

THE PASSING GRAND ARMY

Closed Its Thirty-Seventh Annual Session Friday.

TO MEET IN BOSTON NEXT YEAR

Closing Feature Was a National Campfire Reunion—Old Soldiers Greatly Enjoy the Pleasures—Gen. Black's Appointments.

San Francisco, Aug. 22.—The national encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic closed its thirty-seventh annual session, Friday afternoon, after a protracted morning session. The newly-elected officers, with the exception of Junior Vice-Commander Kessler, who is now on the way from the Philippines, were installed. Commander-in-Chief Black announced the following appointments:

Adjutant general, C. E. Patridge, of Illinois; quartermaster, Maj. Chas. Burrows, of New Jersey, reappointed; judge advocate general, James Turner, of New York; inspector general, E. B. Wessen, of Iowa.

GEN. GORDON AT CLINTON, ILL.

The Famous Southern Commander Addresses Grand Army Men of DeWitt County, Ill.

Clinton, Ill., Aug. 22.—The Grand Army post of DeWitt county and nearly 6,000 people gave thrilled attention here, Thursday, to Gen. John B. Gordon. Among other things, he said the flag—the Stars and Stripes—is his flag wherever it is raised. On the race question, he said slavery was not the entire cause of the late war. Eighty per cent. of the confederate soldiers were not slave holders. God would never remove the diadem of superiority from the brow of the white race, but the race inimicly brought with it great responsibility. Every drop of blood shed in that great war on either side was a tribute to the power of inherited convictions. The four years' war was the college, Appomattox was the commencement, and U. S. Grant conferred the diploma.

LIVELY TIME ON THE GRESHAM

An Escaped Hotchkiss Gun Give the Gunner and His Crew the Time of Their Lives.

New York, Aug. 22.—With a big Hotchkiss gun plunging from side to side and threatening to tear off her plates with every lunge, there was quite a bit of excitement on the revenue cutter Gresham while she was on patrol duty for the yacht race, Thursday. But for the bravery of the gunner and members of the cutter the result might have been disastrous.

The Gresham, which was the flagship for the course patrol, was lying near the outer mark, where a heavy swell was running. At times she rolled so heavily that her rail almost went under water. It was amid this rolling and down below and felt the tremors passing through the cutter as the gun struck her heavy iron sides.

"That Hotchkiss gun has broken loose down below, and the captain says if you don't want holes stove in the sides of the cutter you had better get your men down there and tie it up."

This was the startling message poured into the ear of the gunner excitedly by one of the crew.

The gunner made for the companionway. As he ran he called to his assistance several of the crew, telling them to bring lines. With every roll of the cutter the big gun went crashing to port or starboard, following the listing of the boat, threatening with death anybody who got in its path. The rolls were so close together that the men were kept busy dodging. Many times they risked their lives in trying to fasten the line and, encouraged by the brave example set by the gunner, they persisted, until finally they had the gun under control.

"Talk about the man behind the gun," said the leader, "why my men were behind it, in front of it, on both sides of it, and at times on top of it. On several occasions, when the infernal thing was plunging, and there was a rush to get clear, it was a case of the gun behind the man, rather than one of the men behind the gun."

THE MIMIC GAME OF WAR.

The First Move in the Attack on Portland, Me., by a Theoretically Hostile Fleet.

Portland, Me., Aug. 22.—Theoretically, a hostile fleet sailed from the tropics, Friday, to attack Portland, and secret service agents notified the United States government of the fact. In this way began the mimic war in which detachments of the United States army and the North Atlantic squadron are to take part during the next ten days. The fleet which is supposed to be sailing towards Portland really is at the feet which is supposed to be approaching from the tropics.

Held For the Grand Jury. Carlyle, Ill., Aug. 22.—James Sanders, charged with killing William H. Grots, in the village of Keyesport, was given a preliminary hearing Thursday afternoon, and was held to the November grand jury, without bond.

Wants Woman to Have Fair Trial. Kansas City, Mo., Aug. 22.—Believing that he will not be able to be impartial in the second trial of Lulu Prince-Kennedy, for the murder of her husband, which has been set for November 16, Judge John W. Wofford, Friday, swore himself off the bench, and named Judge Joshua W. Alexander, of Gallatin, to try the case. At her first trial Mrs. Kennedy was given ten years in the penitentiary. She killed her husband, Phillip H. Kennedy, agent for a local transportation company, a month after their marriage because he refused to live with her.

ENGLAND LOSES A TRULY GREAT MAN

Lord Salisbury Passes Away Surrounded by His Family.

WILL BE BURIED BESIDE WIFE

During the Last Forty-Eight Hours England's Ex-Premier Was Sustained Only by Constant Use of Oxygen-Bled Peacefully.

London, Aug. 24.—Lord Salisbury died Saturday evening at 9:05 o'clock. The end was expected shortly after seven o'clock, when the physicians noticed a change for the worse in the ex-premier's condition. Near relatives, who were in a room adjoining the chamber in which the great statesman lay, were summoned, and they gathered around the bedside to await the end. The distinguished patient had not regained consciousness during the day, and until he expired, he lay as though dead. The end came almost imperceptibly. A pallor was noticed to spread his face and one of the doctors, feeling his pulse, scarcely got a response. In a few moments the heart grew weaker and finally ceased. The announcement was then made to those about the couch, among whom were his five children—Viscount Cranborne, Lord Arthur Cecil, Lord Robert Cecil, Rev. Lord William Cecil, Lady Gwendoline Cecil and the countess of Selborne and her husband and the premier, Arthur Balfour, a nephew of Lord Salisbury.

King Edward, who had been in communication with Hatfield house all day was immediately notified, and the regrets of the monarch were conveyed in an informal way to the relatives.

It was a doubly sad day for the mourners, they having attended the funeral of the countess of Galloway, Lord Salisbury's sister, in the afternoon, and then returned to watch near the bed of the dying statesman. Some time ago Lord Salisbury expressed a wish that he be buried beside his wife, and while the government will probably request that his body be laid in Westminster Abbey, it is likely that the ex-premier's wishes will be observed.

KING EDWARD'S TRIBUTE.

London, Aug. 24.—King Edward's tribute to the deceased marquis of Salisbury, dated Marienbad, Sunday. It runs as follows:

"The king has received with profound regret the news of the death of the marquis of Salisbury, and his majesty deeply deprecates the loss of so great a statesman, whose invaluable services to Queen Victoria, to the king and his country in the highest offices of state which he held for so many years will ever dwell in the memory of his fellow countrymen."

FARRIS TOO ILL FOR TRIAL.

His Physician Telephones That Senator Will Not Be Able to Appear To-Day.

Jefferson City, Mo., Aug. 24.—At a late hour last night Assistant Attorney General Sam B. Jeffries received a message from Dr. J. T. Coffey, of Steelville, stating that it would be impossible for Senator Frank Farris to be here to-day to answer to his case when called in the circuit court before Judge Graves. Dr. Coffey's message was to the effect that the illness of Senator Farris is of such a character that the patient can not be moved. Dr. Coffey has been attending Senator Farris since his illness, which first manifested itself two weeks ago. The state is ready for trial, and all of the witnesses have been summoned for today. The defense will have to show Judge Graves that Senator Farris is too ill to come here to stand trial. He will not grant a continuance unless the fact is proved. It is likely that Dr. Coffey will come here to make affidavit as to the condition of his patient. If Senator Farris is not as ill as reported, an attachment could be issued for him to bring him here.

CARTER VISITS PRESIDENT.

They Discuss Details Concerning the World's Fair, of Which He is One of the Commissioners.

Oyster Bay, L. I., Aug. 24.—Former Senator Thomas H. Carter, of Montana, was the only formal caller on President Roosevelt at Sagamore Hill yesterday.

He came to discuss with the president appointments in his state in which he is interested, and also to talk over some details concerning the Louisiana Purchase exposition, of which he is one of the national commissioners. He was a guest of the president at luncheon.

Guards Chased at Danville.

Danville, Ill., Aug. 23.—Company A, Fourth regiment, from Arcola, under Capt. Beggs, has left here for Camp Lincoln. They are succeeded by Company C, Third infantry, 47 men and three officers, under Capt. Blanchard, from Ottawa.

Interdicted Postal Cards.

Berlin, Aug. 23.—The court at Beaten has prohibited the sale of historical postal cards dealing with Polish history and bearing the words, "Holland is not lost," on the grounds that the cards incited to revolution.

Settle With Victims' Families.

Ravins, Wyo., Aug. 24.—The Union Pacific company has made a settlement with the estates of 41 miners who lost their lives in the Hanna explosion of June 30. The sum of \$800 will be paid to each widow and \$50 to each child and \$45 for each single man.

Pioneer Druggist Dead.

Chicago, Aug. 24.—Robert Stevenson, a pioneer wholesale druggist of Chicago, is dead of heart disease. He was stricken suddenly while visiting at the home of friends.

THE HUMBERTS CONVICTED

Notorious French Swindlers Are Found Guilty and Sentenced.

Woman Who Was Center of Interest Displayed Usual Haughty-Sneering Crowd with Scorn.

Paris, Aug. 24.—Mme. Therese Humbert, her husband, Frederic, and her brothers, Romaine and Emile d'Aurignac, the notorious swindlers, were Saturday, found guilty by a jury of forgery and fraud.

The court sentenced Mme. Humbert and her husband each to five years' imprisonment and to a hundred franc fine. Emile d'Aurignac was sentenced to two years' imprisonment. Romaine d'Aurignac was sentenced to three years' imprisonment. Mme. and M. Humbert will undergo solitary confinement during their term of imprisonment.

The expectation that the day would bring the conclusion of the Humbert trial renewed the intense public interest in the case. The courtroom was again crowded. Among the throng were a number of American lawyers and tourists, who secured favored places through the efforts of the United States embassy.

The prisoners maintained the same outward aspect of calm. Mme. Humbert walked in haughtily and surveyed the crowd with a scornful air.

Dr. Floquet, who examined the prisoner before she came into court, found her to be in good health and showing no signs of nervous breakdown under the strain of the culmination of the trial. Outside the courtroom the public everywhere awaited the verdict and discussed the prospects. The jury indulged upon its verdict that there were extenuating circumstances in favor of all the accused.

RAN INTO FREIGHT TRAIN.

Engineer and Passenger Injured—Cars and Trucks Scattered Along Track.

Pana, Ill., Aug. 24.—The Knickerbocker special crashed into the rear end of the local freight at the west end of town yesterday afternoon, demolishing the day coach and three box cars. The cars and trucks were thrown into the air and scattered along the track a distance of 100 yards. The engine pilot and headlight were demolished. Engineer James Reynolds and his fireman jumped. Reynolds sustained a broken collar bone and gash in his head. George Nash, a passenger, jumped out of the day coach, narrowly escaping with his life. The train was running 25 miles an hour. The trouble is said to have been caused by the flagman on the local freight not being far enough back from the train to give the engineer on the special enough space to stop his train. Traffic was delayed six hours.

HE IS WANTED IN KENTUCKY.

Frank Smith, Wanted For the Alleged Murder of a Revenue Officer, Captured in Illinois.

Bloomington, Ill., Aug. 23.—A special from Mount Pulaski to the Bulletin states that Constable Caseway captured, near there, Frank Smith, who is wanted near Lexington, Ky., for the alleged murder of a United States revenue officer and who is also charged with murdering another man. Smith was taken to the local jail, where he is being held for extradition to Kentucky.

CHARGE OF WITCAPPING.

Eleven Prominent White Planters of Polk County, Ark., Arrested by United States Officer.

Wynne, Ark., Aug. 23.—A deputy marshal has arrested eleven prominent white planters of Polk county on the charge of witcapping. The prisoners will be taken to Helena to appear before the United States district court.

THE FORMIDABLE HAT PIN.

A Montana Stockman Probably Fatally Wounded With a Woman's Hat Pin in Michigan.

Kalamazoo, Mich., Aug. 23.—F. B. McArthur, a stockman from Suco, Mont., was stabbed in the stomach with a hat pin by an unknown woman on the streets here. He was passing along on the sidewalk in a large crowd, when a small boy brushed a little feather duster in a woman's face. The woman, thinking it was McArthur, grabbed her hat pin and jabbed it into his stomach. McArthur can not live. The identity of the woman is unknown.

The Fall River Cotton Mills.

Fall River, Mass., Aug. 23.—The cotton mill situation in this city will show considerable improvement next week over the present condition, resumption of manufacturing being planned at some mills. There will be 2,300 operatives working this week.

Cemetery For Pet Animals.

Boston, Aug. 23.—A project is on foot by the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals to establish in Boston a cemetery for the burial of pet animals and birds. Subscriptions are being solicited.

An Old River Man Gone.

Paducah, Ky., Aug. 23.—Capt. W. H. Rollins, aged 77, and for 60 years a pilot on the Ohio, Mississippi and Wash-bay rivers, died, Friday, at his home here from stomach trouble. He was born in this county and had resided in Paducah since 21 years of age.

Two Men Killed on Illinois Central.

Centralia, Ill., Aug. 24.—Miram Maxwell and Charles Johnson were killed here, Sunday, by an Illinois Central train, being run down at a grade crossing while driving home from a picnic.

WRECK TRAIN BY DYNAMITE

Omaha and St. Louis Fast Mail Blown Up Near Kansas City.

Engine Badly Damaged and Several Cars Injured, but None of the Passengers Seriously Hurt.

Kansas City, Mo., Aug. 24.—The fast mail Missouri Pacific, from Omaha to St. Louis, known as train No. 10, was wrecked, last night, by dynamite tied to the track at Quindaro, about five miles from Kansas City. The north-bound train was standing on a switch awaiting the other to pass. The explosion took place at 10:05 o'clock, and tore a portion of the cab off the locomotive. Neither fireman nor engineer was dangerously injured. The train was shaken and a number of passengers bruised, but none dangerously. There were many indications that robbery was intended. A piece of cord used to tie the dynamite to the rail was found. The switch in front of the north-bound train was open, it being the intention to wreck the one and throw the other into the ruins. Not a sign of any of the perpetrators was found.

Pinned Dynamite on Track.

The train is made up at St. Joseph and was due, when on time, to arrive in Kansas City at 10:30 o'clock, leaving at 10:45 for St. Louis. The dynamite was placed on the track at a place known as Big Eddy, a road crossing north of Old Quindaro. When the train reached that place it was running at the rate of 50 miles an hour. There were about forty passengers on the train.

Used the Engineer.

The explosion dazed the engineer and fireman for a moment and shook the entire train. Many of the passengers were badly frightened and all of them thought that the explosion was directly under them.

The train was going at such a speed that it ran almost a quarter of a mile before the engineer could bring it to a standstill.

CLOUDBURST CAUSES PANIC.

Circus Tent Fell During Storm, but Audience Escaped—Miles of Track Covered With Debris.

Denver, Col., Aug. 24.—A cloudburst occurred over part of this city, Sunday afternoon, while other sections were only visited by a light rain. Considerable damage was done by the rain, and in some places the street car tracks were so covered with silt that they had to be dug out. The circus tent of Norris & Rowe fell during the heaviest part of the storm, and caused a small panic. Most of the audience had left the tent before it fell, and no one was hurt. Near Buffalo Park, in Platte canyon, another cloudburst occurred, and a wall of water, said to be ten feet high, rushed down the river. Two and a half miles of track of the Colorado & Southern railway was covered with debris and some washouts occurred. About three hundred excursionists are stalled on the other side of the damaged tracks and can not reach Denver.

NEWSPAPER TRAIN WRECKED.

In Rounding Sharp Curve Engine Jumped Track—Engineer and Fireman Killed.

Little Falls, N. Y., Aug. 24.—A special train on the New York Central carrying New York city newspapers was wrecked at Gulf bridge in this city Sunday. Engineer Robert Lilly and Fireman Peter Conley, both of Albany, were killed and employees of the World, of the Sun, the Rochester News Co. and the American and Journal were severely injured. Conductor Erhard and the several other members of the train's crew were slightly injured. The train, which was running at the rate of a mile a minute, was composed of an engine and three express cars. In rounding the sharp Gulf bridge curve the engine jumped the track and landed at the foot of the embankment into a roadway. The front car, in which were all of those injured, followed the engine down the slope.

DEVASTATED BY HURRICANE.

Vessels Swept Out to Sea, All Crops Destroyed and a Famine Is Imminent.

Kington, Jamaica, Aug. 24.—A schooner which arrived here, Sunday morning, reports that the Cayman islands were devastated by a hurricane on the evening of August 11. Many houses at George town, a village near the west end of Grand Cayman island, were demolished. The vessels in the harbor were driven out to sea; two subsequently returned, but the others have not been heard of up to August 17. It is feared that serious loss of life has occurred. All the trees and crops were destroyed, and a famine is imminent. The people expect the government of Jamaica to send supplies. Seven schooners were wrecked on the east side of the principal island.

Tardy Recognition.

New York, Aug. 23.—Ground has been broken at Rhinebeck cemetery, Hudson, for the erection of a mausoleum to the memory of Gen. John Armstrong, who, in 1815 and 1814 was secretary of war, and United States minister plenipotentiary to the court of

Bad Fire in Oklahoma.

Oklahoma City, Okla., Aug. 24.—Fire destroyed nearly a block of business buildings at Foss, last night, involving loss of about \$75,000. Most of the buildings were frame, and few were insured.

Memphis Editor Found Dead.

Chicago, Aug. 24.—H. P. Ricketts, editor of the Memphis Scimitar, was found dead in bed at the Kaiserhof hotel here yesterday. He had been ill for several days, and his unexpected demise is attributed to heart disease.

Valuable Horses Burned.

Quincy, Ill., Aug. 24.—A fire broke out in the city stables, causing a loss of something more than five thousand dollars, which is quite well covered by insurance. A valuable stallion and two other horses were burned.

SNUBBING OF GEN. MILLES.

Contemptible Littleness of the President in Retiring the Veteran Soldier.

No administration has ever perpetrated so shabby a trick as the present one in refusing to say a word of praise for Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles on his retirement for age by operation of the law of 1882. After 42 years faithfully serving the United States, and by virtue of his distinguished services from a private to the highest command, he is allowed to retire without the usual compliments. When Gen. Schofield was retired, President Cleveland paid a warm tribute to his gallantry and faithful services. President Roosevelt, at the instance of the ruling cabal, headed by Root and Corbin, who are not worthy to wipe the dust from the boots of Gen. Miles, joins them in trying to humiliate the man who fought upon a hundred fields without fear and without reproach. The persistent efforts to exasperate and belittle Gen. Miles during the war with Spain, and since, were due to jealousy and fear of his becoming too powerful. He was refused the active command of the army in Cuba, and for his exposure of the rotten beef scandal—the whole truth of which has not yet been told, he was considered politically dangerous to the republican oligarchy that has been in command. That he has always been a consistent though independent republican and so thoroughly honest and capable that the powers that be could not buy or cajole him were the reasons for his mistreatment.

That the official slight to Gen. Miles was concocted by his enemies was not so much to be wondered at, but that President Roosevelt should aid and countenance their meanness and hold back what was justly due from the commander in chief to the brave general, shows the vast difference between the greatness and littleness of soul that should be expected of a president of the United States. It was officially announced in the Washington Post that: "The determination to confine the announcement of the retirement of the lieutenant general to the usual form was reached after deliberation and with a full knowledge of the precedents. It was made a matter of conference during the last visit of Secretary Root to Oyster Bay, although it is known the decision promulgated was arrived at some time ago."

So it was not an oversight, but a deliberate slight. The American people will remember this when the accounts are cast up for the final reckoning.

AT VARIANCE.

Republican Leaders Are Unable to Agree on the Financial Question.

The republicans are having troubles of their own these days and on questions that they should be most united about, and the numerous pilgrimages to Oyster Bay of the leaders of the different factions does not seem to clear the way for united action. First we are told that Senator Aldrich and his committee have agreed upon a financial bill which is generally acceptable to Wall street and is approved by President Roosevelt. Then we hear that Uncle Joe Cannon is mulish and does not fall in with the programme. He is "agin rubber currency" and does not think any financial legislation necessary—"we have the best currency on earth," and so on. Strange to relate, Rockefeller and Morgan agree with each other that the Aldrich bill will save the country and incidentally, of course, Wall street. They are very insistent that the loans to the banks by the United States treasury, without interest, should be made legal and if possible permanent. They also demand that the receipts from customs duties be deposited in the banks, as the internal revenue taxes now are. This latter part of the programme is said to be especially objectionable to the prospective speaker, and Congressman Fowler in an interview says, that Uncle Joe prefers the Fowler asset currency bill to the Aldrich bill. With Wall street and congress divided on the scope and plan of financial legislation, and the republican leaders divided, there is a chance that the democratic minority may have to decide the question of legislation or no legislation.

In all the controversy about the proposed financial legislation it will be noticed that no republicanism comes forward with any proposition that would be of comfort or assistance to the ordinary voter. The people appear to have no place at the republican feast. The Wall street financial magnates are invited to Oyster Bay, the trust and corporation officers and attorneys are called into conference, but not one known friend of the common people is invited, or indeed allowed, to voice their sentiments. Wall street, the trusts and the railroads are omnipotent in the councils of the republican party.

Forget McKinley's Views.

It is highly probable that the head of the Union Bank of London was correct in saying that President McKinley said to him a couple of years ago: "My tariff bill has done its work. We have been able to build up many industries in a short time, and now gradually, but inevitably, our tariff must be reduced." This is in perfect harmony not only with the speech of Mr. McKinley at Buffalo the day before he was shot, but with all the speeches he made while he was president. In Philadelphia, Boston, San Francisco and other cities he made addresses without exception designed to turn public attention toward the need of securing better markets abroad, even at the price of tariff concessions. And yet Senator Hanna has bound the party to the policy of "standing pat."—Philadelphia Record.

It Begins to Look as If Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan would be all the political manager President Roosevelt needed.

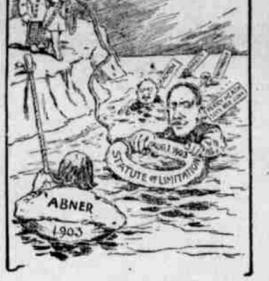
—Detroit Free Press.

—Postmaster General Payne should have reflected that a bottled-up scandal smells all the worse when the cork pops out.—Albany Argus.

The president of the United States, the commander in chief of the army and navy, should be incapable of littleness inspired by personal or official spite against any officer in either branch of the service.

—Chicago Chronicle.

"SAVING POLITICAL FRIENDS."



PROTECTION AND LABOR.

An Acute Exposure of the Workings of High Tariff in This Country.

The textile workers of Philadelphia, who have been striking for some time past, are evidently doing some thinking, and recently in every street parade made by the strikers banners are carried bearing sarcastic announcements and questions such as "We are protected by a tariff, but the republican mill-owners say we will be starved into submission;" "Why are the tariff-protected mills closed?" and many others of a like nature. One motto was especially significant: "If prosperity is so general, why can't we have a bit of it?" The workers are at last discovering that the protective tariff means high prices for what they have to buy and taxing the many for the profits of the few. They now discover what it has been difficult to make them believe before, that the trusts and combines are unwilling to increase wages to a par with the increased cost of living, or indeed anywhere near it, says the Indianapolis Sentinel.

Only two excuses have been made for protection: First, to control the home market for American manufacturers; and second, to protect American labor. The first excuse has been pretty fully accomplished at the expense of the consumer. The tariff has prevented competition and has allowed the trusts to raise prices until the average cost of living has increased about 40 per cent. The second excuse has been an arrant failure or the workingman would not be striking for a fair share of the prosperity that the trusts enjoy. The wages received by these workers are certainly less than will keep them in comfort at the present high price of living.

The hours of labor of the Philadelphia textile workers have been too long, when it is considered that a majority of the workers are women, girls and children, and ten hours a day or 60 hours a week, in badly ventilated workshops, is more than their tender years should be asked to endure. The wages paid range from \$13 a week for the expert weavers to two dollars a week for the children. Do the hours or wages protect these workers as the protectionists would have us believe? The manufacturers have advanced the price of the products of the mills and carpets and the other textiles the workers produce have increased fully 25 per cent., and those who buy them have to pay that increase. So in Philadelphia we have an acute exposure of the workings of the protective tariff—the workers dissatisfied with their condition instead of the good wages and comfort that the champions of the protective system would have us believe always accompany it.

The manufacturers, who are mostly combined into trusts and are the sole beneficiaries of this extraordinary system, have become rich and are still growing richer. They sell to the American people at exorbitant prices and export similar goods and sell them in Europe and elsewhere at a much less price. And yet the republican leaders say: "Stand pat." "Let well enough alone." "The friends of protection only will reform the tariff." When more inquisitive or impatient voters ask when reform will begin, the answer always is "After election," and like the Spanish "manana," to-morrow never comes. The tariff will never be reformed until the people elect a majority of congress that are free from the trust taint and whom the corporations are opposed to. It is not human nature to expect those who are receiving trust and corporation favors to legislate against them.

PRESS COMMENTS.

"I never retire from anything," says Senator Hanna. This sweeping declaration will be challenged. A little while ago he retired from the control of the Ohio convention and handed the reins over to Roosevelt.—Mobile Register.

"The American people despise anything small in personal dealings, and the microscope is yet to be invented that could disclose anything more petty than the farewell exhibition of spite indulged in by the administration toward Gen. Miles.—N. Y. World.

"The old fighters snubbed—the favorite flattered! What will foreign military critics think of us? What will be the effect on army discipline, and on the ambition of the young men to fight for their country and gain honorable military preference?—Albany Argus.

"The expenditures on the Philippines for military purposes amount to more than double the total trade every year, and the money is raised by the taxation of the American people. That is a thought which inclines us to ignore the material gains of expansion and to resign ourselves with a chastened joy to its spiritual benefits.—Chicago Record-Herald.

"When Secretary Root retires President Roosevelt should observe the rule forbidding eulogies of living officers except for gallantry in action. Of course Mr. Root is not technically an officer, but as he has been in command of the army for four years he is covered by the spirit of the regulation. All the president can properly do is to issue an order announcing that the late secretary is out of his job and that the government will stand his railroad fare to New York.—N. Y. World.

India exported 19,212,155 bushels of wheat during the last season.



GEN. JOHN C. BLACK. CHOSEN COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE G. A. R.

The encampment unanimously adopted the following resolution, introduced by Capt. P. H. Conroy, of Topeka, Kas.:

Tribute to Gen. Miles.

"Resolved, That we congratulate that splendid soldier, exemplary commander and patriotic citizen, Gen. Nelson A. Miles, upon his attainment of a distinguished and honorable retirement after a matchless record as a soldier of over forty-two years' service, without just criticism of his official conduct, which began as a lieutenant in the Twenty-second Massachusetts Infantry, progressing by the brightest grade of heroic patriotism from Manassas to Appomattox during the moment of all civil wars from 1861 to 1865, and illuminating this record by his great military achievements as a successful Indian fighter and again as a great and judicial military disciplinarian and organizer."

It was resolved to ask congress to erect a statue to the memory of Gen. Meade.

Maj.-Gen. MacArthur was introduced,

and delivered a brief address, which was warmly received.

Commander-in-Chief Black was given authority to install the junior commander-in-chief and also the newly-appointed judge advocate general, who were absent.

A resolution thanking the people and press who contributed to the success of the gathering was adopted with acclamation. The encampment then adjourned, to meet in Boston next year.

National Campfire Reunion.

The closing feature, Friday night, was a national campfire reunion at the Mechanics' pavilion. The immense building was packed to the doors. An address of welcome was delivered by Maj.-Gen. W. R. Shafter, commander of the department of California and Nevada. It was responded to briefly by Gen. John C. Black, the new commander-in-chief, who received an ovation.

"No North Nor South To-Day."

After the speech-making the evening was given up to informal entertainment, the old soldiers enjoying the pleasures of a war-time campfire.

Commander-in-Chief J. C. Black, after the adjournment of the encampment, received the following telegram from Gen. John B. Gordon, commander-in-chief of the United Confederate Veterans:

"My hearty congratulations to you and the country. Your election assures unanimous and increased good will and closest amity."

Gen. Black responded as follows:

"The encampment having adjourned, I have submitted your message to the council of administration, and I am directed by them to acknowledge it and say, as I do, that they fully reciprocate its fraternal and beneficent spirit. God bless our land."

To Investigate Son's Disappearance.

Emporia, Kas., Aug. 22.—David Stafford, an Emporia business man, left, Friday, for Sheridan, Wyo., to investigate the mysterious disappearance of his son, Lloyd Stafford,