

VETERANS HONOR AN ILLINOIS MAN

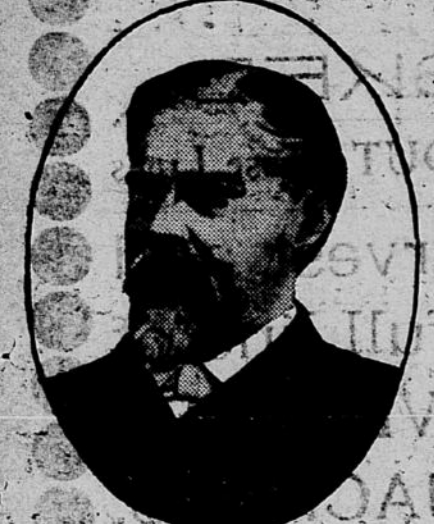
Gen. John C. Black Is Elected Commander in Chief by G. A. R. at San Francisco.

OTHER OFFICERS ARE ALSO CHOSEN BY THE CONVENTION

Next Encampment of Order to Be Held in Boston—Business Is Completed and Time Is Devoted to Sight-Seeing—The Big Final Campaign Is Held.

San Francisco, Aug. 22.—The Grand Army of the Republic Thursday selected Boston as the place in which the encampment of 1904 will be held, and elected the following officers:

- Commander in Chief—Gen. John C. Black, of Illinois.
- Senior Vice Commander—Col. C. M. Keene, of California.
- Junior Vice Commander—Col. Harry Keeler, of Montana.



GEN. JOHN C. BLACK, Surgeon in Chief—George A. Harmon, of Ohio. Chaplain in Chief—Winfield Scott, of Arizona.

The quartermaster, Charles Burrows, said in his report: A proposition to admit sons of veterans into the grand army posts was strongly supported, but after an extended debate was defeated by a small majority. The encampment adopted a resolution requesting congress to pass a bill providing all veterans who have reached the age of 62 years.

Business Is Completed. The Grand Army veterans and the ladies of the auxiliary bodies completed their business Friday, and the remainder of their time in this state was devoted to sight-seeing. The national encampment met in executive session to receive the reports of the committee on resolutions and to transact final business. The Women's Relief Corps and the Ladies of the Grand Army proceeded with the election of officers, also in secret session. Several thousand visitors crossed the bay at Oakland, where they were entertained on the shores of Lake Merritt. At night there was a big camp fire at the Mechanic's Pavilion.

TRIAL NEARING CLOSE.

Public Interest in Humbert Case at Paris Is Intense—Labori Continues Address.

Paris, Aug. 22.—Public interest is growing more intense as the Humbert trial is nearing its close and the crowds at the palace of justice were much augmented Thursday. Although the general expectation is that a verdict will be reached by night, the court officials believed that the advocate general will reply to Maitre Labori, leading counsel for the defense, thus postponing the verdict until Saturday. Among those who have reserved places near the judges was Senora Castro, wife of the president of Venezuela, who was accompanied by the Venezuelan minister. Maitre Labori continued his address for the defense, urging that the larger creditors had acted through attorneys, who should be held responsible, while the small creditors would have been paid if the Rente Viagere had not been wrecked through the premature prosecution of the Humberts. Maitre Labori caused a considerable sensation by a bitter denunciation of M. Cattaul, the money-lender, for prosecuting the Humberts, and, incidentally, mentioning M. Waldeck-Rousseau's and M. Valle's part in the prosecution, he declared the political parties' leaders had become degenerate. M. Valle, counsel pointed out, first acted as attorney against the Humberts, and afterwards became minister of justice, supervising their prosecution. M. Cattaul, he asserted, belonged to that class which is bringing dishonor on France and seeking to gain all through the use of money, thus corrupting the public administration. Advocate Clunot followed in defense of Emile Daurignac. The trial was then adjourned until Saturday.

Gold Vein Discovered. New York, Aug. 22.—Telegrams from Berrospasco announce that a vein of gold five metres wide has been discovered in Chuquitambo, according to a Herald dispatch from Lima, Peru. An English company is working mines near this vein which are producing 30 ounces of gold a day.

New York Chosen. Cleveland, O., Aug. 22.—New York City was chosen as the next meeting place for the 1905 convention of the Order of Scottish Clans. Winnipeg and Halifax were the other aspirants.

THE RULE APPLIES TO ALL

President Enunciates Policy as to Government Employees.

No Discrimination Because of Membership or Non-membership in Labor Organization.

Oyster Bay, N. Y., Aug. 22.—President Roosevelt has made applicable to all departments of the government service the principle he enunciated at the time he reinstated William A. Miller to the position in the government printing office from which Miller had been dismissed because of a disagreement with the bookbinders' union. The president has plainly stated to the members of his cabinet that that principle is to "indicate the policy of the president" in similar cases. The president has authorized the publication of a letter which was sent to each member of his cabinet on the 22d of July. The letter was signed by Mr. Barnes, the acting secretary to the president, and is as follows:

"My dear sir: The president directs me to send you herewith for your information, copies of two letters sent to Secretary Cortelyou with reference to the government printing office, which define the attitude of the administration in connection with the subject discussed. They are sent to you for your information and guidance, as they indicate the policy of the president in this matter."

The letters to Secretary Cortelyou were written on July 13 and 14. The salient sentence of the first letter was: "There is no objection to the employees of the government printing office constituting themselves into a union if they so desire, but no rules or resolutions of that union can be permitted to override the laws of the United States, which it is my sworn duty to enforce."

In the letter of the 14th the president quoted the finding of the arbitrator's strike commission regarding the employment of labor as follows: "It is adjudged and awarded that no person shall be refused employment or in any way discriminated against on account of membership in any labor organization, and that there shall be no discrimination or interference with any employee who is not a member of any labor organization by members of such organization."

Concerning the principle the president wrote: "It is, of course, mere elementary decency to require that all the government departments shall be handled in accordance with the principle thus clearly and fearlessly enunciated."

COMMENT ON THE RACE.

London Press Believe Shamrock III Incapable of Capturing America's Cup.

London, Aug. 22.—All the press comment here on the Shamrock III's performance evidences the growing conviction that she is incapable of recapturing the America's cup under any weather conditions. The afternoon papers claim that Thursday's abortive race showed nothing of the respective merits of the two boats, but they admit that the performance of the challenger did not fulfill the expectations of her behavior in a light wind and say that Capt. Barr seems to have shown smarter seamanship.

The suggestion is made that, in view of the repeated wind disappointments of Sandy Hook, the New York Yacht club might try to find a more satisfactory course. New York, Aug. 22.—The Reliance Friday cast loose from her moorings, set her jib and staysail and stood out into the bay for a sail. Shortly afterward Shamrock III, hoisted her mainsail with the apparent intention of going out for a sail stretching. Reliance, after several short hitches and maneuvers in Sandy Hook bay, returned to her moorings. The challenger left her anchorage, set jib and staysail and on the starboard tack headed out to the point.

The Shamrock III had been out less than half an hour when she returned to her moorings.

CONFIRMS REPORT.

Chinese Minister Says Treaty, Regarding Opening of Ports, Will Be Signed October 5.

Washington, Aug. 22.—Sir Liang Chen-tung, the Chinese minister, was at the state department Friday and informed Acting Secretary Adee that he had received a dispatch from his government confirming the information previously received that Prince Ching had informed Minister Conger that in the treaty to be signed on October 8 provision would be made for opening two ports in Manchuria. The Chinese minister, after his last conversation with Secretary Hay, informed his government that the United States would insist upon open ports in Manchuria, and he advised them to yield gracefully to the American demands.

To Build Large Auditorium. Winona Lake, Ind., Aug. 22.—At the stockholders' meeting of the Winona assembly Friday it was decided to build an open-air auditorium to seat 20,000, and make other improvements. The same officers were reelected except F. W. Munson, retired third vice president, who was succeeded by H. J. Heinz. The general executive board was increased to seven by the addition of J. M. Studebaker, South Bend, and A. N. Duker, of Peru.

Condition Not Serious. Bar Harbor, Me., Aug. 22.—The physician of Former Postmaster General Bissell denies the reports which have been published that Mr. Bissell is critically ill. The doctor says that his patient is not in a serious condition.

NORTH DAKOTA NEWS

An Extra Session. The emergency in the educational and charitable institutions of the state will be met by a special session of the legislature, which will be called by Gov. White in September. The governor will present a message to the special assembly, stating the emergency that exists in the institutions as a result of the supreme court decision which recently held \$750,000 bonds that were issued for making improvements and additions illegal.

Some of the institutions have let contracts and incurred expenses which there is no means to pay unless the legislature makes an appropriation from the general fund. Gov. White stated that there would be \$100,000 available immediately from the general fund, in which there is now a surplus of \$150,000. There will also be \$150,000 available in March next for the same purpose.

The governor will take a trip to the different institutions, and will ascertain what amounts are necessary at each and perfect an agreement by which a harmonious adjustment can be reached when the special session meets. The assembly will probably not sit more than three or four days, in which time all necessary measures can be passed. The expense of a special session will not exceed \$10,000.

More Coal. For many years it has been known that there is coal in Morton, Oliver, Mercer and Stark counties, but not until lately has it been discovered that in some of these counties the country is nearly all underlined with great coal beds.

Since the western slope country, and more especially Oliver county, is settling up, many wells are being bored and the farms and reports come almost daily of the discovery of another thick vein of good coal.

These beds are struck at depths ranging from three to sixty feet, and vary in thickness from two to fourteen feet of solid coal.

At present coal is only mined here for home consumption, many of the settlers having their coal mines near the house, but as soon as the railroad is built through Oliver county many of these mines will be operated.

He Got Away. Joseph Brandon, proprietor of the Winchester hotel, at Pembina, broke away from the sheriff and after an exciting chase gained the Minnesota border, thereby escaping arrest for alleged violation of the liquor law.

Brandon was informed on a warrant was handed to Sheriff Atkinson for his arrest. The sheriff met Brandon on the street and told him he had the warrant. Brandon resisted and in the struggle the sheriff fell down. Brandon ran for it and reached the ferry boat on the Red river. Atkinson commanded the ferryman not to cross. Brandon threw off his coat and plunged into the river to swim to the Minnesota side.

He made slow progress, and would have drowned if it had not been for a party who was fishing. His rescuer took him to the Minnesota side.

A Close Call. A passenger train from Souris pulled out ten minutes late and running at high speed turned a sharp curve over a high trestle upon which a 7-year-old girl with her two brothers, 5 and 6 years, were playing, surprising them before they realized their danger. With great presence of mind the girl got her two brothers off safely, but not having time to reach the ground she swung from the ties, forty feet above the ground.

The train came to a stop about sixty yards beyond her and Conductor Reed ran back and lifted the girl from her perilous position. She was in such a weakened condition that she could not stand. The names of the children were not learned.

Macaroni Wheat. Farmers of North Dakota have organized for the purpose of advertising macaroni wheat. A committee has been appointed consisting of L. A. Ueland of LaMoure, F. R. Strong and J. H. Shepard, the last named of the agricultural college at Fargo.

A special agent will be employed to make known and demonstrate the good qualities of the wheat for bread, biscuits, cake, etc., and to acquaint the millers and elevator men with the changes necessary to make macaroni wheat into flour and semolina, etc. The crop of macaroni will be the largest this year that North Dakota has ever raised. The quality is excellent.

News in Brief. Frank Sayer, an employe on the Soo Line, was run over by a west-bound train. Both his legs were cut off. He was brought to the hospital in Minot, where he died.

A young man about 22 years of age was run over by a freight car at Dickinson and instantly killed. The train, east-bound, was just leaving Dickinson, when the man fell crosswise of a rail from the top of a car.

Rynold Finger, of Reynolds, had a stack of hay burned by lightning a few days ago.

A report from McHenry county states that Sheriff Pitts was thrown from his buggy near Denbigh, and received injuries from which his recovery is doubtful. He lay on the road several hours before he was found.

Cattle shipments from the western ranges will be later than usual this year on account of the poor condition of the grass in the spring.

At Pembina a resident heard a racket in his chicken coop and when he investigated he discovered three men in the place. They knocked him down and escaped.

BITS OF NEWS.

Teamsters in Chicago refused to join a strike of carpenters, brickmakers and others.

Mrs. Clark Boardley was delivered of a girl baby in Louisville, Ky., which weighed at its birth 25 pounds.

Engineer John Hendrick, John Hamlin and a man named Koburg were killed in a railway wreck at Pe-Eu, Wash.

The Burlington railway expects to complete within next week the big cut and fill near Ottumwa, Ia., costing \$1,500,000.

Joseph Koestner, aged 19, has confessed that he killed in Chicago Special Detective McGrath, of the Illinois Central, August 8.

The headless trunk of an unknown man clad in a dress suit and wearing dancing slippers was found among the foothills near El Paso, Tex.

For the second time this season a cloudburst has swept fields, roads and bridges and driven those living on the low lands in Flagstaff, Ariz., from their homes.

Konrad von Flielitz, an actor, was sentenced in Berlin to nine months' imprisonment on a charge of libeling the German emperor in his jokes at the theater.

Andrew J. Leonard, formerly a famous baseball player, and one of the members of the original Cincinnati "Reds," died at his home in Boston, aged 56 years.

The strike at the plant of the Buffalo (N. Y.) Dry Dock company has been settled and 900 men who have been on strike for three weeks will return to work Monday.

LORD SALISBURY DEAD.

Former Premier of British Empire Is No More—End Was Expected by Family.

London, Aug. 24.—Lord Salisbury died Saturday afternoon.

London, Aug. 24.—At 4:30 p. m. Saturday there was no noticeable change in the condition of Lord Salisbury, who was being kept alive by oxygen. The family was awaiting in an adjoining apartment for the expected summons to bid farewell to the dying statesman.

Lord Salisbury was born February 13, 1830. He was second son of the second marquis of Salisbury. Known at first as Lord Robert Cecil, and after his elder brother's death, by the courtesy title of Viscount Cranborne, he succeeded his father as marquis April 12, 1868. He entered parliament in February, 1854. He held the office of secretary for India in Lord Derby's ministry from July, 1866, to March, 1867. In 1874 he entered the cabinet of Disraeli again as secretary for India. He became foreign secretary in April, 1878. He held the office of prime minister in two administrations—from June, 1885, to February, 1886, and from August, 1886, to August, 1892.

HUMBERT FAMILY GUILTY.

So Decides the Jury in the Famous French Swindling Case at Paris.

Paris, Aug. 24.—All members of the Humbert family were found guilty. Paris, Aug. 24.—In the course of a speech in court Saturday Mme. Therese Humbert announced that the real name of Crawford was Regnier, who was the intermediary between Prince Bismarck and Marshal Bazaine at the time of the surrender of Metz.

The court sentenced Mme. Humbert and her husband each to five years' imprisonment and to a hundred francs' fine.

Emile Daurignac was sentenced to two years' imprisonment.

Romain Daurignac was sentenced to three years' imprisonment.

Mme. and M. Humbert will undergo solitary confinement during their term of imprisonment.

Elks Special Wrecked. Tacoma, Wash., Aug. 24.—Word has been received here that the Elks' special train from Portland to Olympia has been wrecked between Chehalis and Napavine, on the Northern Pacific railway. Seven cars were derailed, and it is reported many were killed and injured. Later a private telegram says that at least 100 were injured and many killed.

THE MARKETS.

Grain, Provisions, Etc. Chicago, Aug. 22.

WHEAT—Broke badly. September, 79¢; 90¢; December, 80¢; 81¢; May, 82¢; 83¢.

CORN—Broke sharply. May, 52¢; 53¢; OATS—Weak. May, 34¢; 35¢.

BUTTER—Market firm. Creameries, 14¢; 15¢; dairy, 12¢; 13¢.

EGGS—Quotably steady. Fresh eggs, at mark, new cases included, 14¢; 15¢.

LIVE POULTRY—Market steady. Turkeys, 9¢; spring chickens, 10¢; 11¢; ducks, 9¢; 10¢.

POTATOES—Market steady. Home-grown, \$1.40; 75¢.

New York, Aug. 22.

FLOUR—Steadily held, but dull. WHEAT—Quiet and a little easier. September, 81¢; 11-16¢; 1-16¢; December, 80¢; 81¢; 12-16¢.

RYE—Quiet. State and Jersey, 60¢; 55¢; No. 2 Western, 55¢; 1 a. b. about.

CORN—Closed about steady. December, 56¢; 57¢.

OATS—Nominal. Track white, 41¢; 40¢.

Live Stock. Chicago, Aug. 22.

Hogs, Good to prime shipping, \$4.45; 50¢; good to choice heavy packing, \$4.65; 50¢; rough and common heavy mixed, \$4.70; 50¢; assorted light, \$5.00; 50¢; rough and common heavy mixed, \$4.70; 50¢; thin to choice, \$4.75; 50¢.

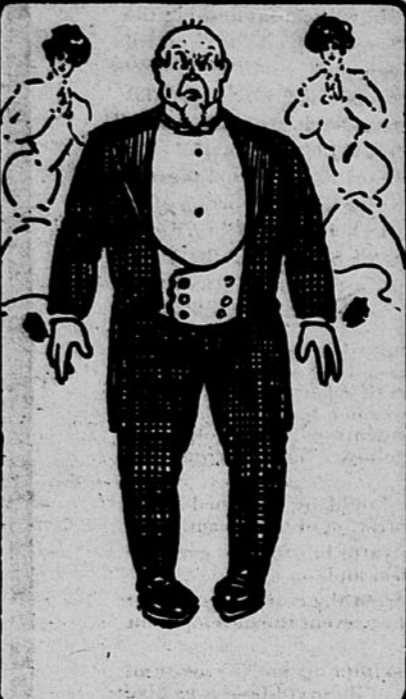
CATTLE—Choice to fancy beefs, \$5.00; 50¢; good to choice steers, \$5.25; 50¢; medium beef steers, \$4.50; 50¢; plain beef steers, \$4.00; 50¢; common to rough, \$3.00; 50¢; good to choice fat heifers, \$3.75; 50¢; good to choice feeders, \$3.75; 50¢; poor to plain stockers and feeders, \$3.00; 50¢; corn-fed western steers, \$4.00; 50¢; Texas bulls and grass steers, \$2.75; 50¢; Texas steers, fat to choice, \$3.75; 50¢.

HARRY DANIEL'S MINOR OBSERVATIONS

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Summer Life At Newport.

The height of the summer season is on at Newport just now, and those who are pleased to call themselves the aristocracy of the country are indulging in the mad revel of the ballroom, the reckless excitement of the tennis court where the amateur girl player tries to soak the ball with one hand and hold about 75 cents' worth of false hair in plumb with the other, the prance and dash of the spirited horse with an abbreviated tail held out in the trembling air like a sore toe, the reckless thralldom of the pink tea, the wild danger of the yacht race in a short waisted coat, ye, ho! tossed hither and thither and yon on the angry billows in a high standing collar and a pair of tight shoes, the banquet, the lion dinner and the low necked vest with lobster salad to match. It is at Newport that society reaches the height of its gayety, where money is spent with a reckless hand, where diamonds and other jewels are worn in lavish and profuse display and where a woman thinks absolutely nothing of pouring 15 or 20 cents' worth of perfume on her handkerchief when there is a particularly fashionable society event on.



They squeezed him into a dress-suit that made him feel like a wax dummy.

Newport people lead a fast and reckless life, a man frequently taking off his collar the moment it becomes slightly wilted and putting on a clean one, never so much as giving a second thought to the expense. With a private valet and an ample supply of bone collar buttons so that a man is never compelled to rob his sleeve to pay his shirt bosom, what a life of ease and pleasure one must enjoy at fashionable Newport!

And yet, are those who can go down to Newport at this time of year and never be caught twice with the same hat on, any happier than other people? Do those who attend the fashionable Newport hops, where the music alone is worth the price of a two-year-old colt every minute, enjoy it any more than the humble peasant who goes to a dance in an eight-dollar suit of clothes and sheds his collar so that he can waltz better and swings his girl a foot and a half off the floor and then winds up by knocking a fellow member of his social set down with a rocking chair for trying the same thing? Is the artificial life of Newport, where you cut around 18 hours out of 24 in a pair of shoes that nearly kill you, really as captivating, I ask, as the simple life where you can get off in a quiet corner by yourself and take off your shoes and then find yourself unable to get them on again? Is the man who hops up and down on a slick and uncertain floor all night long and half the next day with nothing to eat but a little new-mown lettuce with machine oil on it really much happier than his more humble brother who goes to a social event and eats ice cream and cabbage till they have to haul him home in a wagon?

To some the stilted, tinselled life at Newport, where you put on a different make-up for every meal, and where they would ring for the police if you raised up in your chair slightly and reached across the table for the butter, or asked your host for an encore to your first bowl of soup; to some, I say, such a life seems alluring, but give me the simple life. Give me, I say, the simple life, where society is worked on the short-hour plan and where you can go to a wedding in your last summer's vest without insulting the bride.

I know a man who was born and reared quite a little distance out of the chicken salad district. Up to the time he was old enough to vote he had never seen a silk undershirt or any other social advantages. He had never had a steel-engraved society subpoena served on him, and he had never worn a necktie for fear somebody would laugh at him. But after awhile he invented some kind of a stem-winding churn and got rich and raised a family of daughters who yearned to go to Newport, where they could waltz around with their back hair done up and kick a \$53 train around every night in the week if they wanted to. And so, before father could block the game, he had been crated and shipped to Newport and had hired a mansion by the sea that he used to get lost in on an average of twice a day. Then they squeezed him into a dress suit that made him feel like a wax dummy that had walked away from in front of somebody's clothing store, and pushed him into the social maelstrom.

When they snared him to Newport they told him that he needed rest and recreation, and that it would do him a world of good to get a little social diversion and carry a light-weight cane around by the waist for awhile. And so, from the time he arose one morning till he retired the next, he was out in the giddy throng, trying to see how long he could waltz with one woman without stepping up on her feet and standing on them. As a boy and man he had been a hard and willing worker, but he began to find the work at Newport a little too heavy for his tonnage. In the glad, old days when he wore celluloid cuffs and had his hair cut at home he could labor from sun-up till dusk and then come home and do the chores and spank the children and beat the hired man in a wrestling match and feel as fine as the hero of a breakfast food advertisement. But he was not equal to Newport. His constitution seemed too frail. They fed him hand-decorated salad and inlaid hash until he was dreaming about three dollars' worth of melodrama per night. Gradually he weakened, until after awhile they had to rope him every time before they could lead him out.

What his constitution needed was a diet of yarn socks and about 12 hours of hard labor per day. And so, as a matter of life and death, they had to recrete him and ship him back where he could eat in his shirt sleeves and drink his coffee out of a saucer. And so it is at Newport. The society life is a hard one and we should not look with envy upon those who lead it. There is no harder labor, I say, known to man than to stand first on one foot and then on the other through the long vigils of the night in the same room with a loud and persistent orchestra and try to conduct a pleasant and sprightly conversation with somebody who is a little heavy of hearing and who doesn't care much what you are trying to say anyway.

Harry Daniel