

HE HOLDS FASHODA

GEN. KITCHENER IN CONTROL OF THE OUTPOST ON THE NILE

NO OPEN OPPOSITION FROM THE FRENCHMEN

ONLY CONFLICT REPORTED WAS WITH A VESSEL OF THE KHALIFA

LAST OF DERVISHES HAVE BEEN ROUTED

Final Stand Made by an Army of the Mahdists and Their Forces Routed by the Egyptians—News of an Attempt on the Life of the Sirdar Has Just Leaked—Honors for the Hero of Khartoum.

CAIRO, Sept. 25.—Gen. Kitchener, commanding the Anglo-Egyptian expedition, has returned to Omdurman, having established posts at Fashoda and on the Sobat river. The troops did no fighting except with a Dervish steamer on the way south, which was captured.

It has leaked out that Gen. Kitchener had a narrow escape from death through treachery during the battle of Omdurman. He was riding with the Egyptian battalion, which was advancing, when at least a dozen bullets whizzed past his head. Gen. Kitchener galloped away as fast as he could, and word was sent to the officer commanding the battalion. There is no doubt the perpetrators were some of the recently enlisted dervishes.

LONDON, Sept. 25.—The Daily Telegraph's Cairo correspondent, telegraphing today (Monday), says: "Gen. Kitchener found the French at Fashoda. He notified Maj. Marchand that he had express instructions that the territory was British and that the French must retire, and offered them passage to Cairo.

"Maj. Marchand absolutely declined to retire unless ordered to do so by his government. No fighting occurred. Maj. Marchand was given clearly to understand that the British insisted on their claims, and the rest has been left to be settled between the respective governments by diplomacy.

"Gen. Kitchener sent a long official dispatch to London, hoisted the Union Jack and the Egyptian ensign, and left as a garrison the Eleventh and Twelfth Sudanese batteries to protect the British flag. Col. Jackson commands the garrison."

The Cairo correspondent of the Times says that it is certain there are no Abyssinian troops on the upper Nile.

SUAKIM, Sept. 25.—The organized remnant of the khalfah's army was defeated and its last stronghold, Gedarf, captured on Sept. 22, after three hours' hard fighting, when an Egyptian force, numbering 1,300, under command of Col. Parsons, routed 3,000 dervishes, of which 500 were killed. Three British officers were wounded and thirty-seven Egyptian soldiers killed and fifty-nine wounded.

LONDON, Sept. 25.—The city corporation has decided to present Gen. Kitchener with the freedom of the city and a sword of honor.

It is reported that the war office has granted the Twenty-first Infantry a short furlough in recognition of its bravery at Omdurman. Otherwise the regiment would have gone direct from Egypt to India for a two years' stay. According to report, it has now been arranged that the regiment shall first come to London and march with full equipment from the docks to the Knights' bridge barracks, receiving an ovation throughout the march.

AGAINST A REVISION.

A Bitter Attack Made Upon the Friends of Dreyfus.

PARIS, Sept. 25.—Paul de Roulleford presided at a meeting today for the purpose of protesting against a revision of the Dreyfus proceedings, at which he made a speech violently denouncing M. Brisson and all the prominent supporters of revision, and declared that, if a revolution broke out and the guillotine was erected in Paris, the first head to fall ought to be that of M. Clemenceau.

If Dreyfus ever returned to Paris, declared M. de Roulleford, he ought to be executed. In conclusion, he said there ought to be a statue erected to patriots before the government finally dissolved, and a resolution to this effect was carried.

Slight demonstrations were made late this afternoon, but the crowds

TODAY'S BULLETIN.

- 1—England Holds Fashoda. Roosevelt Stands to Win. Willis Opens the Campaign. Panama Canal in New Hands.
2—Dearth's Milwaukee Address. State Fair Progress.
A. O. U. W. Memorial Exercises. Labor Petitions Equalization Board.
3—American Goods in Europe. War Investigation Begins Today. Lily Langtry's Eder.
4—Editorial.
5—Sporting News. State Ball Championship. Downfall of the Marine. Germans at New Ulm.
6—Minneapolis Daily Interests. Week's Markets Reviewed.
7—Minneapolis Matters. News of the Northwest.
8—Crowd at Camp Van Duzee. Wall From Camp Meade. Democratic Primaries.

ARMY FOR AGUINALDO.

Question of a Tax to Maintain It Discussed by Filipinos.

MANILA, Sept. 25.—The Filipino congress is engaged in the consideration of the question of raising funds for the maintenance of the army, pending the decision of the Paris conference. Heretofore the Filipino army has been supported by private subscriptions, but now the native government considers the question of the imposition of various taxes. The inhabitants of the northern provinces, however, especially of Pimpang and Iloilo, flatly refuse to pay land or poll taxes. The inhabitants of Pimpang and Pampalun, the two richest provinces of the island, and those of Iloilo are sturdy mountaineers, who distrust the Tagals and insist upon the establishment of an American protectorate.

Yesterday the assembly discussed the establishment of a land tax. A majority of the delegates were opposed to the imposition of a burden unequally distributed, and demanded that the question be submitted to the inhabitants before the assembly decided. The question was shelved.

Aguinaldo realizes the difficulty of conciliating the conflicting interests, but hopes that the nations will allow the Filipinos a fair chance to show that they are capable of self-government.

Aguinaldo asserts there is conclusive evidence that many Spaniards and priests are intriguing with a faction of the natives to foment disturbances, so that the Americans will believe the entire population to be irreconcilable.

In the course of an interview Aguinaldo said that the Filipino fleet comprises eight steamers, which are now engaged in conveying troops for a grand campaign against the Spanish garrisons in the southern islands. These vessels are practically unarmed. The Spanish gunboat El Cano, he said, recently entered Marsburg and caught and sank the Filipino troop ship Bursan, which was lying at anchor there. He admitted the recent purchase of the steamer Abbey, formerly of Passig, but denied that she had landed rifles and ammunition at Batangas, although admitting that she carried two Maxims and a ship load of stores.

The United States steamer Hugh McCall captured the Abbey sixty miles south of Manila. It is believed that the Abbey has landed 7,000 rifles.

PLEASANT DAY PASSED.

The Time of the Peace Commission Devoted to Sight-Seeing.

LONDON, Sept. 25.—The American peace commissioners devoted the day to sight-seeing with the energy and enthusiasm of tourists. Most of the ladies and several gentlemen of the party attended religious services in Westminster abbey and St. Paul's. Several enjoyed steamboat excursions on the Thames or drove to historic places.

The Hotel Cecil was crowded with Americans most of the day, many calling on the commissioners or attending to business. Many were grouped about the lobbies, discussing the late war, giving the history of the appearance of an American political convention.

Much amusement was caused by the action of the hotel proprietor, who, intending to pay a graceful compliment to his guests, raised the American and Spanish flags side by side. The combination excited curious comments among the thousands of passers-by during the day.

MADRID, Sept. 25.—The Spanish peace commissioners started for Paris this evening.

MARIA TERESA AFLOAT.

One Ship of Cervera's Squadron Saved by Lieut. Hobson.

PLAYA DEL ESTE, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, Sept. 25.—The wrecking company, engaged under Lieut. Hobson in the work of saving the wrecked Spanish warships, has succeeded in floating the cruiser Santa Maria Teresa. The cruiser, after being got afloat, was taken in tow by the Pyramid and, conveyed by the cruiser Newark, and proceeded from Guantanamo bay, where she arrived last night.

The successful issue of the attempt to float her was greeted with the blowing of whistles, the fire of national salutes and by cheers, in which the Cubans joined.

Off Siboney the barometer and the wind indicated the approach of a hurricane, and the tow power was increased. The Newark, under Capt. Goodrich, rendered valuable assistance in the work of saving the Maria Teresa. The cruiser is being put in condition for her trip north by the repair ship Vulcan.

CREW DROWNED.

Captain and One Man Saved From the British Steamer Reubina.

GIBRALTAR, Sept. 25.—The Spanish steamer Carthagena, from Aviles for Barcelona, proceeded, after being in collision, on Sept. 2, off Cape Villan, with the British steamer Reubina, from Huelva for Lisbon. The latter vessel was sunk and the crew, with the exception of one seaman and the captain, who were landed at Gibraltar, were drowned.

LI HUNG'S RIVAL.

Chang Hoo Under Arrest and Charged With Treason.

LONDON, Sept. 25.—The Times' Peking dispatch says: Chang Hoo, the Cantonese enemy and rival of Li Hung Chang, who is charged with harboring Kang Yui, has been arrested. He is now under trial by the board of punishment. He will be stripped of all his offices and his removal gives increased power to Li Hung Chang. The officials generally welcome the arrest, but the people are indifferent. Kang Yui is charged with conspiring against the emperor, and he has been declared an outlaw and his arrest ordered.

RELATIONS RESUMED.

COLON, Colombia, Sept. 25.—A special dispatch from Bogota says the Colombian government has reconsidered the decree recently issued severing diplomatic relations with Italy, and the British minister is now recognized as representing Italian interests in the absence of the Italian minister. Furthermore, moreover, has been granted to consult officers of friendly nations to act in a singular manner throughout the republic.

TWO BURNED TO DEATH.

MANCHESTER, Conn., Sept. 25.—Fire today destroyed the bakery of Frank Goetz. John Lettles and a man known as Frank German baker, about thirty years old, were burned to death. Financial loss, \$40,000.

TRIUMPH FOR TEDDY

PREDICTED BY THE REPUBLICAN LEADERS OF NEW YORK

SLATE THAT STANDS TO WIN

It is Headed by Col. Roosevelt, With Woodruff Down for Second Place—Convention Not Expected to Last for More Than One Day—Depew Will Nominatethe Rough Rider.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Sept. 25.—The slate prepared by the leaders claiming to have control of the Republican state convention and given out as that to be nominated by the convention on Tuesday is as follows: Governor—Theodore Roosevelt. Lieutenant Governor—Timothy L. Woodruff.

Comptroller—William J. Morgan. State Treasurer—John P. Jaeger. Attorney General—John F. Smith. State Engineer—Not stated.

It is believed here that the convention will not last more than one day, though it is the general belief that all differences will be settled on the first ballot for governor. Gov. Black will make his stand on the organization of the convention.

Chauncey Depew will nominate Theodore Roosevelt. The Black people have not yet decided who will present the name of the present governor to the convention.

Col. Roosevelt having declined to accept the nomination for governor tendered him by the independent citizens' movement, that organization will place a candidate in nomination whose name will be made public tomorrow.

COUNTY CONVENTIONS.

A Fusion Ticket Named at Verndale—Popularists at Alexandria.

VERNDALE, Minn., Sept. 25.—(Special.)—The Democrat-Populist convention nominated the following ticket: Auditor, J. M. Wilson; treasurer, John Knight; register of deeds, Chris Hunsinger; superintendent of schools, William Comstock; clerk of court, John Mett; sheriff, J. L. Eddy; attorney, E. A. King; judge of probate, James Ashburner; coroner, Dr. V. F. Rounds.

ALEXANDRIA, Minn., Sept. 25.—(Special.)—The People's party of Douglas nominated the following ticket: Representative, Newton Trenham; auditor, Herman Nootnagel; treasurer, T. G. Winkler; clerk of court, I. W. Langard; surveyor, John Abercrombie; coroner, A. J. Gilkinson; attorney, F. H. Borchert; register of deeds, Oscar Lindstrom; superintendent of schools, Cleve W. Van Dyke.

CORBETT A CANDIDATE.

Oregon Legislature Will Meet Today to Elect a Senator.

SALEM, Ore., Sept. 25.—The Oregon legislature will convene in extra session tomorrow to elect a United States senator to fill the vacancy which has existed since March, 1895. The Republicans have a total of sixty-five out of ninety members, and the platform

Sufferings of Soldiers.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 25.—Rev. Cyrus Bradley, archdeacon of the Protestant Episcopal diocese of Eastern Pennsylvania and chaplain of the First regiment, Pennsylvania volunteers, in a sermon tonight severely criticized the management of the volunteer camp, which came under his supervision at Chickamauga, where his regiment was stationed for a long time. He said the medical, commissary, quartermaster and ordnance departments were all to blame, and continued thus:

"I personally saw men left in the camp for thirty-six hours without any medical attendance whatever. I saw men in the camp suffering from fever with rain beating down upon them. I saw men committed to the care of unskilled attendants. I saw men suffering from fever, lying with their mouths open and their mouths filled with flies."

In conclusion the archdeacon said: "I wonder if I may, still being in the government service, say more. There is more to be said, if I may properly tell it, but perhaps sufficient has been said. There is much more I intended to say. When I think that these things have taken place in this, the richest, the most advanced nation on earth, I cannot hold my peace."

adopted by the party at the last campaign declared for the gold standard. It is, therefore, expected that the man chosen as senator will be a believer in the gold standard.

H. C. Corbett, a well known banker of Portland, is the leading candidate. There are at least half a dozen other candidates, but the opposition to Corbett has not yet concentrated its forces.

HARRISON WILL SPEAK.

The Ex-President Has Consented to Open the Ohio Campaign.

TOLEDO, O., Sept. 25.—President Harrison has consented to open the Republican campaign in Northwestern Ohio at Toledo, Oct. 5. His promise was made to the Lincoln club, and was made with the understanding that no assignment would be given to him elsewhere. Congressman Dolliver will be a speaker at this meeting, which is to be for the entire Ninth district.

DONS COME DOWN.

Cargo of the Steamer Comal Will Be Landed Free of Duty.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—A statement was issued by the war department tonight that the Cuban commission had effected an arrangement with the Spanish authorities whereby the steamer Comal, carrying a cargo of supplies for the suffering people of Cuba, would be permitted to land her cargo at Matanzas free of duty.

This indicates the adjustment of a question that promised for several days to become serious. The Spanish authorities, still maintaining Spain's right of sovereignty over the island of Cuba, refused to permit the Comal to land at Havana without the imposition upon her cargo of duties amounting to \$6,000. In addition to this the vessel's captain was fined for disregarding some port regulations unknown to him. The incident resulted in an exchange between the American commission and the Spanish officials of lively notes, and

the question was finally referred to Washington for adjustment. The arrangement made affects the Comal only. She is now at Key West and will sail for Matanzas probably tonight or tomorrow.

COMMISSION COMING HOME.

Sitting May Be Transferred From Quebec to Washington.

QUEBEC, Sept. 25.—The rumor is revived that the Canadian-American conference will shortly adjourn to meet in Washington. Each side is now busy considering the memoranda setting forth the views of the other. The Canadian commissioners are understood to have once more urged reciprocity negotiations as a basis of all settlements. This, it is well known, is not intended to be final. Sir Wilfrid Laurier will not court the defeat of his efforts to settle the outstanding difficulties between the two nations by declining in the end to withdraw the present objection to settle other matters, without disposing of the reciprocity question. On the other side, the American memoranda are known to urge the readiness of their authors to settle several minor differences between Canada and the United States.

A number of interesting incidents concerning the commission have occurred during the last day or two. Mr. Kasson is reported to have lost a number of important private papers, affecting the commission, including a draft of a reciprocity treaty. They were taken out of his pocket. He himself declares tonight that they were simply private papers, which he does not think, even if decipherable by others, can be of any use. A rumor current that they were abstracted by interested parties, either to aid other members of the commission or some of the newspapers, is scouted by Mr. Kasson, who believes he has been simply a victim of an ordinary pickpocket.

The international joint high commissioners are getting close together in the matter of adjusting the differences between the two countries, and in doing this the interests of the United States are not to suffer. The assurances of a member of the American commission are given that the industrial system of the United States will not be disturbed, and there is not the slightest reason for apprehension on the part of Americans that any of the great industries are to be sacrificed.

It is practically settled now that the lumber question will be settled in a manner satisfactory to both Americans and Canadians. It is probable that the embargo on the export of Ontario logs will be removed, and for this concession on the part of the Canadian government several grades of pine lumber will be admitted at reduced rates or free of duty into the United States. The grade to be admitted at a free or reduced rate will probably be the higher grade of pine, of which there is not a surplus in the United States market.

ALLEGED BANDITS ARRESTED.

Three Men Taken Into Custody by the Police at St. Joseph.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 25.—Chief of Police Hays tonight received a message from St. Joseph that three men suspected of complicity in the robbery of the Missouri Pacific train near Kansas City, on Friday night, had been arrested in that city. Their names are

OPENED IT IN CHICAGO

JUDGE WILLIS AND CHAIRMAN ROSING WAKE THE ENTHUSIASM OF VOTERS

ISSUES CLEARLY DEFINED

People of Minnesota Are Urged to Vote for Clean Men and Not for Party Shibboleths—For Loyal Citizens, Not for Bank Wreckers and Inefficient Bank Examiners.

LINDSTROM, Minn., Sept. 25.—(Special.)—Hon. John W. Willis, Democratic candidate for congress, who is spending his vacation here with his family and a few friends, and Hon. L. A. Rosing, chairman of the Democratic state central committee, spoke to an enthusiastic audience here last night. A band was present, and everybody had an enjoyable time. Judge Willis spoke as follows:

"I imagine if the Republican candidate for governor had been present while my friend Rosing was talking, he would have been about as angry as Albert Berg was at the Chicago county fair when Dar Reese said Berg used to go clumping around Chicago county with wooden shoes, and Berg said that if he had wooden shoes he would feel like using them on somebody's wooden head."

"Mr. Rosing said so many good things that very little is left for me to say, and I do not wish to make a Democratic speech, although I am a Democratic candidate for congress. I would rather stand here and be asked some question which I will answer the best I can. You know when a scholar is to be promoted the schoolmaster and teacher ask him questions to find out whether he should be promoted, and when a man is going to be changed from a sober-minded judge into a politician it is proper for people, who are to be his teachers, to catch him and see whether he is a proper man to go to congress, and, if you have any questions to ask, I hope you will ask them. I expect to go throughout this country and meet the people and talk these matters over."

"I said I was not going to make a speech, but I do not refrain from making a speech because the Republican state central committee has sent a reporter up here to take down what I say."

"Now, those who founded our government founded it upon the rule of the people, they imposed upon the people in addition to their regular business the business of governing the country, and that requires thought. You can conduct no business properly without thought, much less a government, and it is of the utmost importance that these questions should be thought out by the people. We need not only thought, but independent thought, and yet I would much rather have one man do my thinking than to have a society or convention of men doing it, because when a society does your thinking they can shift responsibility from one to the other, and you can never fix the responsibility upon any one. Therefore independent thought is the thing. Let every man think by himself; let him not refer it to anybody else, but think it out for himself.

"Now, what is a political party? A political party is simply an instrument in the hands of the people, as a spade, a shovel, a rake, a hoe or a threshing machine is an instrument in the hands of the farmer. When the instrument wears out it simply goes out of use; it is worn away; he don't go on using it simply because he did not fix it once. Is the party greater than the people, or the people greater than the party? The people made the party, consequently they are greater than any party. The government is founded upon the proposition that the people are pre-eminent, and if they cling to any party when it does not serve the people, then the people are not independent; they are making themselves servants to a party organization or party name. I ask for independent thinking. I ask for solution and decision of the case which comes before the people by the people themselves, and not by the party which is not independent. If a man has a bad case—something he cannot defend—he will refer it to some society or organization, and say: 'Oh, my party; believe in that; hurrah for the G. O. P.' or something of that kind. But, if he is able to defend his case, then he defends it on its merits; he takes time to give it consideration on its merits. Now, the party issues to be decided before the people at the present time are these:

"Whether the taxing powers of the government shall be used to build up certain interests at the expense of the whole people. Years ago they said a protective tariff was proper thing, and by that means you can build up manufactures. They said, of course, the American manufacturers would compete among themselves, and that would bring down the price, but instead of competing they organized themselves into trusts and combines; now they make a price for the American consumer which is far more than the goods are worth. How do I prove that? If you will take any manufactured article that is sold anywhere in Chicago county and then go to Glasgow, Scotland, or Budapest or the City of Mexico or Australia and inquire the price of the same article made in the United States, what do you find? You find they sell it there for two-thirds of what they sell for in Chicago county. They charge a far less price to the foreigner than to our own people. What is the result? The result is the accumulation of millions and millions of wealth in the hands of these manufacturing companies and those associated with them.

"There is no reason for objecting to a man making money, if he makes it legitimately. Certainly not. The more a man makes by saving and foresight, the better. Everybody says 'God-speed,' but when there is an arrangement to use the taxing power of the government in such a way as to charge the people more for their goods through protection—in other words, to pick a man's pocket little by little, so in the course of the year to take from the consumer a large proportion of his earnings for the support of these immense incorporated interests—then an injustice is being done, and when we ask that this injustice be corrected we are asking nothing more than justice for the American people. There are

people who say that because of this the people have more money to buy with; have more work; that these two things go together; that one is the cause of the other. The Germans have improved very much in their industries and manufactures in the last twenty years, and at the same time they have a tyrannical government; does that prove that a tyrannical government is the proper form of government here?

"Here in Chicago county the people by their industry have transformed these prairies, these forests into beautiful farms. They have built houses, and I am glad to say, creditable houses for themselves; they have made excellent farms. Has that been done by law? No, it has been done by labor, by care, by frugality. How are the crops raised? They are raised by labor of plowing, cultivating, harvesting. How are the buildings erected? By selling these crops. How are the crops carried to market? By the great transportation system of the country. So the farmer, instead of being interested in having anybody charge to market for the goods he has to buy, is interested in selling his grain in the markets of the world.

PROBLEM OF TRUSTS.

"Now, these trusts and combines have become a serious matter in the United States. The Standard Oil company has so arranged affairs that it controls practically all the oil in the United States. The sugar trust controls the sale of sugar. No merchant can sell sugar except at certain prices fixed by the trust, without having the right taken away from him to sell sugar. Ask any grocer if that is not so. It is protected by an enormous tariff which shuts out the supply from the rest of the world; they use this tariff to check the people of the United States.

"The steel trust has been organized. Lately they organized a combination which takes in the Illinois Steel company, the Minnesota iron mines and the mines on the Gogebic range, and the iron mines in Wisconsin, and the manufacturing concerns in Pennsylvania, and linked and banded them together, so as to control the prices of everything, and the newspaper dispatches and commercial reports say this indicates a speedy stiffening of prices. On the other hand as soon as they get control of these mines and mills they discharge workmen in order to reduce the output to keep the prices up, and labor is discouraged. The price of everything in the country is thus kept up close with the tariff rate. The tariff system has also destroyed our merchant marine. In 1890 about 85 per cent of our foreign commerce was carried in our own vessels. Today less than 15 per cent goes abroad in our own ships. This has occurred not under the management of the Democratic party, but under the management of the party that looks upon the Democratic party with disdain and tries to thwart all its efforts; we have taxed the shipbuilding industry out of existence in this country.

"As Mr. Rosing said, the silver question is not a pressing question just now; we had a fight on that in 1896, and the election of McKinley prevents any silver bill becoming a law now, but we can fight these trusts and monopolies. We want to build up our commerce and increase the price of wheat. They prevented us prosperity two years ago as the result of adopting the policy proposed by that eminent business man, the enemy of labor, Marcus A. Hanna, of Cleveland. They told us that prosperity would follow. Instead of being followed by new banks, new industries, the election of 1896 was followed by the breaking of banks everywhere; banks went down all over the country.

MR. ROSING'S REMARKS.

Mr. Rosing, who preceded Judge Willis, after discussing the national issues for a short time, directed his attention to state issues and paid his respects to Mr. Eustis in the following language: "I want to charge against Mr. Eustis deliberately that he was a director in the greatest swindle that the state has ever seen or ever known, not only this state, but the great Northwest. I want to charge that Mr. Eustis was a director and participated in the directors' meetings of the Guaranty Loan Company of Minneapolis. And I defy Mr. Eustis or any of his friends to deny the fact that he participated in the meetings of the directors of that company which swindled the people out of nine millions of dollars; which broke one of the most prosperous banks in my county, and I tell you the people down there don't love him. I make this charge with the full knowledge of the consequences of it, and I ask you, my friends, if you will not elect a man to the governorship of this great state with such a record. Has he got the right to call anybody 'members of the gang?' I don't make this charge against Mr. Eustis because he is a Republican, but because he stands before you asking for your suffrages to the highest position in the gift of the people of this state. He is not an executive officer, and we want to judge whether he will make a good governor there from a business man's standpoint, and you, my friends, are best qualified to judge whether you want a man with that kind of a record for your governor."

"I have placed John Lind upon a platform that means nothing. We pledge John Lind to reform these railroad affairs and place railroad commissioners in office who will try to enforce the decision of the supreme court. We pledge John Lind to place in the position of bank examiner a man who will try to report upon the condition of the banks. We pledged John Lind to see to it that all the laws of the state are executed as they are written, and John Lind accepted the task under these conditions, and I think, upon next November day, when election time comes again, when you go into that little booth with your pencil in your hand and with your only witness your God, and your conscience, you will set the cross opposite the name of John Lind. (Applause.)

"We are governed by law and not by the will of men. Our officers are executors of the law and our servants, and when Mr. Eustis was mayor of Minneapolis he had what is commonly known as 'My politics,' in which he considered himself superior to the law, and chose to execute such laws as he deemed best, and left out of consideration the laws which did not suit him. When a man takes the office of mayor of Minneapolis or of governor of the state of Minnesota, he raises his hand before a mighty God and swears that he will execute the laws as he finds them, not as he wants to have them."

WORKING ON CANAL

THE FRENCH PANAMA CONCESSION HAS PASSED INTO NEW HANDS

STRONG FINANCIERS ARE NOW INTERESTED

WITHIN EIGHT YEARS IT IS EXPECTED THE CANAL WILL BE OPEN

A HUNDRED MILLIONS TO FINISH THE WORK

Sea Level Plan of De Lesseps Abandoned and Locks Will Be Used—Operations of the New Organization Have Been Carefully Guarded Pending a Complete Adjustment of Details.

NEW YORK, Sept. 25.—(Special.)—Positive information from Paris is to the effect that the Panama canal is now in the hands of a new company, composed of some of the strongest bankers and other financiers in France. This new company has succeeded to all the rights and property of the old Lesseps company and has ample funds and credit to prosecute the work on the isthmus. Today it has nearly 3,000 men at work excavating between Colon and Panama. Work is being pushed with all possible expedition.

The new company and its work have been kept a secret and out of the newspapers, for the managers wanted to fully satisfy themselves by the reports of the best engineering talent of all the essential facts in connection with the undertaking before they put the plan into effect. It looks as if the enterprise is sure to be a success, for the men behind it are of the highest position in the commercial and financial circles of France, and they cannot afford to be identified with any enterprise which is not sure of success.

After the managers obtained legal title to the works and other assets of the old company they secured from the government of Colombia a renewal of the concession to De Lesseps, which carried forward for eight years longer the time allowed for completing the canal. Then two competent engineering commissions went to the isthmus and made a re-study of the whole undertaking. These two commissions, working independently, agreed as to the value of the work already done, and the cost of that yet to be done and the time required to finish the canal.

The new company has organized an international technical commission, composed of men of the first reputation in the engineering circles of France, Germany, England, Russia and the United States. This commission, after a thorough study, has presented a new plan of construction, which abandons the old sea level plan of De Lesseps and provides for four to six locks on each side of the summit divide. The difficulty of the carving in of the deep Culebra cut, about midway of the route, has also been overcome by providing an efficient system of drainage and by experimental boring and drilling.

The damaging floods in the Chagres river will be controlled by a great artificial lake to hold the flood waters of the river. The commission estimates that the Panama canal is actually more than one-third completed and that it can be finished in not to exceed eight years for \$100,000,000. One hundred and twenty-five million dollars has already been spent.

There seems no reason to doubt that in eight years ships loaded with the wheat of California, Oregon and Washington, and with the lumber of Puget sound, will pass through the Panama canal on their way to the ports of the Atlantic seaboard and of Europe.

FATAL FOR FIVE.

Lighter Monitor With Iron Ore Sunk in St. Mary's River.

SAULT STE MARIE, Mich., Sept. 25.—Five men were drowned in St. Mary's river today, by the foundering of the lighter Monitor. They are: JOSEPH RAYOR, WILLIAM CORBETT, JOHN ROHARE, AMEL ROHARE, JOHN FOLEY, West Bay City, Mich. Their bodies were recovered and brought here this evening.

The Monitor was in tow of the tug Bruce and was loaded with iron ore, taken from the schooner Carlington, which was stranded in the river.

In turning the lighter on the way to Point Aux Pins, the lighter foundered. There was a brisk wind and considerable sea. Capt. Smith, manager of the wrecking company owning the Monitor, was on board the boat. He made heroic efforts to save his men, and his exertions nearly cost him his life. He finally caught a line thrown to him by the tug and was taken aboard exhausted.

The wreck of the lighter obstructs the channel and will be removed by dynamite.

STEAMSHIP COMPANY SUED.

Action to Recover by Relatives of La Bourgoigne Victims.

NEW YORK, Sept. 25.—The relatives of three of the passengers who were lost in the La Bourgoigne disaster have instituted suits for damages against the French line. They demand \$50,000 in each case. In the complaint the plaintiffs allege that La Bourgoigne was not in a safe or suitable condition for a voyage from this city to Havre when she started on her ill-fated trip. They allege, the captain was suffering from delirium, among others that he was destined to die at sea, and that he had written articles denouncing his ballast.