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MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

ANTI-TRUST PERSEVERANCE

Another Move Upon Attorney General Knox.

REQUEST, NOT DEMAND

Prosecution of Steel Corporation Officials to Be Asked.

PETITION IS BEING PREPARED

Subcommittee of the Anti-Trust League Holding Meetings To-day.

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

Washington, Aug. 26.—The sub-committee of the Anti-trust League, whose request for information about the formation of the steel trust was turned down by Attorney General Knox last week, will hold meetings this afternoon and night to prepare a petition to that official asking for the prosecution of officials of the steel trust for violations of the Sherman Anti-trust law. This communication will be in the form of a request and not a demand, as was that sent to the attorney general last week and which was so curtly dismissed. Secretary H. B. Martin is preparing the petition, which he will submit to the sub-committee.

"INCIDENT CLOSED." A report has been received at the treasury department from the collector of customs at San Francisco showing that the duty had been paid on a part of the Chinese loot seized in Minneapolis by officials of the department of justice some time ago. The report stated that the baggage of James R. Hull, the newspaper man who brought the loot into this country, had been examined and passed and valuation placed on dutiable articles by the assessor. It is probable that no further steps will be taken by the government in the matter. As one official of the treasury department said to-day:

If our officers at San Francisco undervalued goods, that is our mistake, and I do not see how the importer can be proceeded against. He acted in good faith in allowing his goods to be examined according to regulations and paid the duty assesssed on his belongings. He could not insist upon a re-examination, as he, in all probability, thought the full duty had been assesed.

WHERE DOES THE FAMINE COME IN? A report to the state department from Consul Heenan at Odessa says:

Reports from the great grain-growing districts of the Russian empire have been extremely favorable during the entire season, both for winter and spring sown grain. It is the rule throughout Russia that from winter to summer the change is sudden, without a gradual rise of temperature. This year, however, there was a long interval, or, in other words, a spring. Rain has been abundant and there are reports that some damage has resulted therefrom. Nevertheless, the harvest this year will be the largest for all cereals that this country has had for many years. The hay crop already saved is very large. Wheat, rye, oats and barley, according to the most reliable accounts received, will give more than an average yield.

The report shows that the average annual output of wheat from 1896 to1900, inclusive, for the empire, including Poland, Caucasus, Siberia and Central Asia, but excluding Finland, was 419,000,000 bushels, of which European Russia produced 303,000,000 bushels, Poland 20,000,000, Caucasus 48,000,000; Siberia, 36,000,000; and Central Asia 12,000,000.

A report from Consular Agent Harris at Eibenstock says that Russia sold Germany in 1897 grain to the value of $27,302,410 more than did the United States. In 1900, however, the United States had reduced this excess to $4,947,250. In 1900 total grain imports from all countries into the German empire amounted to $126,284,972. Says the consul:

Competition between Russia and the United States to supply the non-producing grain countries of Europe will become sharper every year. The building of new railroads and canals in Russia will enable that country to move her crops toward the German frontier much more easily than has hitherto been the case. Within ten years Austria expects to have a network of canals finished which will completely revolutionize the grain traffic of Austria-Hungary and the Balkan states. The only thing which will enable the United States in the future to compete successfully with Russia in the grain markets of Germany is cheaper ocean freight facilities. The new line established from the great lakes to London and Hamburg is a step in the right direction. The future prosperity of the American farmer depends upon ability to sell our surplus cereals to other countries, and Germany, with her 56,000,000 people, will always be one of the greatest grain markets.

—W. W. Jermane.

HAMID HANGS OFF

Again Turns Favorite Weapon of Procrastination Upon France.

Paris, Aug. 26.—Sultan Abdul Hamid's persistence in proscrastinating methods continues to disturb the Turkish relations with France. His irade giving satisfaction in the quays question was taken as indicating that he would accept the entire French claims, but M. Constans telegraphed yesterday that the sultan was still holding out against the payment of three Frenchmen, dating back many years and amounting to several million francs, for which M. Constans demanded a settlement, declaring he would leave Constantinople unless the matter is settled.

This action, however, will be only a manifestation of dissatisfaction and not a rupture of relations, as the councillor of the French embassy will take over the affairs of the embassy and continue the negotiations. M. Constans, ostensibly, will leave on a vacation.

TRUST AGGRESSIVE

Promises to Take a Great Spurt in Mill-Opening.

PEACE NEGOTIATIONS GO ASTRAY

Strikers, as Usual, Belittle the Efforts Being Made to Get Along Without Them.

Pittsburg, Pa., Aug. 26. — Developments in the steel strike were meager to-day. Probable renewal of peace negotiations by disinterested parties was again being discussed, but nothing definite could be learned. Henry M. White of the Garment Makers of America, and Ralph M. Easley, of the National Civic Federation, who took part in the conference in this city last week, left for the east last night and it is reported that they went to New York to make another attempt to have negotiations between the contending parties reopened. President Shaffer, however, said to-day that his association had authorized no new steps for peace.

The combine, it is said, intends to make aggressive attempts to start more plants this week. It was successful in putting two more mills in operation at Painters this morning and has four mills with a force of 400 men at work. The mills started to-day were number one bar mill and number seven cotton tie mill. The management says that the product is up to the standard and is being placed on the market. One of the officials announced to-day that he had three more crews engaged, but they would not go to work until all the men necessary to operate the six mills had been secured and then the plant would run at night as well as by day. He said he was almost certain the entire works would be running on full time before the end of this week. More men also were taken into the Star plant of the American Tin Plate Company, and at the Lindsay & McCutcheon Works of the Steel Hoop company. The combine officials say they expect to have these mills in full operation before Saturday. The strike managers assert that the resumption of these plants in full will be an impossibility and say the claims of the steel people are not borne out by the facts. They say they scored a victory over the management of the Star mills by preventing seven men from entering the plant and that the plant is not running this morning.

Vice President Pierce of the Amalgamated Association said there were less men working in the local mills this morning than for over a week. President Shaffer had heard nothing from Chicago up to noon. Mr. Tighe, he said, did not go out there to get the men to strike, but merely to attend the meeting.

WILL WAIT TILL INVITED

These Gentlemen Decline to Be Obtrusive in Peace Work.

New York, Aug. 26.—Ralph M. Easley, secretary of the National Civic Federation of Labor, and Henry White, secretary of the United Garment Workers of America, arrived here to-day from Pittsburg. They said they had not been authorized to make any proposition looking towards a settlement of the strike. While in Pittsburg they had a conference with President Shaffer of the Amalgamated association, but without result. Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, also arrived to-day, from Buffalo, en route to Washington. Mr. Gompers was in conference with Messrs. Easley and White, but it was said the conference resulted in no plan of action. Mr. Easley said to-day:

Mr. White and I did not go to Pittsburg to make any proposition to Mr. Shaffer, nor have we been authorized to make any proposition to the steel trust magnates. We went there to get information and quite by chance we met Professor Jenks, the trust expert of the industrial commission, and John Mitchell, president of the United Mine Workers, and the four of us went to see President Shaffer. We merely wanted to be informed of the exact situation and to see whether there was any opening for the good offices of our conciliation board. Mr. Mitchell, for his part, wanted information because had been asked to call out 280,000 miners on a sympathetic strike and was not willing to "go it blind." We had no proposition to make and we did not seek authority to act for the Amalgamated Association. We merely made it clear that we were at the services of both sides in an effort to reach a settlement. We are ready to endeavor to bring the contending factors to an understanding, but have made no offer to either side. Such an offer might do more harm than good.

Mr. Easley said, in conclusion, that he did not expect to see Messrs. Morgan or Schwab and that he was not trying to obtain a conference with them.

PROPOSITION PENDING

Something to Arouse Curiosity, but Not Satisfy It.

Pittsburg, Aug. 26.—It is given out by one on the inside, and one who should know, that the amalgamated executives have consented to have certain propositions made to the officials of the United States Steel corporation, through members of the conciliatory committee of the national civic federation, which proposals are expected to bring about a settlement of the great strike.

The propositions, which are to be taken to New York, carry certain concessions by the amalgamated officials which it is hoped will pave the way for the reopening of direct negotiations between the association and the company. The proposition carries much of the terms under which President Shaffer and his advisers stand willing to settle.

What these terms are and the mode of their presentation are carefully guarded secrets. There is alone the intimation that they contain concessions of such importance that those in interest expect the corporation to drop its adverse attitude and reopen negotiations.

The proposal contains nothing looking to arbitration.

BERRIES WERE POISONOUS.

Menomonie, Wis., Aug. 26.—Lena, the 3-year-old daughter of H. Denmas of this city, died in great agony yesterday after eating berries, which proved to be poisonous.

PREMIER IN THE COURTS

Roblin Charges His Partner With Theft.

$16,000 IS INVOLVED

D. W. Mills Arrested on His Way to the United States.

HAD $2,500 AND PERSONAL GOODS

Sold Out Mutual Cattle Interests at Low Figures While Roblin Was Away.

Special to The Journal.

Winnipeg, Man., Aug. 26.—At the police court to-day R. P. Roblin, premier of Manitoba, charged his partner in the cattle business, D. W. Mills, with the theft of $16,000.

Roblin went east for a fortnight, and immediately on his departure Mills commenced selling off the stock at any price he could get. He sold to large wholesale butchers here yearlings worth $16 for $11. He disposed of between 150 and 200 head here and then went to Calgary, where his firm has a large ranch. There he sold between 300 and 400 head at at about half their market value, selling, for example, cattle worth $45 for $27. Davis and Colburne were the butchers.

By the time he got through with his Calgary transactions, Roblin was back from the east. He found the large transactions done here, the ridiculously low prices charged, no money paid to the bank, and no account given the bookkeeper. He wired after his partner, but getting no satisfaction sent Chief Elliott, of the provincial force, after him and Elliott caught him at Estevan, on his way to the United States.

Mills had $2,500 in his pocket when arrested and a trunk containing his effects. He has been one of the best-known cattle men in western Canada for twenty years past. The case was continued for a week.

BRIDGE FELL

Three Men Went Down With It and Two Will Die.

Special to The Journal.

Sault Ste. Marie, Aug. 26.—While workmen were attempting to change the location of the temporary bridge at Fort street, across the water power canal this morning, the structure fell to the bottom of the canal, thirty feet from the surface. Ross S. Whalen, his son and Kenneth McLay went down with the structure.

Whalen sustained a compound fracture of the leg and other injuries which may cause his death. McLay's back was injured and he received other hurts. He cannot live. Young Whalen escaped with bruises, from which he will recover.

PRINCE A MALINGERER

Chun's Illness Declared to Be All Gammon.

Rome, Aug. 26.—The illness of Prince Chun, brother of the Emperor of China, who, with a Chinese mission, has arrived at Basel, Switzerland, on his way to Berlin to apologize for the assassination of Baron von Ketteler, the German minister at Peking, is, according to a dispatch received here to-day from Basel, a pretext for delay, Prince Chun having received orders from Peking not to proceed, as fresh complications have arisen with reference to the settlement protocol.

FREAKY ON ISTHMUS

Republics Helping Each Other's Revolutions Along.

LIBERAL AGAINST CONSERVATIVE

Venezuela Assists Colombia's Rebels and Colombia Helps Venezuela's Insurgents.

Colon, Colombia, Aug. 26.—The censorship here prevents the transmission of political news, or news unfavorable to the government.

The revolt of the liberal Colombian rebels, now two years old, lately assumed a more serious aspect by the liberals' concentration on the isthmus. It is believed they are contemplating aggresive action. Consequently uneasiness prevails at Panama, the liberal objective, which was nearly captured a year ago. It is not believed the rebels will molest the railroad or interupt traffic. The recent rebel raids along the railroad amounted to bloodless raiding and the robbery of Chinese storekeepers which the presence of a few government troops apparently stopped. There is a report that the government is bringing troops to protect the isthmus. This will be difficult without exposing to rebel attacks the points whence they are taken. The area of the revolt is extensive.

A noticeable, distinguishing feature of the revolution is the actual and moral support the liberals are receiving from Venezuela, Ecuador and Nicaragua, in which countries liberal governments prevail. Colombia's conservative government is not popular with the governments of the countries mentioned, but is popular with the revolutionary elements in the same countries. The situation can be likened to a disrupted federation, composed of Venezuela, Ecuador, Colombia and Nicaragua in which liberal and conservative partizans are helping each other and intriguing together. But being separate nations, the political and armed intrigues threaten international trouble. It is reported that the conservative revolt in Venezuela against President Castro is receiving active support from the Colombian conservatives. Nicaragua's threatened revolution probably will be similarly aided on the occasion arising. The conditions give ground for the reports of actual or threatened international complications between the countries mentioned, in which the liberals are generally opposed to Colombia's conservative administration, whose prophesied downfall is accompanied by talk of a federation or consolidation of some or all of the countries mentioned, under the idea of a "grand Colombia." The Colombian government is in financial straits.

The government is printing paper money indiscriminately. It has lately established heavy export duties, payable in gold and has sold monopolies and privileges of all kinds, which has greatly injured commerce. The conditions in the interior are bad. The government is well supplied wit hammunition and this week unsuccessfully tried to become possessed of consignments of the same to Ecuador and Nicaragua in transit over the Panama railroad. The rebels on the isthmus are hampered by a lack of arms and ammunition and are reported to be awaiting the arrival of shipments and the presence in the field of certain leaders before commencing activities on the isthmus. General Alban, governor of Panama, who was recently granted extraordinary civil and military powers, is absent at Sanavilla. He is supposed to be bringing troops for the protection of the isthmus. He lately invited a number of friends at Panama to his house, put a guard at the door and forced his guests to contribute liberally to the government before releasing them. A Colombian holding monopolies under the conservatives is being forced to contribute liberally to the payment of the soldiers and police of the isthmus.

FILIBUSTERING CRAFT

Colombia Revolutionists Make an Investment.

New York, Aug. 26.—Information has been obtained by agents of the Colombian government that a vessel now at a New Jersey port had been engaged by the insurgents for a filibustering expedition. This ship, it is said, is to carry a part of the consignment of 5,000 rifles, ammunition and men for which General Uribe-Uribe telegraphed recently to Dr. A. J. Restrepo, his representative in this city.

MUSCOVITE VS. GERMAN

Russia Has Another Problem to Cope With.

SHUTTING OUT GERMANS

Too Many of the Kaiser's Subjects in Russian Poland.

NEW GERMAN TARIFF MEASURE

Against Russia Rather Than the United States Is it Principally Directed.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 26.—The prevailing anti-German feeling in Russia has greatly increased since the proposed new German tariff has been made public. This is particularly true of Poland, where, even under normal conditions, great racial antipathy mostly exists between the Teutonic and Slav elements of the population.

In any case it seems certain that the Russian government will shortly take steps to prevent the immigration of Germans into Russian Poland. There are at present, acocrding to official figures, 600,000 foreigners in the province of Warsay, of whom 82 per cent are Germans. According to the same figures, 13,529 foreigners, the majority of whom are Germans, own real estate in the province. The total value of this real estate in the hands of foreigners is 420,000,000 roubles.

The numerous industrial establishments in the province of Warsaw are now nearly all in the possession of Germans. As the wealth of the rich district of Warsaw is thus concentrated in the hands of Emperor William's subjects, it is easy to foresee what would happen in the event of a Russo-German war. The "German" problem in Poland is certainly not one of the least important which the Russian govenment will be called upon to solve in the near future.

The new German tariff bill is principally directed against Russia. The importation of Russian wheat into Germany was particularly disastous to the agrarians. By excluding Russian cereals Germany has undoubtedly dealt a severe blow to Russian agriculture. But on the other hand German manufacturers will pay dearly for the triumph of the agrarians. Hitherto the annual exports of manufactured articles from Germany to Russia amounted to considerably more than $100,000,000. The manufactures of Breslau will suffer considerably by the cutting off of this large market for their products, and while the new German tariff has caused constrnation in agricultural districts in Russia, it has been received with undisguised delight by Russan manufacturers.

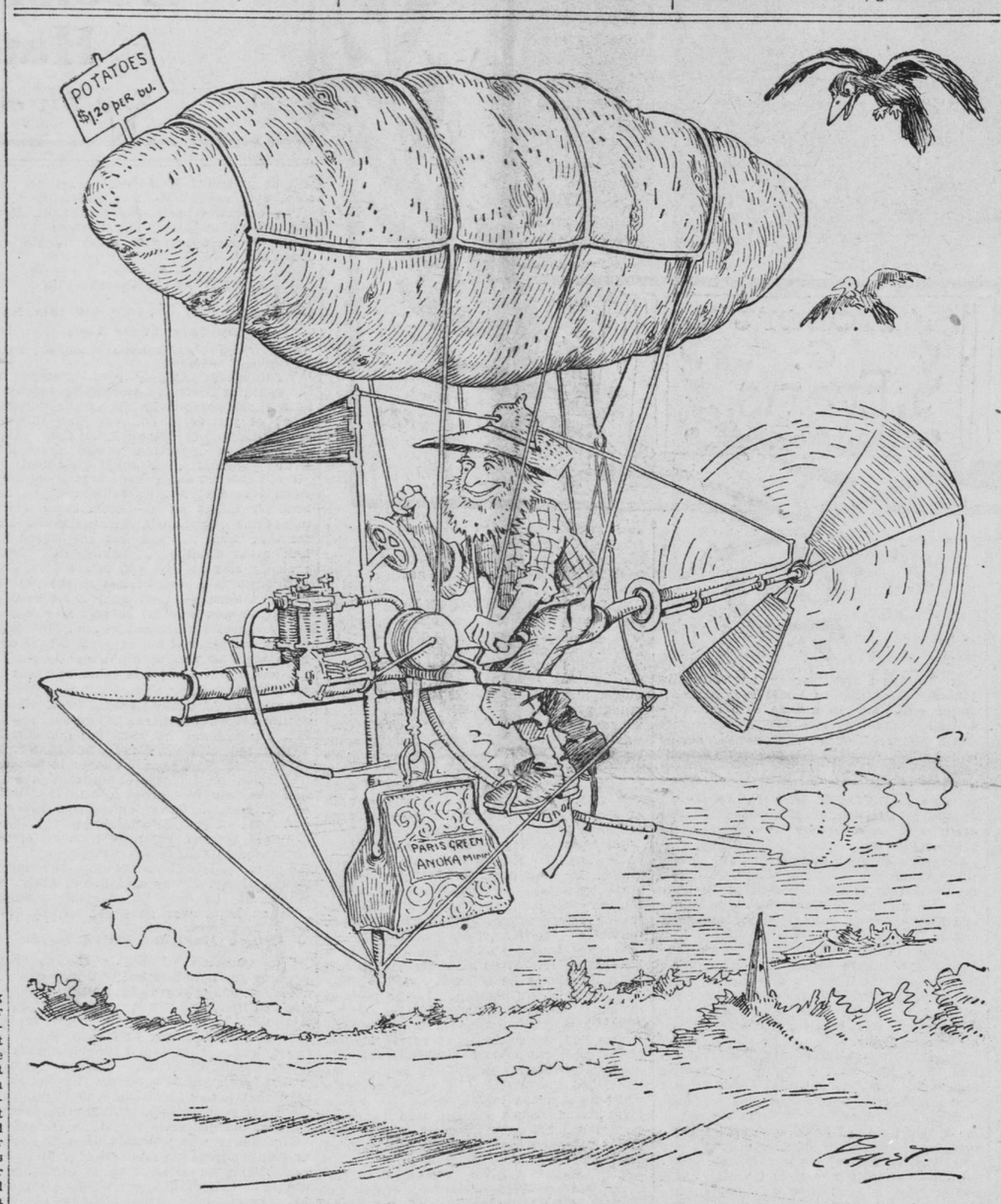
WARD IS CAUGHT

Black Hills' Alleged Bender Brought Back to Deadwood.

Special to The Journal.

Deadwood, S. D., Aug. 26.—Sheriff Doten arrived in Deadwood at 10 o'clock last night with W. H. Ward, alleged murderer of the Shepherd brothers at Pluma. Ward denies having any knowledge of the disappearance of the boys. His preliminary trial will be held on Wednesday.

Ward was caught near Devils Lake, sixty miles northwest of this city. He was seen there on Friday and the sheriff had been on his trail since. The feeling is extremely bitter against Ward, but friends of the Shepherd boys cay they will make no trouble.



THE ANOKA DIRIGIBLE BALLOON.

If Potatoes Keep on Going Up Our Favored Classes Will All Be Riding in Air-ships Soon.

HON. ROBT. G. EVANS TAKEN BY DEATH

Insidious Heart Disease Claims Him as Its Victim—The Stroke Was Unexpected and Speedily Fatal.

His Death Removes a Prominent Figure From Public Life—Recent Bereavement Had Broken His Spirit.

Robert G. Evans is dead.

The strong true man, known and loved by many thousands, in the prime of manhood and at the very zenith of his public career, was taken from the land of the living yesterday morning. The hand of death came so swiftly and terribly that he had not even a chance for a parting word.

Heart disease was the cause of death. It occurred at the family residence 2036 Queen avenue S, about 7:45 o'clock Sunday morning.

Mr. Evans had dined at the Minneapolis club late Saturday evening with his friend, C. J. Bartleson. He left for home about 11 o'clock, and appeared to be in his usual health, which has not been of the best, however, for several months.

Yesterday morning his daughter, Miss Margaret Evans, was awakened by her father, who had grasped the footboard of the bed and was shaking it to arouse her. As she awoke he tried to speak to her, throwing his head back and struggling to utter a word, but unable to get breath, he turned and staggered out of the room. He went back through his own room and through the door to the balcony over the front porch. He seized the railing for support and stood gasping a moment, then fell to the floor dead.

The fall was witnessed by Mrs. Edward S. Pattee, who was sitting on her veranda across the street and saw Mr. Evans come out on the balcony. She hurried across and into the house, reaching the balcony soon after the daughter, who had hurried after her father.

W. H. Levings, who lives next door, was aroused, and summoned Dr. J. E. Moore. The doctor arrived in a very few minutes, but there was nothing for him to do but help carry the body into the room where he had been sleeping.

Dr. Moore says that Mr. Evans had been suffering from heart disease for a year and a half. His asthmatic trouble was doubtless connected with the heart trouble, and on several occasions within the last year Mr. Evans has had suffocating spells. He was unable to sleep until late at night.

The death of Mrs. Evans last April broke down his spirit, and since then he has not been the same man. He has frequently remarked that only for the children, he would be ready to go any time.

News of the death spread rapidly. It was announced from the churches yesterday morning, and many friends and public men were notified by wire. Friends of the family took charge of the funeral arrangements.

Bishop Isaac W. Joyce of the Methodist church will conduct the services, which will be held Wednesday. Bishop Joyce is in Kansas, where he has been holding conference. In reply to a telegram sent yesterday he replied to-day that he would come to conduct the service.

Mr. Evans' two sons, Stanley and Graham, have been on the Soo extension work in the Dakotas, but have been notified and are on the way home.

IN HIS LIFE'S PRIME

Mr. Evans Seemed to Have Many Useful Years Ahead.

Robert Grenap Evans was born at Troy, Indiana, March 18, 1854. His father was Joseph S. Evans, a Kentuckian of Welsh and English ancestry, who removed to Indiana in the early fifties. The father married Mary C. Cotton, daughter of a prominent physician, who was a member of the constitutional convention of 1852.

In 1856 the Evans family removed to Rockport, Indiana, where Mr. Evans engaged in the mercantile business. Young Robert worked on a farm and helped his father, and attended the village schools until his eighteenth year, when he began attending the state university at Bloomington. He entered as a sophomore, and spent two years, completing his junior year.

In 1875 he began to read law in the office of Charles L. Wedding, of Rockport, and while studying practiced in the justice courts of Spencer county. He was admitted to the bar in 1876 and went to Vincennes, forming a partnership with Judge F. W. Viehe.

In 1877 occurred his marriage to Miss Mary Graham, of Evansville. Their married life of twenty-four years was unusually happy, and the death of Mrs. Evans last April was a severe blow, from which the husband never recovered.

Mr. Evans removed to Minneapolis in April, 1884, and in July entered a partnership with Judge Daniel Fish. Mr. Evans was then 30 years old, in the full glow of health, and his splendid abilities speedily won for him a leading place at the bar. From the first he was in demand as a campaigner, and took a leading part in politics, though never until last winter as a candidate for office. He was local attorney for the Omaha road until 1895. The partnership with Judge Fish was dissolved in 1887, on the latter's retirement from general practice. The firm of Keith, Evans, Thompson and Fairchild was then formed by the association of A. M. Keith, Robert G. Evans, Charles T. Thompson and Edwin K. Fairchild, and the firm has remained intact for fourteen years.

For the past four years Mr. Evans had filled the post of United States district attorney for Minnesota with signal ability.

Mrs. Evans died April 13 of the present year. Three children survive them: Margaret, aged 22; Stanley, aged 20, and Graham, aged 17. Of the large family of brothers and sisters, nine are still living. They are: C. C. Evans, Minneapolis; Charles Evans, Duluth; McKendry B. Evans, now in South Africa; Milton Evans, New Orleans; William H. Evans, Texarkana, Texas; Curtis D. Evans, Alaska; Edward H. Evans, Minneapolis; Mrs. Blake, Evansville, Indiana, and Mrs. Josephine Fisher, Rockport, Ind. Their aged mother lives with Mrs. Fisher at Rockport.

Mr. Evans was a member of Minneapolis Mounted Commandery and of Zuhrah Temple of the Mystic Shrine. His blue lodge and chapter membership were still at Indianapois. He was also a member of Minneapolis Lodge, No. 44, B. P. O. E. of the Minneapolis Club, and of the Minnetonka Ice Yacht Club.

HIS POLITICAL CAREER

It Was Marked by Clear and Unselfish Methods.

By Mr. Evans' untimely death the republican party loses its most magnetic personality in this state. Others have attained higher rank and position, and perhaps figure in the public eye as of greater prominence, but no man in the state could have counted more personal friends or devoted followers than he. The greatheartedness and whole-souledness of the man drew to him all who had the privilege of knowing him. The purity of his character was remarkable in one engaged almost constantly in political work and his innate courtesy, which made him the same to the humble as to the great, added to his undeniable intellectual attainments, made him one of the truly strong figures in politics in the great northwest. Although he mingled actively in the politics of the state for seventeen years it is believed that he left behind him not a single enemy. This is truly remarkable and was due absolutely to his perfect fairness and his ability to forgive and forget, no matter how great the wrong against him might have been. It can truly be said of him, as it can of few men in political life, that whether dealing with friend or foe, he was always just and honorable.

From the moment Mr. Evans arrived in Minnesota and announced his determination to make this state his home he was a leading figure in the public life of the commonwealth. Gifted with a winning personality, a pleasing presence, and with every substantial quality which leads man to admire man, he was received with open arms by the leaders of the republican party and sprung almost immediately to the front.

Trained in the strenuous political life of a close state like Indiana where he had been very active, he could hardly have resisted, even had he so wished, the inclination to take part in shaping the destinies of the great state which he had adopted as his home. He had no more than arrived in July, 1884, than he took the stump, and as he was an orator of great force and eloquence, his influence for James G. Blaine in that campaign was felt and appreciated and he soon won the esteem and confidence of those who were counted at that time as the leaders of the party in the state.

Mr. Evans sought office but once in his busy life, and that time he was defeated. In all his life he held just one political office, that of United States district attorney, and that was forced upon him by friends against his protests.

Early Prominence in Indiana.

When he left his native state of Indiana he had obtained some renown, though but about 30 years of age at the time. He had always taken a great interest in politics and was a stalwart republican who boasted that he had always voted the ticket straight, a trait which is more common in Indiana and other closely contested states than it is here in the middle west. Always ready to place his talents at the disposition of the party managers, his ability was soon recognized and he was elected national committeeman by the republicans of the hoosier state in 1880. He refused re-election and also declined the proposition made to him at that time by the party managers to become a candidate for attorney general. To his friends he explained this action by saying that he had reached a time in life when he must lay his plans for the future, and to have ben a candidate for office then would have meant that he retain his home in Indiana. Instead, he chose to remove to Minnesota, and Lewis Michener was nominated in his stead.

His Friendship With C. K. Davis.

Before leaving Indiana he secured from Walter Q. Gresham, then one of the great men of that state, a letter introducing him to Cushman K. Davis, and that letter led to the close friendship which ever after existed between the late senator and Mr. Evans. Mr. Evans himself told the writer at the funeral of his old friend of the manner in which Senator Davis received him. Said Mr. Evans:

I can never forget that interview. I was then a young man, without reputation and practically without means. I handed the letter of introduction to Mr. Davis, and after he had read it he gave me a very cordial welcome, telling me that if there was anything he could do for me, to let him know. But he did not stop with that. He discussed with me my future prospects and advised me what to do. I followed that advice and was substantially aided by him many times afterward. He was a good friend.

Three years after Mr. Evans' arrival in the state, Mr. Davis was elected United States senator and was compelled to resign as national committeeman from

Singed Filipino General's Beard

Manila, Aug. 26.—Captain Harold L. Jackson of the First infantry, recently surprised General Lukban at Pambuan in the mountains of the Island of Samar. Three of the general's guard were killed and Lukban was wounded, but escaped. His family was captured. A captain and a lieutenant were also made prisoners.

Half of Thousand Islands for Sale

Montreal, Aug. 26.—The number of islands in the St. Lawrence Thousand Islands group to be placed upon the market by the Dominion department of the interior numbers approximately 500. They are distributed over the river between Kingston and Brockville and range from 5 acres to .02 of an acre in extent. As soon as the plans and conditions of sale are printed offers to buy will be received by the department. In the event of two or more applications for the same island the property will be sold to the highest bidder. Only two islands will be sold to the same applicant.

Intentional Duplicate Exposure Defective Page