

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT LAYS A DUTY ON JUDGE TORRANCE

IT DRIVES WHEAT AWAY

Strict Inspection Here—Loose Inspection Elsewhere.

WHERE IS THE FAULT?

Inspector Barnard Says He Is Complying With the Rules.

MEANTIME RECEIPTS FALL OFF

Looser Grading Elsewhere May Affect Exports, but Is That an Offset?

Receivers of grain at Minneapolis assert that inspection is so rigid at this point that shipments are being diverted to other markets. They say that while Minneapolis receipts are subjected to a more rigid inspection than last year, Chicago, Milwaukee and Duluth are allowing the same latitude and liberality in grades that was general in wheat inspection a year ago. The effect of this during the past three or four weeks has been to divert grain shipments from Minneapolis to Chicago, Milwaukee and Duluth.

Competing Markets Active.

Several of the prominent receivers of grain support their assertions by letters received from wheat shippers in the country explaining that while they prefer Minneapolis as a market on an even basis, the inspection at other points is more liberal. They also explain that this condition of things has given Chicago and Milwaukee an opportunity to encroach still further on Minneapolis' territory. Chicago this year has been soliciting shipments successfully for a distance of fifty miles past the line where the freight rate gives the territory to Minneapolis on an even basis. Milwaukee has also been doing more hustling for the trade that on even terms usually comes here. A large amount of the wheat south and west of Minneapolis which usually comes to this market has gone to those points.

Where Duluth is favored is on the wheat to the north and west. Country shippers are writing their correspondents here that grades are easier at Duluth. During the past two weeks a large amount of wheat received in Minneapolis has been sent on to Duluth. Part of this movement has been fostered by commission concerns and partly by elevators.

The Inspection Attacked.

One of the prominent buyers here says: "There is certainly something wrong with the inspection here, and it is having a bad effect upon Minneapolis as a wheat market. I do not believe that any discrimination whatever is shown as between local buyers. The department is decidedly fair on that score and efficient as well. But we are out of line with other markets. I have forwarded a large number of cars received here on to Duluth and in many instances the inspection there has given me a grade better than the inspection here. These are statements which can be supported from other sources. This condition explains the comparatively large receipts at Duluth during the past three weeks. The elevators are shipping grain there for the same reason. They find that Duluth's inspection is more liberal."

Chief Deputy Inspector J. N. Barnard said that the department was doing all in its power to give a fair inspection of all grain. It had certain rules to follow and these were being followed to the letter. He said that he did not know what the policy of the department was last year because he was not connected with it at that time. He said that each year brought its kicks. The department had the usual number this year and they were about evenly divided on both sides of the fence.

Last Year's Policy.

From another source it was learned that the policy of last year had been objected to vigorously as too liberal; that some of the receivers of wheat lost money on damp grain as a result of it, and the department did not propose to be subject to that criticism this year; that a rigid inspection was necessary because there is much damp grain coming.

One of the prominent millers said that as far as he had investigated, he regarded the inspection this year as fair. A big wheat shipper made the point that a good, straight inspection would help the export wheat trade of Minneapolis as against the other markets. This point was also brought up by men who criticize the inspection and the statement was made that the little prestige Minneapolis would gain on that score would not begin to offset the loss due to the wheat being diverted to other markets. As it is now, other markets than Minneapolis are receiving the preference on higher grades. In all of the appeals so far, the appeal board has sustained the inspection.

HOMESTEAD FRAUDS

Conviction That May Affect Similar Cases in Minnesota.

Helena, Ark., Oct. 15.—John M. Ham was today convicted in the federal court of forgery in connection with the soldiers' additional homestead lands and sentenced to three years in Fort Leavenworth penitentiary and to pay a fine of \$500. This is the first conviction ever secured in the United States courts for such an offense. There are pending nine other indictments, the frauds having been practiced extensively in this state and in Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota. The case is regarded by the several government land office officials as the most important in years.

SLIGHTLY STRONGER TO-DAY

Gov. Pillsbury's Condition Thought to Be More Hopeful.

Governor Pillsbury's condition was considered slightly better to-day. He is still unconscious, but his splendid vitality is bearing him up wonderfully. A member of his family said to-day that the governor appeared better than for some time. But little hope was held out, although it was thought the governor might linger for some time.

WRITTEN BY MISS STONE

American Missionary Tells of Her Abduction.

CAPTORS LESS KIND

Do Not Continue Their Original Courteous Treatment.

USE OF TROOPS WAS A MISTAKE

Miss Stone Urges That Haste in Paying the Ransom Be Avoidable.

Sofia, Oct. 15.—Further word has come from Miss Stone in the following letter, written from Macedonia to W. W. Peet, treasurer of the Turkish mission in Constantinople:

My Honored Friend—I write to inform you that on the 2d of September I was captured by a great number of armed men—some forty—as I traveled from Sanako to Diumala with about twelve teachers, students and others. They took with me for my companion Mrs. Catherine Tsilka. The reason why they captured us is for a ransom. The price which they demand for us is 25,000 pounds, Turkish, which sum must be paid in gold, and this entirely without the knowledge of the Turkish and Bulgarian governments, within the term of eighteen days from to-day. The condition of Mrs. Tsilka decided the limit, as she is to give birth to a child in three months.

We are pursued by a Turkish army. I beg Dr. Haskell himself to go to Constantinople and exert himself for the payment of the ransom at Samakov, where men will receive it on presenting an order from me. The men who captured us at first showed courtesy and consideration toward us, but now, since Turkish soldiers and Bash Bazouks have begun to pursue us and the ransom is delayed, our condition is altogether changed. Therefore I beg you to hasten sending the ransom demanded and that as energetically as possible. You will represent to the Turkish government that it stop the pursuit of us by soldiers and Bash Bazouks, otherwise we shall be killed by the people in whose hands we are. I beg you to communicate without delay the contents of this letter to the representative of the United States at the port and request his most serious co-operation. Pray for us. We are at peace with God. With hearty salutations, your friend, Ellen M. Stone.

Bandit Band Dissolves.

Although the time fixed by the brigands who abducted Miss Stone for the payment of the ransom demanded expired a week ago, no one has appeared at Samakov to claim the money or to announce the fate of the captive. It is now learned that the band has dissolved, but that Miss Stone is kept under surveillance at some distance from the frontier. This is due to snow and cold weather rendering the mountains uninhabitable. The efforts of the police to arrest Sarraf, formerly president of the Macedonian committee, who is suspected of complicity in the kidnapping, are still unavailing. The failure is due to the sympathy of the inhabitants and local authorities.

The police at Sofia have arrested certain suspects, including Paul Genadief, brother of the well known barrister and deputy.

Charles M. Dickinson, United States consul at Constantinople and diplomatic agent to Bulgaria, says: "When the Sofia party was captured it was compelled to wade stream up to the Perin mountain. Miss Stone and Miss Tsilka were hurried up the mountain and the other prisoners were released next morning. Just before the Stone party appeared the brigands stopped already taken, namely, stopping the military pursuit because the brigands threaten the prisoners with immediate death in the event of danger to themselves. The writer says she and Miss Stone are hidden in a subterranean retreat and are treated courteously. She also says the only means of securing their release is to pay the ransom demands."

CAPTORS TURKS

Story of the Driver Who Accompanied Miss Stone.

New York Sun Special Service. Vienna, Oct. 15.—George Todaroff, the driver who accompanied Miss Stone when she was kidnapped, has arrived at Sofia. He says his captors are Turks and that the abduction took place on Turkish territory. The Bulgarian police have Todaroff under surveillance, as they are not satisfied with his statements. Consul Dickinson still complains that the Bulgarian authorities are not taking proper measures to deal with the brigands.

EASTMAN GETS PLACE

ON THE NORMAL SCHOOL BOARD

Gov. Van Sant Appoints St. Cloud Journal-Press Man to Succeed W. B. Mitchell.

Alvah Eastman, of St. Cloud, was this morning appointed a director on the state normal school board to succeed William B. Mitchell, resigned. Mr. Eastman has already signified his willingness to serve. Mr. Eastman is editor of the St. Cloud Journal-Press and has been a member of the board of control in its controversy with the normal school board. He will work in harmony with the board of control if possible. His appointment by Governor Van Sant indicates that the governor is doing all he can to help the board of control out of its unpleasant position.

Messrs. Mitchell and Eastman are not on good terms personally, and Eastman's appointment will not have any tendency to heal the breach between them. Attorney General Douglas will not act in the suit with the board of control until all the necessary papers have been drawn by President Ankey of the normal board.

CHANCE FOR MOLINEUX

New York Court of Appeals Grants a New Trial.

Albany, N. Y., Oct. 15.—The court of appeals has granted Roland B. Molineux a new trial. Molineux was convicted of the murder of Catherine J. Adams in New York city and sentenced to death. The court grants a new trial on a prevailing opinion written by Judge Werner of Rochester, his principal ground being that the lower court erred in admitting evidence as to another alleged crime, the death of Barnett, and thus merged two issues.



A KENTUCKY AIRSHIP. Henry Watterson of Kentucky Sets a Big Task for His Flying Machine.

BELONGS TO CONGRESS ONLY

Reciprocity Question Will Be Left Therewith.

ROOSEVELT'S COURSE

All President Will Do Is to Recommend the Principle.

FAVORS MARINE REHABILITATION

Suggestion That the President May Imitate Emperor William's Example.

Special to The Journal.

Chicago, Oct. 15.—Walter Wellman, in a special telegram from Washington to the Record-Herald, says that President Roosevelt will recommend to congress in his message next December the general principle of commercial reciprocity with foreign nations. But the president will not suggest any particular form of application of the principle. He regards that as the proper function of congress and as a matter with which the executive has nothing to do in the initiative. The president is in favor of reciprocal arrangements and will quote from the late President McKinley's Buffalo speech in favor of that doctrine, but he does not propose to attempt to do any of the work which naturally devolves upon congress and does not intend to recommend, in terms, the reaffirmation of any of the treaties now pending. He will go as far in advocacy of reciprocity as Mr. McKinley would have gone had he lived, but no farther.

President Roosevelt realizes that reciprocity, while supported by sentimental considerations, is, after all, a tariff affair, and all tariff affairs are matters of business in which conflicting interests appear and must be harmonized before anything can be done. That is the mission of congress, not of the executive. All the president can do is to recommend the principle.

Nothing Likely to Be Done.

Among senators who have discussed this reciprocity proposition there is a strong feeling that nothing of importance can be accomplished for some years yet. It is so easy for manufacturing or producing interests whose prosperity is affected to block legislation through their friends in congress that it is feared next winter's reciprocity campaign will begin and end in talk.

Others fear that the republican party, anxious to avoid hurting some of these protected and protected interests, will permit the passage of a bill which will be a tariff, either by direct legislation or by the indirect method of reciprocal tariff arrangements with other countries, and that sooner or later the people will throw the republican party out of power and put in a party that will reduce customs taxes. This was the fear of the late president.

But he realized, as his successor does, that while it is easy to perceive the danger, it is a matter of the greatest difficulty to ward off by means of wholesome legislation to which some powerful interest objects. Hence the prevailing opinion that the president will turn the reciprocity suggestion over to congress and that congress will do nothing.

Subsidies.

The president has decided to adopt a similar policy in dealing with the subsidy question. An eastern newspaper, organ of the subsidy seekers, says President Roosevelt will recommend subsidies in

THE SHERIFF HAS BEEN INDICTED

The Grand Jury Brings Four Counts Against Megardien for His Administration of His Office.

There is no question but that indictments will be returned against Sheriff Megardien when the grand jury next reports. It may be to-day or it may be to-morrow, but the indictments will be forthcoming at the first report. They will be four in number, so it is said. Warrants will be given to Coroner Williams to serve and he will be in temporary charge of the office, if the sheriff is removed by the governor.

When the grand jury left its sanctuary this morning and worked its way along the marble corridors and staircases of the courthouse to Judge Harrison's courtroom every one in the building knew of it in a twinkling. It was just as if all had been placed on an electric circuit and some one had pressed the button to announce that the jurors had left their room.

"The grand jury is going to report," was whispered on all sides, "and Megardien is indicted." For it had been accepted as an unquestioned fact that when

the jury did report there would be a bunch of bills against the sheriff.

The jury filed into the courtroom followed by the usual trail of curious people. A case was on trial before Judge Harrison, but just as he was about to interrupt the proceedings, the jurors left.

Under the circumstances it was an extraordinary proceeding and the spectators including several ex-deputy sheriffs who are now on the police force did not know what to make of the move. It was taken by some to be a sort of ruse to cover the actual doings. But it was learned later that the jury simply had another form of an indictment for Jerry Reardon, who was then on trial. However, the hitch had been overcome and there was no necessity for returning the other indictment.

Seeking Megardien's Shoes. Candidates for sheriff and their friends are crowding the county commissioners. It is reported that Otto Langum and Tom Gallagher are in the lead, but that other candidates, notably S. B. Loyo and L. A. Lydiard, intend to be heard from before the election is held. County Commissioner Mike Nash denies the story that he is a candidate.

HE WILL LIVE HERE

Bishop Edsall Definitely Decides to Reside in Minneapolis.

ONE CONDITION EASILY MET

It Is That He Be Furnished as Comfortable a Home as at Fargo.

Samuel Cook Edsall, bishop of the Episcopal diocese of Minnesota, will make his home in Minneapolis. In a letter to a friend in this city, Bishop Edsall says: "Since Bishop Whipple's death I have been carefully weighing the various conditions as to the place of my future residence. After prayerful and careful consideration I am now ready to say that I will accept the offer made by the Minneapolis churchmen when I was simply bishop coadjutor. I will live in Minneapolis, provided I can be furnished with a suitable house."

In another place in his letter Bishop Edsall says he will expect as comfortable a house as he has in Fargo. A determined effort will at once be made by the Minneapolis churchmen to secure the desired home for the bishop. A suitable house will cost between \$12,000 and \$15,000, and the intention is to purchase it outright. Friends of the bishop said to-day that now that the bishop has consented to make Minneapolis his home, there should be no delay in providing him with a house to live in. They are anxious that churchmen and the public generally see to it that funds are at once forthcoming to insure his residence here.

Bishop Edsall will come to the city in November to take up his work. His friends are greatly elated over the prospect of his coming and they declare that a good home will be provided for him.

Only 23 per cent of the population of England and Wales live in the country.

UNFIT FOR THE MINISTRY

Illinois Clergyman Who Stunned President McKinley.

Chicago, Oct. 15.—The Rock River Methodist conference to-day voted that the Rev. A. B. Smart "was unfit for pastoral work." He was accused of making slurring remarks about President McKinley following the assassination.

EVANS' FATE RESTS WITH TORRANCE

President Roosevelt Has a Momentous Conference With G. A. R. Commander-in-Chief.

Recommendation of Judge Torrance as to Evans' Retention or Dismissal "Goes."

From The Journal Bureau, Room 45, Post Building, Washington.

Washington, Oct. 15.—Judge Torrance, commander-in-chief of the G. A. R., left Washington last night for Cleveland, from which city he will return home. His visit here was rather unexpected. He went to Cleveland to attend a meeting of the McKinley monument commission, of which he is a member, and got word there which brought him to Washington as soon as the meeting was over.

Just what that word was Judge Torrance does not say, but it is understood that President Roosevelt wired asking for a conference regarding Grand Army matters. The President is collecting material for his message to congress and wants all light possible on pension questions, the administration of the pension office and other things near the old soldier's heart.

The conference between him and Judge Torrance lasted for more than an hour and was most cordial in every way. As was to have been expected, the judge declined to discuss it with newspaper men.

While he was waiting for the president to be at leisure Judge Torrance met Henry Clay Evans, commissioner of pensions, who had also come to the White House to see the president, but not by appointment. Torrance and Evans chatted pleasantly for a few minutes and arrangements were made for the former to visit the pension office in the afternoon. This visit lasted two hours and Mr. Evans submitted to Judge Torrance a large amount of documentary evidence bearing on pension cases which are relied upon by the anti-Evans forces to prove their charges. Judge Torrance would not express any opinion regarding the character of the evidence or what it seemed to show.

All Depends Upon Torrance.

From sources which I believe to be entirely reliable it is learned that the president yesterday discussed Evans' case very freely with Judge Torrance, and made it clear that he was a friend of the old soldiers and wanted to please them as far as that was possible without doing anybody an injustice. He knows practically nothing about details of the Evans controversy. He knows the bitter feeling against him, but nothing beyond that. He wants to settle the case on its merits strictly.

It is believed that Judge Torrance, as a result of his conference with the president, will make a study of the Evans

ROOSEVELT AND THE TRUSTS

President Anxious to Hit Upon a Method of Curbing Their Power for Evil.

Washington, Oct. 15.—Next to reciprocity and the Nicaraguan canal the president discusses with all his callers the subject of trusts to an extent which shows how important he considers this topic. Most of those called into conference in the White House consider the details of their talks as strictly confidential, but it appears to be quite evident, from the various reports which filter out from time to time, that the president has rather strong convictions on this subject.

He fully recognizes, his callers say, the gravity of the problem, and while he is full of the idea that something must be done, he, like many other men, is somewhat dubious as to how and when the remedy for trusts must be applied.

The president, it is said, is extremely anxious to do something to curb the power of the trusts so far as their operations tend to raise prices and crush competition. At the same time he does not desire to inaugurate a crusade against corporations merely because they are companies and not private firms. He is fully aware, his callers declare, of the great danger which would come to the country from legislation which would tend to restrict the ordinary uses of capital.

At the same time he has expressed himself again and again as being in favor of legislation, either by the federal government or by the states or by both, which will tend to keep the trusts within legitimate bounds and make them merely organizations to channel production, which is their legitimate sphere, instead of being conspiracies to crush competition and create monopoly.

The president has requested a great many men in different parts of the country and in different walks of life to feel public opinion for him and let him know not only the conditions of public sentiment regarding the trusts themselves, but more particularly to secure suggestions as to the best methods of restricting the operations of the trusts to their legitimate sphere of action. The president fully recognizes the difficulties growing out of the limited power of the federal government, and of the consequent diversity of legislation by the states, but he believes, it is said, that the time is ripe for a judicious agitation of the subject, so that in the end some method may be arrived at which will cure the manifest evils of the trusts without in any way attacking the natural right of capital to combine in a legitimate manner.

Wheat Brought Back for Reshipment

Boston, Oct. 15.—Grain shippers at this port are allowing their grain to remain on the steamers and to be brought back to this country and shipped again to its destination in the expectation of some improvement in the grain situation in the meantime. The Furness line steamer Columbian, which leaves London on Wednesday for this port, will bring back a good portion of her outward cargo of 45,000 bushels of wheat. The Virginian, of the same line, which sailed on Oct. 6, for London, will bring back 16,000 bushels of wheat which she carried out. The Furness line steamer Approximate, operating between Newport News and London, is coming westward with 40,000 out of 56,000 bushels of grain shipped. This curious state of affairs is due in part to extremely low trans-Atlantic freight rates prevailing and partly due to scarcity of warehouses on the other side and resultant high storage rates.