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TURNS TO KAISER

ENGLAND'S ATTITUDE MAY FORCE FRANCE TO JOIN WITH GERMANY

CHAMBERLAIN'S SPEECH ALARMS THE PARISIANS

RUSSIA, IT IS SAID, WOULD BE GLAD TO AID IN THE PROJECT

ENGLAND AGAINST ALL IF THE NEED ARISES

Secretary for the Colonies Modifies His Manchester Address, but Throws Out Some Suggestive Hints Along a New Line—America and England Are Factors in the World's Peace.

PARIS, Nov. 16.—The speech of Joseph Chamberlain, British secretary of state for the colonies, at Manchester, has had a disturbing effect upon French commercial circles, where it had been expected that the evacuation of Fashoda would satisfy Great Britain. Mr. Chamberlain's statements are understood here as indicating Great Britain's desire to discuss and settle all questions pending, while in the meanwhile she is in a state of preparedness to exert pressure in support of her views.

High officials suggest that the result of the British attitude may be a close understanding between France and Germany on colonial matters. They say that such an understanding would meet with the support of Russia, would find ardent adherents among French officials and would be welcomed by the French nation at large.

AMERICA'S OFFER.

Said That Uncle Sam Is Willing to Pay $40,000,000 in Cash.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—Up to this point the discussion at Paris having touched on principle, there has been no attempt to name exact figures in relation to the amount of money that might be paid to Spain by the United States on account of the Philippines. Such, for instance, was the statement that the United States would reimburse Spain "for the pacific expenditures" made on account of the Philippines, for no one here at the time had an exact knowledge of what these expenditures amounted to in the aggregate. This has been ascertained, however, to the satisfaction of the American commissioners, at least, and they will name the exact amount of money which the United States is willing to pay over to Spain on this account. What is proposed is a cash payment to the Spanish government, for the United States does not purpose to enter into any relations whatever with any of the holders of any of the bonds issued by Spain, notwithstanding the efforts of some of the European powers to bring this result about.

As to the amount which would be paid to Spain, the officials here are mute, but it is believed to lie between $20,000,000 and $40,000,000. Our commissioners don't look for an unconditional rejection of our offer, but believe there will be an attempt on the part of the Spanish commissioners to secure a liberal increase of the amount named. The American commissioners are under instructions to inform the Spanish commissioners that there can be no further delay in the final conclusion of the work of the commission, so that it is expected a conclusion, one way or the other, will be reached before long to the peace negotiations.

SPANIARDS DISAPPOINTED

At Failure to Obtain Important Concessions From America.

LONDON, Nov. 17.—The Madrid correspondent of the Standard says: There is considerable disappointment in high quarters at the failure of the Spanish commissioners to obtain an important concession, at least financial one, from the United States. There is a widespread feeling in Spain that it would be better to get rid of the ungrateful colonies and of everything calculated to lead to fresh American aggression.

TODAY'S BULLETIN.

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ATLANTIC LINERS.

NEW YORK—Arrived: Anchoria, Glasgow; Barbarossa, Bremen; Alsace, Marseilles; Trave, Bremen. Sailed: St. Louis, Southampton; Mongolian, Glasgow; Majestic, Liverpool; Southwark, Antwerp.
NAPLES—Arrived: Auguste Victoria, New York.
QUEENSTOWN—Sailed: Pavonia, Boston.
MARSEILLES—Arrived: Victoria, New York.
SOUTHAMPTON—Sailed: Kaiser Friedrich, New York.

TODAY'S EVENTS.

METROPOLITAN—"The Moth and the Flame," 8:15 PM.
GRAND—"The Dawn of Freedom," 8 PM.
Palm Garden—Vaudeville, 2 and 7:30 PM.
Lecture by F. G. Lennox, Congregational church, 8 PM.
Lecture by Prof. Zeublin, Central high school, 8 PM.
Assembly meeting, city hall, 8 PM.
Cleveland High School union, 8 PM.
Meeting friends of St. Catherine's school, 8 PM.
Emual Social club's masquerade, Oxford hall, 9 PM.
Odd Fellows' musicale, Central hall, 8 PM.

SPAIN'S HAND SHOWN

THE DONS INSIST THAT ARBITRATION IS NOW THE ONLY REMEDY

AMERICA'S EXACT TERMS

Will Be Laid Down at the Meeting Saturday With a Time Limit on Spanish Acceptance—Spaniards Claim to Be Unwilling to Submit Main Issues at Stake to Exterior Adjustment.

PARIS, Nov. 16.—In replying to the demands of the Americans, the Spanish commissioners signified their willingness to submit the matter of the control of the Philippines to arbitration. Spain denies the American contention. The memorandum points out that a deadlock exists, which might be broken by arbitration on the continent, to which views the Spanish commissioners are quite ready to submit. The latter declare that they have no idea of suggesting arbitration as to the main issue, which touches the national honor of both sides, but they are willing to accept exterior aid to clear the path of negotiations.

It is safe to say that the American commissioners will not consent to invoke exterior aid to construe the terms of their own protocol.

Another part of today's Spanish memorandum flatly asserts, upon the authority of M. Cambon's reports of the protocol negotiations between Washington and Madrid, through him, that President McKinley at no time objected to Spain's reservation of her sovereignty in the Philippines. The American commissioners hold that the protocol itself was born of Spain's attempt to restore her Philippine sovereignty, though the Spanish memorandum of today squarely challenges that contention.

The Spanish memorandum also asks why, if the United States objected to Spain's reservation of sovereignty, they did not plainly say so in the protocol, and not leave it open.

This portion of the Spanish memorandum is based upon letters written by M. Cambon at the time, purporting to describe interviews and transactions attending the peace terms and protocol.

On Saturday, the date fixed for the next meeting, the Americans will make their response in the course of which it is not unlikely that the exact terms and precise time limit of their acceptance will be communicated.

SCHLEY'S NEW SQUADRON.

Rupture in Peace Negotiations Would Require Going Into Service.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—Inquiries are reaching the secretary of the navy from Portsmouth, England, expressing pleasure at the news that Admiral Schley, with the new European squadron, is to pay the town of Plymouth a visit as soon as he reaches the station and asking the department to announce the date upon which the ships may be expected. It is not possible to answer the question pending the conclusion of the work of the peace commission at Paris, as the composition of the squadron would be affected by the necessity the navy department might be under to prepare for the resumption of hostilities.

MINNESOTA FED ON ALUM.

The Harmful Drug Concealed in Baking Powders.

Recent investigation shows that the stores are largely stocked with baking powders which contain alum, the injurious ingredient which the Iowa and Minnesota State Boards of Health have so strongly condemned. England, Germany and France have laws prohibiting the use of alum in bread, and the States of Minnesota and Wisconsin forbid baking powder containing alum to be put upon the market unless the words "this baking powder contains alum" are printed upon the label of every package offered for sale. This is the danger signal which the law throws out for the protection of the people. These alum powders are frequently labeled "pure," "best in the world," "none so good," or with some other equally misleading catch phrase.

Below will be found a partial list of the baking powders sold in this market that have been examined and found to contain alum:

CALUMET.....Contains Alum. (Calumet Baking Powder Co., Chicago.)
ATLAS.....Contains Alum. (Reid, Murdock & Co., Chicago.)
BENGAL.....Contains Alum. (Griggs, Cooper & Co., St. Paul.)
CAMEO.....Contains Alum. (Cameo Baking Powder Co., Chicago.)
CHAPMAN'S CHICAGO YEAST.....Contain Alum. (Chapman & Smith Co., Chicago.)
CROWN.....Contains Alum. (J. P. Dieter Co., Chicago.)
GLOBE.....Contains Alum. (Langum & Payne Co., Minneapolis.)
GRANT'S BON BON..Contains Alum. (Grant Chemical Co., Chicago.)
HATCHET.....Contains Alum. (W. M. Hoyt Co., Chicago.)
I. C. K. C.....Contain Alum. (Jaques Mfg. Co., Chicago.)
PURITAN.....Contains Alum. (Puritan Baking Powder Co., Cleveland.)
UNRIVALED.....Contains Alum. (Sprague, Warner & Co., Chicago.)
COLUMBIA.....Contains Alum.
ECHO.....Contains Alum.
GOVERNMENT.....Contains Alum.
HOME.....Contains Alum.
LOYAL.....Contains Alum.
PALACE.....Contains Alum.
PERFECTION.....Contains Alum.
SNOW BALL.....Contains Alum.

In addition to this list, all brands sold with a prize or for 25 cents or less a pound are sure to be made of alum.

At the World's Fair the same authorities that condemned alum powders as unfit for human food, declared Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder the purest, strongest and best and awarded it the highest medal.

MAY BE MASSACRED.

The Insurgents Threaten to Kill the Spaniards at Iloilo.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—Reports of a somewhat disquieting nature have been received from Gen. Otis, in command at Manila. He says that the province of Iloilo, in the island of Panay, which is technically occupied by the Spaniards, is surrounded by the insurgents, and that fears are entertained that the Spanish population and garrison will be massacred by the insurgents. The capital of the province is 355 miles from Manila, but this and the other islands, with the exception of Manila and its adjacent country, are not under control of the Americans.

Dr. Hanna—Think You Can Stand a Couple More Plasters, Uncle?

HIS END WAS TRAGIC

EMPORIA BANK PRESIDENT CHOOSES DEATH RATHER THAN PUBLIC DISGRACE

CLOSED BY COMPTROLLER

Wrecking of the First National Bank Accomplished Through Speculation—Business Men Had Faith to the Last and Are Heavy Losers — Went to Handsome Country Place to Shoot Himself.

EMPORIA, Kan., Nov. 16.—This afternoon the First National Bank of Emporia was closed by order of the comptroller of the currency. An hour later Charles S. Cross, the bank's president, and one of the best known breeders of Hereford cattle in the West, shot and killed himself at Sunny Slope, his stock farm near town.

Speculation is said to have led to Cross' downfall. His fortune has doubtless gone down with the bank. Among the heavy losers by the failure are Lyon county and the city of Emporia. All the city and county funds were deposited in the institution. Cross was custodian of his father's estate, which is also said to be in a wrecked condition.

Cross' ending was tragic. To the majority of the people of the town the comptroller's card on the doors of the bank came as a surprise, but in financial circles, both here and in the state, the result has been anticipated for six months. Examiner Charles Jobes, who closed the bank on orders from the comptroller, has been going over its books with the aid of President Cross for the past week. No signs of mental agitation on the part of the president were displayed, and when Cross left the bank today he went immediately to Sunny Slope farm, and, speaking pleasantly to the employes, passed into the bedroom of Manager Evans' house. When he did not come out Evans entered the room. He found Banker Cross lying in a pool of blood with a pistol in his hand. One shot had been fired, and it went through the back of the head. Death must have been instantaneous.

NEWS OF SUICIDE.

The news of the suicide was on the streets of Emporia a few minutes after the white card appeared upon the door of the bank, and created a most intense sensation.

The bank's statement has been growing bad, first causing comment last May. The statement issued on Sept. 20 last did not materially improve. Small withdrawals of deposits resulted, but most of the business men kept faith in the bank, and up to 10 o'clock today heavy deposits were made. The last statement issued shows: Capital, $100,000; surplus and profits, $101,289.53; due to depositors, banks and bankers, $513,599.42; circulations, $22,500; total resources, $737,888.95.

Examiner Jobes has been wrestling with the problem of the assets for a week. To a reporter he said:

"While I don't know exactly what the outcome of this matter may be, still I think I am justified in saying that the depositors will not suffer seriously. Yet when a thing like this occurs it lops off 25 per cent of the assets of the bank at one blow."

Cross was the son of the late Col. Harrison C. Cross, who died suddenly of heart disease at Mackinac a few years ago, and who was believed to have been worth several hundred thousand dollars at the time of his death. Young Cross was thirty-nine years of age and had worked in the bank, which his father helped organize, since boyhood.

Money for Minnesota.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—Col. A. MacKenzie, of the engineer's department, has received a report of preliminary work done on lock and dam No. 2, between St. Paul and Minneapolis. About $50,000 has been expended during the season. The work of crushing gravel and placing machinery will continue through the winter.

Gen. Wilson, chief of engineers, told Representative Fletcher today that there would be a river and harbor bill next session of congress and that a liberal estimate for Mississippi reservoirs and lock and dam construction for Minnesota would be made.

WOOD OFFERS REWARD

AMERICAN GENERAL PUTS A PRICE ON THE SAN LUIS MURDERERS

COLORED MEN NOT WANTED

Cuban Society of Santiago Preparing a Petition to President McKinley for the Removal of Negro Regiments — The Affray at San Luis Magnified by the Santiago Papers.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Nov. 16.—The local newspapers continue to magnify the affray at San Luis, when six people were killed, two of them soldiers, in a fight between United States colored troops and the local gendarmerie appointed by Gen. Leonard Wood.

Today Gen. Wood issued notices, printed in both Spanish and English, calling attention to his offer of $1,000 in Spanish gold as a reward for information leading to the conviction of the perpetrators of the outrages. Notices in English were sent in large quantities to the negro regiments at San Luis. The American military governor intends to leave no stone unturned in his efforts to bring the guilty to justice. The Cuban society of Santiago is preparing a petition to President McKinley asking for the removal of the colored regiments, as well as for the punishment of all concerned in Monday night's affair.

HURRYING DEPARTURE.

Capt. Gen. Blanco Issues Orders to Expedite Evacuation.

HAVANA, Nov. 16.—A joint session of the evacuation commissions was held today.

Capt. Gen. Blanco, in order to complete the evacuation of the province of Puerto Principe by Nov. 22, has ordered the transports Chandenagar, San Augustine, Isla de Panay and Mexico, which are capable of taking on board about 5,000 troops, to leave at once for Nuevitas.

Capt. Garbonell, of Gen. Lee's staff, and his wife, formerly Evangelina Cisneros, whose escape from prison here about two years ago caused a great sensation, arrived here today on board the Mascotte.

BLANCO'S BLUFF.

Sorrow at Surrendering Cuba, Considering His Resources.

MADRID, Nov. 16.—Capt. Gen. Blanco in a letter to Senator Linado says:

"The keenest sorrow of my life is surrendering Cuba with an army of 150,000 men and two hundred guns to an enemy who claims to have conquered Cuba, while we are possessed of such resources."

ITALY PROTESTED.

Would Not Submit to France Overruling Her Rights of Protectorate.

ROME, Nov. 16.—Considerable excitement has been caused here by the report that a French warship recently landed an officer and some sailors at Rahiela in the Dankiel country, on the west shore of Bab-el-Mandeb, the strait connecting the Red sea with the Indian ocean, and re-embarked them after a protest by the Italian officials there. The feeling of irritation is increased by the fact that Russia has refused to recognize an Italian protectorate over Rahiela.

MASSOWAH, On the Red Sea, Nov. 16.—Advices have been received here from Assab on the Strait of Bab-el-Mandeb, confirming the report of the recent French landing at Rahiela. The French did not return to the warship until the Italian authorities had protested against their presence ashore.

Soldiers Discharged.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—Private James G. Donnelly Jr., Company D, Thirteenth Minnesota, has been ordered discharged. Private Bernard Hansen, Company G, Third infantry, has been ordered discharged.

A number of Minnesota volunteers in the engineer corps have been ordered discharged. Among them are Sergeant Douglas H. Tandy, St. Paul; A. C. Gilman, St. Cloud; Charles Beck, Adolph Dreher, Albert F. Fleming, St. Paul; Otto Peterson, William H. Haggerty, and William Ross, of Minneapolis.

EXTRA SESSION TALK

CONGRESS MAY BE CONVENED TO CONSIDER THE McCLEARY MONETARY BILL

CURRENCY REFORM STEPS

The Announcement Made at Milwaukee by Henry Payne After a Conference With Chairman Hanna, of the National Sound Money League—Present Plan to Take Up Bill of the Minnesota Man.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Nov. 16.—There is likely to be an extra session of congress next March for the purpose of considering, among other questions, what is known as the McCleary bill, a monetary measure.

This much was gleaned from Henry C. Payne, national Republican committeeman, after a conference with H. H. Hanna, of Indianapolis, chairman of the National Sound Money league. In regard to the matter, Mr. Payne said:

"Mr. Hanna came here to consult with me on the line of action to be taken in the movement to bring about the passage of a bill for currency reform. There is no doubt that steps will be taken to bring about currency reform, and it is expected that a special session of congress, to open on March 4 next, will be held. The currency bill will be included in the call, in all probability. The plan is to take up what is known as the McCleary bill. It is intended also to keep up the work in behalf of sound money through the league organization."

WOULD FEAR NO FOE.

England's Colonial Secretary Makes More Significant Utterances.

LONDON, Nov. 16.—Joseph Chamberlain, who was the guest of the Conservative club in this city this evening, in replying to a toast to his health, spoke at length on colonial matters. In part he said:

"Experience has taught us that we require a better guarantee than a paper agreement to secure the policy of an open door. The best security, in my opinion, is the desire of other nations, like Japan, Germany and the United States, to preserve an open door. Japan is becoming an important power with whom our relations throughout have been those of cordial friendship, while with Germany and the United States, our relations, I rejoice to say, are now closer and more cordial than they have been for some time. Germany and the United States are the two great commercial nations whose interests are identical with our own. In what I have said I have not meant a formal treaty of alliance, and I need not say it now, except that my remarks some months ago gave rise to wrong constructions.

"If Great Britain makes an alliance it will be for her own security and not that she may pull chestnuts out of the fire for other nations.

"I rejoice," he said, in conclusion, "at the change that has occurred in the relations between Great Britain and the United States. Our imagination must be fired when we contemplate the possible understanding between the 70,000,000 of the United States and our 50,000,000 Britons, an understanding which would guarantee peace and civilization to the world.

"We shall welcome the United States in their new career as a colonizing nation, because we know they are animated by the same motives and aspirations, employ the same methods and love justice as ourselves, and such a new departure will, doubtlessly, as Lord Salisbury has said, serve our interests, not in any selfish or mercenary sense, but because it will give each better understanding of the other's work, increase our sympathies, bring us closer together and make easy and inevitable that most desirable cooperation."

Trouble Brewing.

SIMLA, British India, Nov. 16.—Trouble is brewing in the upper Swat valley, where the notorious "Mad Fakir," at the head of 600 men, is preparing to attack the Nawab of Dir and create a rising against British rule.

WOULD TIE SOUTHALL TO UNCLE SAM'S COAT

Trial of the Time Check Artist Shows His Attorney Is Establishing the Liability of the Government

While He Is Putting Up an Artful Defense of His Client—The Case Takes On Some Unexpected Features—Letters of the Defendant.

James H. Southall seems to have been in some respects a man of cunning, and might even have been considered wise, but he wrote letters. He knew something of policy, but he overlooked the precedents of history wherein men were destroyed by what they had written. He forgot the injunction of the Marquis de Talleyrand, who knew something of the world and said that true wisdom consisted in never writing a letter and never destroying one. It escaped his memory that Job of ancient times once remarked that he would be even with his comforters if they would but write what they said.

Southall wrote letters that may be the cause of his undoing. The letters rose up against him in evidence yesterday. They were the one black mark against him in a case that was subtly handled and put before the jury in such a way as to leave some doubt in their minds as to the actual and personal guilt of a man who seemed to have been protected by powers that were great, if undefined. Behind every question asked by Mr. Nelson on cross-examination there was something to convey to the minds of the jurors the fact that Southall had not been exposed, though his wrong-doing was known, and in spite of the explanations made by the army officers that the exposure was not made because they thought that the innocent might be the better protected by the concealment of the evil that had been done, there was an indefinable impression that perhaps Southall was not altogether to blame. The subtlety of the man was Machiavellian, if it went to the indicated length of using the forbearance of the government officials to promote the sale of the time checks, and it was made to appear that they had been tolerant. It was shown that after he had been found out and had confessed his guilt he had been permitted to hold a place in the government building, and that one of the government officers had been present at the destruction of the time checks which he redeemed from time to time by the floating of others.

AFTER THE GOVERNMENT.

And behind it all was the building up of a record which may presently be used to make the government responsible for the outstanding time checks issued by Southall. That this latter was the object of some of the lawyers present has been evident from the first, and the knowledge that Southall has of the attitude of the government officials towards himself made possible leading inquiries from which there would be no escape.

The history of yesterday's trial went to show that the fight that will have to be made in order to convict Southall will be one in which the winner will gain glory. The defendant sat behind counsel constantly alert to take advantage of every opportunity and make the most of it. The presence in the court room of many lawyers of prominence was proof that any of them had more than a disinterested professional interest in the proceedings. Mr. Southall's personal and social connection was evident in the presence of people without the railing who know and like him socially. There were a couple of ministers in the assemblage, and one high churchman who has never been known to show himself in court among the curious was a greatly interested listener during the afternoon. It has been shown that Southall was generous to a degree; that it was always easy to go to him and get a hearing for a tale of woe, and he has many stanch friends in his hour of trial.

INCRIMINATING LETTERS.

The only progress made during the day by the prosecution was in the introduction of the incriminating letters which had been written and by the testimony of witnesses as to the admissions of guilt made by the defendant. For the rest, and particularly for the legal record, there was evidence introduced that may be valuable for the defense. The introduction of the letters affected the imperturbable defendant. His face turned an ashy gray, though not a muscle quivered while they were being read. He bit his lips and occasionally looked about the court room. He knew that the letters were in existence, but he did not appreciate how far he had gone in the effort to exculpate himself and get protection in the first hours of his discovery.

One of the witnesses against him was a hard-headed man with army training who considered evidently that he was doing his whole duty in assisting in the prosecution of the man who had been in the employ of the government and who abused his trust. It was Lieut. Keller, of the engineer service.

He is a youthful looking man with a big prominent nose, a very hard head, not inclined to be the least rattled under any circumstances, and having an admirable grasp of the language. He wears glasses and he used them to advantage in fencing with Mr. Nelson. He was very explicit in his replies to questions, knew just the value of what he had to say and refused to say it in any other way than just as he wanted it understood. He was a dangerous and damaging witness, for he spoke from the high position of a man who considered that the service in which he is engaged had somehow been made to suffer in this trouble. His presence on the witness stand and the directness of his replies were suggestive of a military trial.

MAKING CAPITAL.

Even the astute Mr. Nelson made nothing out of him—and Mr. Nelson is carrying on the case like a man who knew just what he was doing and was determined to make capital for both himself and his client. He is earnest, alert and watchful; inclined to split hairs and letting no opportunity go by without taking advantage of it. Towards the close of the hearing last night he interposed a general objection to the testimony of young Mr. Cutler, and stood pat with an amused smile while Mr. Cutler made things very hard indeed for the engineer's office, until Judge Brill beamed over at Nelson and inquired if he heard an objection.

"No," said the lawyer, smiling; "I don't mind the testimony, as it all comes under the general objection I made when it was opened."

That was at the time when Mr. Cutler said he had gone with his father to the government building Feb. 23 last, and asked about the time checks, and had been told by Mr. Du Shane that they were not authorized by the government, but that they would be taken care of. Mr. Nelson wanted that sort of evidence, but he could not expect such luck as to get it on cross-examination.

The court room was crowded all day by the usual crowd, reinforced by many members of the bar, and when Mr. Anderson fired his thirteen-inch gun in the morning by the introduction of the letters from Southall, most of those present thought it was all over. By the time the hearing had closed last night it was conceded that there was a fight on that would by no means stop in the district court of Ramsey county.

Mr. Emmons was put on the stand again when court convened yesterday morning. His examination went to show that he had got as much money out of the checks as he paid for them, the contention before the jury being that he could not have been deprived of any money if he had more when he quit than he did when he started. He testified on cross-examination that he bought a small bunch of the checks on July 14, 1897, $330 worth, which, he said, at their face value was $412. He said that he did not always pay cash for the checks, for he sometimes loaned Southall money and sometimes Southall loaned it to him.

"Mr. Southall often loaned you money, did he not?" asked Mr. Nelson.

MONEY OR CHECKS.

"Not often, but sometimes. There was no general arrangement between us, but I sometimes had the checks a day or two before I paid for them. If it transpired that I could not get the money, the checks would have been returned to Southall."

He said that he did not have any checks at present, that they had all been sold or put up as security. He admitted that he had borrowed on them an amount in excess of that which he paid for them. In explanation, the witness aid that on the face of it he had borrowed more than he put up, but he paid in discounts an amount equal to $15,000 more than his returns if the inerest was reckoned.

"I thought the checks a good thing, and I didn't want bankers and capitalists generally to know what I had. I thought I was getting them all, but I found that other people were in on them, and Southall told me that he was obliged to let other people in or they would go down to Washington and have pressure brought to bear on him to sell them generally."

Lieut. Charles Keller, U. S. A., engineer corps, was called, and said that he lived at Rock Island and was an assistant in the engineer's office. He said that he was sent to St. Paul by Col. King in April, 1897, to investigate charges against Southall. He was asked to state what conversations he had with Southall. There was an objection and long legal wrangle. Mr. Nelson objected unless the conversations had to do with the time checks mentioned in the indictment, but the objection was overruled, and Lieut. Keller told of the conversations had. He said:

CONVERSATIONS WITH KELLER.

"The talk was private. Southall told me that he knew he was a criminal and ought to be in state's prison. I told him that I had been authorized to act by Col. King and that I must have a list of the paper that was out, and he said that he would make out a list and send it to me at Rock Island. He sent the list and a letter. I discharged him, but afterwards permitted him to resign, as it made no difference to us. He was at the time I first saw him a clerk in the employ of the government under Mr. Du Shane."

The witness identified the letters, which were offered in evidence. They follow, and were introduced in evidence:

St. Paul, Minn., April 4, 1897.—Col. W. R King, Corps of Engineers, United States Army, Rock Island, Ill.—Dear Sir: Lieut. Keller will inform you of my distressing situation, but I feel it my duty to make direct personal acknowledgment of my guilt, and to tender my resignation of the position I have held under you.

I want also to assure you that my wrongdoing involves myself only and not the government or any one connected with this office but myself. I beg also to assure you