

SUMMARY OF NEWS

CONDENSATIONS OF THE MORE IMPORTANT HAPPENINGS.

BOTH AT HOME AND ABROAD

General, Political, Religious, Sporting, Foreign and Other Events Recorded Here and There.

Foreign.

Prof. Struempell, who is acting as medical adviser to E. H. Harriman, will leave Semmering for Gastien to confer with his patient.

Mrs. Thomas Appleton of Seattle, Wash., has been arrested on the complaint of the proprietor of a hotel in Geneva, Switzerland, where she had been stopping, for failure to pay a bill of \$800.

Five West Point cadets, four of whom are said to have been concerned in the recent hazing of Cadet Sutton, a brother of the late Lieutenant Sutton, whose death at Annapolis is being investigated by a court of inquiry, will be sent to their homes, there to await final action by the president and secretary of war on the recommendation of the superintendent of the academy that they be dismissed.

The house adopted the conference report on the tariff bill by a vote of 195 to 182. The republicans showed delight over the final outcome, and Chairman Payne was the central figure of an admiring and congratulatory crowd of colleagues.

General Henry C. Worthington, formerly member of the California legislature, delegate in congress from Nevada, diplomat and jurist, died at the Garfield hospital in Washington from cerebral hemorrhage. He was 81 years old.

The condition of William A. Rublee of Milwaukee, the retiring American council general at Vienna, who was operated on for stomach trouble ten days ago, is slowly improving.

Governor Donaghey of Arkansas and all members of the state capitol commission were served with a notice to appear before the chancery court and show cause why they should not be punished for contempt in violating the court's injunction.

The resignation of President Reyes was presented to the Colombian senate and unanimously accepted. August 3 was fixed as the date for the election of his successor to finish the constitutional period, which ends August 7, 1910.

General.

The Carmichael bill for state wide prohibition was passed by the Alabama house by a vote of 75 to 19.

W. H. Dennett, of Salt Lake City has been elected chairman of the laws committee of the International Typographical union, which will begin its convention in St. Joseph, Mo., this week.

The Western Federation of miners at Denver concluded its annual convention with the selection of Denver as the next meeting place.

The Carnegie Steel company, a subsidiary concern of the United States Steel corporation, announced an increase of approximately \$1 a ton in the price of bars, plates and shapes.

Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, arrived in Berlin to study labor conditions.

Hon. W. J. Bryan denies the report that he is permanently to leave Nebraska.

Omaha is to be supplied with the De Forest wireless telephone and telegraph system.

Oregon caves, or the "marble halls of southern Oregon," are to be preserved by the government against vandalism of private owners.

President Taft has signed a proclamation making them a national monument.

There is a great rush of applicants for the Spokane reservation lands. The drawing takes place August 9th.

J. Wright Butler of Wyoming has been nominated to be secretary of the legation at Tegucigalpa, Honduras.

George W. Stoner of Ottumwa, Ia., has been appointed messenger in the patent office.

William H. Marker, cashier of the First National bank of Tipton, Ind., and brother of Noah Marker, the missing assistant cashier, who is charged with the defalcation of more than \$100,000, has resigned.

The Cuban cabinet crisis which has for some time been impending reached a climax, when all the ministers as well as the parliamentary secretary, Senor Sastello, signed their resignations.

France fears the victory of the Moors over Spain will inflame most of the population of Morocco.

An appeal to the United States supreme court from the decision of Judge Smith McPherson in the Missouri railroad rate cases was filed by Sanford B. Ladd, representing the state in the United States district court at Kansas City.

Improved conditions in railway traffic and in the movements of coke and iron ore are characteristics of the June internal commerce report of the bureau of statistics of the department of commerce and labor.

The spirit of revolt is still rampant throughout Spain.

The recent earthquakes in the valley of Mexico, and along the Pacific coast were the worst experienced in many years. The towns of Acapulco and Chilpancingo have been practically destroyed.

The fire-swept city of Osaka, Japan, presents a deplorable appearance.

Madame Lillian Nordica, the American opera singer, was married in London to George W. Young, a New York banker.

Explosion of gasoline, followed by a fire in a four-story building on West Third street St. Paul is known to have caused the death of six persons.

According to gossip in Washington Representative Mann of Illinois will be the next chairman of the inter-state commerce commission to succeed Col. Hepburn.

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VETERANS MARCH IN GREAT REVIEW

PARADE OF THE GRAND ARMY IN SALT LAKE CITY

CLIMAX OF ENCAMPMENT

Old Soldiers Are Greeted with Cheers and Tears—Gathering in the Utah Capital Well Managed.

Salt Lake City, Utah, Aug. 11.—Forty-four departments of the Grand Army of the Republic, escorted by the Fifteenth United States Infantry and the National Guard of Utah and fol-



Commander-in-Chief Nevius.

lowed by the Naval Veterans, the Ex-Union Prisoners of War, the Army Nurses in carriages, the Sons of Veterans and the women's organizations allied to the Grand Army, marched to-day in the parade that was the culminating feature of the forty-third na-

monument and close to Temple square, the reviewing stand had been erected. It was occupied by Commander-in-Chief Henry M. Nevius, Gov. William Spry of Utah, the chief executives of other states and a large number of other officials and distinguished guests. The parading bodies all passed in review, saluting those in the stand, and at once disbanded. All the bands as they arrived here were massed close to the stand and as the culmination of the parade, 4,000 school children marched by, the united bands playing and the children singing "Onward, Christian Soldiers."

Salt Lake City has thrown open her arms to the old soldiers, and never has the Grand Army been more enthusiastically received or more generously entertained than at this encampment.

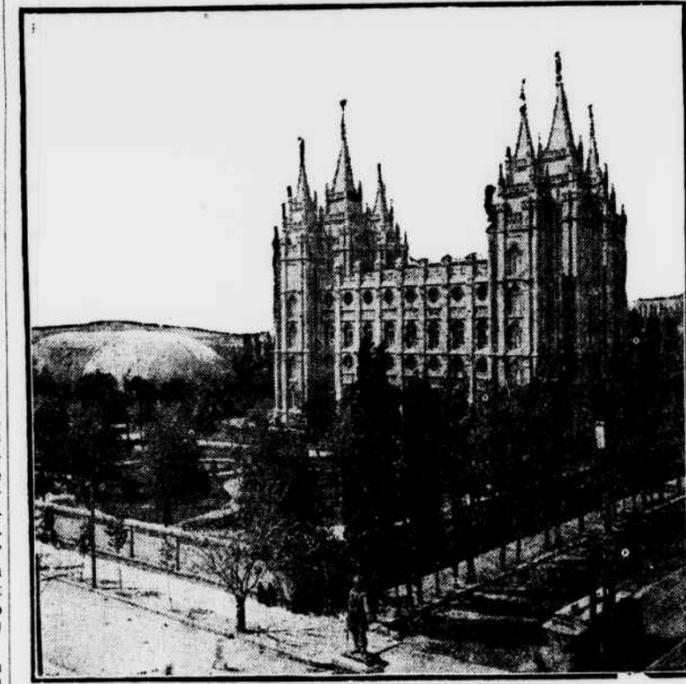
The old soldiers have been very carefully looked after by the local committee on public comfort and private accommodations, and at the 24 information bureaus at the various railway stations and convenient places about the city. During the entire time of the encampment these committees have had the services of 300 high school cadets, whose duties have been to render every possible assistance to the visitors.

Henry M. Nevius, the commander-in-chief, arrived here Saturday with his staff and inspected the arrangements. On Sunday the city's guests began arriving by the thousand, and on Monday they came in so fast that the committee had to work like sailors to get them all housed in such a manner as to avoid congestion in any part of the city.

Big "Greetings" Meeting.

Monday evening came the first public event on the program—a great camp-fire in the assembly hall in the Temple grounds. All that night and throughout Tuesday the stream of arrivals continued, but by Tuesday evening practically all the visitors had been received and distributed. That night the greatest function of the encampment took place. This was the "Greetings" meeting in the Mormon Tabernacle. The immense building easily seats 10,000 persons, and it was filled to its capacity.

Col. Frank M. Starrett, the executive director of the encampment, called the vast assemblage to order and introduced William H. King of Salt Lake City, who acted as temporary chairman. He made a brief



The Temple and Tabernacle.

address and was followed by Gov. William Spry of Utah, Mayor John S. Bradford of Salt Lake City, and L. H. Smythe, commander of the department of Utah, all of whom told in eloquent words how proud they were to welcome to the state and city the Grand Army and their friends.

Mr. King then introduced Commander-in-Chief Nevius, who was received with wild cheering and the waving of hats and handkerchiefs. As soon as the tumult had subsided, Commander Nevius delivered a graceful response to the welcoming speeches and took the chair.

Then came the turn of the allied organizations and greetings to the veterans were uttered by President Genevieve Hagar Longfield Lane of the Ladies of the G. A. R., President Mary E. Gilman of the Woman's Relief Corps, President Clara E. Hoover of the Daughters of Veterans, Commander-in-Chief Edgar Allen of the Sons of Veterans, and President Rebecca Smith of the Army Nurses. The speechmaking was varied by the playing of patriotic airs by a band.

The exercises were brought to a close by the presentation of a handsome testimonial to Charles G. Burton, past commander-in-chief of the Grand Army.

The last three days of the encampment are, as usual, given up mainly to business sessions of the various organizations and election of officers.

"MAKES BETTER RAILROADS."

Western Writer Pays Tribute to Railroad Magnate as Builder-Up of the Country.

Mr. Edward H. Harriman is on a trip to Europe. Ordinarily there would need be nothing added to this announcement beyond an exhortation to Emperor William to chain down his railroads and to other monarchs to put their crowns and other valuables in the safe at night. But Mr. Harriman is going off on a pleasure trip, and so many mean things have been said about him that it will not hurt any to change the tune a moment while he is out of the country and not able to take any advantage of the lapse from the cold attitude of severity that is usually used in mentioning the name of Harriman.

Of all the great railroad men developed in this generation, E. H. Harriman is easily the biggest and the best, says a writer in the Hutchinson (Kan.) Daily News. The head of a railroad company, under the rules of the game, must work for his stockholders, whether it is for the advantage of politicians, shippers or consumers. It is his job to do the best he can for the interests entrusted to his care. Harriman is not only a financier, but he is a builder and an operator. Lucky is the town, city or community that has a Harriman road. He insists on a good roadbed, level track, safe track and the convenience and comfort of the traveler and the shipper. The Harriman roads are noted as the best in the country. When Harriman gets hold of a one-horse or played-out track and right of way he proceeds to put it in first class condition. He does not raise the rates of fares, although he doubtless charges "a plenty," but he insists that enough of the funds go into real improvements to make a railroad. And that is where he stands ahead of a good many others and why Harrimanism is not such a bad thing as some people have been led to think. He makes better railroads, and there is more need for improvement that way than there is in some others which are being discussed. So far as we can see, he believes in giving every interest along his road a fair deal.

He is a public benefactor from that standpoint. He uses his power fairly. He is a great man, and as good or better than the ordinary citizen who looks upon him as the personification of the money power, seeking whom it may devour. He is a strong man in the financial world, but that should not be against him, when the financial world is the object which most of us want to reach. He is a good American and he spends his money on American railroads, not on foreign titles, race horses, old editions or other bad habits. If he is not perfect—and we don't think he is—he is no exception to the rule and is worthy of the praise of his fellow citizens for the good he does and has done.

Laughter is barking, say the scientists. The neck and head are thrown back while a series of short barks are emitted from the throat. However musical the barks may be, they are barks. The laugh begins with a sudden and violent contraction of the muscles of the chest and abdomen. But instead of opening to let the air pass out of the lungs, the vocal cords approach each other and hold it back. But they are not strong enough to exercise such opposition for more than an instant, and the air, which is under pressure, promptly escapes. As it does so it makes the vocal cords vibrate producing the bark.

This obstruction and liberation of the air expelled from the lungs repeats itself again and again at intervals of a quarter of a second. There are thus in a hearty laugh four barks a second, and if continued, they go on at that rate as long as the air reserve in the lungs holds out. The empty lungs must then fill themselves, and this interval is marked by a quick gasp for breath, after which the barks are renewed. The barks occur in series with gasps for breath at intervals.

When laughter is violent, the entire body participates. The upper part of the trunk bends and straightens itself alternately or sways to right and left. The feet stamp on the floor, while the hands are pressed upon the loins to moderate the painful spasm.

Interviewing the Professor. "So you don't think Mars would reply, even if we did send signals?" "I am almost convinced that there would be no response," answered Prof. Thinktum, adjusting his glasses.

"Then you don't believe that Mars is inhabited?" "On the contrary, I think it extremely probable that life similar to our own exists on the sister planet."

"But you don't give those people credit for intelligence equal to ours?" "Yes, I am inclined to credit them with even greater intelligence than we display. There are many indications that they have a civilization older than ours, in which case they should have too much sense to fool away their time on any such impractical proposition."