

WILLMAR FATALITIES.

Great Northern Employee Run Over and Child Burned. Willmar, Minn., Sept. 20. — Bernt Urdal, a section hand in the employ of the Great Northern, was run over here in the yards and instantly killed. The body was found in a terribly mangled condition.

BUTTE'S GROWTH.

Montana's Mining Metropolis Has Gained Enormously in Population. Washington, Sept. 20. — The census bureau announces that the population of Butte, Mont., is 30,470, as against 19,747 in 1890. This is an increase of 52.8 per cent.

MARVELOUS ENDURANCE.

Would-Be Suicide With as Many Lives as a Cat. Sioux Falls, S. D., Sept. 20. — An almost miraculous occurrence took place in McCook county. A young farmer named Swanson, living near Ramey, made a desperate attempt at suicide. He shot himself in the head four times with a revolver and then put a bullet into his breast.

HELD WITHOUT BAIL.

Young Miller and Hardy, Anoka Murder Suspects. Anoka, Minn., Sept. 20. — James Hardy and Elmer Miller were bound over to the grand jury without bail. Swan Floren, Peter Floren, Harry Lapham, Geo. Merrill and John Giddings were the witnesses examined. They gave no evidence different from what they gave at the first examination.

A VIGILANCE COMMITTEE.

One of La Crosse's Neighbors Feels Obligated to Organize One. La Crosse, Wis., Sept. 20. — On account of the prevalence of crime in this vicinity the town of La Crosse, across the Mississippi river from here, has organized a vigilance committee to see it cannot be suppressed.

DRIVEN FROM HOME.

Red Wing Finds a Man Who Drives His Family from Home into the Cold and Rain. Red Wing, Minn., Sept. 20. — Mrs. John Zegnego of Hay Creek and four children have lived since last Wednesday in an isolated, abandoned stone quarry near Red Wing, unprotected from rain and cold.

BAD STORM AT NOME.

Several Lives Lost and the Beach Strawn With Wreckage. Seattle, Wash., Sept. 20. — The steamer Valencia arrived from the North with reports of a terrible storm at Nome harbor. Several lives were lost and the beach was strewn with wreckage.

LICENSE IN WISCONSIN.

Voters of Several Towns Manifest Their Preferences. Prairie du Chien, Wis., Sept. 20. — The vote taken at a special election here yesterday to determine whether this city was to have a \$500 saloon license or \$200 resulted in a majority of 136 in favor of the latter.

Charged With Bank Robbery.

La Crosse, Wis., Sept. 20. — Two well dressed young men were arrested at Tomah yesterday, charged with the Wilton bank robbery of last Sunday night. The men had slept in the woods all night. They refused to give their names.

Legacy for Veterans' Home.

Oshkosh, Wis., Sept. 20. — The Wisconsin veterans' home at Waupaca, Wis., was enriched yesterday by a legacy of some \$12,000. It was left by Walter Houston, an aged soldier of the Rebellion who resided many years in the town of Utica.

Stabbed to Death.

Iron Mountain, Mich., Sept. 20. — Jas. Johnson, a Dane, was stabbed to death and Alex Anderson, a Finlander, was probably fatally stabbed last night. Robbery is believed to have been the motive.

Game Warden After 'Em.

Chippewa Falls, Wis., Sept. 20. — Game Warden Kiofanda and his assistants are after a party of hunters in the northern part of the county, for whom warrants have been issued. They are accused of having killed aquatic fowl in violation of the law.

BAD FOR CHEESE INDUSTRY.

Report of the State Dairy and Food Commission on Minnesota Cheese Factories. St. Paul, Minn., Sept. 21. — A special report on the cheese industry in Minnesota, issued yesterday by the dairy and food commission, states that Minnesota can never be a great cheese producing state so long as the price of beef remains at the present figure. The increase in the number of cheese factories in the state commented on as being inadequate to meet the growing consumption of the product at home.

CAN SHIP GAME AS BAGGAGE.

Judge Kelly So Rules in the McGregor Case. St. Paul, Minn., Sept. 21. — Judge Kelly yesterday granted for a writ of habeas corpus and ordered his release from the county jail, where he had been committed to await the action of the grand jury on a charge of having in his possession game unlawfully shipped to the city. The game consisted of sixteen prairie chickens, supposed to have been shipped by the young man's father, who was said to be out hunting.

FIRE AT BROWN'S VALLEY.

Loss of \$15,000 Fairly Well Covered by Insurance. Brown's Valley, Minn., Sept. 21. — Fire destroyed a portion of the business center. The places destroyed are Reese & Almqvist, feed stable, with sixteen horses, hay and grain; Charles Beaulieu, tailor; J. L. Paul, real estate; Dr. Fogarty, physician; Samuel Gordon, Inter Lake Tribune and post-office; William Redetzke, bicycles and guns; E. S. Lines & Co., hardware; HW Barrett, drugs; W. E. Bollbeck, confectionery; Charles Schroeder, barn. The loss is \$15,000, generally insured.

Charged With Murder.

St. Paul, Sept. 21. — Joseph Mrozinski, an old fisherman, was shot and killed while in a fishing skiff in Pig's Eye lake yesterday afternoon. Edward Corbett is under arrest charged with murder. The shooting took place during an encounter between four deputy game wardens and Mr. Mrozinski and his son John Mrozinski. Witnesses of the affair say that Mrozinski was shot without justifiable provocation.

Money Order Thief Sentenced.

Storm Lake, Iowa, Sept. 21. — Judge Querton sentenced O. P. Dillon to five months in the county jail at hard labor. Dillon was the night operator at the Iowa Central depot who skipped out with a block of American express money orders and was arrested in Chicago. His plea of guilty and the circumstances under which the theft was made caused the light sentence.

Attempted Suicide.

Milwaukee, Wis., Sept. 21. — C. Vogt-Peters, general agent for a life insurance company in this city, whose headquarters are in New York city, tried to end his life by shooting himself through the head at Juneau Park last night. The wound will prove fatal. He was sixty years old and the father of a large family. Cause unknown.

Kelly's Friends Assured.

Fargo, N. D., Sept. 21. — There has been some uneasiness over the late fate of Sam Kelly, a former resident of Fargo and superintendent of the waterworks. He went to Galveston some years ago and engaged in the grain business. A telegram to friends here states he escaped injury in the terrible storm there last week.

Second Hay Crop Spoiled.

Winona, Minn., Sept. 21. — The owners of the lowlands along the Mississippi river in this locality will suffer from the present high water by reason of the destruction of the second hay crop, which was nearly ready to cut at the time the water commenced to rise.

Winona, Minn., Sept. 21. — William S. Hewett of Minneapolis has been awarded the contract for building a pile bridge across the lake at this place for the Winona Railway and Light company for \$4,800. The contract must be finished by Feb. 1.

LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE OF THE VICE PRESIDENTIAL NOMINEE.

It Alludes to the Unprecedented Degree of Prosperity Prevailing Under President McKinley's Administration, and Shows That Disaster Would Follow the Policy of Free Coinage.

Following is Theodore Roosevelt's letter accepting the Republican nomination for vice president:

Oyster Bay, N. Y., Sept. 15.—To Hon. Edward O. Wolcott, Chairman Commission on Notification of Vice President: Sir—I accept the nomination as vice president of the United States, tendered me by the Republican national convention, with a very deep sense of the honor conferred upon me and with an infinitely deeper sense of the vital importance to the whole country of securing the re-election of President McKinley.

Dishonored Abroad.

I feel that this contest is by no means one merely between Republicans and Democrats. We have a right to appeal to all good citizens who are far-sighted enough to see what the honor and interest of the nation demand. To put into practice the principles embodied in the Kansas City platform would mean grave disaster to the nation; for that platform stands for reaction and disorder; for an upsetting of our financial system which would mean not only great suffering, but a abandonment of the nation's good faith, and for a policy abroad which would imply the dishonor of the flag and an unworthy surrender of our national rights.

The most important of all problems is, of course, that of securing good government and moral and material well-being within our own borders. Great thought and care should be given to this work well abroad, even this comes second to the thorough performance of duty at home.

Under the administration of President McKinley this country has been blessed with a degree of prosperity absolutely unparalleled, even in its previous prosperous history.

While it is, of course, true that no legislation and no administration can bring success to those who are not stout of heart, cool of head and ready of hand, yet it is no less true that the individual capacity of each man to get good results for himself can be largely destroyed by bad legislation or bad administration, while under the reverse conditions the power of the individual to do good work is assured and stimulated. This is what has been done under the administration of President McKinley. Thanks to his actions and to the wise legislation of congress on the tariff and finance, the conditions of our industrial life have been rendered more favorable than ever before.

Continuance of Prosperity.

Fundamentally and primarily the present contest is a contest for the continuance of the conditions which have told in favor of our material welfare and of our civil and political integrity. If of this nation is to retain either its well-being or its self-respect, it cannot afford to plunge into financial and economic chaos; it cannot afford to endorse governmental theories which would unsettle the standard of national honesty and destroy the integrity of our system of justice.

The policy of free coinage of silver at a ratio of sixteen to one is a policy fraught with destruction to every home in the land. It means untold misery to the head of every household, and above all, to the women and children of every home.

When our opponents champion free silver at sixteen to one they are either sincere or sincere in their attitude. If sincere in their championship they, of course forfeit all right to belief or support on any ground. If sincere, then they are a menace to the welfare of the country. Whether they shout their sinister purpose or merely whisper it, makes but little difference, save as it reflects their own honesty. No issue can be paramount to the issue they thus make, for the paramountcy of such an issue is to be determined, not by the dictum of any man or body of men, but by the fact that it vitally affects the well-being of every home in the land. The financial question is always of such far-reaching and tremendous importance to the national welfare that it can never be raised in good faith unless this tremendous importance is not merely conceded but insisted upon. Men who are not willing to make such an issue paramount have no possible justification for raising it at all, for under such circumstances their act cannot under any conceivable circumstances do aught but grave harm.

Ruinous to Finances.

The success of the party representing the principles embodied in the Kansas City platform would bring about the destruction of all the conditions necessary to the continuance of prosperity. It would unsettle our whole governmental system, and would therefore disarrange all the vast and delicate machinery of our complex industrial life. Above all, the effect would be ruinous to our finances.

If we are to prosper, the currency of this country must be based upon the gold dollar worth one hundred cents.

The stability of our currency has been greatly increased by the excellent financial act passed by the last congress. But no law can secure our financial management in the hands of untried administrators. No party can safely be entrusted with the management of our national affairs unless it accepts as axiomatic the truths recognized in all progressive countries as essential to a sound and proper system of finance. In their essence these must be the same for all great civilized peoples. In different stages of development, different countries face varying economic conditions, but at every stage and under all circumstances the most important element in securing their economic well-being is sound finance, honest money. So intimate is the connection between industrial prosperity and a sound currency that the former is jeopardized, not merely by unsound finance, but by the very threat of unsound finance. The business man and the farmer are vitally interested in the question; but no man's interest is so great as that of the wage-worker.

A depreciated currency means loss and disaster to the business man; it means grim suffering to the wage-worker.

The capitalist will lose much of his capital and will suffer wearing anxiety and the loss of many comforts; but the wage-worker who loses his wages must suffer, and see his wife and children suffer for the actual necessities of life. The one absolutely vital need of our whole industrial system is sound money.

As to trusts. One of the most serious problems with which we are confronted under the conditions of our modern industrial civilization is that presented by the great business combinations, which are generally known under the name of trusts.

The problem is an exceedingly difficult one, and the difficulty is immensely aggravated both by honest but wrong-headed attacks on our whole industrial system in the effort to remove some of the evils connected with it, and by the mischievous advice of men who either think crookedly or who advance remedies knowing them to be ineffective, but deeming that they may, by darkening counsel, achieve for themselves a spurious reputation for wisdom. No good whatever is subserved by indiscriminate denunciation of corporations generally, and of all forms of industrial combination in particular; and when this public denunciation is accompanied by private membership in the great corporation denounced, the effect is, of course, to give an air of insincerity to the whole movement. Nevertheless, there are real abuses, and there is ample reason for striving to remedy these abuses. A crude or ill-considered effort to remedy them would either be absolutely without effect or else would simply do damage.

The first thing to do is to find out the facts; and for this purpose publicity as to capitalization, profits, and dividends to the public is the most useful measure. The mere fact of this publicity would in itself remedy certain evils, and, as to the others, it would in some cases point out the remedies, and would at least enable us to tell whether or not certain proposed remedies would be useful. The state acting in its collective capacity would thus first find out the facts and then be able to take such measures as wisdom dictated. Much can be done by taxation. Even more can be done by regulation, by close supervision, and the unsparing exclusion of all unhealthy and antisocial elements. The separate state governments can do a great deal; and where they decline to cooperate the national government must step in.

Expansion.

While paying heed to the necessity of keeping our house in order at home, the American people can not, if they wish to retain their self-respect, refrain from doing their duty as a great nation in the world. The history of the nation is in many times larger than the Philippines. When the first Continental congress met in Liberty Hall and the thirteen original states declared themselves a nation, the westward limit of the country was marked by the Alleghany mountains. Even during the Revolutionary war the work of expansion went on. Kentucky, Tennessee and the great Northwest, then known as the Illinois country, were conquered from our white and Indian foes during the Revolutionary struggle and were confirmed to us by the treaty of 1782. Yet all this land thus conquered was not then given to us. It was held by an alien foe until the army under Gen. Anthony Wayne freed Ohio from the red man, while the treaties of Jay and Pinckney secured from the Spanish and British Natchez and Detroit.

Jefferson an Expansionist.

In 1803, under President Jefferson, the greatest single stride in expansion that we ever took was taken by the purchase of the Louisiana territory. This so-called Louisiana, which included what are now the states of Arkansas, Missouri, Louisiana, Iowa, Minnesota, Kansas, Nebraska, and a large part of Colorado and Utah, was acquired by treaty and purchase under President Jefferson exactly and precisely as the Philippines have been acquired by treaty and purchase under President McKinley. The doctrine of "the consent of the governed," the doctrine previously enunciated by Jefferson in the Declaration of Independence, was not held by him or by any other sane man to apply to the Indian tribes in the Louisiana territory which he thus acquired, and there were no treaties made with the white inhabitants, not to speak of the negroes and Indians, as to whether they were willing that their territory should be annexed. The great majority of the inhabitants, white and colored alike, were bitterly opposed to the transfer. An armed force of United States soldiers had to be hastily sent into the territory to prevent insurrection. President Jefferson sending these troops to Louisiana from exactly the same reasons and with exactly the same purpose that President McKinley has sent troops to the Philippines. Jefferson distinctly stated that the Louisiana territory was "not fit or ready for self-government," and years elapsed before they were given self-government, Jefferson appointing the governor and other officials without any consultation with the inhabitants of the newly acquired territory. The doctrine that the "consent of the governed" was not then even considered either by Jefferson or by any other serious party leader, for it never entered their heads that a new territory should be governed other than in the way in which the territories of Ohio and Illinois had already been governed under Washington and the elder Adams; the theory known by this utterly false and misleading phrase was only struck out in political controversy at a much later date, for the sole purpose of justifying the extension of slavery into the territories.

The parallel between what Jefferson did with Louisiana and what is now being done in the Philippines is exact.

Jefferson, the author of the Declaration of Independence, and of the "consent of the governed" doctrine, saw no incongruity between this and the establishment of a government on common sense grounds in the new territory; and he rallied at the sticklers for an impossible application of his principle, saying, in language which at the present day applies to the situation in the Philippines without the change of a word, "though it is acknowledged that our new fellow citizens are as yet incapable of self-government as children, yet some cannot bring themselves to suspend its principles for a single moment." He intended that "nearly self-government" should be introduced throughout the territory, but only as the different parts became fit for it, and no sooner. This is just the policy that has been pursued. In no part of the Louisiana purchase was complete self-government introduced for a number of years; in one part of it, the Indian Territory, it has not yet been introduced, although nearly a century has elapsed. Over enormous tracts of it, including the various Indian reservations, with a territory in the aggregate as large as that of the Philippines, the Constitution has never yet "followed the flag;" the army officer and the civilian agent still exercise authority, without asking the "consent of the governed." We must proceed in the Philippines with the same wise caution, taking each successive step as it becomes desirable, and accommodating the details of our policy to the peculiar needs of the situation. But as soon as the present revolt is put down and order established it will undoubtedly be possible to give the islands a larger measure of self-government than Jefferson originally gave Louisiana.

America Continues to Expand.

The next great step in expansion was the acquisition of Florida. This was partly acquired by conquest and partly by purchase, Andrew Jackson being the most prominent figure in the acquisition. It was taken under President Monroe, the aftertime President John Quincy Adams being active in securing the purchase. As in the case of the Philippines, Florida was acquired by purchase from Spain, and in Florida the Seminoles, who had not been consulted in the sale, rebelled and waged war exactly as some of the Tagals have rebelled and waged war in the Philippines. The Seminoles lasted for many years, but Presidents Monroe, Adams and Jackson declined for a moment to consider the question of abandoning Florida to the Seminoles or to treat their non-consent to the government of the United States as a valid reason for turning over the territory to them.

Our next acquisition of territory was that of Texas, secured by treaty after it had been wrested from the Mexicans by the Texans themselves. Then came the acquisition of California, New Mexico, Arizona, Nevada and parts of Colorado and Utah as the result of the Mexican war, supplemented five years later by the Gadsden purchase.

The next acquisition was that of Alaska, secured from Russia by treaty and purchase. Alaska was full of natives, some of whom had advanced well beyond the stage of savagery and were Christians. They were not consulted about the purchase nor was their assent required. The purchase was made by the men who had just put through a triumphant war to restore the Union and free the slave; but none of them deemed it necessary to push the doctrine of "the consent of the governed" to a conclusion so fantastic as to necessitate the turning over of Alaska to its original owners, the Indian and the Aleut. For thirty years the United States authorities, military and civil, exercised the supreme authority in a territory and many times larger than the Philippines in which it did not seem likely that there would ever be any considerable body of white inhabitants.

Then Came Hawaii.

Nearly thirty years passed before the next instance of expansion occurred, which was over the island of Hawaii. An effort was made at the end of President Harrison's administration to secure the annexation of Hawaii. The effort was unsuccessful. In a debate in congress on Feb. 2, 1894, one of the leaders in opposing the annexation of the islands stated: "These islands are more than 2,000 miles distant from our extreme western boundary. We have a serious race problem now in our country, and I am not in favor of adding to our domestic fabric a mongrel population of this character. Our Constitution makes no provisions for a colonial establishment. Any territorial government we might establish would necessarily, because of the population, be an oligarchy, which would have to be supported by armed soldiers." Yet Hawaii has now been annexed and her delegates have sat in the national convention of our two great parties. The fears then expressed in relation to an "oligarchy" and "armed soldiers" are not now seriously entertained by any human being; yet they are precisely the objections urged against the acquisition of the Philippines at this very moment. We are making no new departure. We are not taking a single step which in any way affects our institutions or our traditional policies. From the beginning we have given widely varying degrees of self-government to the different territories, according to their needs.

The simple truth is that there is nothing even remotely resembling "imperialism" or "militarism" involved in the present development of that policy of expansion which has been pursued by the history of America from the day when she became a nation.

The words mean absolutely nothing as applied to our recent policy in the Philippines; for this policy is only imperialistic in the sense that Jefferson's policy in Louisiana was imperialistic; only military in the sense that Jackson's policy toward the Seminoles, or Custer's toward the Sioux, embodied militarism; and there is no more danger of its producing evil results at home now than there was of its interfering with freedom under Jefferson or Jackson, or in the days of the Indian wars on the plains. Our army is relatively not as large as it was in the days of Wayne; we have not one regular for every thousand inhabitants. There is no more danger of a draft than there is of the reintroduction of slavery.

Imperialism Checked.

When we expanded over New Mexico and California we secured free government to these territories and prevented their falling under the "militarism" of a dictatorship like that of Santa Anna, or the "imperialism" of a real empire in the days of Maximilian. We put a

stop to imperialism in Mexico as soon as the Civil war closed. We made a great anti-imperialist stride when we drove the Spaniards from Porto Rico and the Philippines and thereby made ready the ground in these islands for that gradually increasing measure of self-government for which their populations are severally fitted. Cuba is being helped along the path of independence as rapidly as her own citizens are content that she should go. Of course the presence of troops in the Philippines during the Tagal insurrection had more to do with militarism than had their presence in the Dakotas, Minnesota and Wyoming during the many years which elapsed before the final outbreaks of the Sioux were definitely put down. There is no more militarism or imperialism in garrisoning Luzon until order is restored than there was imperialism in sending soldiers to South Dakota in 1890, during the Ogallala outbreak. The reasoning which justifies our having made war against Sitting Bull also justifies our having checked the outbreaks of Aguinaldo and his followers, directed, as they were, against Filipino and American alike.

The only certain way of rendering it necessary for our republic to enter on a career of "militarism" would be to abandon the Philippines to their own tribes, and at the same time either to guarantee a stable government among these tribes or guarantee them against outside interference. A larger army would be required to secure order under any such policy than will be required to secure order under the American flag; while the presence of this flag on the islands is really the only possible security against outside aggression.

The whole argument against President McKinley's policy in the Philippines becomes absurd when it is conceded that we should, by quote the language of the Kansas City platform "give to the Philippines first a stable form of government." If they are now entitled to independence, they are also entitled to decide for themselves whether their government shall be stable or unstable, civilized or savage, or whether they shall have any government at all; while it is, of course, equally evident that under such conditions we have no right whatever to guarantee them against outside interference more than we have to make such a guarantee in the case of the Chinese analogues of Aguinaldo's followers. If we have a right to establish a stable government in the islands it necessarily follows that it is not only our right but our duty to support that government until the natives gradually grow fit to sustain it themselves. How else will it be stable? The minute we leave it, it ceases to be stable.

Shall We Now Contract?

Properly speaking, the question is now not whether we shall expand for we have already expanded—but whether we shall contract. The Philippines are now part of American territory. To surrender them would be to surrender American territory. They must, of course, be governed primarily in the interests of their own citizens. Our first care must be for the people of the islands which have come under our guardianship as a result of the most righteous foreign war that has been waged within the memory of the present generation. They must be administered in the interests of their inhabitants, and that necessarily means that any question of personal or partisan politics in their administration must be entirely eliminated. We must continue to put at the head of affairs in the different islands such men as Gen. Wood, Gov. Allen and Judge Taft; and it is a most fortunate thing that we are able to illustrate what ought to be done in the way of sending officers thither by pointing out what actually has been done. The minor places in their administration, where it is impossible to fill them by natives, must be filled by the strictest application of the merit system. It is very important that in our own home administration the merely ministerial and administrative offices, where the duties are entirely non-political, shall be filled absolutely without reference to partisan affiliations; but this is many times more important in the newly acquired islands. The merit system is in its essence as democratic as our common school system, for it simply means equal chances and fair play for all.

Aguinaldo the Dictator.

It must be remembered always that governing these islands in the interest of the inhabitants may not necessarily be to govern them as the inhabitants at the moment prefer. To grant self-government to Luzon under Aguinaldo would be like granting self-government to an Apache reservation under some local chief; and this is no more altered by the fact that the Filipinos fought the Spaniards than it would be by the fact that Apaches have long been trained and employed in the United States army and have rendered signal service therein; just as the Pawnees did under the administration of President Grant; just as the Stockbridge Indians did in the days of Gen. Washington, and the friendly tribes of the Six Nations in the days of President Madison.

There are now in the United States communities of Indians which have advanced so far that it has been possible to embody them as a whole in our political system, all the members of the tribe becoming United States citizens. There are other communities where the bulk of the tribe are still too wild for it to be possible to take such a step. There are individuals among the Apaches, Pawnees, Iroquois, Sioux and other tribes, who are now United States citizens, and who are entitled to stand, and do stand, on an absolute equality with all our citizens of pure white blood. Men of Indian blood are now serving in the army and navy and in congress and occupy high position both in the business and the political world. There is every reason why as rapidly as an Indian, or any body of Indians, becomes fit for self-government, he or it should be granted the fullest equality of the whites; but there would be no justification whatever in treating this fact as a reason for abandoning the wild tribes to work out their own destruction. Exactly the same reasoning applies in the case of the Philippines. To turn over the islands to Aguinaldo and his followers would not be to give self-government to the islanders; under no circumstances would the majority thus gain self-government. They would simply be put at the mercy of a syndicate of Chinese half-breeds, under whom corruption would flourish far more freely than ever it flourished under Tweed, while tyrannical oppression would obtain to a degree only possible under such an oligarchy. Your truly.

—Theodore Roosevelt.

Stock raising would be a profitable enterprise in Korea were it not that rinderpest is endemic.