# The St. Paul Globe

VOL. XXIII.—NO. 292. FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 19, 1900. PRICE TWO CENTS—{On Trains, FIVE CENTS.


## THESE ARE THE OFFICIAL FIGURES

### Report of Board of Prison Managers Shows the Exact Results of Its Operation Last Year

### Balance Sheet of the Twine Plant Shows a Profit for the Year of $16,000, Figuring the Raw Material on Hand at Lower Than Market Prices.

Gov. Lind yesterday received the annual reports of the managers, warden and other officials of the state prison at Stillwater, showing in detail all of the operations of that institution for the year ending Aug. 1 last. The manager's report is as follows:

We have the honor to submit to your excellency, and through you to the legislature, this the eleventh biennial report for the period beginning Aug. 1, 1900. The reports of the warden and the heads of the various departments contain all the data necessary to a full understanding of the prison at the present time, as well as during the period covered by this report.

PRISON INDUSTRIES.

trial character of the institution during There has been no change in the industhe past two years, work having been furnished for all able bodied inmates in the twine and shoe factories, and the several departments of the institution. The piece price system which was introduced under the agreement of Sept. 30, 1888, between the board of managers and J. B. Tarbox, has since that date furnished employment for the large majority of prisoners not required in the twine factory. By the has not been profitable to operate the twine factory to its full capacity. Without submitting the details of the agreement referred to, a complete copy of which will be found in the ninth biennial report, it is sufficient to say that the state terms of this agreement we have been enabled to place at renumerative employment for a longer or shorter term, as suited our convenience, any number of men we desired; a provision which has been especially advantageous, in view of the fact that at certain seasons of the year, and owing to certain conditions, it now derives an annual revenue of fifty-five cents (55c) per day per man, from all the convicts employed in the shoe factory. Without entering into any defense of the piece price plan as a means of employment for prison labor, we will merely cite one of the highest authorities in America on this subject, the Hon. E. G. Coffin, of the Ohio state prison, who says: "After years of experience, painstaking study and investigation, I am firmly convinced that under our present economic and social conditions, the piece price plan is best adapted for the discipline and improvement, morally and physically, of the prisoner, as more nearly filling the requirements of society in its present attitude toward the prisoner in penal institutions.

TWINE FACTORY.

The legislature of 1898-9 having provided for an increase in the twin plant, it was found necessary to rearrange the two systems already in operation, which required much time and expense. Owing to the relative location of the different buildings appropriated for the use of the twine factory, it has been impossible to arrange the machinery to the best advantage for the application of power, but it is believed that the present arrangement is the best that could be devised under the present circumstances. The increase referred to rendered necessary the purchase of additional power, as the old engine which had been in use for twenty years, and was not new when it came into the possession of the state, was not able to do the work required of it without building a new foundation; a work which would have rendered necessary the entire shutting down of both factories for many weeks, unless a supplemental engine could be purchased. This additional power rendered it possible to keep the plant in operation while the old engine was being thoroughly overhauled and a new foundation for the same built. The state boiler inspector being unwilling to certify that the old boilers would stand the steam pressure necessary to develop the additional power required, the board was compelled to buy four new boilers, which were made in Minneapolis. With the exception of the construction of the boilers, so great was the demand from every source for machinery and supplies that it was not until December, 1899, that the task of making all these radical changes was fairly inaugurated. The work, however, went on without serious interruption, except as occasioned by contractors, who failed to supply material as agreed, and on the 27th of February, 1900, the increased twine plant was put into operation. The output of the twine factory for the year ending July 31, 1899 was 5,570,135 pounds, although the possible output would have been about 7,500,000 pounds. With the increased capacity the possible output will be about 10,500,000 pounds, but as the same conditions exist now, and probably will exist in the future, which have prevented the factory from being operated to its utmost capacity in the past, it will not be prudent to anticipate an output for the current year of over 8,000,000 pounds. In accordance with the act approved April 13, 1899, the price of twine for the past year was fixed by the board of managers, Feb. 8, 1900, at 10c for sisal, and 12¼c for mixed twine, which prices were from 1½c to 2½c lower than were current among dealers at that time. During the past season, so far as we are able to ascertain, has been sold to any dealer, the entire output of the factory having gone either to individual farmers or to farmer's clubs; the price having been the same to all. This has, to a large extent obviated the dissatisfaction which resulted from the former policy of disposing of the larger portion of the output to dealers, and discriminating in price between small orders and carload lots. Notwithstanding a curtailment of the product of the factory, which this year has been 6,100,000 pounds; owing to the partial failure of the crop and the frantic efforts of the twine trust to unload their large stock at prices far below cost rather than carry it over another year; the twine plant shows, as will be seen by an examination of the statement, a small profit on the year's business. It is gratifying to be able to state that the prison is now more than self-supporting. The earnings for the past two years have been $212,291.63; the total expenses, $207,271.36, net gain $5,020.27. We point with pride to this statement, believing that it is more favorable than that of any other penal institution in the United States.

IMPROVEMENTS.

During the past season the last of the old buildings used by the thresher company have been removed, the grounds graded and sodded, a new greenhouse constructed, streets laid out and macadamized, and the grounds rendered as attractive as possible, with plants and flowers. The buildings have been kept in perfect repair, and we desire to call attention to the present physical conditions of the institution, disadvataageously located as it is, and in many respects unprovided with modern facilities. The old boiler room has been torn down and a new and commodious addition built, which gives ample storage facilities for fuel, and obviates the necessity of the firemen working out of doors in stormy weather. While the present cell house is, in point of construction and modern convenience, greatly behind similar buildings in other states, by far the most obsolete of all buildings is the one used for the laundry, bath house, store room and tailor shop. This is faulty in construction restricted in size, and entirely unfitted for the purpose which it is now serving. The necessary use of gasoline in the tailor shop increases the danger of fire, and should this building be destroyed by fire, as it undoubtedly would be in case of an accidental explosion, the necessary work of the prison would be most seriously interfered with. We would respectfully suggest that the urgent need of an appropriation sufficient to replace this building with a modern fire proof structure, which would occupy the same location, and a large portion of the work on which could be done by the inmates of the prison. The necessities for increased repairs to the buildings is obvious, from the fact that many of them are very old; are not well adapted for the purposes for which they are being used, and having been built by contract, are rapidly deteriorating. We respectfully recommend an annual appropriation of at least $3,000 to keep these buildings in necessary repair. We also believe that it would be a wise provision for the state to purchase within reasonable distance of the prison a few acres of land which could be used as a garden. There are constantly in prison, as shown by our reports, a considerable number of old men and prisoners partly incapacitated for doing an ordinary day's work, who could be employed with benefit to themselves and profit to the state during the summer, at least, in the cultivation of a garden. No valid objection could be raised to taking these men a reasonable distance from the prison far the day's work, as Maj. McClaughry, the warden of the military prison at Fort Leavenworth, is engaged upon a work which is situated two and one-half miles from the prison proper. We heartily concur in the recommendations of the prison physician of the absolute necessity for a new and more commodious hospital building.

RELIGIOUS WORK.

The religious work of the institution receives that care and attention which it so highly merits. Under the direction of the two chaplains, services have been held by each on alternate Sundays, and the inmates carefully looked after. Attention is called to the reports of these officials. In January, 1899, Rev. J. H. Albert resigned his position as prison chaplain, owing to removal from the city. His place has been ably filled by Rev. S. J. Kennedy.

PRISON SCHOOL.

The prison school has been well attended and the scholars have made marked, and in almost all instances, most satisfactory progress. The Chautauqua Circle has a large and intelligent membership. Its meetings have been replete with interest, and the papers there presented show evidence of the careful and discriminating study pursued by the members.

INSANE CRIMINALS.

We believe it is our duty, as guardians of the welfare of the prison, to again call attention to the necessity of a provision for the treatment of insane criminals. While we are aware of the reluctance felt by the officers of insane asylums to receive the insane criminal, and while we concede the justice of their prejudice against such wards, we, at the same time respectfully submit that a prison is not the place nor are prison officials the proper persons to have the custody of the insane. Diseases of the mind are those a proper understanding of which requires the most intelligent study on the part of the specialist, and to the care of the specialist, not to the general practioner, should all such cases be entrusted. While it would be possible in some prisons to construct a ward for insane criminals and by special appropriation provide for their proper care under suitable medical attendants, the space within the enclosure here is altogether too circumscribed to permit of any such building.

REFORMATORY METHODS.

While the results of the parole law have proved satisfactory, as will be seen by the following table, we most heartily concur in the earnest efforts being made by many of the leading prison officials of the country, supported as they are by the ablest writers and thinkers on the subject of criminology, in favor of an indeterminate sentence law. The arguments in favor of the indeterminate sentence are many and powerful, and cannot be given at length in the limits of an ordinary report. But it may not be amiss to state some of the most important ones:

"It has been amply demonstrated by experience, in multitudes of cases, that an offender committing a comparatively trivial offense, which would lead to the fixing of a very short maximum term, regarding the imprisonment as a mere penalty paid for the offense, is, nevertheless, a person of such a character and so deficient in education that a very considerable period of disciplinary training is absolutely essential to yield any practical results in the way of permanent reformation. Such an offender, by committing the offense and by conviction of a crime, has forfeited his liberty for the period fixed by general law. Can the question whether this period should be abridged possibly be determined beforehand as efficaciously by a criminal magistrate, in the hurried dispatch of court business, as in a board of managers, charged with the special duty of thoroughly investigating all the circumstances, and with an opportunity by actual test to discover the character of the offender? If, however, the criminal magistrate were to fix the maximum terms there can be no doubt that in multitudes of cases one of the dominant incentives to good conduct on the part of the inmates of an institution would be gone, namely, the incentive by such good conduct to shorten the term of imprisonment. Conceding crime to be crime, the idea of the indeterminate sentence rests upon the demonstrated truth that certain classes of convicts can, as a matter of fact, be reclaimed by disciplinary methods. The utter impossibility of predetermining what length of time is required to accomplish for prisoners the changes of character to be wrought out by educational and disciplinary training should be apparent on the simplest statement. This fact is especially impressive in view of the large number of prisoners who plead guilty and who are before the court for trial and sentence from five to thirty minutes only."

The committee appointed by the American Bar association to investigate the parole and indeterminate sentences of prisoners concludes their report made to the Bar association Aug. 18, 1898, as follows:

"It is gratifying to learn that the idea that penal statutes are purely punitive is passing away, and that with the growth of civilization has come the belief that for the protection of society against offenders, more is to be gained by parole and similar acts which lead the convict to expect speedy liberty, and if he is true to himself, rehabilitation in society, than by stripes, bonds or solitary confinement. That "Hope springs eternal in the human breast" is as true of the convict as any other person, and so long as hope remains there is chance for his reformation."

It affords us great pleasure to be able to say that in the conduct of the affairs of the prison the utmost harmony has prevailed at the various meetings of the board of managers. It has been our endeavor to administer the affairs of the

Continued on Fifth Page.

COUNT VON BUELOW, NEW IMPERIAL CHANCELLOR OF GERMANY.

## IS IN THE FRONT RANK OF THE NATIONS

### So Says Archbishop Ireland of the Position of the United States at the Dawn of the Twentieth Century.

NEW YORK, Oct. 18.—Archbishop Ireland, of St. Paul, just returned from an extended trip abroad gave out today a statement of his impressions of the showing made by this country at the Paris exposition. The efforts of Americans, accentuated by the work of Mr. Peck, more than compensated, he said, for the appropriation made by congress. The exhibits in the American section put the country in a more worthy light than it has occupied heretofore. The only criticism to be made in his opinion is that in most cases artistic effect had been sacrificed for plain utility. This, the archbishop said, resulted in a failure to atract attention, which otherwise might have been the case. The number of awards made to exhibitors should make the people here proud of the part taken by the United States. The most pleasing feature, he noted was the American pavilion at which all Americans were made to feel at home. By the general exhibits of this country, its resources were better known than ever and the result was already seen by an increased demand for our products. "A new era," said the archbishop, "has set in for us in commercial and diplomatic relations and with the opening of the twentieth century America steps into the front rank of nations." The work of Mr. Peck, he added, has been generously appreciated by the French government.

## TO RE-ELECT JOHN LIND

### SEEMS TO BE THE WISH OF THE FARMERS OF KITTSON COUNTY

### THEY FLOCKED TO HALLOCK

**Two Addresses Delivered There, One to Open the New School Building—Heard Van Sant Also.**

HALLOCK, Minn., Oct. 18.—(Special.)—Two years ago John Lind spoke here to what then was the largest political gathering Kittson county had ever witnessed. Again today he was met at the station by the Hallock city band and a reception committee of over 300. He was escorted to the Pacific hotel, where an informal reception was held for an hour this afternoon.

His meeting was a record breaker. The spacious court house hall was crowded to suffocation. Representative farmers from all parts of the county were present and for two hours he kept this immense audience spell bound. The halls and adjoining rooms were full of farmers and standing room was at a premium.

He was thence conducted to the new school building which he formally opened in the presence of the school faculty by a very clever address to the pupils.

Van Sant addressed the villagers in the evening and a few of the farmers drawn here to hear Minnesota's great Gov. Lind. The demonstration was unexpected. Threshing machines quit while crops were in the fields to be saved. It seemed that the popular feeling was anything to re-elect Lind.

**HIS HOME CITY AGAINST HIM.**

**Winona Will Help to Swell Gov. Lind's Plurality.**

WINONA, Minn., Oct 18—(Special.)—The charges brought by Mrs. Rutherford against S. R. Van Sant of this city in Duluth last evening surprised the people in this city considerably.

The announcement was a severe pill for his constituents to swallow. His record as far as known by Winona people has been spotless. There are of course a large number of Winona people who refuse to believe the circumstances in the case. Whether the story is true or not, the outcome in this county will be the same—Lind will have the majority. Two years ago when he ran, his majority was about 800 over Eustis. This year Lind will hold all of these votes and will probably add more to them. There is no enthusiasm here for Van Sant. He has spoken in this city but once. At that time he spoke in connection with Congressman Cousins, of Iowa. The date set for the rally was in the week of street fair. This was done to draw a crowd, but it worked to the contrary. There was scarcely 400 people present. Winona and Winona county will both go strongly Democratic for national, state and local tickets. Two or three Republican county candidates may get through, but the majority of the Democrats will be elected.

## IN MEMORY OF WILSON.

**Memorial Service in Washington and Lee University Hospital.**

LEXINGTON, Va., Oct. 18.—Memorial services for the late Hon. William L. Wilson, president of Washington and Lee university, were held in the university chapel this afternoon. The Rev. T. A. Hall conducted them and a touching memorial address was delivered by the Rev. Dr. James Quarles, of the university. The edifice was filled. On the rostrum were the university faculty, the Virginia military institute faculty and Lee-Jackson camp of Confederate veterans, of which Mr. Wilson was a member. A special funeral train will leave here in the morning over the Baltimore & Ohio railway for Charleston, which was his old home, where the final funeral services and interment will take place at 12 o'clock. The family will be accompanied by the faculty, trustees and students.

## YOUTSEY CASE IS CLOSED

### FATE OF THE ACCUSED IN THE HANDS OF THE JURY

### ARGUMENTS FOR THE DEFENSE

**Sweeping Charges by Counsel Stevenson as to Perjured Testimony Introduced by the Prosecution.**

GEORGETOWN, Ky., Oct. 18.—H. Gardner Wallace was the first witness today in the Youtsey trial. Wallace said he was in the assistant adjutant general's office when the shots were fired and "Tailow" Dick Combs, Mason Hockersmith and Dr. Pruitt were in the room with him, and others, whom he did not know. The defense then closed finally.

Col. T. C. Campbell, attorney for the prosecution, was put on the stand for the commonwealth. He said:

"Arthur Goebel and I had a conference with Col. Nelson and Col. Crawford in the Capital hotel, as stated by Col. Nelson.

"I gave Col. Nelson a copy of the statement Youtsey had made to me and some questions that I wanted Youtsey to answer, I told him that Youtsey made a verbal statement to me corresponding to the written one I gave them, but before any recommendations could be made to the commonwealth's attorney as to immunity that we would like to have Youtsey answer the questions we filed and make a signed statement. That was the object of that conference. The paper I read from yesterday was an exact copy of the one I gave Col. Nelson, and it has not been changed or altered one particle since that time." One witness for the commonwealth testified this afternoon that he made a thorough test this week and found that a man running down some steps to the basement of the executive building could be heard in the barber shop.

The defense put on two witnesses who said they had tried it and could not hear a man running down the steps. This closed the testimony for both sides and about 3 o'clock the judge read the instructions to the jury, the substance of which are as follows:

CHARGE TO THE JURY.

1. If the jury believes that defendant shot Goebel, or aided or abetted Jim Howard, Harry Howard, Dick Combs or any one, then he is guilty of murder.

2. That the testimony of accomplices alone must not be relied on to convict.

3. The jury must believe the defendant guilty beyond a reasonable doubt before they ought to convict.

4. The jury has the right to disregard the testimony of any witness whom they believe wilfully and maliciously testified falsely.

John M. Stevenson opened the argument for the defense. He said the testimony in the case did not show even circumstantial evidence sufficient to convict, but the most that could be said was that some suspicious circumstances existed as to Youtsey. He said he believed the jury thought John Ricketts was a self confessed liar and perjurer, and that was the only way to describe him; that Ricketts improbable story had been contradicted, impeached and set at naught. He said this same thing about Culton and Golden, and charged them with accepting money to swear away the lives of their fellow men.

In concluding he referred to Arthur Goebel's testimony as being false, but said, admitting it was true, then Youtsey had lied, for Berry, Howard and Combs were proven to be elsewhere than Youtsey said, and that Youtsey was not being tried for lying.

A verdict is expected by tomorrow afternoon.

There is no improvement in Youtsey's condition, though he is not any worse today. Now and then the paroxysms return, and for an hour afterwards he is much worse, but is still able to rally, showing remarkable vitality.

**Galveston Relief Fund.**

GALVESTON, Tex., Oct. 18.—The total contributions to the relief fund to date reach $1,092,202.

## FRIEND OF THE TOILER

### NOT THE REPUBLICAN PARTY, BUT THE WORKINGMAN'S TRADE UNION

### SO SAYS WILLIAM J. BRYAN

**EFFECT OF THE TRUST MONOPOLIES ON THE PRICE OF INDUSTRY**

### WAS IN CENTRAL NEW YORK

**Starting From Albany, He Made Many Speeches, Ending His Day's Campaigning at Syracuse.**

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Oct. 18.—Hon. William J. Bryan continued his tour of the Empire state today, traveling half way across it from east to west. He began his journey at Albany and following the course of the picturesque Mohawk and the line of the Erie canal, he reached this point late in the afternoon. From here he made a run toward the southern shore of Lake Ontario and made a speech of half an hour's duration at Oswego. Returning to this city later he spoke here today.

The other points at which he spoke during the day were Schenectady, Amsterdam, Fonda, Johnstown, Gloversville, Fort Plain, Little Falls, Herkimer, Ilion, Frankfort, Utica, Rome, Oneida, Canastot, Chittenango and Dewitt.

The attendance at the majority of the meetings was complimentary in size and some of the audiences were large. In comparatively few places was there marked enthusiasm. There was, however, close attention in every instance and in no case was there any interruption worthy of note. The Oswego meeting was the best attended and in other respects the most notable of the day.

Mr. Bryan's train was fifteen minutes late in reaching Schenectady, where the first stop of the day was made. He spoke there for twenty minutes, and his audience was large enough to fill the entire vacant space back of the railroad station. The Edison General Electric works are located at Schenectady and as the Bryan train drew up to the station, Mr. Bryan was greeted by the waving of hats and handkerchiefs from the windows of that institution. His speech at Schenectady was a brief review of the general political situation covering the trusts and the increase of the standing army especially. In beginning Mr. Bryan said he was glad that he lived "in a land where parties must submit their platforms and their candidates to the voters, and where the people can, if they want to, control all legislation and make the government what they want it to be. Discussing the trusts, he said that if the Republican party had properly used the power that had been given to it during the present administration the trust question would be no more prominent now than in 1896, but the Republican party had, by its own conduct, forced this question to the front and it must meet it." Continuing, he said:

POSITION OF THE LABORER.

"You have here a large laboring class. I want to ask the laboring men whether they believe it is good to have a great industry dominated by one man or by a group of men? Suppose a laboring man has spent ten, fifteen or twenty years in acquiring skill in an occupation, is it to have that man's labor hang upon the decision of one man? What will the skilled laborer do if the terms provided for his labor are not satisfactory? He will submit to them under monopoly. Why? Because there is no other employer, and if he goes out from that one place, he has to commence life over again and all his experience will be of no avail. If you have a number of large electrical plants, genius and skill and ability will be in demand and if one manager is not willing to pay you what your services are worth, you can go to another manager and get what your services are worth, because competition will compell each man to get the best brain and the best work possible. But when you have but one manager you have to take the terms he gives you and the wages he is willing to give you because if you turn your back on that institution, you go out to idleness and starvation.

"Can any laboring man believe a monopoly is a good thing?"

Referring to the plea that it is our duty to remain in the Philippine island, Mr. Bryan said:

"The advantage of the argument of duty is that you do not have to defend it. You simply have to say it is your duty, and that avoids the necessity of defense. They say it is our duty to stay ther. I ask them why. They say if we come away the Filipinos will kill each other, therefore we must kill them first and take from them the awful responsibility of killing each other."

While Mr. Brayn was speaking a railroad engine puffed along back of him, compelling him to suspend his speech for a minute or two. He referred to the circumstance, saying:

"It is hard to speak out doors under the most favorable circumstances, and I do not know of anything more unfavorable than to have a railroad against you when you are speaking or when you are running for office."

Mr. Brayn was applauded at the close.

BIRTHPLACE OF HAY.

Mr. Brayn spoke from a balcony in front Stanwix hall in Rome. Immediately in front of him were suspended large potraits of the Democratic nominees on the national ticket, while only a few steps away the potraits of McKinley and Roosevelt swung across the street. His audience at this place was large and attentive and the speech was punctuated by frequent bursts of applause. Expressing his pleasure at being in Rome, Mr. Bryan said that the large attendance could not be accounted for, upon the ground of curiosity, because he had been in this city before and the people had had an opportunity to see and hear him.

Then he accused the Republicans of avoidance of the real issues of the campaign and asked:

"Do they not insult the intelligence of American citizens when they ask their votes and yet decline to outline what they are going to do. Read the platform of our party and compare it with the platform of the Republican party and you will find the difference is that the Democratic position is stated with clearness and without ambiguity, which admits of no misunderstanding, while the Republican position is stated in glittering generalities and spends more time bragging about the conviction that the 'Lord has sent the imperial reign that the Republican party intends to bring upon this country.'

"I believe it was here that the first American flag was raised. I want you to look at that flag. I want you to see if you can find in that flag anything that represents a subject. The white stands for the purity of our nation's motives; the red stands for the blood shed in the purchase of our liberty, and the stars represent the states, and every territory sees in the future a star of hope that is some day to find its place in the constallation. But where in that flag is anything a subject or a vassal can look to and love? I do not want to change that flag. I would a thousand times rather haul it down and let the Filipinos have their own flag than change our flag to the flag of an empire and smear it with the blood of conquest."

At Dewitt there was a number of railway men in Mr. Bryan's audience. He spoke to them of the "full dinner pail." He said that even if there was a full dinner pail for the laboring man it would be impossible to trace its existence to the Republican party.

"The labor organizations of the country," he said, "have done more for labor in the past few years than the Republican party could do in a century."

He said that the newspaper organ of the locomotive firemen had been reduced in size because of an increased price of paper, due to the paper trust, and added that the Republicans would probably be willing to cut all the remainder of the publications so that the readers of it could get nothing to read except what the Republicans themselves might supply.

**SUPPORT THE TICKET.**

**David B. Hill's Plea for Democratic Votes.**

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Oct. 18.—Ex-Senator David B. Hill, of New York, spoke at the opera house here today. Mr. Hill was received with loud cheers when he appeared. He opened his speech by defining the duties of Democrats in the present crisis, and said:

"It is submitted that it is the duty of Democratic citizens everywhere to support the nominations of the party regularly and fairly made, even though some party policies may not meet their entire approval. I am sure that the platform of no other party will suit Democrats as well as the platform of their own party."

**Stevenson at Louisville, N. Y.**

LOWVILLE, N. Y., Oct. 18.—Adlai E. Stevenson and Congressman John M. Quinn, of New York, arrived here this evening from Watertown. The Lowville band and a fair representations of Democrats were at the depot to meet them. At the opera house they were greeted by 1,000 persons, there being a liberal sprinkling of ladies in the audience. Mr. Stevenson made imperialism the theme of his speech.

**Roosevelt in West Virginia.**

WHEELING, W. Va., Oct. 18.—Gov. Roosevelt completed his campaign in Ohio at Navarre, and entered at noon upon his West Virginia itinerary, making his first speech here to a large crowd at the fair grounds. Or the platform were 100 men who voted for Fremont in 1856.

**Spellbinding in South Dakota.**

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., Oct. 18.—The two days of speechmaking in South Dakota by Senators Hanna and Frye were concluded in Sioux Falls tonight by three meetings, one in the Auditorium and the others in the opera house. In this, the home of Senator Pettigrew, the biggest demonstration of the campaigning tour was held. Tomorrow a stop of fifteen minutes or so will be made at Sioux City, Io., and then the Republican leaders will enter Nebraska for two days' speechmaking, the campaign tour ending with a speech at Omaha Saturday night.

## ROBBED THE U. S. MAIL.

**THIEVES IN NEW YORK CITY GET $40,000.**

NEW YORK, Oct. 18.—The World tomorrow will say: Forty thousand dollars is believed to be a conservative estimate of the amount of money, postoffice orders, checks and stamps stolen from postoffice station H, in the Grand Central palace, Monday night, or on its way to the general postoffice. Officials tried hard to keep secret not only the fact that the robbery had occurred, but the amount of money stolen. They even went so far as to keep the matter from the New York police and the secret service agents. Information reached Postoffice Inspector and Deputies Jacobs and James yesterday, which convinced them that some one thoroughly familiar with the workings of the substation, and possessing a key which opened the registered lock had committed the theft.

## TRIAL OF FERRELL.

**Alleged Murderer of Express Messenger Lane.**

MARYSVILLE, O., Oct. 18.—Rosslyn Ferrell, on trial charged with killing his friend, Express Messenger Lane, in order to secure funds for his wedding, sat in the dock today with downcast eyes, while the widow of his alleged victim testified as to her marriage and described the clothing worn by the murdered man. Lane's aged father sat in court with his eighteen months' old grand child. Charles Ausburg, an employe of the Adams Express company, told of the finding of Lane's body in the express car. Chief Tyler, of the Columbus police force, was called to testify regarding Ferrell's confusion. Objection to the testimony was made by the defense on the ground that the confession was made under duress. In the afternoon the court heard arguments on the admission of Ferrell's confession and then decided that it should go to the jury. Newspaper men who heard Ferrell confess were called to testify.

## MISSIONARY CONVENTION.

**Final Adjournment of the Ten Thousand Visitors at Kansas City.**

KANSAS CITY, Oct. 18.—Today was the last of the twenty-sixth annual convention of the Christian Church missionary societies. The day's meetings were divided into five sections and every moment will be filled with meetings of interest to the mission workers. Addresses and reports in great profusion were read and discussed earnestly, devotional and song services being held at different stages of the proceedings. Great satisfaction was expressed over the gathering, which brought 10,000 delegates and visitors from all parts of the world.

BULLETIN OF IMPORTANT NEWS OF THE DAY

Weather Forecast for St. Paul: Fair.


1—Report of the Prison.
Bryan Talks to Toilers.
Tawney Now Admits It.
Gov. Lind Up North.
Jury Has Youtsey's Case.
Interview With Ireland.

2—Street Car Company's Strength.
Some County Politics.
Fatal Railway Accident.
Position for Al Kittson.

3—Minneapolis Matters.
Beveridge to Young Men.

4—Editorial Page.
Forging Price's Name.
News From Hawaii.

5—Sporting News.
In State Political Field.

6—News of Railroads.
Episcopalians at Hastings.
Northwest News.
Miners Still Idle.

7—Markets of the World.
Chicago Dec. Wheat, 74 1-4c.
Bar Silver, 63 1-8c.
Stocks Irregular.

8—Supreme Court Findings.
St. Paul Social.
Perhaps Jail May Stay.


## WAS TAWNEY AFTER ALL

**FIRST DISTRICT CONGRESSMAN NOW ADMITS HE ATTENDED THE WEST HOTEL MEETING**

### NOT AS AN ASTRAL BODY

**BOWS TO THE PROOFS OF HIS PRESENCE, AND TELLS WHY HE ATTENDED**

### EARLE YOUMAN'S SENSATION

**Former Partner of F. Weyerhaeuser and Constituent of Tawney, Condemns the Lumber Tariff as Unnecessary.**

WINONA, Oct. 18.—(Special.)—Congressman James A. Tawney, of this city, has at length admitted that he attended that West hotel conference of lumber barons, and not as an astral body, but in body and spirit. But he went there to "meet his constituents," that was all, and not at all to participate in fixing the lumber tariff.

This is the statement which he has made publicly at Fremont, Wabasha and Stewartville in his meetings this week. He and Congressmen Fletcher and Morris were there only to see their constituents. The only constituents of Mr. Tawney's at that conference was a Winona gentleman whom Mr. Tawney would have been able to meet, it is generally presumed, in the city of Winona, without traveling 112 miles north to Minneapolis.

The sensation of today in this city is an article which appeared this morning in the Winona Independent, the morning daily with Republican leanings, from one of Mr. Tawney's lumberman "constituents," Earle S. Youmans, a former partner of Frederick Weyerhauser. Mr. Youmans has now retired from active manufacturing by reason of the fact that he has no pine stumpage with which to contine his mill, and feels disposed to talk out in meeting.

CONDEMNS THE TARIFF.

The signed communication of Mr. Youmans, who is a retired gentleman of wealth and high social standing, and a Republican in his political affiliations, condemns the lumber tariff in toto as unnecessary, a tax upon the consumer to the full extent of the $2 duty, and a source of unlawful wealth to the manufacturer and holder of pine stumpage. He charges that this has been brought about by employing the machinery of the government for private ends and that the congressman from this district, James A. Tawney, is the congressman chiefly responsible for the lumber tariff robbery, and the politician upon the lumbermen and pine stumpage people principally relied for their political work in Washington. Heavy assessments were made upon the lumbermen from Atlantic to Pacific to maintain the costly paid lobby which railroaded the Dingley lumber schedule through congress.

The Globe was told today that the lumbermen of Winona privately expressed views much in line with the statement of Mr. Youmans. The Globe representative called upon Mr. Charles Horton, another eminent Republican and the active head of the well-known Empire Lumber company, who said:

"I would prefer not be interviewed, or mix up in this discussion. I read Mr. Youman's article in the morning papers, and I do not know that I have anything special to say in regard to it by way of criticism or otherwise."

$2 DUTY UNNECESSARY.

"Did you consider the $2 duty on lumber necessary to the protection of the Minnesota lumberman, Mr. Horton?

"As to that, no, I did not. I never favored it myself. I thought the $1 duty in the Wilson and McKinley bills enough. All we needed was tariff enough to offset the difference in cost of labor between here and Canada, and $1 I thought was enough."

"Is it true, Mr. Horton, as charged by Mr. Youmans, that Mr. Tawney was the congressman to whom the lumbermen of the country chiefly looked to put through the $2 duty?"

"Well, I do not know that I could say that Mr. Tawney was more influential and active for the lumber interest than some other congressmen. For example, there is members from Dubuque, who was active in behalf of the down river lumber interests."

"But as to Minnesota, who was the active representative of the lumber interests?"

"Oh, naturally Mr. Tawney. He was the man of course that the Minnesota lumber interests looked to take care of them in Washington."

Do you recall whether Senator Knute Nelson when a member of the lower house introduced a free lumber bill on the ground that the lumbermen were in need of no tariff protection?"

"That may be, but I could state positively in regard to Mr. Nelson."

COUNTRY DOSEN'T NEED IT.

Speaking of of the necessity of a high tariff in general, Mr. Horton expressed himself as follows:

"The time is undobtedly past when this country needs the high tariff it used to require. We are an exporting nation, and do not need to fear foreign competition. I do not mean to say that I am a free trader, but that a high tariff is not needed. This is true of lumber and all products. On lumber half the present duty would be about right, it seems to me."

## VON BUELOW AT THE HELM

**OFFICIALLY ANNOUNCED AS NEW GERMAN CHANCELLOR.**

BERLIN, Oct. 18.—A special edition of the Reichs-Anzeiger announces that Emperor William has acceded to the request of Prince von Hohenlohe that he be relieved of the post of chancellor. The emperor will confer upon the prince the Order of the Black Eagle and will present to the retiring chancellor a magnificent set of diamonds. Count von Buelow, it is announced, has been appointed chancellor, president of the Prussian ministry and minister of foreign affairs.

## FOUND THE WHOLE BODY.

**Dismembered Corpse at Lynn, Mass., Is Identified.**

LYNN, Mass., Oct. 18.—The entire body of George E. Bailey, of North Saugus, who was murdered about Oct. 8, is now in the possession of the Lynn police and has been positively identified. The missing head and arms were found by the police in dragging Glen Mere, "floating bridge pond," this afternoon. These remains were taken to a local undertaker's rooms and there identified by people who knew Bailey well. John C. Best, who is held on suspicion of having committed the murder was confronted with the head, but all he would say was that he thought it might be Bailey's.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

INTENTIONAL DUPLICATE EXPOSURE