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MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

IT MEANS SLAVERY

FORMATION OF TRUSTS IS THE FORGING OF SHACKLES FOR INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISE

GOV. PINGREE MAKES A HIT

WILDLY CHEERED FOR HIS SUMMING UP OF THE TRUST PROBLEM AT CHICAGO

GALLERY CAUSES UNEASINESS

Spectators Make It Uncomfortable for the Champions of the Trusts—Committee on Resolutions Selected After a Lively Debate—Bourke Cockran and William J. Bryan to Speak Tonight.

CHICAGO, Sept. 14.—Enthusiastic interest and a crowded hall put tonight's session of the conference on trusts sharply in contrast with the forenoon and afternoon gatherings. Central Music hall was packed with an audience that represented nearly every class of people. Gov. Pingree, of Michigan, was the star attraction. The governor was received with applause so fervent that it was several minutes before he could proceed with his address. He was obliged to rise several times after he had taken his seat and bow his acknowledgments before the audience would allow the chairman to introduce the next speaker.

The house was divided against itself during the address of the next speaker—ex-Secretary of the Treasury Charles Foster. The audience finally became so demonstrative in interrupting the speaker that a delegate asked the chairman to clear the galleries unless the interruptions ceased.

The Minnesota delegation present consists of Dr. W. W. Folwell, chairman; F. W. Lyman, T. B. Walker and S. A. Harris of the Minneapolis Board of Trade; E. V. Smalley, St. Paul Chamber of Commerce; Attorney General Douglas and J. C. Hanley, president of the Farmers' Alliance.

BUSINESS RESUMED.

The second day's session of the conference opened with William Wirt Howe, of New Orleans, in the chair, and a falling off in the attendance of both delegates and spectators.

Chairman Howe proceeded at once to business by submitting before the house a resolution introduced by [illegible] Farr, of Missouri, for the appointment of an important committee on resolutions. It called for a committee to be selected by Chairman Howe. To this committee all resolutions, according to Mr. Farr, were to be referred without reading or debate. The motion instantly developed the undercurrent of strife between the factions for and against the trusts which yesterday threatened the convention's harmony.

An amendment was immediately proposed, various speakers vigorously urging that the resolution be amended to allow the appointments to the committee to be made by the delegates themselves, one committeeman from each state.

The original motion was not acted upon, but the amendment in regard to the manner of appointment was carried by a standing vote of 99 to 14.

Gov. Atkinson, of West Virginia, rising from a far corner, declared that it was unfair to bind the delegates by resolution. The debate waxed warm, and delegates clamored for recognition.

Ex-Gov. Luce, of Michigan thundered that the reference to a committee without reading or debate meant that many well-meant efforts would go to sleep in the hands of the committee and "sleep the sleep of death." At this sally there was a ripple of merriment which ceased the clamor of others who wished to be heard.

The pro-trust people and the anti-trust people were fearful that one side or the other would secure control and bind the minority to something of which they disapproved.

Edward Rosewater, editor of the Omaha Bee, won applause in an informal speech, in which he declared that the people of the United States had the courage of their convictions. He averred that the conference should adopt such resolutions as it saw fit.

It remained for W. Bourke Cockran to repeat his performance of yesterday, when he restored the harmony which was lost in an endeavor to secure a committee on programme. Upon his suggestion it was finally decided that the committee on resolutions should consist of not only one representative of each state delegation, but of each national organization. To this committee it was resolved that all resolutions be referred without reading or debate.

TARIFF DEBATE.

Lawson Purdy, of the New York Tariff Reform club, was then introduced, opening the tariff debate, speaking in part as follows:

I do not contend that the only cause for combination which restrain trade is the tariff, but the tariff does foster and assist in maintaining such combinations.

I believe we have passed the point where any objection can be raised to the abolition of protective duties on the ground that they raise or sustain wages.

The truth is that the tariff, by shutting out foreign competition, enables the trusts to shut down domestic factories employ less labor and thereby reduce wages. Mills make money by shutting down instead of by the production of goods.

Byron W. Holt, of the New England Free Traders' club, followed.

John F. Scanlan, of Illinois, took up the cudgel on behalf of the protectionists. He called forth a storm of mingled hisses and applause by declaring that it was a brave man who, after the experience of the last few years, would advocate a policy of free trade. He compared the conditions of the country at the various times to show that prosperity was greatest when tariff was highest.

Congressman Thomas Updegraff, of Iowa, followed. He said in part:

A monopolistic trust I am against. An aggregation of capital, however large, properly managed, I am for. As I said, I am not fool enough to want to kill the goose that lays golden eggs. I don't care what tariff is the mother of trusts or not. That don't touch the question. If the tariff be in any sense the mother of trusts, what would you do? I will tell you what we will do. We will take care of the mother and save her; we will raise her condition in the nurture and admonition of the Lord. That is the way to manage trusts. You cannot have rich soil without weeds.

DEFINITION OF MONOPOLY.

"A Monopoly," by Horatio W. Seymour, publisher of the Chicago Chronicle, was next read by Jacob H. Hopkins. It was, in part, as follows:

The trusts or combinations which should be destroyed and which can be destroyed are those which exist by reason of the protective tariff or which could not exist if there were no protective stariff, and those which either in their organization or their methods since organization have adopted criminal practices and are therefore amendable to the criminal laws. In the one case there is need of the repeal of an unwise and unjust legislation. In the other there is need of the enforcement of the penalties which run against individuals hiding behind trust organizations, as well as they do against individuals who stand upon their own responsibility.

These are simple remedies, and the wonder is not that they are needed, but that, being needed, they are not practiced. The reason is to be found, I think, in a certain weakening of the moral fiber of the American people; partly as a result of the economic ideas which have been inculcated so industriously, and partly in response to the tireless propaganda of calumny and calamity which has become in a manner a public disease affecting injuriously the entire body of the people. This habit of complaint is something more than mere discontent. Its existence indicates quite clearly that the development of great financial energies in this country has been accompanied by a decided loss of tone on the part of the people.

There is not an unlawful combination in America today that does not owe its existence to some unfaithful representative of the people. There is not one that cannot be destroyed in short order by an honest enforcement of the laws. These trusts or combinations against which the laws do not run are no more to be decried than any other manifestation of business enterprise.

The American public needs a tonic of solid doctrine for the instruction of youth and for the admonition of the aged, which will show that business power is too deep-seated for correction. One immediate and wholesome effect of such a tonic would be the impartial enforcement of wise laws against all offenders, and the repeal of obviously unwise laws, regardless of the protests of their beneficiaries. No unlawful trust could stand for a day in the face of a public sentiment so actuated.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The afternoon session was devoted to the papers on relation of agriculture to trusts. Dudley Wooten acted as chairman for the session, but presided over delegations even thinner than they were during the forenoon. W. Bourke Cockran was missed from the ranks of the New Yorkers, but these gentlemen asserted that he had not forsaken the conference. An Eastern delegate slept through the entire session, a pronounced example of an ennui which affected many others to a lesser degree. Gov. Pingree was in attendance, and at the close responded. He merely observed that he was opposed to trusts for reasons, he said, which he would tell those who attended in the evening. The Michigan governor, together with Gov. Atkinson, of West Virginia; Gov. Scofield, of Wisconsin, and Gov. Stanley, of Kansas, upon the invitation of the chairman, took seats on the stage.

Samuel H. Greely, of the Chicago board of trade, spoke on "The Protection of American Grain Markets from Railroad and Warehouse Monopoly." He was followed by J. C. Hanley, of St. Paul, delegate from the National Farmers' Alliance and Industrial union.

Aaron Jones, of South Bend, Ind., master of the National Grange, declared that the farmer was opposed to no other branch of industry, including trusts.

The last speaker of the afternoon was Maj. Benjamin Tucker, of New York, editor of an anarchistic paper. He gave his view of trusts from the view point of the anarchist.

The speakers with one accord overstepped the twenty minutes allowed each speech. At the close an opportunity for discussion was offered, but a motion to adjourn was overwhelmingly favored and was carried.

MR. HANLEY, OF ST. PAUL.

J. C. Hanley, of St. Paul, spoke on foreign markets and American shipping, and the effect and influence of these on agriculture

"Trusts and combines," said he, "if conducted on a strict business competitive system, would be a blessing rather than a curse. But the operation of many of these gigantic monopolies as conducted at present is a menace to the existence and stability of our nation. I am convinced that legislation cannot control this evil without striking at the root of it, and that the government own and control all means of transportation and public utility."

Mr. Hanley then went deep into statistics showing the effect of enlarging our market, and extending it to foreign countries on our agriculture.

In the course of his speech Aaron Jones said:

"It occurs to me that the first step in legislation is to pass a well considered anti-trust law by the congress of the United States, defining the powers and limiting the privileges of these corporations. And supplement this law by enactments of the several state legislatures to apply to such phases as could not be reached by the federal law."

Maj. Tucker at the close of his speech said:

"Free access to the world of matter, abolishing land monopoly; free access to the world of mind, abolishing idea monopoly; free access to a free and untaxed market, abolishing tariff monopoly and money monopoly—secure these and all the rest shall be added unto you. For liberty is the remedy of every social evil; and to anarchy must the world look at last for any enduring guarantee of social order."

Vice President Corliss, of New York, presided at the evening session.

P. F. Dowe, of New York, made a motion that the names of persons who had been admitted to the floor since the organization was effected be stricken from the rolls.

GOV. PINGREE SPEAKS.

A point of order was raised and sustained by the chair, who then introduced Gov. Pingree, of Michigan. Gov. Pingree spoke about "The Effects of Trusts Upon Our National Life and Citizenship." He said:

"In all that has been said about 'trusts' scarcely a word has been written or spoken from the standpoint of their effect on society. In this busy, rushing feverish world, everything is ruled by the commercial spirit. The dollar seems to be the standard for measuring all things. In gathering material for the use of this conference, the Civic Federation of Chicago sent out circulars containing in all sixty-nine questions. Those inquiries were addressed to 'trusts,' wholesale dealers, commercial travelers' organizations, railroads, labor associations, contractors, manufacturers, economists, financiers and public men. Only one of these sixty-nine questions related in any way to the effects of 'trusts' upon society. I do not call attention to this in order to criticize the Civic federation. I do so for the purpose of showing that in all the discussion of 'trusts' there is no indication that any thought whatever has been given to their effect upon our national life, upon our citizenship, and upon the lives and character of the men and women who are the real strength of the republic. I think that this is the most important consideration of all.

"Everybody has been asking whether more money can be made by 'trusts' than by small corporations and individuals—whether cost of production will be increased or decreased—whether investors will be benefited or injured—whether we can better compete for the world's trade with large 'combinations' or 'trusts'—whether prices will be raised or lowered—whether men will be thrown out of employment—whether wages will be higher or lower—whether stricter economy can be enforced, and so on. In other words, the only idea nowadays seems to be to find out how business or commerce will be affected by 'trusts.' The 'Almighty Dollar' is the sole consideration.

"I believe that all these things are minor considerations. I think it is of far greater importance to inquire whether the control of the world's trade, or any of the other commercial advantages claimed for the 'trust,' are worth the price we pay for them. Will it pay us either as individuals or as a nation to encourage 'trusts?'

"Instead of discussing the question from the standpoint of commercial gain,

Continued on Fourth Page.

OUTLOOK IS GRAVE

ANOTHER CHANGE TAKES PLACE IN THE CONDITION OF THE TRANSVAAL TROUBLE

CRISIS NOW SEEMS NEARER

INTIMATED THAT PRESIDENT KRUGER WILL NOT YIELD TO BRITISH DEMANDS

AND THAT WOULD MEAN WAR

Afrikanders Are Fully Aware of the Fact, and Are Strengthening the Defenses of Pretoria—Defiant Reply of Transvaal Representative to Great Britain's Suggestion of an Answer in Forty-Eight Hours.

LONDON, Sept. 15.—The Pretoria correspondent of the Times says:

"It is very doubtful whether an unqualified acceptance of Great Britain's demands will be given."

The Paris correspondent of the Times says that M. Delcasse, the French foreign minister, has directed the French consul in the Transvaal to endeavor to persuade President Kruger to accept Mr. Chamberlain's proposal. The Pretoria correspondent of the Daily Telegraph says:

"The members of the volksraad received Mr. Chamberlain's dispatch defiantly today (Thursday). Individual members declare that Great Britain must moderate her demands. On the other hand, a rumor is current that President Kruger favors compliance, and has even suggested that he desires the irreconcilables to leave Pretoria and consult their constituents, thereby avoiding their opposition. This belief is held in Johannesburg, and accounts for the hopeful condition of the market, but the general public is pessimistic."

The Times publishes the following from Johannesburg:

"The mystery surrounding the attitude of the Orange Free State and President Steyne's silence is interpreted as showing an intention of supporting the Transvaal through thick and thin, though his influence at present is on the side of peace. Public feeling is running very high, and unless President Kruger makes an emphatic pronouncement in favor of conciliation, the great majority of the Boers will inevitably vote against any concession beyond the seven years' franchise."

STRENGTHENING DEFENSES.

The Cape Town correspondent of the Daily News says:

"A thousand men are engaged in strengthening the defenses of Pretoria. Trenches are being excavated and earthworks constructed. It is reported that both raads will adjourn at the end of the week to enable members to consult their constituents on the questions raised in Mr. Chamberlain's dispatch."

The Pretoria correspondent of the Daily Chronicle says that when Mr. Conyngham Green, the British diplomatic agent, suggested forty-eight hours as the period within which the reply of the South African republic was expected the Transvaal representative replied:

"If your suggestion is serious the reply will be ready in forty-eight minutes."

NOT SO FAVORABLE.

PRETORIA, Sept. 14.—The discussion of the first draft of the reply to the British note ended this evening. President Kruger having left at 4 o'clock and not having returned. It is understood the government will draw up the reply in its final form tomorrow morning and immediately submit the same to the volksraad. The reply will be in terms strongly influenced by the Orange Free State, and among other features the maintenance of the convention of 1894 will be strongly associated with. The construction of this note is not considered so favorable as it was during the forenoon.

SENTENCED TO DEATH.

American Soldiers Assault Manila Native Women.

MANILA, Sept. 11, Via Hong Kong, Sept. 14.—The local papers assert that Corporal Damhoffer and Private Conine, of Company B, Sixteenth infantry, have been sentenced to death by court-martial and that Private McBennett has been condemned to twenty years' imprisonment for having criminally assaulted native women in Manila a month ago. The crimes, it is said, greatly aroused the natives.

The papers assert also that Gen. Otis has recommended that President McKinley approve the sentences, and that he desires a public execution of the men sentenced to death as a warning against a repetition of the crime.

AFTER THE COUNT.

Esterhazy Is Challenged by a South Carolina Citizen.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Sept. 14.—The following challenge to mortal combat was cabled to Count Ferdinand Walsin Esterhazy to his address in Lindon:

Sir: Believing you to be answerable for the misery and humiliation of Capt. Dreyfus, of the French army, and he, Capt. Dreyfus, not being able to call upon you personally for satisfaction, I, as an American, free-born, loving liberty, do volunteer in my own right to meet you on the field of honor, in behalf of Capt. Dreyfus, at any time and place agreeable to you.

—Paul E. Ayer, Anderson, S. C.

Ayer is a son of the late Gen. Ayer, of the Confederate army, and was sergeant in the First South Carolina volunteers in the Spanish war.

ARMSTRONGS ARE SLOW.

Are Away Behind in Work on the Cruiser Albany.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—The contractors for finishing the cruiser Albany, the Armstrongs, of England, are months behind in delivery of the ship to the navy, and the attention of the department has been called to the matter. It is said at the department that she was promised last April, and the department is embarrassed through the necessity it is under of keeping inspectors in England to watch the progress of the work, and according to regulations, while they are needed elsewhere. The last report from the ship, made the first of the present month, showed that she was 87 per cent advanced towards completion

Mr. Lump Ice—Say, Coal and Steak, You Fellows Drive Me to Tears With Your Extravagance.

FIRST GUN IS FIRED

IOWA GUBERNATORIAL CAMPAIGN OPENED BY THE DEMOCRATIC NOMINEE

TRUSTS AND IMPERIALISM

Mr. White Devotes the Greater Part of His Remarks to Those Topics, Referring to the Money Question Briefly, Just Before Closing—Imperialism a New Menace to American Liberty.

DAVENPORT, Io., Sept. 14.—The Iowa gubernatorial campaign was opened tonight with a meeting in this city addressed by Fred White, Democratic nominee. His speech was confined largely to a condemnation of trusts and imperialism, leaving the subject of finances almost untouched. He said in part:

"The rapid multiplication of trusts, which, if not speedily arrested, must end in radically revolutionizing our state of society by eliminating all competitive industries and individualism, and substituting therefor an enervating, degrading serfdom, is a truth becoming every day so self-evident that it is forcing itself even into unwilling minds. This truth has stimulated inquiry and discussion; these in turn have generated disgust and apprehension, and these in turn are culminating in protests and murmurings among the voters. This has so frightened the Republican politicians that here in Iowa they are pretending to resort to the heroic remedy of imploring the blessings 'of the natural laws of the world.' The Republican party thus puts itself upon record as praying for deliverance from the destructive consequences of its own acts by invoking the beneficient action of the very law—the law of nature—which for over thirty years this party has boastfully and systematically violated.

"The trust evil, as any other evil, is curable only when the active causes that produce it are eradicated. You can as easily conquer intemperance by continuing the drink habit, as easily subdue the flame by feeding it oil, as to crush out the trusts by leaving untouched the active causes that make possible their formation. Three potential causes exist under the joint operation of which the trust evil so lustily flourishes. One is a natural cause, has always existed, and will so continue, and is difficult to deal with. The other two are purely artificial causes, and are far easier of solution. The natural cause is man's everlasting, unreasoning avariceousness. The two artificial are, first, the protective tariff; and, second, railroad discrimination. It is self-evident that if man's greed be given full latitude that some trusts could exist even if we had no tariff or railroad discrimination.

"If I had the power I should promptly remove the two artificial causes by repealing, first, the trust fostering part of the tariff; and, second, by bringing about government ownership of railroads. This latter I should certainly not do from choice, but from actual necessity. If I could be convinced that it was possible to enact and inforce laws that would so regulate railways as to serve and preserve the public interest; that would do justice not only to the railroads, but also to the people who must use them, then I would certainly be one of the last to seek to disturb private and corporate ownership, for I verily believe in the Jeffersonian doctrine that the spirit of private enterprise should be given the widest field consistent with the public good. But all our experience for twenty-five years has been so invariably disappointing in trying to regulate these public carriers that all earnest students of this question are concluding that government ownership is the only solution of the railway problem.

ISSUE OF IMPERIALISM.

"In the incredibly short time of a few months a new political issue has been formulated and thrust upon us; which, so far as the Democratic party is concerned is not of our seeking. From the very beginning we have earnestly sought to avert it. The question bluntly s ated is this: Shall we as a nation continue in the future as in the past to follow Washington's advice, 'Avoid all foreign entangling alliances;' shall we employ our energies in the promotion of the good of our own people; shall we continue to cling to the policy which for a century and a quarter has 'guided our feet,' and under which, in spite of maladministration, we have developed into the foremost people upon this planet; shall we hold fast to that which experience has demonstrated to be safe, or shall we deliberately put out the light that has guided our feet—purposely take a hazardous leap into the dark, reverse the traditions, rewrite the history of the Republic, tie ourselves up with treaties and foreign alliances and recklessly plunge into the jungle?

"All at once, with scarcely time to think, this issue of imperialism, which from the very nature of the case, in view of the momentous consequences which must immediately and necessarily begin to follow, has become so transcendentally important that we are safe in saying it sweeps temporarily aside all other questions. If we cannot now settle it, we are sure to find a solution for the money question in the near fu ure. If we cannot at once suppress the trusts, we are certain to reach the point when the people will be anxious to unite in the patriotic duty of unhorsing their oppressors. If we cannot now have justice done us by railway managers, our patience and fortitude will qualify us to await the not distant day of our deliverance. All other questions can wait but the issue of imperialism must be settled at once. The nature of the question is such it cannot be postponed.

"If any man wants to endorse the McKinley policy of 'criminal aggression' he can so declare by voting a Republican ticket, for that party is its select and special champion. Whoever wants an end put to the continuance of this crime can also declare, but he must cast a Democratic ballot, for that party stands in eternal hostility to imperialism and all it implies.

"Since Mr. McKinley's election in 1896 some notable events have contributed to create a situation of which the demagogue loves to take advantage. That times have improved since 1896 is true, that the McKinley administration is the cause of this improvement is false. Two consecutive crop failures abroad created an unparalleled demand for food supplies, and a series of heavy harvests enabled us to fully supply this demand, and thus did we rake in the shekels. This fortunate condition being an entirely natural one, would have happened even if the whole Republican party including Mr. McKinley had died of remorse of conscience, as they should have done when they sold the presidency. The unexpected and constantly increasing output of the world's gold mines, amounting now to several times more than it did a few years ago, is another factor in the improved condition. These two sources of money supply have demonstrated with the precision of arithmetic that our contention is true—an increase of the money supply was a necessary precedent to prosperity. It was because of this fundamental reason that we have believed and now believe in bimetallism."

QUICK WORK.

South Dakota Union Convention Names Ticket and Adopts Platform.

MITCHELL, S. D., Sept. 15.—The union convention comprising Populists, Democrats and Silver Republicans met here in joint convention at noon today for the purpose of placing in nomination three candidates for the supreme court. Temporary organization was effected by electing John Colvin, of Mitchell, chairman, and F. G. Boheri, of Clark, secretary. Committees on credentials, permanent organization and resolutions were appointed and an adjournment taken until evening.

At the evening session the credentials committee made a report, seating delegates from forty counties. The committee on permanent organization reported that the temporary officers be continued.

The committee on platform and resolutions made their report and it was adopted as read. Chicago and St. Louis platforms were reaffirmed, and favored Bryan's nomination in 1900; denounced the present supreme court for its subserviency to corporations and pledged the nominees to be free from such influence; denounced the Philippine war as a repudiation of the Declaration of Independence and the Monroe doctrine, and an assault on liberty everywhere. They demand political independence for Cuba, and that the Filipinos be assured that they will be assisted to erect a republic of their own, to be governed by themselves; denounce the formation of industrial trusts.

At a late hour nominations were taken up. Edmund Smith, of Rapid City, was named by acclamation in the First district. Judge Bennett and W. H. Thomas were nominated for the Third, and finally the latter withdrew and Bennett was nominated by acclamation. C. B. Kennedy, of Canton, and S. H. Wright, of Chamberlain, were named for the Second district. Inasmuch as a Democrat and free silver Republican had been nominated, Wright withdrew and Kennedy, Populist, was named by acclamation.

Judge Bennett was nominated in opposition to his old statement that he would not qualify if elected.

GOV. PINGREE TO RETIRE.

Will Not Again Be a Candidate for Public Office.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 14.—Gov. Pingree, before leaving for Chicago to attend the trust conference, now in session in that city, was pressed for a declaration as to whether he would step down from the gubernatorial chair in the event of his nomination and election as mayor of Detroit this fall. In reply the governor said:

"No sir, I would not. I have never had any idea of running for mayor again, and I would not resign as governor to take the mayorality. Since the people have seen fit to reelect me, I think the least I can do is to serve out my term. I believe in being square with the people, and then, on the other hand, I don't want to be mayor. All this talk of my running again is mere rot. I feel that I have had my share of both city and state offices. There are a lot of good citizens who have never served their city or their state, and they ought to be given a chance. And when I get through with my present term as governor, I want to devote the rest of my life to my own private business."

After Many Ballots.

MARTIN'S FERRY, O., Sept. 14.—Joseph J. Gill, of Steubenville, was nominated for congress by the Sixteenth congressional district Republican convention on the 299th ballot today.

POPE AND AMERICANISM.

Recent Verdict of Great Interest to Englishmen.

LONDON, Sept. 15.—The Times prints this morning a four-column article from its Rome correspondent on the pope and Americanism, and says:

"The recent verdict was of intense interest for Englishmen, because behind the name of Hecker and all it implies lies the wider and weightier question of Roman Catholicism, with its infallible authority and iron framework of dogma, fundamentally compatible with the vitality and independence of the Anglo-Saxon temperament."

BULLETIN OF

IMPORTANT NEWS OF THE DAY

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

1—Day Fixed for Thirteenth.
Iowa Campaign Opened.
African War Crisis.
Chicago Trust Conference.

2—School Funds Short.
Edison May Visit St. Paul.
No Escort for Thirteenth.

3—Minneapolis Matters.
Indians to Go to Manila.
Northwest News.

4—Editorial.
Dress for Diplomats.

5—Sporting News.
National Lengue Scores.

6—Markets of the World.
Bar Silver, 59c.
Chicago Sept. Wheat, 71 3-8c.
Stocks Lower.

7—News of the Railroads.
Tables Turned on Moss.

8—In the Field of Labor.
St. Paul Social News.
Taxes of Jobbers.

OCEAN LINERS.

NEW YORK—Arrived: Patria, Hamburg. Sailed: Columbia, Hamburg.
ROTTERDAM — Arrived: Werkendam, New York. Sailed: Rotterdam, New York.
LIVERPOOL—Arrived: Catalonia, Boston; Teutonic, New York; Pennland, Philadelphia.
GLASGOW — Arrived: Ethiopia, New York; Numidian, New York.
BREMEN—Arrived: Lahn, New York.
HAMBURG—Arrived: Pennsylvania, New York.
CHERBOURG—Arrived: Auguste Victoria, New York. Sailed: Kaiser Wilhelm II., New York.

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.

LONE HIGHWAYMAN.

An Old-Fashioned Stage Robbery in California.

NAPA, Cal., Sept. 14.—The Calistoga and Lake Port stage was held up today by a solitary highwayman, who made off with the express box.

The scene of the robbery, known as "Desperate Bend," was an admirable spot for the successful carrying out of the highwayman's plans. The road there runs through heavy undergrowth, and, coming suddenly around a curve, the stage driver was confronted by a masked robber, who covered him with his shotgun and ordered him to stop. The passengers were then commanded to dismount from the stage and were drawn up in a row while the highwayman abstracted the express box of Wells-Fargo & Co., but left the United States mail bag and made no attempt to rob the passengers.

The robber then plunged into the thicket which adjoins the road, and the last heard of him was a report which probably indicated the blowing off of the lock on the express box.

The hold-up was accomplished one mile from the Mount St. Helena toll house, and Sheriff Dunlap, of Napa county, was promptly notified. He started at once with a posse in search of the highwayman, of whom he has a good description. The officers of Lake county have also joined in the pursuit.

Wells-Fargo & Co. state that the value of the contents of the treasure box was inconsiderable.

SENSATIONAL CHARGE.

Returned Colorado Soldiers Allege Corruption in Manila.

DENVER, Col., Sept. 14.—Napoleon E. Guyot, late private of Company G, First Colorado Volunteers, who, during the last three months of 1898, served as a clerk under Maj. Kilbourne, and later under Lieut.-Col. Potter, auditor of public accounts, Manila, publishes this evening a signed statement in which the gravest charges of corruption are made against officials in Manila. He says an examination of the vouchers forwarded to Washington will show that exorbitant prices are paid for all kinds of supplies purchased in Manila; that vast quantities of high-class wines and other supplies have been purchased, ostensibly for the Spanish hospitals, while in the American hospitals only the coarsest supplies are furnished. He says courts-martial of private soldiers charged with selling government property have been stopped because they would result in the exposure of official rascality. The robberies, he asserts, will aggregate an enormous sum.

Hurricane Did Great Damage.

ST. THOMAS, D. W. I., Sept. 14.—Advices received at St. Kitt's today from the island of Anguilla, one of the British West India islands, Leeward group, say that a hurricane during the night of Sept. 8, destroyed 200 houses and rendered people homeless. There was considerable loss of property and similar damage at St. Martin.

DATE NOW FIXED

THE THIRTEENTH WILL BE MUSTERED OUT AT SAN FRANCISCO ON OCT. 3

MEN GIVEN A MONTH'S PAY

LAST MONEY THEY WILL RECEIVE UNTIL THEY LEAVE THE FEDERAL SERVICE

BIG RECEPTION AT PORTLAND

One Day Stop-Over at That Place on the Trip Home to Allow the Oregon Volunteers to Play Hosts—Gen. Shafter Defers to the Wishes of the Twin City Delegations.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 14.—(Special.)—Minnesota can prepare to receive her regiment on October 12, as today the army officers in charge of the muster out of the Thirteenth decided that on October 3 the brave men from the north state would lay down their military burden and leave the service. The date of the muster out was decided upon after the delegates from the Twin Cities had consulted with Gen. Shafter. The delegations informed Gen. Shafter that the earnest desire of the regiment and the state of Minnesota was that the regiment should arrive in the Twin Cities the same day as President McKinley reaches there from Chicago. Gen. Shafter said he would arrange to grant the request and October 3 was decided on for the muster out

The present plans of the delegations are for the regiment to start from San Francisco on the evening of October 6 and go over the Southern Pacific to Portland. The Oregon regiment has wired here that it will never allow the Minnesota regiment to pass through Portland without stopping for a reception, and the regiment will lay over in Portland for one day. From Portland the regiment will be carried over the Northern Pacific and the Great Northern stopping at Helena, and will arrive in St. Paul on the morning of October 12.

The men are jubilant over the near prospect of getting home.

PLANS DISCUSSED.

This morning a meeting was held in the headquarters of the St. Paul Commercial club, at the Occidental hotel, at which Mayor Gray presided, and which was attended by all the members of the Twin City delegations. The question of asking that the muster out be deferred until Oct. 5 or 6 was fully discussed, the prevailing sentiment being against such action being taken. All the delegates have had a chance to confer with both officers and men, and they have ascertained that every one is opposed to any more delay than is absolutely necessary.

It was finally decided to ask that the muster out be set not later than Oct. 1, and Messrs. S. B. Lovejoy and Jesse Gregg were named a committee to lay the request before Col. Jocelyn. When the colonel was waited on at his office, he explained that it would be impossible for the necessary preparations to be made before Oct. 2, as there is a vast amount of work now on the hands of the paymasters and other officials. It was then asked that Oct. 3 be named and this was acceded to.

The date of the muster out of the South Dakota regiment has not yet been definitely fixed, but it will probably be set for Oct. 5.

PAY FOR MEN.

This afternoon the army paymaster drove into the Minnesota camp with a cavalry escort, bringing sacks of gold and silver and proceeded to pay the Minnesota regiment for August. Every one was in high spirits and for four hours a steady stream of boys in blue passed in front of the paymaster's tent opposite headquarters. The officers each received a nice little pile of gold and the privates $15.60 each. The men will get no more pay until they are mustered out, when they will receive pay for September, also two months' extra for foreign service and travel and ration pay and the balance of their clothing allowance. This for the enlisted men will average $160.

Gov. Lind this morning, at the last minute, did not go to the state fair at Sacramento, but the majority of his staff went.

Gov. Lind has recommended Sergeant Major John N. Loye, Company G, to the president as a second lieutenant in one of the new volunteer regiments, on account of marked bravery in the war. Loye was specially mentioned in Gen. Wheaton's and Gen. McArthur's dispatches, and has many testimonials from the officers of the Minnesota and other regiments. Loye is a splendid and modest fellow, and well deserves promotion.

WILSON UNDER ARREST.

Private Wilson, Company B, was sent to the Presidio guard house today under close confinement. He was under arrest in Manila for insubordination, and when the regiment arrived at the Presidio he was confined in a tent in the Minnesota camp. Last night he broke away and was chased by the guards and captured. Five years will be his fate in Alcatraz prison if he is convicted by a court-martial next week.

The most friendly feeling now exists between Col. Ames and Maj. Bean, and the other officers and the enlisted men are delighted.

This afternoon the muster rolls were in such good shape that the army doctors began their physical examination of Companies A and B.

Tomorrow night Gov. Lind and his staff will give a banquet to the officers of the Minnesota regiment.

REEVE IN TROUBLE.

Gen. C. McC. Reeve, of Minnesota, late commander of the Thirteenth regiment, of Minnesota volunteers, has become involved in an unpleasant controversy with civil officers of the government at this port. Federal Quarantine Officer Kinyoun has complained to Collector of the Port Jackson, that on the occasion of the arrival of the transport Sheridan, a few days ago, with the Minnesota troops, Gen. Reeve, in the face of objection and warning, boarded the vessel before pratique had been given, in violation of federal quarantine regulations.

Acting under the law, Collector Jackson referred the matter to United States District Attorney Combs to determine whether or not the offending officer should be prosecuted.

The statement of facts made by Dr. Kinyoun does not agree with the story told by Gen. Reeve. The general claims that he received no warning from any government officer, and that he boarded the vessel against his will, simply because he was pulled on board by members of his former command.

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