long. These new craft are to be built under special inspection so as to comply with the regulations of the United States government as laid down for auxiliary cruisers.

CALL TO VOTERS.

Committeeman Hearn Again Addresses the Democrats.

J. E. Hearn, the Fourth ward committeeman, again calls the attention of the Democrats of the Fourth ward to the danger of delay in securing their second papers. To avoid all danger of being crowded out, meet Judge Bunn Wednesday evening in court room 8 and go home invested with the proud title of American citizen.

Carpe Cleanliness and Laying.

Schroeder & Dickinson, 16 East Sixth.

FIVE MILLION RAISE

INDUCED THE GOVERNMENT NOT TO APPEAL IN UNION PACIFIC CASE.

AS MR. M'KENNA VIEWS IT.

AN OFFICIAL STATEMENT OF THE STATUS FROM THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.

COMPETITION OPEN TO WORLD.

When the Road is Sold Any One Who Wishes to Do So May Offer a Bid.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—The attorney general today gave out the following statement relative to the sale of the Union Pacific railroad:

There seems to be a misapprehension of the action of the previous administration in regard to the Pacific railroad. There was no agreement to sell the roads or the sinking fund of the Union Pacific. "In consideration of the appearance of the United States in the foreclosure proceedings, already commenced, and the prosecution of its own mortgage, it was guaranteed a bid of \$45,754,059.99, at the sale which should be ordered by the court over and above the amount of the first mortgage. This amount included the sinking fund and was based on an estimate of par for the sinking fund and \$28,500,000 in addition.

There was no formal agreement. It consisted of letters between the reorganization committee and special counsel of the government and Attorney General Harmon, all of which were published. The agreement, as I have said, goes no further than to provide for the appearance of the government in suits brought for the foreclosure of the first mortgage bonds and bringing foreclosure suit of its own. The sale of the property was to be (and must necessarily be) by the direction of the court as in other foreclosure suits with the whole world for bidders.

The appearance was made and the suits instituted. It is likely to be the advent of the present administration. These suits, therefore, it had to accept and it has endeavored to secure such decrees as it believed the government, under the laws incorporating the railroad, was entitled to. It may be disputable as to whether the agreement to go into court should have been made. It is not disputable as to what the government, after it was in court, could do. There, like any other suit, the government was subject to the orders of the court. I mean, of course, subject to the orders of the court as creditor. As sovereign, its powers could not be affected and have not been by the decrees. We think, therefore, that the action of the government and the situation are very plain. It has not sold its interests. It has enabled all interests to be sold at public auction to the reorganization committee or to any committee or to anybody or association which or who may bid the highest.

NO CRITICISM.

In what I have said I do not mean to imply criticism of the previous administration. What it did, it no doubt did on mature reflection, and in sincerest judgment, and its action was recommended by both the receivers, who had been appointed upon the application of the United States and was also unanimously recommended by the five government directors.

Now as to the relation of the government to the decrees. They, as rendered, were in many respects gratifying—especially those which respect the Omaha bridge mortgages, amounting to about \$1,200,000 were adjudged to be superior to the lien of the government on that part of the road between Omaha and Council Bluffs, and in addition the money and assets in the hands of the receivers, accruing from the operation of the roads, were ordered to be sold instead of being reserved to meet a deficiency judgment expected to be obtained by the government. This amounted to more than \$2,000,000. This, of course, would be important if the price bid at the sale should not equal the government's lien.

Dissatisfied with the decrees, therefore, the government considered the propriety of an appeal, and had indeed prepared the papers for such appeal. The reorganization committee, learning of this, came forward with an increased bid of over four millions of dollars—making the total of their guaranteed bid \$50,000,000 instead of \$45,754,059.99, an increase of \$4,245,940.01. This increase removed the objections to the decrees, so far as the money contentions were concerned. In all else, the decrees were just and satisfactory. Under these circumstances, an appeal did not seem justified.

Regarding a higher bid the prospect of it seems as great now as it would be later. The same considerations determined the government. It must be remembered that the government's lien is a second one, subject to a first mortgage of \$33,000,000. The advantage it has secured, therefore, is to repeat somewhat, that at the sale, under the decrees of foreclosure, there will be a bid for the roads of \$50,000,000 over and above the first mortgage, and besting the benefit of absolute freedom of competition at the sale. The government may therefore secure its whole claim through a higher bidder, who is sure to pay \$50,000,000, and this amount (in connection with the payments already made) will pay the principal of the debt twice over."

M'KENNEY'S OHIO TRIP.

He Will Be in Canton to Cast His Vote.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—President McKinley has decided the details of his trip to Ohio. He will leave for his affairs so as to be in Canton on election day, and the next day will go to Pittsburgh, and be present on Founders' day, at the annual meeting of the Ohio State president has also received an invitation from the Commercial club, of Cincinnati, to be present at a banquet to be given the Saturday following the election, and will accept it if it is to be a non-partisan affair. He does not care to be at a political dinner, and while naturally interested in the Ohio campaign, he has no personal interest in voting. In case the president goes to Cincinnati he will leave Washington on Friday before the election and return the following Tuesday.

The president spent the afternoon with Attorney General McKenna and Assistant Secretary Day. With the attorney general he was considering the patent cases and judicial appointments in the territories. Judge Day has an unusual amount of state department business to lay before the president. During the afternoon he was receiving callers on his way to Russia, called on the president and some of the other visitors were admitted for a short time.

Patents to Northwestern Inventors. WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—List of patents issued this week to Northwestern inventors, reported by Merwin, Lohrman & Johnson, patent attorneys, 910, 911 and 912 Pioneer Press building, St. Paul, Minn., and Washington, D. C.: Harry R. Johnson, Minneapolis; Christian Johnson, Warwick, snow plow for wagon roads; Frederick O. Kilgore, Minneapolis; Anthony Johnson, Wesley, steam Lako, harness; Charles B. Rogers, St. Peter, feed water heater and purifier; Jacob Rice, Shakopee, two-trail marker, table mineral waters and carbonated beverages.

DEPARTMENT WILL APPEAL. Dingley Bill Decision Will Not Be Accepted.

CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 9.—The Post's Washington special says: The treasury department will immediately appeal to the United States court for a judicial interpretation of the question of when the Dingley tariff took effect. The department, acting on the opinion of the attorney general, will uphold the treaty taken out of bond or entered any time Saturday, July 24 were subject to the new duties. The board of general appraisers, however, in an opinion by General Appraiser Somerville, yesterday took the opposite ground, holding that the act was not effective until 4 p. m. that day. Should the opinion of the attorney general be upheld the treasury will be compelled to refund the excess of duties upon all goods entered before the hour mentioned. By upholding the opinion the courts will also be compelled to refund to the treasury the 7 1/2 cents rebate on each beer stamp sold on that day. If the law did not go into effect as to customs duties until Saturday afternoon it follows that the internal revenue clause did not become operative until the same hour. The decision of Judge Somerville, if upheld, will cost the government at least \$500,000.

MONETARY COMMISSION.

It Will Resume Work at Washington on Monday.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—The monetary commission will reconvene in this city Monday. During the recess the subcommittee on metallic currency consisting of C. Stewart Patterson, of Philadelphia; John D. Morley, of Chicago, and Mr. Garnett, of California, has been in session and has embodied the result of the preliminary work in a report which will be submitted to the full commission. The report is not in such shape, however, that it can be made public. Ex-Secretary Fairchild, of New York, who is chairman of the banking subcommittee, has been at headquarters this week. The members have prepared a list of questions covering all branches of the subject to be investigated, under the heads "metallic currency," "demand obligations" and "banking" which are being sent broadcast over the country to bankers, merchants, students of finance and all others who would be likely to be of service to the commission. Many suggestions are being received daily, but they are usually of an indefinite character and the purpose of the report is to procure detailed and specific answers to certain vital questions relating to each subject.

An Admiral Dead.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—The navy department has been informed of the death at St. Elizabeth asylum this morning of Elizabeth, wife of Rear Admiral John A. Bache, who was placed on the retired list in 1833. The admiral came of military stock, his father being a prominent figure in the war of 1812. He entered the navy in 1837 and saw service in the Mexican war, being on the Herd at the capture of Vera Cruz, and on the Texas during the last war. He was in the blockade attacks on Fort Fisher and was specially commended for his gallant services. He was born in Sac Harbor, N. Y., in 1832.

Street Car Mills.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—T. E. Byrnes, attorney for Kennedy & O'Brien, Minneapolis mail contractors, was in conference with Second Assistant Postmaster William S. Sherman this afternoon. Inspector Masten's report was taken up, and it was found that he recommended carrying the postage stamps between Minneapolis postoffice and all sub-stations. This recommendation will doubtless be adopted.

Consuls Named.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—The president today made the following appointments: Consul John J. Rarick, at Havana, Cuba; Copenhagen, Denmark; Joseph T. Yoke, of West Virginia, at Windsor, N. S.; W. Irwin Shaw, at Havana, Cuba; Columbus, Ohio; Henry W. Brendel, collector of customs for the district of Buffalo Creek; J. W. David, collector of customs for the district of the sixth district of Kentucky; Maj. W. R. Livermore, corps of engineers, member of the Niagara canal commission.

New Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—The president has appointed the following postmasters: Iowa—John J. Rarick, at Des Moines; William P. Judiesch; Lemars, Phil A. Holand, North Dakota—Casselton, J. E. Callahan, Wisconsin—Bellevue, Charles A. Sutor; J. C. Jacobson; Marshfield, John E. Cole. Michigan—Wyandotte, Fred S. Johnson.

Bolly Released.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—Consul Kedzie, at Durango, Mexico, has reported to the department of state the death of the late John Bolly, an American citizen, and three other persons, who had been confined in jail at Durango since the capture of the city by the Mexicans in mining and it was charged that he fraudulently procured a lot of valuable machinery from the Iron Mountain company.

Pensions Granted.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—Northwestern pensions were granted yesterday as follows: Minnesota—John J. Rarick, at Des Moines; William P. Judiesch; Lemars, Phil A. Holand, North Dakota—Casselton, J. E. Callahan, Wisconsin—Bellevue, Charles A. Sutor; J. C. Jacobson; Marshfield, John E. Cole. Michigan—Wyandotte, Fred S. Johnson.

A WOMAN'S LETTER

Concerning Dr. Hartman's Free Treatment for Women.

I received your book on Gynaecology and commenced the use of your medicine at once. I took two bottles of your medicine, and I feel like a new woman. When I commenced taking Pe-ru-na I could hardly walk across my room; now I am doing my own work, can walk a mile and a half to church. I shall never cease to thank you for prescribing for me. I had been under the treatment of a physician for many years, but I benefit until I commenced taking your medicine. I am now well and able to do my own work. I wish every woman who was suffering as I was would send for one of your books on Gynaecology. It is a God-send to suffering women. May God bless you and spare you many years to relieve women who are suffering as I was. I am anxious for every woman who is suffering as I was to know what your medicine did for me.

MRS. H. D. AMOSS, Greensboro, Ga.

A free book, written expressly for women by Dr. Hartman, will be sent on address by The Pe-ru-na Drug Manufacturing Co., Columbus, Ohio.

TO HAVE A TULIP BED

in bloom next spring, the bulbs should be planted this fall. We have a large stock of the choicest varieties of Tulips, Hyacinths, Narcissus, Liliums, Crocus and other winter and spring flowering bulbs.

L. L. M' & CO., 64 East Sixth Street. Agents for the famous Rektion Ware.

Important Announcement. Owing to the great rush of business at our Minneapolis store, we have been compelled to draft nearly our entire force of St. Paul employes for duty there, and have therefore decided to close the doors of our St. Paul store without further delay, so far as selling goods is concerned. NO MORE PURCHASES. THEREFORE, CAN BE MADE AT OUR ST. PAUL STORE, BUT OUR OFFICE WILL REMAIN OPEN INDEFINITELY FOR THE RECEPTION OF PAYMENTS ON CONTRACTS AS THEY MATURE. The unsold balance of our stock will be moved to Minneapolis, where we shall be pleased to extend to our many St. Paul friends those advantages which have made the NEW ENGLAND so well, and, we believe, favorably known by the housekeepers of the two cities.

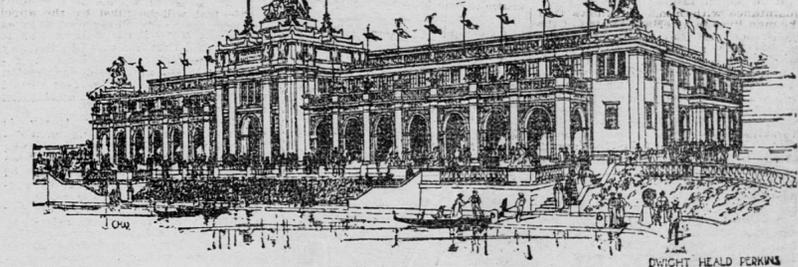
NEW ENGLAND Furniture & Carpet Co. The One-Price Complete Housefurnishers.

IT IS BUILT ON LIES. LUETGERT'S ESTIMATE OF THE CASE MADE OUT BY THE STATE. BELIEVES HIS WIFE ALIVE. CERTAIN SHE WILL BE HEARD FROM IN THE NEAR FUTURE. DR. DORSEY A FRESH YOUNG MAN. The Witnesses for the Prosecution Given a Tongue Lashing by the Sausage Maker.

CHICAGO, Oct. 9.—Adolph L. Luetgert this morning, gave out a fiery estimate of the case the prosecution has made out against him. The big sausage maker gripped the bars of his cell and swung his ponderous body to and fro to my factory intoxicated, and when I ordered him away, he would say, "Don't drive me away, Luetgert, thank me." He is an infidel. "Some people seem to think that Luetgert's brain is no good. They are foolish. I remember things well. People who are under obligations to me went on the witness stand and swore against me. Some time in the future I may have something to say to these people. Mrs. Johanna Leeban, Fred Miller and Dietrich Bickness deliberately falsified when they testified that Mrs. Luetgert always treated her children well. How could they know? They only called at my house occasionally." "Dr. Dorsey, the bone expert, is a very fresh young man. He thinks he knows all about bones, but in my estimation Dr. Walter H. Alport has forgotten more about osteology than Dorsey ever knew. As I have often said before, I believe my wife is still alive. I should not have been surprised if she had entered the court room any day during the long trial now nearly over. She will be heard from yet, and then all the people who have lied about Luetgert will be shown up to the world in their proper light as an innocent man. My health and happiness has been destroyed by an unjust prosecution, and my fortune—the result of years' of toil—has been swept away, varying upon sixty years of age, I find myself almost penniless and in

MACHINERY AND ELECTRICITY BUILDING.

International Exposition, Omaha, 1898.



The machinery and electricity building is located in the northeast corner of the grand court, being east of the mines building and across the lagoon from the manufacture building. The design is governed by the general conditions requiring harmony with the other buildings; the architecture of the group is modern renaissance. The building is 304 feet front by 144 feet in depth. There are four emergency exits in the center of the main front, and similar groups in the centers of the east and west fronts. The main entrance is a grand portico sixteen feet wide, running the entire front of the building. The center entrance feature projects beyond the portico, thus forming the grand entrance vestibule. The main floor covers the entire area of the building. Above is a gallery thirty-two feet in width, extending around the four outer walls. The gallery is reached by spacious staircases located in the front corners of the building. In the rear corners are commodious toilet rooms. This leaves a high center court 248 feet long by 80 feet wide, lighted from the skylights and clerestory windows above the room. The character of the exhibits sheltered by this building is shown by the decoration. The ornamental spandrels and panels receive all of their motifs and suggestions from machinery. The top of the building is composed of cogwheels, this principle being carried out in all the decorations. The underlying principle and function of machinery is symbolized by the groups of statuary on the top of the building. At each of the four corners are groups representing the early supremacy of man over the untamed forces of nature. These forces are represented by wild animals. Men in their youth are seen subduing them for the simple purpose of escaping injury and the preservation of their own lives at the sacrifice of the natural forces. A high or supremacy is shown by the center group, which is the dominating feature of the entire design. In this, man developed beyond the youthful stage, having wisdom, takes these same untamed, unbridled forces of nature and harnesses them to his chariot, making them do his bidding, symbolizing in direct way the harnessing of machinery for man in using the powers of steam, fire, electricity and gravity. Color enters by a decorative and maximum importance. The ornaments in the panels under the porticoes and over the main entrances will be lighted by the emphasis of small backgrounds of strong colors. These are treated in such a way as to give great interest to the spectator near by without detracting from the general quiet and dignity of the view from a distance. The entire building will be a scene of yellow and ivory tones, growing more intense as they reach the top, culminating in the dull golden statuary of primitive vigor which surmounts the building and symbolizes its use. The building was designed by Dwight H. Perkins, architect, Chicago.

the deepest troubles that can come to man. I would like to have told my story to the jury, but my counsel thought it better that I remained off the witness stand. Reluctantly I followed their advice. That is all I have to say at this time." State's Attorney Deneen and Assistant State's Attorney McEwen put in the time today outlining the arguments they will present to the jury next week. Judge Vincent and Attorney Phelan were similarly employed. Judge Tutill having gone to Nashville, there was no session of the court today.

STILLWATER NEWS.

Remarkable Increase of Traffic on the St. Croix River. Rufus Goff, who superintends log shipments from this point for several down-tour concerns, was at Prescott recently, where he learned that the Prescott draw bridge had been opened oftener during the month of September

The Best of Everything in the line of Printing. at prices you cannot get elsewhere. 91-94 Union Block. Abbott Printing Company, Saint Paul, Minn. Business men throughout the State, we can save you money.

FURS (FOUNDED IN 1855.) with that superb fit and chic effect, exquisitely fashioned, are those made in the workrooms of E. ALBRECHT & SON. Seal and Otter Jackets that are renowned for style, fit and quality, at E. ALBRECHT & SON'S. SEAL, best London dyed, \$150 to \$250. OTTER, Hudson Bay, \$100 to \$150. Those stunning Fur Collarettes (Albrecht's), from \$5 to \$100. Our Number is 20 E. Seventh Street. We have no Branch House. E. ALBRECHT & SON.