The St. Paul Globe

VOL. XXII.—NO. 264. THURSDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 21, 1899. PRICE TWO CENTS—{On Trains, FIVE CENTS.

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

MENACE OF TRUSTS

EVILS OF MAMMOTH COMBINATIONS POINTED OUT AT THE ST. LOUIS CONFERENCE

IOWA GOVERNOR IS REBUKED

GROWS FACETIOUS AT THE EXPENSE OF THOSE WHO OPPOSE THE TRUST EVIL

FEDERAL LAW IS PROPOSED

Majority of Speakers Believe That the Only Reasonable and Effective Remedy for the Growing Monopoly of Trade and Industries by Combinations of Capital—Anti-Trust Element Predominates.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 20.—The governors of Arkansas, Tennessee, Michigan, Missouri, Colorado and Iowa, most of them accompanied by their attorney generals, and the attorney general and other representatives of Montana, Indiana, Mississippi and Washington responded to the invitation of Gov. J. D. Sayers, of Texas, to meet in conference for the purpose of discussing the trust question, and assembled today at the Planters' hotel, where three sessions were held. The conference will be concluded tomorrow morning, when the committee on resolutions will be ready to report.

Gov. Sayers was present, with his attorney general, and was chosen permanent chairman of the conference. Govs. McLaurin, of Mississippi; Foster, of Louisiana, and Candler, of Georgia, sent regrets.

Most of the day was spent in speech-making, and almost every one of those present was afforded an opportunity to air his views on the question. All the speakers were listened to with great attention.

There were several tilts between speakers of opposite political faith, that gave spice to the proceedings.

At the morning session Gov. Stephens, of Missouri, delivered himself of a partisan fling at the Republican national administration, criticising its expansion policy, and declaring that trusts and imperialism go hand in hand. Gov. Shaw, of Iowa, took up the gauntlet thrown down by Stephens, and at the opening of the afternoon session answered his with a speech that brought smiles to the faces of most of those present. In turn Gov. Jones of Arkansas, put Iowa's chief magistrate on the spit and roasted him for using facetious language at such a gathering.

Attorney General Taylor, of Indiana, also took occasion to rap the knuckles of Missouri's governor.

There seemed to be a great difference of opinion as to the best method of remedying the so-called trust evil. Some of those present thought that the state laws now in vogue were sufficient to control the operations of the combinations complained of, while others were of the opinion that uniform laws should be enacted by the several states and by congress. Some were for the complete annihilation of the trusts, while others favored their regulation. Gov. Sayers and Gov. Pingree, in the speeches delivered today, showed themselves strongly in favor of the first idea, as was also Gov. Jones, of Arkansas. Govs. Thomas, of Colorado, and Shaw, of Iowa, favored the enactment of laws to restrict the combines. There was almost as much difference of opinion among the attorney generals who were heard.

There was some opposition to the appointment of a committee on resolutions by Attorney General Taylor, of Indiana, and several other Republicans present, their contention being that this was no place to adopt resolutions. Nevertheless a committee was chosen as follows:

Committee on Resolutions—Govs. Stephens, McMillin and Attorney Generals Davis, Campbell, Oren, Nolan and Smith, and Mr. McClurg.

A recess was then taken until 3 p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

When the anti-trust conference resumed its sitting, at 3 o'clock, the crowd that was in attendance in the morning was undiminished. A telegram from Gov. McLaurin, of Mississippi, to Gov. Sayers, was read. The chief executive of Mississippi said that business necessitates his absence, and that any action tending to the eradication of trusts and combines would receive his support.

The committee on rules and order reported and the report was adopted, recommending the following order of business: Reception of reports of committees, reception and discussion of motions and resolutions, and that Cushing's manual shall govern the proceedings of the convention.

A communication from M. B. Bass, of Chicago, was received, and, on motion, was referred to the committee on resolutions without reading.

Attorney General Smith, of Texas, presented some resolutions favoring legislation that would do away with trusts and combinations. They were also appropriately referred.

Gov. McMillin, chairman of the committee on resolutions, reported that the committee had only met to organize and was not yet ready to report. A meeting of the committee would be held at night.

There being no further business before the conference, speeches were called for. Gov. C. S. Thomas, of Colorado, was the first to respond. He prefaced his remarks by saying emphatically that he did not agree with the expressions voiced by Governors Stephens and Sayers at the morning session, and then launched out in a discussion of the trust proposition.

GOV. SHAW FACETIOUS.

Gov. Leslie Shaw, of Iowa, then took the floor and, what seemed to many, facetiously derided the remarks of Gov. Stephens at the morning session. Before delving into his subject he paused and made a motion that the governors of Missouri, Tennessee and Texas be appointed to draft and formulate a bill such as in their opinion may safely and advantageously be passed by the legislatures of the several states, and which will, in their opinion, as far as possible, remedy the evil so universally acknowledged. The motion was tabled. Gov. Shaw said in part:

"I regret that the call for this conference did not include all that is in the mind of him who issued it. It was evidently the purpose to make it not only an anti-trust conference, but an anti-expansion and a free trade and free silver convention. I say 'evidently the purpose' from the tone of the remarks of the chairman, and from the speech of the governor of Missouri. Had this been done, it is quite possible a larger attendance would have been secured, for certainly it would have then embraced subjects upon which there are greater differences of opinion than upon the question of trusts alone. I was interested and diverted by the address of the governor of Missouri, indeed, for he stated that his state had triumphantly exterminated the octopus. I was diverted as he told of the downfall of Rome caused from evils such as now confront us. I was made to regret that in the expansion policy of old Rome she did not acquire some territory as productive of statesmen as the Louisiana purchase; and which might then have produced a government of sufficient foresight, a legislature of sufficient wisdom, an attorney general of sufficient courage and a supreme court of sufficient erudition and fairness to have successfully coped with multi-millionaires and bankers which it was claimed infested the empire, to the great damage of the common people.

"The remedy suggested by implication in the two speeches of the forenoon session—that of the repeal of all tariff provisions and through the free coinage of silve, would, in my opinion, effectually break the back of every trust in the United States. It would accomplish this much in the same way that a fire in a wheat field temporarily destroys Canada thistles, but I have learned from observation that these pests will spring up again as soon as conditions are favorable to the growth of another crop of wheat. I had hoped that this conference would evolve some method of effectively dealing with the evil without resorting to a prairie fire so soon upon the heels of the last.

"If a bill should be formulated I shall give it most careful consideration, and if I consider it feasible, recommend its adoption in my state.

IOWA EXECUTIVE REBUKED.

Gov. Daniel W. Jones, of Arkansas, being called on, arose, and in vigorous tones scored Gov. Shaw for his facetiousness, saying this was no time and place for remarks not tending to a furtherance of the business before the conference. He then made a speech against "the monsters," termed trusts, he having felt their power among his people. In his opinion the trusts should be annihilated. He said in part:

"I protest against anything like partisan politics in this conference. No man who loves his country can furnish any defense of these trusts. I cannot see how any man who loves his country and the blessings of liberty, would make any defense of the trusts, and still more, why any man should indulge in anything like irony and sarcasm. I would as soon laugh over the grave of my friend; as soon make merriment in the house of mourning.

"These gentlemen come here to confer as to what can be done for our country. I can add nothing to what the governor of Texas said this morning, nor a word to those uttered by the governor of Colorado. I can see but one result, because when the money of the country combines to reduce the price of labor and put up the price of the products of the combination I cannot see why there should be any difference of opinion. But, beyond that, deeper and broader, is the destruction of the manhood of this country, because it is proposed to make machines of men. When it is proposed to reduce men to penury and want, it is time to acknowledge the condition of affairs. This is no time for levity. It is a time for serious consideration. I have not come to the conclusion that the American people have created a civilization which they cannot control, and the man who so contends does not know what he is talking about. If we have built up corporations through the instrumentality of our advanced civilization, and if they have become destructive of our form of government, it is time to shear them of their power, even to destroying them.

"I came here to consult with you gentlemen as to what is best. I propose to go as far as I can, not only in regulating, but in absolutely annihilating these trusts."

Gov. Jones was followed by Attorney General Edgar C. Crow, of Missouri, who spoke to the question from the view point of a lawyer. He favored the enacting of a law in every state, so that when trusts are organized the quality of the law shall prevail.

TRUSTS STIFLE INDIVIDUALISM.

W. L. Taylor, attorney general of Indiana, followed. He said in part:

"I do not join in the sentiment that the general government and the states cannot control combinations of capital. Such a sentiment is a reflection on the ability of the American people for self-government. There is an abundant virtue in the people to elect legislatures that will enact ample laws to regulate or destroy trusts. The American judiciary can be relied upon to faithfully construe legislation along constitutional lines.

"We are here by invitation, to devise such laws and to suggest such legislation as will control or prevent the combinations of capital to the detriment of the people, and that will preserve to the people the benefits of competition. We are not here to advocate expansion or anti-expansion, protection or free trade, the gold stadard or the retiring issue of 16 to 1.

"This country of ours is not on the decline. The prophets of evil are false prophets—they are yellow with the political malaria of the swamps—they need the clear, invigorating air of the mountains. The people are not in the swamps today. Never in the history of this country has prosperity been so general or so generous. This has come not from trusts, but in spite of trusts—not from combinations of capital, but in spite of such combinations.

"I am against the trusts because trusts destroy the opportunity for individual effort and enterprise. The domestic corporation is coaxed or driven from the field of competition. All these evils can be and should be remedied by legislation."

Atorney General Oren, of Michigan, being called on, devoted the main part of his address in exemplifying Michigan methods for controlling corporations. Attorney General Smith, of Texas, then took the floor and edified the conference with a recital of his experience in handling trusts in the Lone Star state.

GOV. PINGREE TALKS.

At the evening session Gov. Hazen S. Pingree, of Michigan, delivered an address which was closely listened to and frequently applauded. Gov. Pingree said in part:

"The Chicago trust conference was of great value because it separated the chaff from the wheat. It did much to clarify the subject. It was of educational value, but its principal benefit to my mind was the revelations it gave us of the position which the advocates of the trus. or rather the trusts themselves would take.

"The trust is a monstrous commercial deformity. It overthrows all the laws of political economy by the crushing force of immense resources. It has no conscience. In dealing with the trust, therefore, let us face rai conditions. The evils of the trust are many. It raises prices arbitrarily. The quality of the product is poorer. It shuts up factories and throws employes out of employment under the guise of economy. It drives the small manufacturer and merchant out of business. It compels the grower and producer of raw material, the farmer, to sell at its own arbitrary prices. It puts "watered" securities on the market, and prices go up and wages go down in order to pay interest and dividends on excessive capitalization. It treats man as an indus rial slave, and thus saps the strength of our democracy and citizenship. It corrupts politics, legislatures, municipal councils, public officers, he press and even the courts. The remedy is what we are now seeking.

"The trust can be abolished by law. Public sentiment will compel it. What form, therefore, shall that law take? It is complained tha if a state enacts a prohibitive law the trust immediately flees to another state. Selfishness, therefore, compels a state to be good to the trust in order to secure for its people the benefit of employment by the trust. Therefore, in the absence of a uniform state law, a federal law is necessary. It should be a drastic law. That is the remedy of the trusts. It would result in their regulating themselves as they saw fit. Their attorneys and newspapers urge it. Therefore, it is open to suspicion. The only way to cure the evil is to stamp it out effectively. A federal law will do it. It is a disease and the surgeons knife is the only remedy.

At the close of Gov. Pingree's remarks the commitete on resolution, which had been in session during the evening asked for more time and the conference adjourned until 9 o'clock tomorrow morning, when the committee will be ready to report.

BATTLE IN A BANK

AN AGED CASHIER IS ATTACKED AND PROBABLY FATALLY BEATEN BY A STRANGER

CAUSE OF ASSAULT A MYSTERY

ASSAILANT MEETS HIS MATCH IN A FARMER, WHO FOUGHT HIM UNTIL ARRESTED

PRISONER FATALLY WOUNDED

In the Struggle With the Man Who Came to the Rescue of the Bank Cashier He Is Shot in the Abdomen—Little Town of Palatine, Ill., Wildly Excited Over the Peculiar Affair.

CHICAGO, Sept. 20.—Frederick A. Filbert, the aged cashier of the Palatine bank, in Palatine, Ill., twenty-six miles north of Chicago, is lying close to death as the result of an attack made upon him today by a young man who gives the name of Walter Lawton. The latter, who is unknown in Palatine, and apparently of good education, is in the county jail suffering from a bullet wound in the abdomen which will probably prove fatal.

Henry Plagge, seventy years of age, a farmer, whose intervention at a critical moment prevented the outright murder of the cashier, is at his home, west of the village, cut and bruised and disabled, as a result of his struggle with Lawton, whose motive for the assault, according to his repeated statements, was not robbery.

The attack upon Filbert was made with a tack hammer, and the aged cashier was struck at least a dozen times before Plagge interferred.

The attack occurred at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. At this hour many of the residents of the community were thrown into a tumult by hearing the report of a revolver and the noise of a fierce struggle in the bank rooms. William Garms, a farmer, was among the first to reach the bank. As he entered he almost stumbled over the form of Cashier Filbert, who, with torn clothing and bleeding head, was feebly endeavoring to crawl through the open door. Garms turned and ran into the street, shouting "murder," and then returned to the bank. Sounds of struggling still came from the rear room and Garms hurried to that apartment. As he pushed open the glass door he found the old German farmer, Plagge, bleeding from a number of wounds, but fighting vigorously with a stalwart young man, who lay on the floor with Plagge on top of him. A bloody tack hammer and a revolver with a broken butt lay on either side of the struggling men. The young man's clothing was stained with blood in the region of the abdomen.

The crowd which had gathered rapidly after the alarm had been given, separated the two men and took the supposed robber to the lockup. He was too severely wounded to offer any resistance, and this fact saved him from violence at the hands of the excited crowd that followed him to jail.

FIGHT IN THE BANK.

Cashier Filbert was alone in the bank when Lawton, whom he recognized as a visitor of last Friday, who had sought a loan on a supposed farm, entered. Lawton called Filbert into the outer office to consult a map which hung on the wall, and started a quarrel. Filbert is small and feeble and could offer little resistance to Lawton, who pounded him savagely on the head with a small tack hammer.

Repeated blows from the sharp hammer sent the old man to the floor, but his cries attracted Farmer Plagge. As the latter entered he was met by Lawton, who said: "Filbert is in the back room, and I guess there is something the matter with him."

Plagge pushed open the door and as he stooped over the prostrate cashier Lawton struck him three times on the back of the head with the hammer. The old farmer turned and grasped his assailant about the knees. Both fell to the floor and struggled for possession of the hammer. Each in turn received blows with it, until Lawton drew his revolver. The men then fought for the weapon, and in the scuffle it was discharged, the ball striking Lawton in the abdomen.

Plagge said he had no idea of how the revolver was discharged. The wound weakened Lawton so much that although he still fought, Plagge had little trouble in throwing him to the floor and holding him until assistance arrived.

REVENGE HIS MOTIVE.

Lawton was brought to Chicago on a late train, tonight, and placed in the county jail. Although it was manifest that the name of Lawton was assumed, he having taken the precaution to cut all initials from his linen before attacking Filbert, to avoid identification, he insisted that he had given his actual name. He denied that he had entered the bank for the purpose of robbery, and claimed that the alienation of his wife's affections by Filbert took place five years ago, at the Fifth Avenue hotel, in New York city. Filbert declares he has not been in New York for twenty years.

BOTH WILL DIE.

Late tonight it was announced that both Filbert and Lawton will die. The former's skull is fractured in two places and the latter cannot survive the wound in his abdomen.

Lawton's confessed motive for the assault was revenge on Filbert, who he alleges alienated the affections of his wife. His story is not believed by the police, however. They have no doubt the looting of the bank was his ultimate design.

The robber says he tracked Filbert for five years, and that he discovered only recently where the object of his pursuit lived. He went to the bank, he asserts, to demand $1,500 in satisfaction of the old injury. The cash balance of the institution was $100, nearly all of which was in the vaults at the time the assault took place.

DETROIT HEARD FROM.

American Interests in Venezuela Will Be Fully Protected.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—The following cablegram has been received at the navy department from Commander Hemphill, of Detroit. A few words are missing:

"U. S. S. Detroit, La Guayara, Venezuela, Sept. 20.—Secretary of the Navy: About 4,000 men (insurgents) now principally in the vicinity of Valencia, recently occupied Pueble Cabello, unopposed; later evacuated position; Venezuelan forces took possession * * * Principal American interests Red D line. Red D line's steamer leaves today from La Guayara for Puerto Cabello, fear possible injury in the event of fight * * * With the advice of American charge d'affaires I shall proceed at once to Puerto Cabello, Venezuela, to protect American interests. I shall return * * * I have arranged to keep in communication with minister.

—"Hemphill."

HINTS AT NEW HONOR.

Intimation That Archbishop Ireland May Be Made a Cardinal.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—Bishops McGolrick and Cotter, of Minnesota, reached New York a few days ago, after a visit of seven months in Rome. Bishop McGolrick said, in speaking of his visit:

"I went in accordance with the usual practice among Roman Catholic bishops who pay a visit to the Vatican at least once in ten years. The European opinion of the importance of this country, inside and outside the Vatican, has wonderfully changed since the events of the past two years. Heretofore we have been looked upon in Europe as a people with a lot of money to spend. Now there is beginning to be a realization that we are of growing consequence among the nations of the world."

The significant part of Bishop McGolrick's interview, however, appears below. In view of the fact that he is fresh from Rome, and, therefore, well informed, what he says, although it is said diplomatically and evasively, about the possibility that Archbishop Ireland is to be made a cardinal in time, will possess intense interest in the whole West. Here is his exact language:

Archbishop Ireland is everywhere regarded in Europe as one of the great minds of the Catholic church. It may be that when Catholics are more numerous in the United States and another cardinal is to be appointed, the cardinal will be for the West, while Cardinal Gibbons will continue to represent the East.

This is the impression which prevails in Rome, and I am sure Catholics of Minnesota will be heartily glad of it.

CENTERVILLE RIOTS.

Coroner's Jury Renders a Verdict, Which Is Held Secret.

CARTERVILLE, Ill., Sept. 20.—Arrests still go on here. Deputy Sheriff Sisney arrested eight more parties for engaging in the riot of last Sunday, and they were taken to Marion tonight. Those arrested were Dick Kelly, Robert Hatfield, Morty Shadowen, Frank Gridon, Jack Nungles, Jasper Beltz, Robert Winning and Samuel Aunn. This makes seventeen arrests in all.

The coroner's jury rendered a decision this afternoon, but refused to make it public. It will first be sent to the state attorney at Marion, who will investigate it before he allows it to become public.

Rumor is current here that the Consolidated Coal company has acquired the Brushm ines, and that Col. Brush will be succeeded as general manager by James Simpson, who formerly held that position with the Consolidated.

Several more arrests are expected to follow. Excitement has about all passed away, and the scene of action will now probably shift from here to Marion, where the parties under arrest will be given a preliminary trial tomorrow.

CLEVELAND SCANDAL.

City Begins Suit to Recover Considerable Sums.

CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 20.—As a result of the investigation now being made by the city council into the business transactions of the last city administration suit was commenced today by the city against Thomas R. Teare and the River Machine and Boiler company for $7,700 and against Teare personally for $6,598. Teare is one of the principals in the concern. The city alleges that Teare, in connection with A. E. Davis, a clerk in the water works department, during the last election, sold the city 110 tons of lead, and allege the lead was never delivered. The other suit is based on a number of bills alleged to have been rendered the city by the River Machine and Boiler company for machinery. The city alleges that after the bills had been certified as correct by the proper water board officials they were raised in amount and the amount was collected.

Attachments were issued against the company and the sheriff put in possession.

MUNICIPAL NEEDS.

They Are Discussed by Members of League of Municipalities.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Sept. 20.—Delegates to the convention of the League of American Municipalities were late in assembling today. Prior to the session representatives of Charleston, S. C.; Atlanta, Ga., and Peoria, Ill., busied themselves in soliciting support of the claims of their respective cities for the convention next year.

Secretary Gilkison announced that forty mayors have registered and 114 cities have representation at the convention.

The opening session today was taken up with papers and a discussion on municipal charity, delivered by Homer Folkes, secretary of the New York State Charities Aid association.

The subject of the special assessment system for public improvements was discussed by Mayor J. A. Johnson, of Fargo, N. D., and Mayor John B. Weakley Jr., of Florence, Ala.

GIRL FAST IN A BARREL.

Connecticut Woman Rolls Herself to Where She Can Find Aid.

WINSTED, Conn., Sept. 20.—While standing on a barrel, picking apples, Miss Addie Preston, a graduate of the Winsted high school, was suddenly imprisoned in the barrel, in which position she remained about an hour. No one saw her fall, and, owing to her weight, she was unable to get out of the barrel alone. The accident occurred in the rear of her home, but so far distant that her cries for assistance could not be heard.

She was three-quarters of an hour rolling the barrel and herself before she was able to seure help. By this time she was fatigued, and the staves of the barrel had to be carefully loosened before she could be extricated.

SHAFTS TO HEROES.

Thousands Witness Dedication of Monuments at Chickamauga.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Sept. 20.—From 6,000 to 8,000 people, 3,000 of whom were veterans from Ohio, Illinois and Indiana, attended the dedication of the Indiana monuments and markets at Chickamauga Park today.

Immediately following the dedication of the Indiana monuments, the Wilder brigade monument was dedicated. The Wilder monument stands 105 feet tall from base to top of flagstaff; the base is nineteen feet square, and the main cylindrical shaft sixteen feet in diameter. The monument is medieval in character, most massive and imposing in the national military park.

SADLER WINS.

Nevada Supreme Court Decides the Gubernatorial Contest.

CARSON, Nev., Sept. 20.—The supreme court has rendered a decision in the governorship contest. By the decision Sadler wins the case by 60 plurality, an increase of forty votes over the original count. The decision is voluminous and covers forty pages. Each point is argued in full.

LOSS OF FORTUNES

MEANING OF THE GIGANTIC SPECULATIVE CONTEST WAGED ON THE STOCK EXCHANGE

DAY OF DOUBT AND ANXIETY

RAILROADS DID NOT FLUCTUATE SO WIDELY AS DID THE LEADING INDUSTRIALS

NEW MILLING STOCKS OFF

Declined Twenty-Five Points Within a Period of Twenty-Four Hours—No Important Developments in the Money Situation, Though Gold Is Slower to Move Than Heretofore at This Season of the Year.

NEW YORK, Sept. 20.—This was a day of violent fluctuations and great speculative activity upon the stock exchange. The movement of prices was so feverish and uncertain that the disposition among professional operators was generally to close up accounts with the day. As a consequence, net changes are astonishingly small considering the wide vibration during the session. In only a few instances do they exceed fractions, and though the majority are losses there is a fair sprinkling of gains. There was a time in the morning when a long list of specialties had advanced between 1½ and 3 points, and during the afternoon they fell very generally to as much below the level. A range between 3 and 8 points was traversed during the day by the following industrial stocks: Continental Tobacco, Smelting preferred, Colorado Fuel, Consolidated Gas, Federal Steel, Manhatten, People's Gas, Tobacco, Metropolitan, Tennessee Coal and Brooklyn Transit.

The railroad stocks did not move nearly so widely, as a rule, but an extreme range of between 1⅞ and 4¾ was traversed by St. Paul, Rock Island, Burlington, Northwestern, Great Western preferred "A," Chicago & Eastern Illinois, Chicago Traction, St. Paul & Duluth, Great Northern preferred, Reading first preferred and Lackawanna.

The index of the market all day was Brooklyn Transit, the dealings in which were on an enormous scale. With a total capitalization of 430,000 shares today's dealings in this stock footed up 285,175 shares. It advanced 2¾ points after the opening, fell 7¼ to a new low level, at 75½, and then retraced its course, rising 8 points to 83½, and closing at the high level of the morning. The whole market followed in its wake, in a general way, though its erratic fluctuations were impossible to follow at all times.

GIGANTIC CONTEST.

The market was a gigantic speculative contest throughout. The bears broke down the gains which had been built up in the morning with apparently little effort, and dislodged some very heavy offerings on the decline from holders, who had vainly hoped that the fall in prices had come to an end.

There was large selling through commission houses, and the flood of industrials poured upon the market was said to be due to the calling of some large loans, in which these stocks figured as collateral, and had to be sold to liquidate the loans. United States Milling Stock, which sold yesterday at 56, sold today at 24, after first selling at 25, an extreme decline of 32 points. The preferred stock, after selling yesterday at 75, sold today at 50, a decline of 25 points. The closing quotations for these stocks were for the common, 24@25, and for the preferred, 40@50.

There was no important development today in the money situation. The rise in New York Exchange at Chicago, and the advance in call loans at some other Eastern cities, indicates that the Western demand for money has been shifted to some extent from New York to other Eastern cities. Considerable sums of Chicago money are reported to have been loaned in New York during the week. The outgo, however, still continues, both to the interior and to the subtreasury.

GOLD SLOW TO MOVE.

Foreign exchange was somewhat easier, notably so on Paris and Berlin than on London. At this time last year, when New York surplus reserves had fallen below $5,000,000, gold began promptly to come in from Europe. Previous to September last year we had already imported over $100,000,000 of gold on balance, while thus far this year the excess of exports of gold has been nearly $3,000,000. Although the excess of merchandise exports for eight months of this year is nearly $75,000,000 less than last year, the unliquidated trade balance in our favor thus far this year is, therefore, $29,000,000 greater than at the same period last year. Nevertheless, with call money ruling in New York at 7 per cent, sterling exchange is 1½c above the point at which gold imports began last year.

Bonds weakened somewhat with stocks, but the movement was not wide. Sales, par value, $1,512,000. United States bonds unchanged in bid quotations.

SLUMP UNWARRANTED.

Inside Facts as to Big Tumble in Milling Stocks.

NEW YORK, Sept. 20.—Wall street was treated to a sensation today by the United States Flour and Milling shares. On Tuesday the common stock sold at 56. Today it sold at 24. The preferred, which closed at 75 on the preceding day, dropped to 50. Their net declines for the day were 31 and 25 points respectively. These breaks were made on comparatively light transactions, only 1,100 shares of the common and 1,300 shares of the preferred changing hands. The street was much exercised over the declines, although very little of either stock is held by commission houses or by speculators at large. The cause of the Flour and Milling slump was the liquidation of long stock, partly by insiders and the withdrawal of all inside support.

Officers of the company stated that certain insiders who had buying orders in stocks ever since they were listed found that the general weakness of the stock market was inducing liquidation by trade interests and that the death of C. A. Pillsbury might also lead to liquidation. They consequently withdrew their orders and left the stocks to take care of themselves. Thomas A. McIntyre, treasurer of the company, who is regarded in Wall street as the most important of the directors, said:

"There is no real reason for such a decline. There is nothing that warrants it, and present prospects by no means depress the value of the stocks. We are making money. Present earnings are, however, surplus for the common stock. I do not think that insiders will long neglect the opportunities presented by the slump."

WATCH WAS SLOW.

Faulty Timepiece Causes an Awful Railroad Wreck.

KANSAS CITY, Sept. 20.—A northbound passenger train on the St. Louis & San Francisco railroad collided with a freight train fifteen miles southeast of the city this morning. Four people were killed and four others injured. The dead are: B. F. Heddick, Springfield, Mo., engineer of freight; Charles Rider, Springfield, Mo., fireman of passenger; —— Harelson, Clinton, Mo., freight brakeman; unknown man, burned beyond identification. The injured are: Fred W. Laker, Springfield, Mo., engineer of passenger, will die; L. P. Halleck, postal clerk, Springfield, head bruised and cut; Fred A. Smith, Springfield, express messenger, head bruised and hands and arms scalded; J. W. Haislett, Springfield, freight brakeman.

Fireman Rider was buried beneath the baggage-mail car and burned to death, the car and its contents of mail and baggage being entirely consumed. Another man, name unknown, probably a tramp, was also cremated in the fire that destroyed this car.

The trains met at a sharp curve. The freight was running at a high rate of speed, bound on reaching Swope Park to wait for the passenger. Freight Conductor Brownell's watch was thirteen minutes slow as it developed later. The engineer of the passenger train saw the other train only two or three seconds before the crash. Neither crew had time to jump. The passenger train was telescoped by the postal and baggage car. At once fire broke out and the combination car was destroyed, together with its contents of mail and express. Both engines were completely wrecked and several cars of cattle and hogs demolished and the live stock killed.

The cars on the passenger train back of the combination car did not leave the track, and the passengers suffered nothing more serious than a severe shaking up.

It was only after the fire in the forward car had been quenched that it became known that two men had been burned to death.

BULLETIN OF IMPORTANT NEWS OF THE DAY

Weather Forecast for St. Paul. Fair and Warmer.

1—War Preparations Active.
Flour Trust Stock Slumps.
Battle in a Bank.
St. Louis Anti-Trust Conference.

2—German Convention Closing.
Fast Cars Are Opposed.

3—Minneapolis Matters.
Northwest News.
President Plans to Come.
News of the Thirteenth.

4—Editorial.
Dreyfus Is Free.
Mason Opposes War Policy.

5—Sporting News.
Base Ball Outlook.
National League Scores.

6—Markets of the World.
Bar Silver, 58 15-16c.
Chicago Sept. Wheat, 71 3-8c.
Stocks Active, Irregular.

7—News of the Railways.
Odd Fellows in Line.

8—In the Field of Labor.
St. Paul Social News.
Soldiers Due Today.

OCEAN LINERS.

NEW YORK—Arrived: Aller, Genoa. Sailed: Oceanic, Liverpool.
LONDON—Arrived: Manitou, New York.
PHILADELPHIA—Sailed: Siberian, Glasgow; Nederland, Antwerp.
SOUTHAMPTON—Arrived: New York, New York.
QUEENSTOWN—Arrived: Germanic, New York for Liverpool; Servia, New York for Liverpool; Rhynland, Philadelphia for Liverpool. Sailed: Catalonia, Boston.

TODAY IN ST. PAUL.

METROPOLITAN—W. H. West's minstrel jubilee, 8:15 p. m.
GRAND—Joseph Hart Specialty company, 8:15 p. m.
Palm Garden—Vaudeville, 2 and 8. p. m.
Assembly meets, city hall, 7:30 p. m.

Dreyfus Values Honor Above Liberty.

PARIS, Sept. 20.—The Aurore will tomorrow publish the following declaration from former Capt. Dreyfus:

"The government of the republic has given me my liberty. But liberty is nothing to me without honor. From today I shall continue to seek reparation for the frightful judicial error of which I remain the victim.

"I wish France to know by a definitive judgment that I am innocent. My heart will only be at rest when there remains not a single Frenchman who imputes to me the abominable crime perpetrated by another.

—"Alfred Dreyfus."

TORCH IS LIGHTED

ALL THAT REMAINS IN TRANSVAAL TROUBLE IS ITS APPLICATION TO CANNON

ENGLAND PREPARES FOR WAR

FORCES AT THE ARSENALS ARE NOW WORKING WITH A WILL, NIGHT AND DAY

AFRIKANDERS WILL NOT YIELD

Say That Unless Great Britain Withdraws Demands Made War Is Inevitable—Exodus From Johannesburg Continues—England in Same Condition as America a Few Weeks Prior to Spanish War.

LONDON, Sept. 20.—Despite all outward show of calm, Great Britain is in practically the same condition today as was the United States a few weeks before the opening of the war with Spain. Beneath the crust of diplomatic reserve the military officials are working night and day, preparing for the signal to begin hostilities, whether that comes or not.

England is not going to be caught napping any more than the Transvaal. While Lord Salisbury is quetly at home in Hatfield house Mr. Chamberlain is buried in work at the colonial office, and double forces at the royal arsenal and dockyards are straining every nerve to equip and transport troops to the Cape.

It may be sat down for certain that Great Britain will do nothing to precipitate matters, and the colonial office is far from admitting that the case is hopeless, while the report that Great Britain has demanded the dismantling of the forts at Johannesburg, together with a material reduction in the armament of the burghers, the colonial office today would neither confirm nor deny, although it is much doubted.

Meanwhile the Marquis of Lansdowne, secretay of state for war, who returned today from Dublin, has held long conferences with Gen. Lord Garnet Wolseley, field marshal, and Gen. Sir Evelyn Wood, adjutant general to the forces, and the activity at headquarters is redoubled in the contract, commissary and supply departments.

The departure of the British transport Junga for the Mediterranean today, with 1,100 troops, was witnessed by a large and enthusiastic crowd. At Woolwich activity increases daily, especially in the ordnance department, where Maxim guns, Lyddite shells, balloon equipments, gas reservoirs, apparatus for light machinery, ammunition carts, ambulances and other paraphernalia of modern warfare are being hurried forward. While rumors of the reassembling of parliament are current, the fact is recalled that in the Afghan war, in 1878, Great Britain declared war first and then assembled parliament.

This morning the Marquis of Lansdowne issued a strict order to the staff of the war office, warning all subordinate officers to refrain from giving the press any information without authority of their superiors, and calling attention to previous breaches of duty in this respect, which, the order says, "will no longer be tolerated."

AFRIKANDERS WILL NOT YIELD

Advices from Cape Town are to the effect that the Afrikanders declare that the Transvaal will not yield further, and that if the imperial government does not recede from its present position war is inevitable.

The South African News supports the contention of the Transvaal that the convention of 1884 abolished the suzerainty.

According to other advices the burghers are rapidly going into Lagos, while the exodus from Johannesburg yesterday reached 1,000 persons. The stock exchange at Johannesburg has resolved to close the moment martial law is proclaimed, but all current contracts will be carried out until the proclamation suspending all business. In the meantime the merchants are erecting barricades in front of their shop windows.

At Pretoria the interest seems to be centered in the meeting of the Orange Free State volksraad tomorrow (Thursday) which, it is hoped, may somehow suggest a modus vivendi that would save the situation.

On the other hand, advices from Bloemfontein announce the arrival there of a large number of members of the raad, adding that the result of tomorrow's sitting is already agreed on, as the Orange Free State will throw in its lot with the Transvaal, all the Free State burghers being fully armed and ready to start at a moment's notice.

A special dispatch from Johannesburg says that 450 persons left by one train today.

Rt. Hon. Sir William Venon Harcourt, Liberal member of parliament for West Monmouthshire and former leader of the Liberal opposition in the house of commons, in the course of an address to his constituencies this evening in New Tredgar, said he could not read the persistent attempts of the war press to aggravate the Transvaal situation without indignation.

"Great Britain," said the speaker, "cannot claim general sovereignty in the Transvaal when she has only partial suzerainty, and President Kruger cannot claim for the Transveal the position of an international sovereign state. Both sides, therefore, have made allegations which cannot be maintained by either."

Sir William declared that there was no casus belli and expressed the hope that a shameful catastrophe might be averted.

WARLIKE UTTERANCES.

Several warlike speeches were made yesterday by members of the house of commons.

William Hayes Fisher, a junior lord of the treasury and formerly secretary to Mr. Balfour, the government leader, now representing Fulham in the Conservative interest, in the course of an address at Kenilworth last evening said:

"The sands have already run through the glass for President Kruger. We must have enough troops in Africa when the ultimatum is presented to secure the enforcement of our demands. Then, perhaps, the Boers will listen to reason, and not enter upon an unequal contest, nor invite us to inflict a crushing defeat and take their cherished country from them."

Mr. George Wynham, parliamentary under secretary of state for war and member of parliament for Dover, addressing his constituents last evening,

Continued on Fourth Page.