LARGEST DAILY 10 PAGES IN KANSAS.

The Topeka State Journal.

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LAST EDITION. MONDAY EVENING, TOPEKA, KANSAS, SEPTEMBER 7, 1903. MONDAY EVENING, TWO CENTS.

Historical Society

LABOR FORCES CLAIM THE DAY

Monster Demonsnstration Is Held in Topeka.

Long Line of Union Men Pass in Review.

GOVERNOR IN PARADE.

Rides in Carriage With Mayor Bergundthal.

Is Also the Orator at Markham's Grove.

TWO BANDS IN LINE.

Christian Church and Jackson's Furnish Music.

Boys' Bugle Corps Leads the Procession.

This is Labor Day. It is also Monday. It is the first Monday in September. Because it is the First Monday in September is what makes it Labor Day.

Labor Day is so-called because it is the day on which a lot of people do not labor, while a lot of other people labor harder than usual. One of these latter is the reporter who is writing this. His usual stunt is to write politics and use his imagination, but this morning the City Editor said he would please write a few lines about Labor Day—only he didn't say please—and would he also get the Facts in the Case. That's what makes it a case of labor for the political reporter.

Labor Day is a real holiday. There are three holidays in Kansas and this is one of them. The other two are Memorial Day and Washington's Birthday. The law says these three are holidays but no more. The governor also gets out a proclamation about Labor Day. Just why nobody knows, but some governor away back in history did it and every other governor has done the same. Governor Bailey almost forgot it, but his memory was jogged in time for him to write a few lines about it and proclaim that today is Labor Day, just as though the law did not make it Labor Day anyway.

The governor also belongs to the class who is working harder than usual today. He is working at making a speech at the Labor Day celebration. He usually sits at his desk and reads letters from people who tell him he is no good as a governor, and that a crosseyed brindle pup could do a better job at governing than he does. Reading letters like this is a dead easy job. It used to make the governor sweat under the collar when he first came off the farm and wasn't used to anything harder than pitching alfalfa, but now he sits in an easy chair with an electric fan at his back, and as he remembers the appointment that he didn't give the man who wrote the letter he happens to be reading he enjoys it. Making a Labor Day speech is hard work beside it.

Labor Day is the day on which the people who belong to labor unions get a chance to get out and parade. On other parade days they either have to work or just stand and watch the parade go by, but on Labor Day they march right behind the band. Then they have a picnic, with speeches about "the dignity of labor" which nobody listens to, and then sack races and fat men's races and all sorts of races, and everybody has a lovely time and gets all tired out.

NATURE SPRINKLES STREETS.

Appearances early this morning indicated that the weather today would be extremely disagreeable because of the high wind and great clouds of dust, but some time before the parade formed Jupiter Pluvius became propitious and a light rain sprinkled the streets just sufficiently to lay the dust.

The parade today was one of the best Labor day parades ever given in Topeka, especially in point of numbers. There were a thousand men in line. More than twenty different trades were represented, and there were two unions from Emporia, aggregating a hundred men, in line besides the local unions.

The parade was formed in four divisions, with L. W. Bauersfield as chief marshal and J. Florence and S. Bayless as his aides. It was headed by a platoon of police, followed by the Boys' Bugle corps. Then came carriages carrying Governor Bailey and the other speakers, Mayor Bergundthal, and the presidents of the Building Trades' council and the Trades' and Labor council, followed by the fire department.

The Third Christian church band headed the second division, and the first trade represented was the painters, decorators and paperhangers. Their union had prepared a float, which was the feature of the parade. It was elaborately decorated and carried a number of little girls dressed in fine designs of wallpaper.

Following them came brick and stone masons, and then the electrical workers with a float made of cross-arms, strung with telephone cables and with various kinds of electrical apparatus hung about.

The retail clerks' union carried a facsimile of the union card on a banner and asked people to patronize only union stores. They were followed by the upholsterers, the barbers and the cigarmakers.

Prof. Jackson's Twenty-third Regimental band headed the next division. In this were the wood, wire and metal workers and lathers union, the horseshoers, both master and journeymen; the boilermakers, and the sheet metal workers. These latter attracted considerable attention on account of the tin caps which each wore and the tin canes which they carried. They were followed by the tailors, the machinists, and the carpenters and joiners. The carpenters carried a banner calling to mind their recent difficulty with the management of Vinewood park. It read: "We are going to Vinewood—in a horn."

The two Emporia unions headed the last division. It was made up of the bakers and confectioners, followed by a long string of bakers' delivery wagons, the plasterers and the plumbers, steamfitters and gasfitters.

The parade formed on Quincy street and marched north on Kansas avenue from Ninth street to Gordon street in North Topeka, countermarching to the Rock Island depot, from which point special trains were in waiting to take the crowd to Markham's grove, northwest of the city, where the celebration and picnic was held. The programme of exercises at the park was as follows:

Music—Third Christian Church band.

Address—W. J. Bailey, governor of Kansas.

Music by band.

Address—S. J. Kent, general organizer Carpenters and Joiners of America.

Music by band.

Address—John Dawson, assistant attorney general.

Music by band.

Address—John Madden of Emporia, Kansas.

Concert—Third Christian Church band.

PROGRAMME OF SPORTS.

This afternoon there will be dancing after 2:30 o'clock. There will also be a good programme of athletic contests with prizes given by the merchants of the city, as follows:

Broad jump—First prize, two $1.50 shirts, Willis Dry Goods Co.; second prize, one gallon paint, A. B. Whiting.

Standing high jump—First prize, meal ticket, Sixth Avenue hotel; second prize, buggy whip, Worley.

Running high jump—First prize, $2.50 shoes, Palace Clothing Co.; second prize, lap robe, Bradshaw.

Rope climbing—First prize, fishing rod, J. C. Elliott; second prize, box Growler cigars, Frank Klingaman.

Running races—100 yards, box cigars, McGee & Fisher; 75 yards, umbrella, Robinson, Marshall & Co.

Hop step and jump—First prize, one room wall paper, C. M. Hill; second prize, 50 pounds flour, Schlicter & Hollar.

Sack race—Boys under 16 years, five pounds Mocha and Java coffee, William Green & Sons.

Ladies' nail driving contest—First prize, rocking chair, Emanhizer & Co.; second prize, chatelaine bag, W. M. Crosby.

Waltz contest—First prize, $2.50 hat, Palace Clothing Co.; second prize, ladies' slippers, Matthews & Drechsel.

Young ladies' running race, 25 yards—First prize, fancy lamp, Topeka Cash Dry Goods Co.; second prize, $1.50 picture, H. H. Glenn, The Fair.

Girls' running race, under 12 years—First prize, one box of candy, Rigby; second prize, box of candy, Oakey.

Longest hit in ball game—One fielders' glove, Howard, Golden Rule.

Wrestling contest—First prize, one fly net, J. M. French; second prize, $1 worth of coffee, U. P. Tea Co.

Hand walking contest—First prize, automatic drill, Kitchell & Marburg; second prize, box cigars, Shawnee grocer.

Fat man's race—First prize, box of cigars, Tromp; second prize, parasol, Crosby Bros.

Linemen's pole climbing contest—Purse of $10 by general committee; $5 to first, $3 to second, $2 to third.

Special prize of five pounds of Golden Rule chewing tobacco will be given to the man who can show the greatest number of union labels on his clothing. This prize donated by the Eagle Tobacco Co., Quincy, Ill.

PEARY TO TRY AGAIN.

Will Make Another Attempt to Reach North Pole.

Washington, Sept. 7.—Commander Robert E. Peary, United States navy, the well known Arctic explorer, will make another dash for the north pole. Leave of absence for three years has been granted him, with the permission of the president, by Mr. Darling, acting secretary of the navy, and he has been assured of the hearty sympathy of both these officials.

In the application for leave, Commander Peary briefly outlines his plan of action. In a suitable ship built in one of our best shipyards, reenforced and strengthened to the maximum degree and fitted with American engines, "so that she may go north as an exponent of American skill and mechanical ability," Commander Peary hopes to start with his expedition about the first of July next.

Upon arriving at the Whale sound region he will take on board a large number of Eskimos and establish a permanent base at Cape Sabine. Thence he will force his way northward to Grant Land, where he hopes to establish winter quarters on the northern shore. As far as practicable along the route he will establish caches. The following February, with the earliest returning light, he will start due north over the polar pack with a small, light pioneer party, and followed by a large main party.

DEAD IN FREIGHT CAR.

Body Traveled from Ft. Madison to Raton Before Discovery.

Raton, N. M., Sept. 7.—The decomposed body of a man who apparently was murdered at Fort Madison, Ia., September 2, has been found in a freight car here. The car was in a through freight train. The find was made by a car inspector whose attention was attracted by blood on the car wheels and a terrible stench coming from within. Investigation revealed that he had been shot three times in the right side. His watch had been cut from the chain and nothing of value was found on his person. A letter dated Harvey, Ill., found in his coat evidently from his wife, was addressed to J. O. Palmer. A Wells Fargo receipt for a grip dated Chicago, September 1, from J. O. Palmer and consigned to himself at Ft. Madison, Ia., was also found. The car in which the body was found was received by the Santa Fe company from the Burlington at Ft. Madison, September 2.

Murdered by a Mob.

Manila, Sept. 7.—Lieutenant Sutton, of the constabulary, was murdered by a mob of native policemen at Cebu a few days ago while attempting to arrest a policeman for disobedience of orders. His assailants were promptly arrested and placed in jail.

Trades Union Congress Opens.

Leicester, England, Sept. 7—The trade union congress opened its sessions here today. There were present 469 delegates, representing 250 trades with a membership of a million and a half. The United States was represented by Messrs. Lawler of Bethel, Conn., and Max Hayes of Cleveland, O.

Tragedy in Patti's Family.

Paris, Sept. 7.—A telegram from Tours, published in this morning's Petit Journal, says Richard Nicolini, the stepson of Mme Patti, while shooting in company with his youngest son, accidentally shot the latter, a lad of 14 years.

To Try Jett Again.

Lexington, Ky., Sept. 7.—Curtis Jett, convicted of the assassination of J. B. Marcum at Jackson, Ky., was taken to Cynthiana today to stand trial tomorrow for the assassination of Town Marshal James Cockrill.

WATER IS O. K.

Prof. Lovewell Analyzes Vinewood Water for State Journal.

Finds That It Is Better Than Topeka City Water.

NO TYPHOID THERE.

Evident That Suspicions of Picnickers Are Groundless.

Comprehensive Report Showing the Facts in Detail.

Vinewood park drinking water, which was suspected of causing a large number of cases of typhoid fever among the members of a First Congregational church picnic party, has been chemically analyzed by Prof. J. T. Lovewell of this city, and is found to be exceptionally good and pure. It ranks much higher than city hydrant water.

Prof. Lovewell finds the percentage of free ammonia to be .012 parts in one million, and of albuminoid ammonia .053 parts in one million.

Prof. Edward Bartow, who analyzed the Topeka hydrant water drawn July 6, reported the free ammonia to be .014 and albuminoid ammonia to be .130. The Topeka hydrant water therefore contains twice as much albuminoid ammonia as does the Vinewood park well water.

Prof. Lovewell's report on Vinewood park water, made for the State Journal, is as follows:

To the Editor of the State Journal:

The water sent by you from Vinewood park has been carefully analyzed by me with the following results:

Total solids per gallon 47.30 grains. This solid residue, left on evaporation, is composed of calcium bicarbonate, calcium sulphate and sodium chloride, as pricipal constituents, with magnesium salts, silica and organic matter in very small quantity.

It was not considered important in this investigation to determine the exact weight of each of the above constituents.

In testing the potability of the water the most important point is the amount and condition of organic matter, dissolved in it. Applying the usual Nessior analysis I found:

Free ammonia 0.012 parts per million; albuminoid ammonia 0.053 parts per million.

An excessive amount of free ammonia weight point to sewage contamination while albuminoid ammonia indicates the presence of soluble nitrogenous substances which may be a culture for bacterial germs of various kinds. The quantity of the ammonias as given above is very small as compared with other waters of this city, and the presumption is favorable to the solubrity of the water.

The sample of water sent to me was clear and free from sediment on standing, with the exception of a small quantity of floculent matter, such as is frequently seen in well water, and is generally organic. Microscopic tests might show bateria, an damong them the typhoid bacillus, but the probability of any such discovery is very remote, because this water is not a favorable habitet for such germs as shown by the above analysis. If there has been any chance by drainage or otherwise for the introduction of typhoid germs into the water, or if use of the water is shown to have been followed by deleterious results, then an exhaustive bacteriological examination may be warranted. Such an investigation wil lbe of value only when pursued by a specialist, trained, and experienced in bacteriological work.

J. T. LOVEWELL.

To understand more fully the meaning of the analysis, the following extract from a "Treatise on Water Analysis," by J. Alfred Wanklyn, M. R. C. S., a celebrated English chemist, will be of interest:

"If a water yields .00 parts of albuminoid ammonia per million it may be passed as organically pure, despite much free ammonia and chlorine; and if, indeed, the albuminoid ammonia amounts to .02 or to less than .05 parts per million, the water belongs to the class of very pure water.

"When the albuminoid ammonia amounts to .05 then the proportion of free ammonia becomes an element in the calculation, and I should be inclined to regard with some suspicion a water yielding a considerable quantity of free ammonia along with more than .05 parts of albuminoid ammonia per million."

The Vinewood park water has over .05 parts per million of albuminoid ammonia, but the quantity of free ammonia is very small. Dr. Wanklyn goes on to give these classifications of water:

Class 1—Water of extraordinary organic purity, yielding from .00 up to .05 parts of albuminoid ammonia per million. This class comprises the most carefully prepared, distilled water and highly filtered water. Water of this class can not be objected to organically.

Class 2 comprehends the general drinking water of the country. It gives from .05 to .10 parts of albuminoid ammonia per million. I believe that any water falling fairly into this class is safe organically.

Class 3—Water giving over .10 parts of albuminoid ammonia per million, which should be regarded with suspicion.

Under this classification the Vinewood park water should be in class 2 and Topeka city water in class 3.

The determination of the presence of bacteria in water is an operation of great difficulty, especially the microscopic test for typhoid fever germs. It is subject to much uncertainty. No matter how accurate the test it is quite possible for water containing typhoid bacilli to show no such bacilli under the microscope.

U. C. T. TO PLAY BALL.

Topeka Members Challenged by Kansas City Traveling Men.

The United Commercial Travelers will play ball some time before the close of the season. Kansas City lodge No. 19 of the U. C. T. has issued a challenge to Topeka lodge No. 42, which was accepted at a special meeting held Saturday evening. Next Saturday afternoon the players who have been chosen by the Topeka lodge will go out to Vinewood and practice for the occasion. A basket picnic will be given at the same time.

Two games will be played by the Travelers. The first game will be played in Topeka, and the entire Kansas City lodge will attend in a body. The Topeka lodge will respond by going to Kansas City for the second game en masse. Among the old-time players who will be in the Topeka nine are Fred Stevenson, W. F. Mathews, W. E. Dreschsel, Dan Hill, and Dwight Elder.

Temperatures of Large Cities.

Chicago, Sept. 7.—7 a. m. temperatures: New York 60; Boston 56; Philadelphia 64; Washington 58; Chicago 64; Minneapolis 62; Cincinnati 62; St. Louis 72.

WAR INEVITABLE.

Turkey and Bulgaria Are Certain to Clash.

Outbreak Is Looked for Before End of September.

FORMAL DECLARATION

Is Not Anticipated, in View of Bulgaria's Status.

Hostilities Likely to Be Precipitated Without Ceremony.

Constantinople, Sept. 7.—War between Turkey and Bulgaria is now regarded here as inevitable. It is even believed that the outbreak of hostilities will occur before the end of September when the reinforcements from Asia will have been concentrated in Macedonia and in the villayet of Adrianople. It is not thought that there will be any formal declaration of war, in view of Bulgaria's vassal status, but that some frontier incident will precipitate hostilities.

The Bulgarians and Macedonians residing in Constantinople are in terror of massacre. A large number of them were arrested a few days ago as a "preventive measure," and they have not yet been released. The fear of a massacre is probably exaggerated, although in view of the present excited state of Mussulman feeling an insignificant incident might perhaps lead to a massacre.

The terrible accounts received regarding the conduct of the Turkish troops have not surprised European circles here, but many who have hitherto been optimistic in their views now accept the prevailing belief that Turkey is on the eve of a catastrophe. A consular dispatch from Salonica says that according to authentic information the insurrection in the district of Monastir has been practically stamped out. Bashi Bazouks assisted the regular troops in the work of repression, which is said to have been carried out with sanguinary ruthlessness, the object of the Turks being apparently to exterminate not only the Bulgarian inhabitants, but all the Christians of whatever nationality.

VILLAGES BURNED BY TURKS.

Sofia, Bulgaria, Sept. 7.—The revolutionary headquarters received information today that the Turks have burned or otherwise destroyed nearly all the villages in the district of Kastoria, near the Greek frontier. The villages in that district were the largest in Macedonia, each having from 1,000 to 3,000 inhabitants.

Among the largest burned were Sagoritchani, Dumbeni, Kenomladi, Mokrent and Kosnetz. Altogether about 25 villages in that part of Macedonia have been destroyed. It is added that 300 women and children, fugitives from Zagoritchani, went to the Turkish commander of the district to seek assistance and protection from the Basoi Bazouks. The commander promised them protection, but when the fugitives left the Bashi Bazouks pursued, outraged and killed mmany of the women and children.

The Turkish have concentrated 18,000 soldiers in the Kasoria district, who are openly burning villages.

QUIET AT BEIRUT.

Washington, Sept. 7.—The navy department has received a cablegram from Rear Admiral Cotton at Beirut, stating that matters are quiet now and that the presence of a squadron has had an excellent effect. He says he had been in communication with Consul Ravcendal and Minister Leischman.

THE MACHIAS ARRIVES.

Washington, Sept. 7.—The navy department has been advised of the arrival of the Machias at Port Said.

ADMIRAL COTTON'S CABLEGRAM.

Washington, Sept. 7.—The navy department today made public the following cablegram from Admiral Cotton regarding the Turkish situation, dated Beirut, September 4:

"Vice consul shot at, but uninjured. The Turkish officials have informed consul that four men have been placed under arrest. It is suspected that they had attacked the vice consul. I cabled Friday afternoon to the American minister at Constantinople the arrival of the United States squadron. The American minister has nothing to communicate. I have strengthened the American representative's position by pronounced recognition. The American consul and the vice consul accompanied me in my call on the Turkish governor and the Turkish general and were present at their call on board the Brooklyn. The Turkish officials were very cordial. The Turkish admiral is here. The following Turkish ships are here: One small gunboat, one armored cruiser. Usual courtesies exchanged. Have conferred with the consul freely; will confer with other prominent American citizens Sunday and next day. I shall require a full statement in writing of the situation at Beirut. The presence of the American squadron inspires a feeling of security in all foreigners and Christians.—Cotton."

The cablegram has been communicated to the president and to the state department, but no instructions have yet been sent to Admiral Cotton.

RUSSIA AND AUSTRIA HAVE A PLAN.

Berlin, Sept. 7.—Russia and Austria have proposed that the powers take coercive diplomatic action at Sofia, with the aim of severing the relations now existing between Bulgaria and the Macedonian insurgents. Germany has assented but several of the powers have objected, and the Russian and Austrian proposal, the Associated Press is officially informed, has probably fallen through.

Flour for George Gould.

Atchison, Kas., Sept. 7.—This town takes much pride in the fact that it now supplies George Gould, the railway magnate, with all the flour he uses in his New York home. Some time ago Mr. Gould and his family made a tour of the Missouri Pacific lines. At Atchison they ran out of flour and bought a barrel of a local miller. It proved so much better quality than that which the Goulds had been buying in New York that they left an open order with the Atchison miller to express one barrel of flour each week to their New York home.

Armed Lunatic Is Arrested.

Melbourne, Sept. 7.—A constable on duty at the government house has arrested an armed lunatic, who said he wished to interview Lord Tennyson, the governor general. The constable closed in on the intruder and deprived him of a loaded revolver.

COAL CASE IS ON.

Barons Resist Every Move of the Attorneys.

Claim That the Law Is Unconstitutional.

JOHN JACK IS CALLED.

Objections to Taking Testimony Are Immediately Made.

Lawyers Say the Witness May Incriminate Himself.

Preparations Are Made for Fierce Legal Struggle.

The "inquisition" in the initial steps against the Osage county coal combine did not get underway in the district court until 10:30 o'clock this morning and before any interesting testimony as to the existence of a coal trust could be introduced, if there is any to be had, the lawyers began their legal battle as to the rights of operators and the powers of the legislature to pass laws to break up trusts and also on the unconstitutionality and soundness of the laws passed by the Kansas legislature in endeavoring to give county attorneys powed to examine witnesses under the inquisition clause of the law.

At the rate set this morning it will be next summer or the summer after before it can be determined that a coal trust exists, if it does, but it may be but a few days or hours until it is decided that the county attorneys and attorneys general have no right to prosecute a trust. The Osage county operators subpoenaed to testify as to the existence of a trust were as follows:

John Jack.
J. D. Norton.
C. J. Devlin.
H. Isaacs.
Gus Johnson.
Robert Elliott.
John Bell.
Neil Hotchkiss.
Arthur Summers.
J. Coughlin.
Robert Bunker.
O. W. Knight.

The dealers subpoenaed from Topeka were as follows:

Robert Dietrict.
J. W. F. Hughes.
F. H. Webster.
Vincent Kacsynski.
A. M. Kent.
F. M. Neil.
C. C. Nicholson.
P. J. Monagrhan.
G. C. Coughlin.
John Sanderson.
James Worhington.

J. T. Pringle, C. B. Smith and Cliff Histed appeared for the operators, and Attorney General Coleman and County Attorney Hungate appeared for the state.

John Jack was called as a witness, and he was sworn. J. T. Pringle, of Burlingame, spoke for the plaintiffs. He entered a motion to quash the subpoena so far as Jack was concerned in the proceedings and claimed his constitutional exemption. The motion to quash was made on the ground that Mr. Jack was engaged in mining and that under the bill of rights of the state of Kansas he is exempt from testifying in a case wherein he may be prosecuted. Mr. Histed referred to the fact that the supreme court had never passed on the legality of the "inquisition" clause of the anti-combine law. He advanced the claim that the inquisition clause is inludicial and in variance with the fourteenth amendment to the constitution. Mr. Histed then referred to the decision of the supreme court of Missouri that witnesses shall not be required to give incriminating evidence that might be used against themselves.

Mr. Histed announced that counsel had prepared answers for the witnesses to use in answering questions, and such answers to maintain their position that they can not be required to give incriminating evidence. The argument was advanced that the legislature has no right nor power to insert a clause in any law contrary to the constitutional exemption covering incriminating evidence, and that nothing short of absolute immunity from prosecution can take the place of the privilege allowed in the matter of giving incriminating evidence, and that the immunity must be of such a character that he would be protected from every element that might affect him in business or otherwise. The legal contest resolved itself to the question of whether the decision of the Missouri supreme court in the recent boodle cases, that a man who might be guilty cannot be made to testify, or whether the new Kansas law providing for such testimony, shall be followed.

Following Mr. Histed's argument for the miners, Attorney Hungate will argue the question for the state in upholding the anti-trust law. The greater part of the day will be taken up in arguing the question whether the operators can be made to testify or not.

HE WAS UNMARRIED.

Man Who Tried to Approach Roosevelt Is Arrested.

New York, Sept. 7.—A powerfully built man caused considerable excitement as President Roosevelt was about to board the train in Hoboken for his trip to Syracuse, by persistenly trying to follow and making several efforts to speak to the chief executive. He was seized by the chief of police of Hoboken and two policemen and hustled into a waiting room, where he was searched. He was found to be unarmed and was released.

HAZEN WOULDN'T HEAR IT.

Refused to Enjoin the Board of Railroad Commissioners.

Judge Hazen this morning overruled the demurrer filed by the Missouri Pacific railroad against the state board of railroad commissioners in the litigation over a depot at Berryton.

The board ordered that the railroad maintain a depot at Berryton, which is one mile from Tevis, in Shawnee county, where a depot is maintained. Judge Hazen held that the case should proceed on its merits.

WIND BLEW A GALE.

It Was Very Unpleasant for a Time Today.

The highest velocity of the wind was at 8:45 o'clock this morning when it blew 33 miles an hour from the south.

The wind was just the kind that Sir Thomas Lipton yearned for in the yacht races. The wind was strong and steady and was about 85 per cent dust and dirt. The forecast for Kansas sent out today was: "Partly cloudy tonight and Tuesday with probably showers tonight; cooler; southerly winds shifting to westerly."

The rain amounted to three hundredths of an inch and was sufficient to lay the dust for a short time. The hurly temperatures recorded by the government thermometer today were as follows:

7 o'clock	71	11 o'clock	78
8 o'clock	75	12 o'clock	82
9 o'clock	75	1 o'clock	86
10 o'clock	76	2 o'clock	89

Wind, 20 miles from south at 2 p. m.

OFF FOR PATAGONIA.

Samuel Adams, of Topeka, to Collect Specimens.

Samuel Adams, son of the late F. G. Adams, left Sunday for Patagonia, where he is going for a year's trip as collector of skins and skeletons of small animals for museums. For three years Mr. Adams has been studying at the State university with view to making this class of work his specialty. He will be accompanied by H. T. Martin, another university man, who goes to collect South American fossils.

SAMUEL ADAMS.

Mr. Adams has lived in Topeka all his life. He attended Washburn college here for several years. Then he enlisted in the 22nd Kansas regiment at the time of the Spanish-American war. On his discharge from service, he entered the State university. He studied medicine and natural history. Recently he has been assistant to Prof. L. L. Dyche in laboratory work. This summer he has been employed by the university in mounting and arranging the great accumulations of natural history specimens for the new museum building.

This is Mr. Adams' first experience in the field with a foreign collecting expedition. He and Mr. Martin will work under the auspices of the State university, though their collections will be for sale to the museums of the country. They will make the city of Bahia Blanca their headquarters. This is about the center of the Argentine coast. They will work west into the Andes mountains, and will thence go southward, penetrating the heart of Patagonia.

Mrs. Martin and two children will accompany her husband to Bahia Blanca, and will stay there with her brother while her husband is "on the road." Her brother has for the past 18 years been a teacher in an English school at Bahia Blanca. Bahia Blanca is a city of about 50,000 people.

HUSBAND ARRESTED

Charged With Shooting His Wife, at Santa Monica.

Los Angeles, Cal., Sept. 7.—Colonel Griffith, a millionaire resident of this city and a member of the board of park commissioners, has been arrested on the charge of assaulting his wife with murderous intent. Mrs. Griffith is in a hospital suffering from the effects of a pistol shot wound in the head and a compound fracture of the shoulder. She was shot last Thursday evening in her room at a Santa Monica hotel, where she, with her husband and 15-year-old son, had been spending the summer.

In her statement to the district attorney, Mrs. Griffith said her husband shot her after forcing her to answer at the pistol point some irrational questions as to her faithfulness and knowledge of any attempt to poison him.

When he shot her she was on her knees. She jumped up and ran to a window, out of which she jumped, falling on a roof some fourteen feet below, fracturing her shoulderblade. Mrs. Griffith wanted a charge of insanity preferred against her husband.

Colonel Griffith insists that his wife was wounded accidentally. He was bending over a trunk, according to his story, when he head the report of the revolver and turned to see Mrs. Griffith fall to the floor. The weapon, he says, was one of his own which Mrs. Griffith came across in gathering together their effects for packing. How it was discharged Colonel Griffith does not know, as he asserted that his back was turned. He denied that there was any possible cause for a quarrel between himself and Mrs. Griffith, and declares that reports of his having fired the shot are absolutely unfounded.

Monetary Commission Coming Home

London, Sept. 7.—H. H. Hanna and Charles Contant of the United States international exchange commission and ex-Senator William F. Vilas will be passengers on the White Star line steamer Oceanic which is to sail from Liverpool September 9 for New York.

Weather Indications.

Chicago, Sept. 7.—Forecast for Kansas: Partly cloudy tonight and Tuesday with probably showers tonight; cooler; southerly winds shifting to westerly.

REVIEWED BY THE PRESIDENT.

Labor Has a Great Day at Syracuse, N. Y.

Ranks Are Swelled by National Letter Carriers.

MET BY COMMITTEE.

The President Was Escorted to Stand by Band

And the Forty-first Separate Military Company.

Delivers Address to 50,000 People at Fair Grounds.

Syracuse, N. Y., Sept. 7.—Clear skies, bands of music, the local military company, an unprecedented display of flags and patriotic decoration and the unbounded enthusiasm of a vast throng greeted President Roosevelt at 9:30 this morning when his special train rolled into the station. The president came to open the state fair and to review the labor parade and the parade of the National Association of Letter Carriers. With him on the train were his secretary, William Loeb, jr., Jacob A. Riis, of New York, newspaper representatives, secret service men, and the heads of the operating departments of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western road. The run from New York was without incident. The president was met at the train by a reception committee.

The forty-first separate company presented arms as the president appeared and then headed by the New York letter carriers' band escorted the president and committee, who were in carriages, to the reviewing stand. The president on the march received an ovation from the densely packed throng.

In the square about the reviewing stand there were fully 25,000 persons. Upon the stand beside the president were Senator Depew, Bishop Ludden of Syracuse, and influential citizens. There was never before such a demonstration by organized labor in this city. Fully 5,000 men and women were in line.

The Labor day committee, as it reached the stand, sent its chairman to greet the president and to pin a badge upon his coat. He expressed his pleasure in a few words and the line began to move. Union after union uncovered as it reached the stand.

Now and again the president shouted compliments to a fine looking body of men. From start to finish his attention was never diverted from the working men. In the parade were a few floats with placards. One read:

"The trust fights us; let us fight the trust by not using their goods."

At 11:30 o'clock the line had passed and the party was driven to the train and departed for the state fair.

When the president reached the fair grounds a crowd estimated by state fair officers at 50,000 had arrived and crowds were pouring through the gates.

A citizens committee of 100 occupied the speaker's stand. Promptly upon arrival the president was introduced by Lieutenant Governor Higgins, president of the state fair commission. After cheering had subsided the president spoke as follows:

THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

In speaking on Labor Day at the annual fair of the New York State Agricultural association, it is natural to keep especially in mind the two bodies who compose the majority of our people and upon whose welfare depends the welfare of the entire state. If circumstances are such that thrift, energy, industry, and forethought enable the farmer, the tiller of the soil, on the one hand, and the wage-worker, on the other, to keep themselves, their wives, and their children in reasonable comfort, then the state is well off, and we can be assured that the other classes in the community will likewise prosper. On the other hand, if there is in the long run a lack of prosperity among the two classes named, then all other prosperity is sure to be more seeming than real. It has been our profound good fortune as a nation that hitherto disregarding exceptional periods of depression and the normal and inevitable fluctuations, there has been on the whole from the beginning of our government to the present day a progressive betterment alike in the condition of the tiller of the soil and in the condition of the man who, by his manual skill and labor, supports himself and his family, and endeavors to bring up his children so that they may be at least as well off as, and if possible better off than, he himself has been. There are, of course, exceptions, but as a whole the standard of living among the farmers of our country has risen from generation to generation, and the wealth represented on the farms has steadily increased, while the wages of labor have likewise risen, both as regards the actual money paid and as regards the purchasing power which that money represents.

Side by side with this increase in the prosperity of the wage-worker and the tiller of the soil has gone on a great increase in the prosperity among the business men and among certain classes of professional men; and the prosperity of these men has been partly the cause and partly the consequence of the prosperity of farmer and wage-worker. It can not be too often repeated that in this country, in the long run, we all of us tend to go up or go down together. If the average of well-being is high, it means that the average wage-worker, the average farmer, and the average business man are all alike well off. If the average shrinks, there is not one of these classes which will not feel the shrinkage. Of course there are always some men who are not affected by good times, just as there are some men who are not affected by bad times. But speaking broadly, it is true that if prosperity comes all of us tend to share more or less therein, and that if adversity comes each of us, to a greater or less extent, feels the tension. Unfortunately, in this world the innocent frequently find themselves obliged to pay some of the penalty for the misdeeds of the guilty; and so if hard times come, whether they be due to our own fault or to our misfortune, whether they be due to some burst of speculative frenzy that has caused a portion of the business world to lose its head—a loss

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