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MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

TALKING OF TRUSTS

THE LONG-EXPECTED, MUCH-HERALDED ANTI-TRUST CONFERENCE ON IN CHICAGO

SPEECHES FOR AND AGAINST

MEETING INAUGURATED UNDER MOST EXCITING CIRCUMSTANCES FINALLY QUIETS

BOURKE COCKRAN IS OUTDONE

Famous New York Orator Meets More Than His Match, and Finally Joins in the Laughter at His Own Expense — Conference Seems Widely Divergent on the Various Points at Issue.

CHICAGO, Sept. 13.—The conference on the uses and abuses of trusts and industrial combinations began here today with less than half the delegates appointed by the various states in attendance. New York, headed by W. Bourke Cockran, and Wisconsin, were most numerously represented.

The meeting took place in Central Music hall, and was called to order at 10:30 o'clock by Franklin H. Head, the temporary chairman appointed by the civic federation, at whose call the conference assembled. The delegates listened to an address of welcome to Illinois by Attorney General Atkin, on behalf of Gov. Tanner, who, by illness, was prevented from appearing in person. Mr. Atkin was followed by Dr. Taylor, who welcomed the delegates to Chicago on behalf of Mayor Harrison.

With the progress of the speaking it became evident that many of the delegations had come with firm convictions for or against trade combinations. The speech of Mr. Wotten, of Texas, delivered during the afternoon, hammering trusts in a merciless manner, aroused the wildest enthusiasm in the ranks of the labor representatives and delegations from many Western and Southern states, while the Easterners generally smiled critically and kept their arms folded.

The attempt to round the somewhat shapeless mass of delegates into working form resulted in considerable disorder. Sugestions for the make-up of a committee to arrange a programme to be followed the next three days of the conference came from every part of the house with such rapidity that it was with difficulty the temporary chairman exracted the basis for resolutions, which were finally adopted. This was not accomplished until Bourke Cockran and August Gans, a delegation representing the Knights of Labor, had become the center of a scene which provoked unrestrained laughter, Mr. Cockran joining.

COCKRAN OUTDONE.

The head of the New York contingent in an endeavor to bring a little order out of the chaos arose while Mr. Gans, in a very loud tone of oratory, was declaring that his delegation was of more importance than that of any state. When the New Yorker began speaking the labor delegate fished from a hip pocket a pair of opera glasses and at a short range contemplated the speaker, commenting occasionally in such a way that the merriment attained a volume which drowned the voice of the Eastern orator.

It was resolved finally that the civic federation, through its chairman, Mr. Head, should conduct the meeting today, and that a committee on programme consisting of one man from each state delegation and one from each organization national in its scope should be appointed. Local organizations in attendance were given a voice in the convention by being allowed to vote for the committeeman with delegates from their state.

The labor organizations did not secure recognition until vigorous speeches had been made by Mr. Gans and John Hayes, also a Knight of Labor delegate. Mr. Hayes created something of a sensation by declaring in language as scornful as it was vigorous that "he did not intend to be classed with the New Jersay delegation, even if he did vote in that 'cradle of trusts.'"

The non-attendance of many delegates was not unexpected, and Secretary Fasley announced that possibly 100 of the tardy ones, including Gov. Pingree, of Michigan, would be at to-morrow's session. Among those present to-day were: Bourke Cochran, Albert Shaw, of the Review of Reviews,; Gov. Atkinson, of West Virginia; ex-Gov. Foster, of Ohio; Prof. John B. Clark, of Columbia university; Attorney General Smith, of Texas; F. B. Thurber, of New York; Prof. Henry Crater Adams, of the University of Michigan; Prof. J. W. Jenks of Cornell university; Prof. John Graham Brooks, of Cambridge, Mass, lecturer on political economy in the University of Michigan; Prof. Bemis, Lieutenant Governor Jones, of Ohio; Prof. R. T. Ely, of the University of Wisconsin, and Attorney General Smythe, of Nebraska.

William Jennings Bryan was absent, but it is believed he will appear later in the conference.

OBJECT OF CONFERENCE.

Chairman Head delivered an address in explanation of the call for the conference. He said in part:

"The Civic Federation of Chicago is a non-partisan organization, embracing in its membership a goodly proportion of the active business and professional men of our city. Some months since it realized that no topic seemed so widely discussed as what was designated by the general title of 'trusts'—and that, too, upon no current topic was there so widespread and general an ignorance and confusion of ideas. There seemed to us a crying need for education upon the subject; of an education which would show the broad distinction between the various trade combination and trust, and to promote such education this conference is now in session.

"It is not a trust or an anti-trust conference, but a conference in search of truth and light. With this end in view, the attendance has been solicited of men of every shade of opinion upon the general subject; from the men who regard trusts and trade combinations as the standing menace to our national prosperity, and even to the perpetuity of our system of government; to those who feel that trade combinations and large aggregations of active capital are simply an active evolution in the development of our industrial and commercial life, and that such aggregations are absolutely necessary to compete with the vast accumulations and experience of the older nations, and their almost total control, outside of food products, of the markets of the world. We are also to hear from those holding views between either extreme; those who believe in the value of combinations properly organized, but who recognize in the reckless and excessive capitalization of many of such combinations a peril leading to widespread panic and distress from such inflated stocks being absorbed by the small investors, whose savings may be thus in great measure lost.

"We hope to hear the general subject discussed from all possible standpoints—from the view not only of the organizers of the combinations, but also from the workmen and customers of the industrial corporations. We hope that light will be thrown upon the difference between the class of trusts which tend to monopoly and the industrial combinations which in many cases seem to be to the advantage of all."

Prof. Jenks followed, with a paper under the caption "Problems Before the Conference."

It was 1 o'clock before the paper was finished, and an adjournment was taken until 3 o'clock.

Chairman Head requested the delegates to remain a few minutes in order to organize more completely, and to decide upon the committeemen.

The afternoon session opened with a paper by Prof. Adams on the same subject as his predecessor, Mr. Jenks.

These addresses were received attentively, but it remained for Dudley Wooten, of the Texas delegation, to stir up enthusiasm of the camp meeting variety. He was frequently interrupted by cheering. He spoke in part as follows:

"Accepting in good faith that amendment which the heroic legions of the South resisted unto death on a thousand battlefields, we believe that 'neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as punishment for crime, shall exist within the United States or any place subject to their jurisdiction.' And we confidently assert that the commercial and industrial bondage being rapidly imposed upon the toil and talents of seventy million American citizens by the syndicated wealth of a few great corporate monopolies, is more dire and dangerous than the slavery which bowed the heads and burdened the backs of 4,000,000 Southern blackmen.

"And above and beyond these great unwritten guarantees of equality and justice, we look to the lessons of history and appeal to the authority of experience. When we are told that commercial combination promises golden rewards to the present tendencies of our economic systems, we remember that no republic has ever survived the mercenary despotism of merchants and money changers."

STICKLER FOR FACTS.

John Graham Brooks, of Cambridge, Mass., in "Sticking Close to Facts," as he prefaced his address, spoke in part as follows, and was received with considerable applause:

"We do not say a corporation is good or bad until we know what the corporation is or does. If the business is properly safeguarded the corporation renders a social service as essential as the college, the library, or the church. If the larger combinations now under discussion can be so far controlled as the Boston street railway and, indeed, most Massachusetts roads are controlled, I should say the trust is not to be feared, but to be welcomed. The supreme question that confronts us is that of possible regulation.

"I submit that the time is at hand for some kind of wide, thorough and effective organization. Nor do I believe it open to doubt that the immense pressure of this necessity is producing the so-called trust. It makes itself far more than it is made. Men will fight it as they fought McKinley and with precisely the same results. I believe it to be the beginning of practical sense to understand that the new combinations can in no sense be permanently smashed. The party which proposes to do this, in the sense of absolutely checking them, will have plenty of leisure to regret it. The real problem, immediate and imperious, is how to regulate and guide the new force that stands merely for the latest stage of industrial growth."

Mr. William Fortune, of Indianapolis, president of the Indiana state board of commerce, made an earnest plea for conservative procedure as a more hopeful course than the application of revolutionary or too radical measures to an evolutionary problem. He indicated a grave doubt of the usefulness of the doctrinaire in arriving at a rational solution of the question. He guardedly suggested the danger capital may bring to itself by heedless abuse of its power, and indicated the importance of it of seeking proper regulations which will make trust methods acceptable rather than obnoxious to the people, by whose permission and toleration only can their existence continue. His speech was a plea for the practicable rather than theoretical approach to the subject, which, in its present stage, the speaker believed to be too immature to give basis for conclusive judgment as to the extent of either its harmful or beneficial effects.

PERMANENT ORGANIZATION.

The committee on permanent organization met after the adjournment of the conference. The committee, consisting of one delegate from each state represented and each organization of general scope, was as follows:

District of Columbia, Dr. Joseph Nimmo; Delaware Charles O. Richard; Nebraska, Hon. R. D. Sutherland; New Jersey, Edward I. Keasby; Texas, Hon. A. B. Davidson; California, Charles Dwight Willard; North Dakota, A. W. Edwards; Iowa, I. D. Healy; New Mexico, Frank Springer; Michigan, George W. McBride; Florida, John Franklin Forbes; New Hampshire, Henry W. Blair; Colorado, H. V. Johns; Arizona, J. C. Adams, South Dakota, Freeman Knowles; Wyoming, C. B. Arnold; West Virginia, J. B. Harris; South Carolina, B. C. Kauffman; Ohio, Charles Foster; Maine, A. F. Rogers; Mississippi, J. W. Culver; Minnesota, W. W. Folwell; Louisiana, W. W. Howe; Massachusetts, Clarke; Missouri, F. C. Farr; New York, S. P. Corliss; Pennsylvania, H. W. Palmer; Maryland, Maj. John P. Yellot Wisconsin, A. M. Jones; National Socialistic league, A. M. Simmons; tariff reform committee of the reform club, Lawson Purdy; American Social Science association, W. A. Giles; National Grain and Provision association, R. H. Greely; National grange, H. F. Huxley; Association of Western Manufacturers, Prof. George Brickner; National Alliance Theatrical Stage Employes of America, Lem Hart; New England Free Trade league, Byron Holts; American Academy of Political and Social Science, Edmund James; Illinois Commisson Men's association, George Holden; Order of Railway Conductors, E. E. Clark; Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, W. S. Carter; Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, P. H. Morrissey; National Association of Manufacturers, Theodore C. Search; National Millers' association, F. H. Madeburg; National Single Tax league, Walter A. Lantz; American Anti-trust league, M. L. Lockwood; Bricklayers and Masons of America, M. R. Grady; Northwestern Travelingmen's association, George H. Reed; United Garment Workers of America, Henry White; Commercial Travelers' National league, P. E. Dowe; ex-officio, Franklin H. Head and Ralph M. Easley.

William Witthowe was selected chairman of the meeting and after a hot discussion was selected permanent chairman of the conference, though three vice chairmen each to preside during one day were selected. It was a happy solution of what at one time promised to be a split. No one was willing to allow a permanent chairman to be appointed to preside at all such sessions, least he should favor some faction. It was urged that the chairmanship should change at each of the nine sessions. The chairman and vice-chairman method of disposing of the question was hailed with applause. The vice chairmen selected were:

Thursday—Dudley Woten, Texas.
Friday—Mayor H. B. Johnson, Colorado.
Saturday—S. P. Corliss, New York.

Ralph M. Easley was selected as permanent secretary.

The following sub-committee or programme and rule was appointed: H. W. Blair, New Hampshire; L. D. Sutherland, Nebraska; J. W. Caines, Tennessee; J. C. Hanley, Minnesota; A. B. Davidson, Texas.

The committee will make special rules to govern points of dispute but ordinary parliamentary rules will generally prevail.

After vainly trying to solve the question

Continued on Third Page.

BOERS TO ACCEPT

PEACEFUL SOLUTION OF THE TRANSVAAL TROUBLE AGAIN SEEMS PROBABLE

NOT A CLOSE TIME LIMIT

GREAT BRITAIN DOES NOT DEMAND AN ANSWER BE MADE IN FORTY-EIGHT HOURS

REASONABLE TIME TO THINK

All That England Asks Is That Matter Be Settled as Speedily as Possible, in Order That Tension May Be Removed—Influence of Orange Free State Being Made Manifest in Negotiations.

CAPE TOWN, Sept. 13.—It is asserted in Afrikander circles here that the Transvaal government will accept the British note, leaving the question of suzerainty on the basis of the convention of 1894.

The report as to the time limit of forty-eight hours arose from the fact that the British diplomatic agent at Pretoria, Conyngham Greene, in presenting Mr. Chamberlain's dispatch expressed a hope that a reply would be given by the Transvaal government by Thursday.

The Cape Times and the Cape Argus both consider the British note generous and conciliatory, and all the papers, including the Krugerite organs, assume that the Transvaal will comply with the British demands.

It is believed that the Orange Free State volksraad will be summoned to consider the situation.

Military developments continue and the work of preparing for emergencies goes on.

Upon the arrival of the next batch of British troops the headquarters staff of the royal artillery will be transferred to Kimberly, whither a battery will proceed to protect the diamond mines.

A dispatch from Pietermaritzburg, capital of Natal, says that the outlanders' council expresses great dissatisfaction with the British note, claiming that the imperial authorities are willing to accept inadequate concessions in order to avoid war.

CALMER IN PRETORIA.

PRETORIA, Sept. 13.—A communication has been received from the imperial government stating that, although anxious for a prompt reply, the imperial authorities do not desire to tie the Transvaal authorities down to forty-eight hours. The reply will possibly come before the volksraad tomorrow. The decision of the executive will undoubtedly be influenced by the action of the Orange Free State. The government is still willing to attend the joint commission originally proposed.

The Transvaal war office denies any knowledge of the reported offer of 10,000 Irish-Americans to fight against Great Britain.

The imperial government, when estimating that it did not desire to fix a time limit, pointed out that its chief desire was only for "reasonable promptness in order to put an end to the tension."

It is understood that President Kruger is awaiting the arrival from Biomfontein of Mr. Fisher, of the Orange Free State executive council, before drafting his reply.

BRITONS ENDORSE NOTE.

LONDON, Sept. 14.—The Times regards Mr. Chamberlain's dispatch as "clear, resolute and earnest, without being peremptory, not necessarily an ultimatum, but a prelude to an ultimatum should the Transvaal's reply prove unfavorable."

This fairly represents the feeling of the London morning papers to-day. Even the Daily Chronicle, which is virtually pro-Kruger in its sympathies, urges the Boers to accept "the imperial governments' reasonable demands, which threaten no ulterior danger to the independence of the Transvaal."

AMERICA INVOLVED.

Citizen of United States Arrested in the Transvaal.

MAFEKING, Sept. 13.—Mr. McArthur, who was recently arrested at Seerust, in the Transvaal, as a spy, and sentenced to a year's imprisonment, claims to be an American citizen. The United States consul at Kimberly is investigating the matter. Mr. Ellis, his former companion, on being discovered at a Boer meeting in Ladymit, was tarred and feathered.

NOVEL PROPOSITION.

W. Bourke Cockran's Suggestion as to Transvaal Trouble.

NEW YORK, Sept. 13.—Ex-Congressman W. Bourke Cockran has written on open letter to President McKinley about the Transvaal. The letter in part is as follows:

"It can hardly be questioned that a proffer of friendly mediation by you would suffice to delay, if not to prevent the threatened invasion of the Transvaal. A recourse to arms, which might result in kindling a fearfully destructive conflagration throughout Christendom, on such questions as those at issue between Great Britain and the Boer republic, would be an injury to civilized society which all the forces of civilization should combine to resist. A friendly but urgent tender of your good offices would undoubtedly evoke a full and complete statement of the grounds on which the peace and integrity of the Transvaal are threatened. Such a statement would be a powerful obstacle to hostilities, for it would enable the civilized world to form a judgment on the merits of the controversy, and in all probability that judgment would impose itself on both disputants. Public opinion is a force which in these days no nation can disregard."

VANDERBILT FUNERAL.

Will Be Held Friday Morning in St. Bartholomew's.

NEW YORK, Sept. 13.—The funeral of Cornelius Vanderbilt, who died yesterday morning, is to be held at 10 o'clock Friday morning, in St. Bartholomew's church, in which Mr. Vanderbilt was a pewholder. The services will be conducted by the Rev. D. W. H. Greer, the rector. Bishop Potter will be present. The clergy of the city will assist the rector. Dr. Greer will be at the Vanderbilt residence at 9:30 o'clock to conduct a short service of prayer before the church service.

The main body of the church, including the pews along the center aisle, will be reserved for the members of the family and the associates of Mr. Vanderbilt in the various business and charitable institutions in which he was directly interested. The pews opening from the two side aisles are to be opened to the general public. There are to be no tickets of admission. A squad of policemen is to be assigned to keep order outside the church.

The pallbearers at the funeral of Cornelius Vanderbilt on Friday next will be John Hone, George R. Fearing, Chauncey M. Depew, J. Pierpont Morgan, H. B. Ledyard, Frederic Bronson, Samuel F. Barger, W. Bayard Cutting, George A. Crocker and George MacCulloch Miller.

TARTAR HELD UP.

Refused Clearance Papers by British Authorities at Hong Kong.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—The army transport Tartar, is detained at Hong Kong by the British authorities. A private cable message from Hong Kong says that complaint was made by the 400 discharged regulars on board the Tartar of overcrowding, whereupon clearance was refused.

The Twentieth Kansas volunteer infantry, with Gen. Funston, is on board the Tartar, but it is understood that the volunteers make no complaint and are anxious to have a clearance granted the ship in order that they may proceed homeward.

The Tartar sails under the British flag. It is said that under these conditions she is subject to the British navigation laws, as being chartered by the United States does not entitle her to American registry. The British consul can determine whether she complies with the British navigation laws, and if she does not he has authority to unload her.

It was stated at the war department this afternoon that the Tartar matter had been referred to Ambassador Choate, which makes an international question of it. The contention of the war department is that, notwithstanding the Tartar is floating the British flag, the assumption of British authority over her is unauthorized, as she is chartered by the United States government.

CHANCE FOR CHIPPEWAS.

Proposal to Form a Company of Scouts for Philippines.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—Col. James H. Tillman, of South Carolina, a nephew of Senator Tillman, was at the White house today, and asked the president to authorize the organization of an independent company of Indian scouts for service in the Philippines. It is proposed to make Mr. Tillman, who was colonel of the First South Carolina regiment during the Spanish war, captain of the company, and Joseph H. Woodbury, "Hole in the Day," the chief of the Chippewa Indians, of Minnesota, first lieutenant, and some member of the regiment of "rough riders" second lieutenant. It is said that many more of Chippewas are ready to enlist in case they are allowed to go to the Philippines as an independent organization. The president referred his callers to Secretary Root.

SHOT HIMSELF.

North Dakota Grain Merchant Ends His Life on a Train.

CHICAGO, Sept. 13.—While the 10:30 o'clock train from the North over the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway was passing through Glenview, tonight, Charles E. Snedes, a grain merchant, of Harlem, N. D., one of the passengers, arose from his seat, steadied himself with one hand, and with the other leveled a revolver at his head and fired a bullet into his brain. His brother and partner in business, Albert Snedes, sat near him when he committed the act, but was unable to prevent it as his back was turned. Snedes died in twenty minutes.

LONDON BANK ROBBERY.

Twelve Thousand Pounds Said to Have Been Stolen.

LONDON, Sept. 13.—It is reported that a robbery of £12,000, while the amount was in transit by cab from a branch to the head office of a big city bank, occurred yesterday. The details are printed without names, and no confirmation of the rumor is yet obtainable.

It is said the bank messenger was bunceed by a thief dressed in the uniform of his own bank.

Imports and Exports.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—The August monthly statement of the imports and exports of the United States issued by the bureau of statistics shows as follows: Merchandise, imports $66,718,737, of which $27,503,426 was free of duty. In August, 1898, the total was $49,677,349. Merchandise, exports, $104,648,436 against $84,565,561 for August 1898. Gold imports $2,283,378, against $15,296,811 for August 1898. Gold exports $2,059,062, against $1,955,908 for August 1898. Silver imports $2,843,910, against $3,551,743 for the same month in 1898. Silver exports, $3,992,970, against $4,798,478 for August 1898. During the last eight months the imports of merchandise exceeded those of the corresponding period in 1898 by $88,318,106, and during the same time the exports exceeded those of last year by $13,963,125.

Harnessmakers Elect Officers.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 13.—The National Association of Harnessmakers decided today to meet next September in Chicago. The following officers were elected: President, John Banholzer; vice president, C. F. G. Stender; secretary, Edward Hamsch; treasurer, James Cisler. All the officers reside in Chicago, as it is the custom to elect the officers from the place where the next annual convention is to be held.

GUESTS AT LUNCH

MEN OF THE THIRTEENTH ENTERTAINED BY THE FIRST CALIFORNIA REGIMENT

SOUTH DAKOTA IN REVIEW

VOLUNTEERS ON PARADE IN HONOR OF THE GOVERNOR OF THE STATE

GOV. LIND MAKES PROMOTIONS

Vacancies in the Commissioned List Filled by the Minnesota Executive—Various Social Affairs in Honor of the Minnesota Men Planned for Next Week — Troops in Excellent Health and Spirits.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 13.—(Special.)—The feature of today for the Minnesota soldiers at the Presidio was an elaborate luncheon given for the regiment by the men of the First California, in return for the Thanksgiving dinner which the Minnesota men tendered to the Californians when the latter arrived at Manila. The officers of the California regiment entertained the Minnesota officers, and the California companies took charge of the corresponding companies of the Minnesota regiment. The lunch was given in the camp of the Californians, the wives and sweethearts of the soldiers contributing to make the affair pleasant. The mess halls had been cleaned and decorated with flags, bunting, and a profusion of the richest flowers. Both hosts and guests sat down together. The spread was most elaborate, and there were speeches of good fellowship by the officers and men of both regiments.

Governor Lind this afternoon commissioned First Sergeant Russell R. Bunker as second lieutenant, vice Trowbridge, who resigned in Manila to take a position with the secret service. There will be two other commissions for Gov. Lind to present, as Capt. Bjornstad, Company H, and Capt. Morgan, of Company L, have been offered commissions by President McKinley to serve in volunteer regiments. Bjornstad was offered a captaincy in the Eleventh cavalry, now being organized in the Philippines, and Morgan in the Thirty-fifth infantry.

LIND WIRES TO WASHINGTON.

Gov. Lind telegraphed today to the secretary of war for permission for the Minnesota regiment to take its arms and equipments home to Minnesota, and surrender them there, the regiment desiring to make a soldierly appearance in the Twin Cities. Gov. Lind also telegraphed asking permission for Bjornstad and Morgan to resign now, and be given sixty days' leave before joining their regiments, in which they have received offers of commissions. Under the law they are given thirty days to join their regiments after being mustered out, and both desire more time to consider the offers and visit their homes.

Gov. Lee reviewed the South Dakota regiment this afternoon at 4 o'clock. The Minnesota and other regiments cheered the South Dakota men as they marched from camp to the Presidio parade grounds. Gov. Lind and his staff went out on the bay today as the guests of Congressman-elect Julius Kahn, and inspected the forts and warships. Gov. Lind has canceled his arrangements to visit the state fair at Sacramento, Thursday, but the members of his staff will go. Many banquets to the Minnesota officers and men are now being arranged for next week.

MEN IN HIGH SPIRITS.

To-day was the first pleasant one enjoyed by the Minnesota and South Dakota men since they arrived at the Presidio. The fogs of the last few days were dispelled this morning by a hot sun, and the camp was sultry. The enlisted men are in excellent spirits and health. The Presidio camp is an ideal one. Out of 12,000 men there is only one case of typhoid reported at the post hospital this morning.

Gov. Lind was in camp this morning, and went around the company streets talking with the men. There is not a sign of trouble in the Minnesota regiment now over Ames. Officers and men are most friendly to him.

Gov. Lind will banquet all the officers of Minnesota at the Occidental hotel Friday night.

The regiment will receive the August pay Friday. The completion of muster-out rolls is rapidly being finished, and they will probably be turned over to army headquarters early next week. In conduct, reported by the police, the Minnesota regiment stands foremost.

PEACE IS RESTORED.

The scandal in the camp of the South Dakota regiment has been hushed. The prediction made by Congressman Gamble that the trouble would be amicably settled, and that no obstacle would arise to an early muster out, has come true, and the situation is now all that the best friends of the regiment could expect. Congressmen Gamble and Burke, Railroad Commissioner La Follette, Gov. Lee and other officials here were instrumental in effecting a satisfactory adjustment of the matter. The three officers under arrest have written letters of apology to Col. Frost; have been released from restraint, and have rejoined their commands.

Gov. Lee, when seen today, would not discuss the appointments soon to be made in the regiment. Under the new army bill another major is to be appointed, and besides, the adjutant and quartermaster are to be made captains instead of first lieutenants. A commissary officer, with the rank of captain, three battalion adjutants with the rank of first lieutenant are also to be appointed. Then the vacancy caused by the resignation of Lieut. Hawkins, of Company B, is to be filled. The major's place will be filled by either Capt. Engelsby, of Company H, or Capt. Von Houten, of Company D. Friends of both are pulling wires. It is quite probable that Sergeant Schlosser, of Sioux Falls, will be appointed to the vacancy caused by the resignation of Lieut. Hawkins. The prospects for the new appointments are now the sole subject of conversation. Increased travel pay and the honor make the prizes valuable.

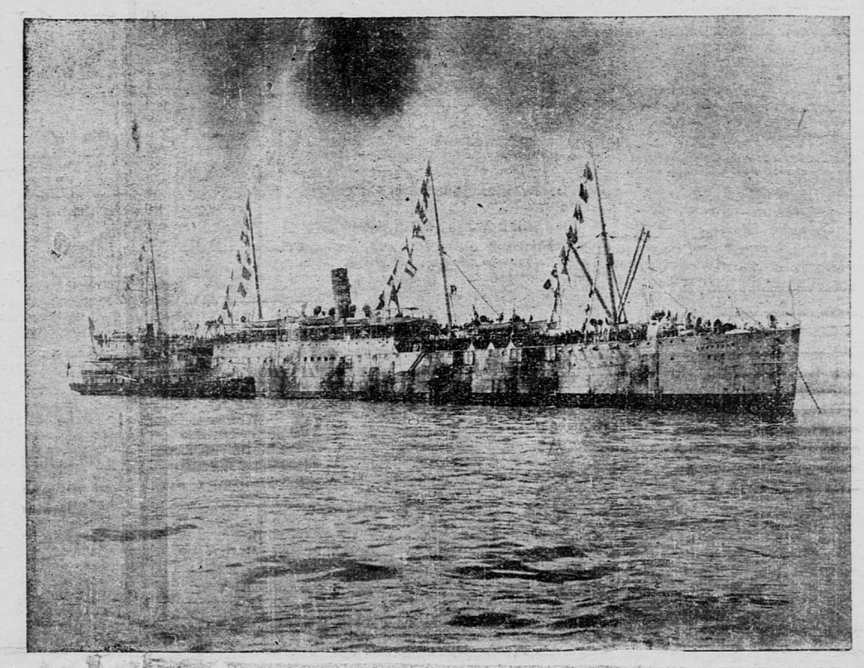
A. C. Johnson and wife left for home last night. R. W. Stewart went to Los Angeles today, and Congressman Burke left for Washington to-night. Congressman Gamble will stay here a week more.

WORKING ON ROLLS.

The officers of the North Dakota regiment are rushing work on the muster-out rolls and are rapidly getting them in shape for the government officers. With the exception of the men who are detailed daily for clerical work on the rolls and for kitchen service, the men are doing absolutely nothing except putting on fat. The sick report has fallen off to almost nothing, and the men are in the best of health and spirits.

The last member of the North Dakota delegation left for Bismarck this morning. This was Adjt. Gen. Miller, who had remained behind in the hope that there would be some promotions in the regiment. He was informed yesterday that none would be made, and he and Mrs. Miller left accordingly this morning.

The little son of Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Treumann was taken to a hospital in the city last night. He is suffering from an attack of typhoid fever. The attending physicians say the illness promises to be a slight one, and it is thought the child will soon be on the way to recovery.



THE SHERIDAN LYING AT LIME POINT, OFF SAN FRANCISCO, 7 A. M., SEPT. 8.

(From a photograph taken especially for the Globe.)

BULLETIN OF IMPORTANT NEWS OF THE DAY

Weather Forecast for St. Paul: Fair; Easterly Winds.

1—Thirteenth Entertained.
Scofield Criticizes War.
Chicago Trust Conference.
Boers Giving Way.

2—Dreyfus Verdict Condemned.
Street Car Values Discussed.

3—Minneapolis Matters.
Northwest News.
Rich Gold Strike.

4—Editorial.
Arrival of the Sheridan.
Dreyfus Is Ill.

5—Sporting News.
National League Scores.
Comiskey Denies Rumors.

6—Markets of the World.
Bar Silver, 59c.
Chicago Dec. Wheat, 71 7-8c.
Stocks Firmer.

7—News of the Railroads.

8—In the Field of Labor.
Munger Said to Be Insane.
School Attendance.

OCEAN LINERS.

NEW YORK—Arrived: Bremen, from Bremen, etc.; Trave, Bremen and Southampton. Sailed: New York, Southampton; Westernland, Antwerp; Germanic, Liverpool.
QUEENSTOWN — Arrived: Pennland, Philadelphia for Liverpool; Catalonia, Boston for Liverpool.
SOUTHAMPTON—Arrived: St. Paul, New York.
LIVERPOOL—Arrived: Kansas from Boston.
PHILADELPHIA — Arrived: Steamer Nederland, Antwerp.
CHERBOURG—Arrived: Pennsylvania, New York, via Plymouth, for Hamburg.

TODAY IN ST. PAUL.

METROPOLITAN—Neill stock company in "A Social Highwayman," 8:15 p. m.
GRAND—Charles Dickson in "Mistakes Will Happen," 8:15 p. m.
Palm Garden, vaudeville, 2 and 8 p. m.
Meeting of National Guardsmen, Commercial club, 8 p. m.
Base ball game, Elks vs. Junior Pioneers, Lexington park, 3 p. m.

POLICY IS WRONG

SO SAID GOV. SCOFIELD, OF WISCONSIN, IN DISCUSSING PURCHASE OF PHILIPPINES

MUST FIGHT IT OUT NOW

SO LONG AS THERE IS ARMED RESISTANCE TO AMERICANS THERE IS NO RETREAT

PREDICAMENT UNFORTUNATE

Proposition to Keep the Philippines as Part of the United States, Says the Governor, Is Contrary to All Principles of This Free Country—People Should Be Ready to Meet Issue at the Polls.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 13.—Gov. Scofield addressed a large crowd of people at the state fair grounds today, the occasion being state day at the fair. The governor devoted a considerable portion of his remarks to the Philippine question, taking occasion to criticise the policy of the administration. On the subject of the Philippines, the governor spoke as follows:

"I was among those who did not believe this country should be pressed into a war with Spain. I still believe that that war might have been averted had it not been for undue pressure on the part of some of the members of congress. The present trouble has come as a natural outgrowth of the other, and our first duty in the premises is to accept the responsibility. It is the extreme of folly to talk of withdrawing our troops from the Philippines at the present time. We have certain duties to perform, one is to suppress insurrection and to that end an army large enough to do it promptly should be furnished; and the next is to see to it that as rapidly as possible a stable government for the people of that country is established.

"The president of the United States, whose conduct from the beginning of the unpleasant controversy with Spain up to the present time has been dignified and statesmanlike, has recently expressed some views concerning our future relations to those far-off islands which seem to me to be significant. If the papers have quoted the president directly as saying the Philippine islands belong to this country by right of purchase, and by this is meant that when the insurrection is suppressed those islands shall become part of United States territory; and if the policy of the war while it is in progress is to be shaped to that end, I believe a very serious mistake may be made. I do not think that this country should attempt to attach to itself a territory thousands of miles away, and an alien race, that it would take centuries to amalgamate with ours.

"We are under sacred obligations to those people growing out of the progress of events up to this time, but I cannot believe that these involve the attempted assimilation of a people and territory with whom we have nothing in common.

"However, our future policy as to those islands will be settled by the people; and the present duty of all patriotic citizens is to warmly support the efforts of the administration to suppress insurrection and establish peace. In the meantime let every intelligent citizen give earnest thought to the problem of our future policy as to that territory, to the end that when the question comes before us we shall be ready to meet it."

Massachusetts Prohibs Nominate.

WORCHESTER, Mass., Sept. 13.—The following state ticket was nominated by Prohibitionists: Governor, John W. Baer, Medford; lieutenant governor, James H. Roberts, Cambridge; secretary of state, John B. Lewis, Reading; treasurer, Herbert B. Griffin, Winthrop; auditor, Franklin A. Palmer, Stockbridge; attorney general, Sidney Porley, Salem.

CARD FOR PRESIDENT.

Mr. McKinley to Be Made Member of Stonemasons' Union.

CHICAGO, Sept. 13.—The bricklayers and stonemasons' union of Chicago, at its regular meeting last night, voted to issue a card of honorary membership to William McKinley, president of the United States, so that when he handles a trowel in laying the cornerstone of the new government building Oct. 9 he may not be branded as a "scab."

According to the present plan the card of honorary membership will be personally presented to President McKinley in Chicago on the morning of the day set for the ceremony by George P. Gubbins, president of the Bricklayers and Stonecutters' union. The organization instructed Financial Secretary W. A. Stamm to make out the card and to notify President McKinley by letter that he had been made an honorary member of the body. The letter will probably be sent today. Only four honorary memberships have been issued by the bricklayers before the one to President McKinley. Cards were made out to United States Senator W. B. Mason and to the late Congressman Frank Lawyer, when they laid the cornerstone of Bricklayers' hall, which is the headquarters of the organization. William C. Pomeroy, president of the Waiters' alliance, is an honorary member. The late Mayor Carter H. Harrison also held a card of honorary membership.

STEEL PLANTS TO RESUME.

Three at the Head of the Lakes Consolidated by Mr. York.

DULUTH, Minn., Sept. 13.—James York, who built the Ironton structural steel plant here, accompanied by Horace W. Lash, formerly of the Carmen Steel company, of Pittsburg, and manager of the Minneapolis Roller Steel company until that company was sold to the Republic Iron and Steel company, arrived here today to complete arrangements for operating the Ironton structural plant, of this city, the West Superior steel plant and the West Duluth Car works, all of which have been consolidated by Mr. York, under the title of the Lake Superior Steel company, with a capital of $5,000,000. Pig iron will be obtained here of the blast furnace at West Duluth, now about ready to blow. It has a capacity for 200 tons daily. The new company will manufacture structural steel, iron cars, and a rod mill will be added to the Ironton plan. William Garret, an expert on rod mill work, is here to advise Mr. York.

Burial of James B. Eustis.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 13.—The remains of Hon. James B. Eustis, former ambassador to France, were laid at rest in Cave Hill today beside his wife. Brief funeral services were held at the grave.

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