

The St. Paul Globe

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BRANCH OFFICES. New York, 10 Spruce St., Chas. H. Eddy in Charge. Chicago, 87 Washington St., The F. S. Webb Company in Charge.

WEATHER FOR TODAY. Minnesota—Fair and warmer Friday and Saturday; fresh east winds. Upper Michigan and Wisconsin—Fair Friday and Saturday; warmer Saturday; fresh northeast, shifting to southeast winds.

St. Paul—Yesterday's temperatures taken by the United States weather bureau, St. Paul, P. F. Lyons, observer, for the twenty-four hours ended at 7 o'clock last night—Barometer corrected for temperature and elevation: Highest temperature, 71; lowest temperature, 65; 7 p. m. wind, north; weather, partly cloudy. Yesterday's temperatures—

Table with 2 columns: Location and Temperature. Locations include Alpha, Bismarck, Buffalo, Boston, Calmar, Cheyenne, Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Denver, Des Moines, Detroit, Duluth, Edmore, Galveston, Gay, Helena, Jacksville, Kansas, River, etc.

TO OUR FRIENDS. Anyone unable to secure a copy of The Globe on any railroad train leaving or entering St. Paul will confer a favor on the management by reporting the fact to the business office, Telephone, Main 1005.

FRIDAY, AUG. 22, 1902.

President Schwab's explanation of his hurried departure for Europe is not very convincing. It is confined to the assurance that his health is not bad, and that he has not resigned. His discovery that he needed a vacation, however, was so sudden that he did not even have time to think out where he would go when he got to Europe. Let him keep away from Monte Carlo, and everything may yet be well.

SHOWING HIS GOOD SENSE. The Trans-Mississippi Commercial congress has shown little to the claim of being a level-headed body. It was confronted by a serious menace to its character for good sense and public usefulness when Mr. Francis B. Thurber appeared before it almost undisguisedly as the special defender of the extortions of the meat trust, of which the people of every American city have been the victims for many months past.

A SOLDIER OF LIBERTY. Gen. Franz Sigel, whose death is announced in today's dispatches, was the foremost soldier contributed by a European people to the armies of the Union. He had already won his right to fight the battles of a free nation. His career as a leader of the Revolution of 1848 in his native land attested his devotion to political liberty.

It is understood the congress adopts as its policy the exclusion of all questions which are at issue between political parties. The trust question cannot be said to be directly at issue; but as a subject of political discussion its consideration presents perils to such a body as the congress, which are easily underestimated. Mr. Thurber was invited to read a paper. He did so. His manner of treatment of his subject was not acceptable to the bulk of the delegates present, and operated to convince many of them that he was there with a brief from the interests whose conduct he discussed.

The love of liberty is inborn in man. Among all the leading soldiers of foreign birth that fought for the Union there was not one who was not from the first identified with the struggle for liberty carried on by his own people. Sigel and Schurz, Meagher and Corcoran were all revolutionists, in arms against the tyranny that oppressed their own people. As of the armies of the Union, so of those of the American Revolution, this historical truth holds good.

no matter how prominent in any walk of life he might be. The incident gives further ground for the conviction that the trans-Mississippi body, in the position it takes on the several great questions which come within its sphere of consideration and action, will fully justify the high regard in which it is held by the entire people of the vast region represented in its councils.

That Washington school teacher who disappeared, remaining mysteriously absent for three months, and who refuses to explain her absence, is to be congratulated on the fact that she seems to fall back on the old gag about having been mentally shipwrecked during her absence, only to rescue herself just before coming back.

REMEDY, BUT DO NOT DESTROY. It is a fact not wholly unworthy of note that most of the dissatisfaction that has thus far been expressed with the operation of the new primary law and all demands that have been made for its repeal have emanated from Republican sources. Republican politicians in the past it was who made the loudest outcry against the operation of the old primary system, while always showing their ability and willingness to avail themselves to the limit of its possibilities of fraud and corruption.

The latest distinguished Republican statesman to denounce the operation of the primary system and to demand its repeal is the present representative of Minnesota on the Republican national committee, Mr. Thomas H. Shevlin. According to the published reports Mr. Shevlin declares that the new primary law is certain to result in the ruin of the Republican party in this state. He does not stop to tell us why it can operate differently on one party than on the other; but in his excited condition of mind he assumes as beyond discussion that the very existence of the Republican party demands its repeal.

It is worthy of observation that the Republican opponents of the new system are careful not to specify their objections. Mr. Eli S. Warner, less distinguished, but perhaps more influential than Mr. Shevlin in the realm of Republican politics, has taken the public into his confidence on this subject, to the extent of telling it that the newspapers have too much influence under the new plan in the selection of candidates for office. He left it to be inferred that the public welfare would be advanced if in such matters the newspapers could have less and gentlemen like himself more, influence in that direction; but the disinterested voting population will probably not agree with him.

It is up to Mr. Shevlin and Mr. Warner and the other directors of the Van Sant machine in this state to properly amend the primary law without doctoring it, during the next legislature, should they have a majority in that body. Democrats will certainly do so, if the duty and responsibility in that regard should be imposed on them.

The Chinese correspondent of the London newspaper is at his familiar trade of advising the world of the horrible things which are happening with the Trans-Mississippi congress; but he naturally suggests the inquiry, What demand of the British foreign office on China is it which is in need of being boosted just at this time?

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has since appeared in American life, composed of the men who fought from Sedan to Paris; but it goes without saying that the younger generation, like the older, would gladly have shown the same devotion to American liberty as their older brothers, had the occasion demanded. This fact, in its broad application to the representatives of every race entering into the composition of the American nation, is the one which constitutes the great safeguard of the country's liberties.

If that Trempeleau farmer had any notion that he might influence the corn quotations of the Board of Trade by his voracity he might have taken ordinary precautions to be in a position to judge of his own success. He might have done so by inviting one of his own hogs to share his feast.

ALGER'S REAPPEARANCE. The press reports with reference to Gen. Alger's appearance as a candidate for the senatorship made vacant by the death of the late Mr. McMillan, are contradictory, and it will not be surprising should the latest reports, indicating Gen. Alger's appearance as a candidate, be confirmed.

Gen. Alger was forced by a hostile public sentiment from the position of secretary of war. That sentiment was created by the shameful scandals attending the meat contracts of the departments of which he was the head, and by the suffering and loss of life resulting to our soldiers in Cuba through the complete break down of the commissary system of the army.

The exposure of the corruption and incompetence of those in charge of the commissary department of the Cuban army was due in greatest measure to the action of Gen. Miles. It is not worth while to ask what influenced Gen. Miles, who had been deprived by the war department of his recognized right to command and direct that army, making his disclosures. Enough that the exposures were made with his sanction and co-operation, and that as a result every effort was made by the then national administration to discredit him before the public, and that that purpose has been pursued by the present administration to the limit of official persecution ever since.

If Gen. Alger appears in this contest it will probably be because the national administration is determined on his "vindication," and on the further humiliation of the commanding general of the army. The object will be to defeat itself. The country may care little for Gen. Miles save as he is the recognized commanding officer of the army, entitled by his rank and services to the country to be treated even by his superiors with respect and consideration; but it has been made quite plain that the American people have fully ratified the charges made against the subsistence division of the army during Gen. Alger's administration.

The principal tangible result of Gen. Alger's reappearance in national politics will be to revive the discussion of the embalmed beef scandals, and to further fasten on those controlling the details of army administration under Republican control the responsibility for the first grand exhibition of dishonesty and rapacity to which the meat trust treated the consuming public, with the connivance of Republican national politicians.

The prayerful, Christian attitude of that colonel has not been equalled by anything of the kind since the days of the lamented Cromwell, when he used to invite the Irish to join him in the religion of "Tommy God, from Whom all blessing flow"—or words to that effect.

Considering the continued reports of disasters of one kind or other happening among miners, the inquiry naturally suggests itself, how the insurance people rate a risk on a miner's life, anyway.

William Henry Eustis was not kicked just one-half mile by the delegates to the Trans-Mississippi congress; but an old St. Paul experience of his in time against possible consequences.

There will not be many heard to speak evil of John S. Vandiver now that he is gone, nor can they be influenced in their silence by the constant "Whitewash" which prevented evil speech during his life.

The Sublime Porte, it is announced, has just awoke to the reality of the Yank demands. The most sublime thing about his portliness seems to be his somnolence.

The indications of yesterday's game do not point to a recruiting of the ranks of the magnates from those of our cops or fire laddies.

COCKRAN IN THE CASE

ATTORNEY LAMB SAYS HE REPRESENTED THE ORATOR IN THE POWER CASE

LONG-SOUGHT PLAINTIFF APPEARS AND TESTIFIES

He Tells How He Was Brought Into the Legislation—Witnesses Declare That Certain Members of the Firm Wanted the Complainant Sent Away—Money Furnished to Him.

NEW YORK, Aug. 21.—Peter Power, who was named as complainant in a suit brought to prevent the turning over of the stock of the Northern Pacific Railroad company to the Northern Securities company, was taken from Ludlow street jail today to appear before Special Examiner Mable, who is



PETER POWER. Plaintiff in Suit Against Northern Pacific to Test Legality of Railway Merger Lands in New York Jail.

taking testimony in the proceedings. Power was not the first witness called, his attorney, George Alfred Lamb, being called first to testify.

Mr. Lamb was accompanied by former Judge J. Rider Cady, who is his attorney. W. D. Guthrie, of counsel for the Northern Securities company, objected to several interruptions made by Judge Cady, but the special examiner ruled that the judge might appear for Mr. Lamb while the latter was a witness.

Mr. Guthrie's first questions to Mr. Lamb referred to his relation to the United States circuit court. Mr. Lamb said he was admitted to practice in the circuit court of the United States in court in Minnesota by courtesy of the court. He said he believed Judge Lancaster obtained the privilege for him. Lamb said his firm of Lamb & Guernsey were attorneys of record in the Power and in the Rouden suits.

Mr. Lamb said he made a rough draft of the complaint in the Power suit on a railway train. He promised to produce a copy of the draft later.

"At your previous examination I understood you to say you represented influential persons," Mr. Guthrie said. "You then declined to give the names. Will you give them now?"

"I will," replied Bourke Cockran. "He represented the witness. At my previous examination I understood those people, who had certainly expended large sums of money on this litigation, were my clients. If their statements to the contrary are correct that relationship does not exist. The persons I believed I represented were Cockran, Lamb, and the firm of Thomas & Post, or rather Mr. Thomas, of that firm, W. Bourke Cockran and Content & Co."

"You told us Mr. Cockran would make an important witness," said Mr. Guthrie. "I am quite convinced that Mr. Cockran knew all about these matters and was financially interested. He was present at the conference in Mr. Weidenfeld's office and I know Mr. Weidenfeld would take no steps without Mr. Cockran's knowledge and approval."

"Do you know Parker C. Chandler?" "I know him as a lawyer practicing in Boston and attorney for Weidenfeld."

Mr. Cochran. Mr. Chandler told me Mr. Cochran said Power need not appear in court in person. Then he said Mr. Cochran, a lean judge of human nature and public opinion, had said: "If they push that boy too hard they will create a revolution of public opinion."

Power Gets Only \$250. Mr. Lamb said Power agreed to go to West Hurley. He wanted to get married anyway and Lamb told Mr. Chandler money would be needed. Mr. Chandler said he had a check for \$500 and when Lamb said at least \$750 would be necessary, Mr. Chandler told him Weidenfeld would give another check in the morning. Of the \$750 about \$250 had gone to Power.

Power on the Stand. Power began his testimony this afternoon by saying that he was twenty-four years old; that he had met Mr. Lamb in November, 1900, and that he

was in connection with the Northern Pacific suit, beyond asserting that it is entirely false, so far as my name is used. "All I know about the case is what I have read in the papers. I was in no way responsible for the suit being instituted. I have had no relation with Mr. Lamb for at least a year and never referred to this case in any way. Why my name has been brought into the matter, and know of no reason why Mr. Lamb should have dragged it in. This is all I care to say except to repeat that the testimony relative to me is false."

NEW YORK EXCURSION RATES. Central Passenger Association Hits Upon a Plan. CHICAGO, Aug. 21.—Representatives of the Central Passenger association today adopted the report of the committee, appointed some time ago to fix a plan for issuance of excursion tickets to New York during the period when the G. A. R. excursion rates will be in effect.

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NEW TRAIN TO MITCHELL, S. D. Omaha Will Put Two in Commission Sunday, Aug. 31. Commencing Sunday, Aug. 31, the Omaha road will put into service two new trains between the Twin Cities and Mitchell, S. D. The trains will be known as Nos. 15 and 16, and will run daily.

LOWER RATES FOR BISMARCK. Soo and Northern Pacific Announce a Joint Schedule. One of the immediate effects of the entrance of the Soo into the Bismarck is the establishment of a joint tariff between that line and the Northern Pacific, which will reduce the freight rates considerably.

RAILWAY LANDS SCARCE. Property Sells Fast at Very High Prices in the West. Railway lands are becoming scarce. At present the Northern Pacific has about 20,000,000 acres left, the Canadian Pacific about 22,000,000 and the Great Northern less than 1,000,000.

MARYLAND ROADS COMBINE. Baltimore & Ohio Stockholders Vote Unanimously for Merger. BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 21.—The stockholders of the Baltimore & Ohio Railway company have at a special meeting today, and a resolution was unanimously adopted to merge the company with the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore Railway company.

EUSTIS LETS OCTOPUS LIVE. Continued From First Page. not a friend to combinations of capital, was positive he had seen Mr. Thurber at several gatherings like the Trans-Mississippi congress and at each he had secured indorsement of some meat is due to natural causes and the benefits cattle growers and not the big packers, as has been represented. This has been objected to by some delegates as a defeat of the trust, and a motion has been made to expunge the paper from our proceedings. I think this is a very extraordinary motion.

Mr. Thurber Explains. "Nearly two months ago," said Mr. Thurber, "at the request of the chairman of our executive committee, I began the preparation of a paper on our meat industry, to which I have given much study. The figures given tend to show that the rise in prices for meat is due to natural causes and the benefits cattle growers and not the big packers, as has been represented. This has been objected to by some delegates as a defeat of the trust, and a motion has been made to expunge the paper from our proceedings. I think this is a very extraordinary motion.

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suppressed. The cause of the anti-trust bellowing must be weak indeed when they are afraid to speak and argument. I cannot believe congress is willing to take such a position. I am sure the members who do not hear both sides, the mind of any one who does not, carries but little weight."

Mr. Thurber explained that he was in the meat business, was president of the New York Export association, and being naturally interested in anything that tended to increase the demand for American goods, made it a business to be a member and attend the sessions of all organizations tending to that end. As for his so-called trust resolution he said it was introduced to offset the one presented by Col. Wetmore, of St. Louis, and the congress could accept it or reject it as it saw fit.

Mr. Thurber's reference to free speech and the right to his views brought a number of supporters. His candid expressions favoring his standpoint were met with approval by Oklahoma, E. R. Moses, of Montana, and Tom Richardson, of Louisiana. Walter Freshman, of Texas, also championed Mr. Thurber's position.

Rufus A. Hoyt, of St. Paul, however, disagreed with all these views. For the best interests of everybody, he thought the paper should be kept from the records.

Eustis for Harmony. The calls for recognition from the floor were by this time becoming numerous and Mr. Eustis finally seeing that the controversy had gone far enough arose and asked permission to withdraw his resolution, which was granted.

The committee on resolutions reported late yesterday afternoon and its efforts were confirmed at the session last evening. No attention was given the resolution introduced by Col. Wetmore, of St. Louis, putting the congress on record as against trusts or to that of F. B. Thurber, in which an opposite view was taken.

The committee refused to consider them and they were laid on the table. Several interesting papers were read yesterday, though the number of delegates for attendance had been quite small.

N. E. Hansen, of Brookings, S. D., spoke on "American and Russian Forestry." A. Bourland, of Peoria, read a paper on "The River and Its Commercial Relations With the South and West," and Prof. J. C. Monahan, of the Wisconsin university, discussed "The Irrigation and Irrigation as Aids to Commerce."

In a talk on the beet sugar industry, J. G. Hamilton, of New York, opposed the plan of reciprocity with Cuba, as advocated by the sugar trust.

Will Meet at Seattle. The next convention of the Trans-Mississippi Commercial congress will be held at Seattle. That city was selected at the meeting last evening. No opposition was made to Seattle, which was a close rival, withdrawing at the last moment.

Fight Statehood Resolution. The principal business transacted at the session last evening was the consideration of the report of the committee on resolutions. Ordinarily this portion of the programme is a mere piece of routine that should have been over long ago. However, the final adoption was made the hour had reached 10 o'clock, and the delegates were compelled to forego several interesting items.

Two sections of it, an international dam for the Rio Grande river at El Paso, Tex., and the uniting of Indian territory and Oklahoma for statehood purposes, did not come up for consideration. The approval of some of the delegates, and for over an hour the various factions wrangled in their efforts to either have it amended or stricken altogether.

The Resolutions Passed. The resolutions in brief recommend the admission of New Mexico and Arizona to statehood; the union of Indian territory and Oklahoma for state purposes; the continuation of the investigation now being made by the department of agriculture; the building of a dam on the Rio Grande for the purpose of collecting the waters of the Rio Grande river for irrigation purposes; creation by the United States of a department of mines and mining; the continuation and enlargement of the appropriation for the geological and mineral resources of the United States; that the government maintain all its lands, and that the territory secured by purchase from Russia; the conferring of territorial rights on Alaska; the maintenance of dredges at all important harbors and on deep waterways; a deep waterway between Lake Michigan, at Chicago, and the Mississippi river at St. Louis; the betterment of the river between the mouth of the Missouri river and the mouth of the Ohio to a depth of nine feet, and keeping the improvement of the harbor at Galveston, Texas, to a depth of all times a depth of thirty-five feet; an American merchant marine for American goods, and an American product; the use of naval trawlers in the great harbor at Lake Superior and the erection of a station close to the mouth of the Mississippi river; reorganization of the interstate law so as to afford adequate protection to carrier and shipper and the creation by congress of a department of Alaska and other matters.

Opposed to International Dam. Any opposition shown was started by J. C. Gavin, of New Mexico, who thought the recommendation of the construction of the international dam at El Paso, Tex., should be eliminated. He contended that it was a local affair, had already engendered much bad blood, and that congress should not touch it. He was opposed by some of the delegates, but finally won out to the extent that the word international was eliminated from the resolution.

Politics is Intimated. The approval of the union of Indian territory and Oklahoma was strongly opposed by Tom Richardson, of New Orleans, who contended that the whole thing had gone into politics and should be left alone. His statement brought out a lengthy discussion, which was only brought to a close by his withdrawal of the motion last night and elected the following officers: Chairman, P. J. Gavin, Rotoon, N. M.; vice chairman, Truman C. Palmer, Los Angeles, Cal.; secretary, J. W. Ivey, Alaska; and others. The business of the congress was practically closed last evening, but another session will be held this morning for the purpose of filling in minor offices and settling up remaining business.

Executive Committee Organizes. The executive committee of the Trans-Mississippi commercial congress organized after the evening session. The members of the executive committee are: Chairman, P. J. Gavin, Rotoon, N. M.; vice chairman, Truman C. Palmer, Los Angeles, Cal.; secretary, J. W. Ivey, Alaska; and others. The business of the congress was practically closed last evening, but another session will be held this morning for the purpose of filling in minor offices and settling up remaining business.