

DRAMATIC SCENE IN CHURCH

EX-PRIEST WAS ORDERED OUT.

During High Mass in a Chicago Cathedral Father Crowley Was Publicly Humiliated—Force Was Not Used—One Lady Fainted—High Mass Was Stopped.

Chicago, Nov. 3.—There was an intensely dramatic scene in Holy Name cathedral today when, in the presence of fully 1000 parishioners, Jeremiah J. Crowley, the excommunicated Roman Catholic priest, was publicly humiliated by order of the authorities of the church.

Father Crowley had entered the church unobserved, passing up the center aisle, and had taken a seat almost under the pulpit. Solemn high mass was being celebrated at the time. When the presence of Father Crowley became known, Rev. Francis J. Barry, chancellor of the archdiocese of Chicago, was hurriedly sent for.

Upon entering the cathedral he went straight to the seat where the excommunicated clergyman was kneeling and ordered him to leave the church. Father Crowley refused to go, saying: "Put me out, if you dare!"

The strain was intense, and one woman in the congregation fainted. There was no resort to force, however. Chancellor Barry signalled to a man in the choir loft and the sound of the organ ceased and the singing of the choir was hushed.

The priests on the altar stopped the solemn service at the end of the "gloria" and walked to the benches and laid aside their golden vestments. The altar boys marched out of the sanctuary through a side door, and the priests, clad in their cassocks, followed. The next moment the hundreds of incandescent lights in the vaulted arches were extinguished and the candle lights on the altar were put out.

The strain was broken when Chancellor Barry appeared in the pulpit and said: "Owing to the presence in this sacred edifice of an excommunicated priest, the solemn high mass has been suspended. We will proceed with a low mass."

No sermon was delivered, however, and the mass was at an end before the congregation was calm again. The parishioners lingered around the cathedral and watched the deposed priest as he hurried away. None spoke to him.

REPORT ON TRADE.

Bradstreet's report of trade for last week is as follows:

Complaints of car shortage are repeated this week in even greater degree. At best, however, it is only a negatively unfavorable circumstance, and is proof that an enormous volume of business is doing throughout the country. Unseasonable warm weather is complained of as interfering with or checking retail distribution of clothing, shoes, and other fall and winter goods and dulling the usual reasserting demand from jobbers east and west.

Wheat has felt the influence of heavy movement of grain at the northwest, heavy increases in visible supply in Manitoba and rather less critical advices from Argentina.

Among the staples advancing, corn is prominent, though held slightly lower wheat. A large short interest is said to exist in that grain, and wet weather and good buying have stimulated prices of that product and oats. The woolen goods situation is in good shape, and the manufacturers have bought freely, sales at Boston alone amounting to 15,000,000 to 20,000,000 pounds.

Wheat (including flour) exports for the week, aggregate 6,472,868 bushels as against 4,852,134 bushels last week. 3,612,421 bushels in this week last year. Wheat exports, July 1 to date (17 weeks) aggregate 106,769,273 bushels, as against 66,800,290 bushels last season.

Failures in the United States number 172 as against 223 last week, 165 in this week a year ago, 174 in 1899 and 183 in 1898.

Canadian failures for the week number 17, against 16 last week and in this week a year ago and 27 in 1899, 31 in 1898 and 34 in 1897.

Portland.—Walla Walla, 55@55½c; valley, 55c; bluestem, 55½c. Tacoma.—Unchanged; bluestem, 55½c; club, 54½c.

Relations Were Strained.

Berlin, Nov. 4.—The publication in Paris last week of the letters written by General Voyron, who commanded the French troops in China, to Field Marshal Count von Waldersee, showing among other things that the relations between the French general and the field marshal were strained during the entire period of foreign occupation, caused little excitement here. A government official who was interviewed on the subject said that absolutely no occasion exists for Germany to take official notice of the affair, adding that La Matin, which published the letters, was not an official organ.

Czolgosz Was a Sane Man.

Buffalo, N. Y., Nov. 4.—Doctors Fowler, Crego and Putnam, the specialists who were requested by District Attorney Penney to examine into the mental condition of Leon F. Czolgosz, the assassin of the president, have made public their report, in which they state as a result of frequent examinations of Czolgosz, of the report of his watchers and his behavior in court that they have "concluded that he was sane at the time he planned the murder, when he shot the president and when he was on trial."

His first examination was but a few hours after the commission of the crime and while he was still uninformed of the fate of the victim. During the first three examinations Czolgosz answered questions unhesitatingly. After that, however, he became more cautious and less communicative. He had a common school education, the reports say, and read and wrote well. During the first day's examination he said he planned killing the president three or four days after he came to Buffalo. The report then recites in Czolgosz's own words the assassin's story of the murder of President McKinley. The sanity of Czolgosz was told "from the history of his life as it came from him. He had been sober, industrious and law abiding until he was 21 years of age, and was, as others of his class, a believer in the government of this country and of the religion of his fathers. After he cast his first vote he made the acquaintance of anarchistic leaders who invited him to their meetings. He was a good listener, and in a short time he adopted their theories. He was consistent in his adherence to anarchy. He did not believe in government, therefore he refused to vote. He did not believe in marriage, because he did not believe in law. He killed the president because he was a ruler, and Czolgosz believed that all rulers were tyrants. To kill a ruler he thought would benefit the people. He refused a lawyer because he did not believe in law, lawyers or courts."

Product of Anarchy.

"We come to the conclusion that in the holding of these views Czolgosz was sane, because these opinions were formed gradually under the influence of anarchistic leaders and propagandists. In Czolgosz they found a willing and intelligent tool, one who had the courage of his convictions, regardless of personal consequences. The more careful questioning failed to discover any hallucinations of sight or hearing. He had received no special command; he did not believe he had been especially chosen to do the deed. He always spoke of his motive for the crime as duty; he always referred to the anarchists' belief that the killing of rulers was a duty. He never claimed the idea of killing the president was original with him, but the method of accomplishing his purpose was his and that he did it alone. His is not a case of paranoia, because he has not systematized delusions reverting to self, and because he is in exceptionally good condition and has an unbroken record of good health. His capacity for labor has always been good and equal to his fellows. These facts all tend to prove that the man had an unimpaired mind. He had false beliefs, the result of false teaching, and not the result of disease. He is not to be classed as a degenerate because we do not find the stigmata of degeneration. Physically he has not a history of cruelty or of perverted tastes and habits. He is the product of anarchy, sane and responsible."

Washington Fruit at Pan-American.

Buffalo, N. Y., Nov. 3.—Washington's fruit at the Pan-American exposition was undoubtedly its most notable exhibit, and it won recognition as the best in the building. Eastern fruit men were decidedly startled to find their choice exhibits discounted by fruit from the Pacific coast, which is hardly known here as a fruit growing section.

The biggest apple in the building—a monster Bellingheimer weighing 29 ounces and 16 1/2 inches in circumference—was from Wenatchee, and the king quince, which weighed nearly 22 ounces, was from Thurston county.

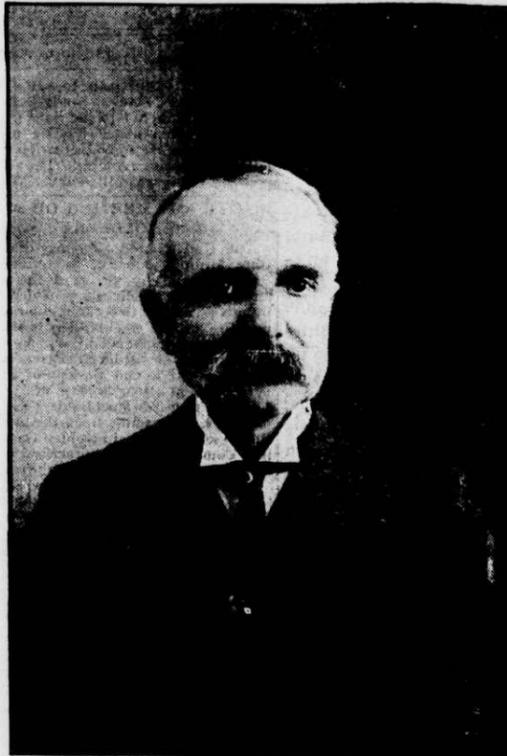
Washington also takes the palm for effective advertising of its fruit. The carload of apples shipped by the Spokane chamber of commerce for free distribution was a coup, the effects of which will be lasting and valuable. Without the shipment the exhibit attracted quite as much general notice as any other and the lion's share of the attention of eastern fruit dealers and growers looking for new fields and opportunities.

The distributions of course attracted large and clamorous crowds, but the fruit is not wasted, being placed with every endeavor to do the greatest possible good for the state.

To Ride for King Edward.

New York, Nov. 4.—According to the Newmarket correspondent of the World, little Danny Maher is now the premier jockey of the world. He has been engaged to ride the horses in charge of Trainers T. Blackwell and Richard Marsh at the combined salary of \$35,000 for the next season, the highest amount ever paid any jockey in the world for a year's work in the saddle. Marsh trains for King Edward VII. The engagement of Maher is regarded as a tactful way of expressing the king's opinion that he is not prejudiced against American riders.

Commendation comes frequently from sources least expected.



COLONEL R. C. JUDSON.

Devotes Himself to Developing Agricultural Resources of Washington, Oregon and Idaho.

The latest good work started by Colonel R. C. Judson, of Portland, is the holding of exchange fairs at central business points at frequent intervals. Farmers and stockmen attend these fairs and display their farm products, also cattle, horses and sheep, in the streets for a day or two. Sales are then made to local merchants. They in turn are patronized freely by the newspaper publicity. Colonel Judson's efforts are always original, attractive and substantial. He believes in amity rather than animosity, a principle that makes friends and business for his railroad, the O. R. & N. The practical experiments conducted by Mr. Judson on the O. R. & N. Walla Walla farm, his broad views in encouraging diversified farming, and work of organizing farmer's institute meetings, have made him a familiar figure to all the progressive industrial workers of the United States. The United States agricultural department has been attracted by his work and used his methods as object lessons in encouraging the same kind of work in other states.

BUFFALO EXPOSITION CLOSED

ENDED LAST SATURDAY NIGHT.

President Milburn Pressed the Button at Midnight and the Lights in Electric Tower Grew Dim—"Taps" Were Sounded—Will Be About \$3,000,000 Loss.

Buffalo, Nov. 4.—The Pan-American exposition ended at 12 o'clock Saturday night. At midnight President John G. Milburn pressed an electric button and the lights in the famous electric tower grew dim for the last time. Slowly, one by one, the lights on post and pinnacles of the tower faded away. A corps of buglers standing on the tower sounded "taps," and one of the greatest glories of the exposition, the electrical illumination, passed away and the exposition was ended. The exposition has not been a financial success, but it is believed the benefits derived from it will be of great value to the commercial interests of the country. The primary object of the exposition was to advance friendly relations between the United States and the countries of the two Americas.

The financial loss will be in the neighborhood of \$3,000,000. The statement to be issued by the officers of the exposition setting forth the expenditures and receipts will be made public some time this month. Until then the company will make no formal statement.

The loss will fall upon the holders of the common stock, the holders of second mortgage bonds and the contractors who erected the buildings. Two hundred and ten thousand shares of common stock were sold at \$10 a share. The stock was subscribed for by the citizens of Buffalo and the Niagara frontier in small lots of from one share to 100, so that the loss will not be seriously felt by any one.

No complaint has been heard by the holders of common stock, who appreciate the benefit the exposition has been to the city. There is also a feeling of satisfaction that the enterprise was carried to a successful end without state or federal aid. The first mortgage bonds, amounting to \$2,500,000, will be paid in full. An issue of \$500,000 second mortgage bonds is unprovided for, but the revenue from salvage and buildings and from other sources will probably cover a part of this indebtedness. The remainder due to contractors is not definitely known, but it is said that it represents their profits for the work done, and no one will be seriously embarrassed by the loss.

Over Eight Million Admissions.

The total number of admissions for the six months was close to 8,000,000. An average of 2,000,000 a month had been figured on by the exposition officials. The

great snowstorm of last April was a severe blow to the exposition. An immense amount of work was undone, and work on the grounds and buildings was delayed for a week. Strenuous efforts were made to make up the lost time, but on May 1 a vast amount of work remained unfinished, and the formal opening of the exposition was postponed until May 20. The lamentable tragedy in the Temple of Music was another blow to the Pan-American exposition.

There was a veritable riot in the midway the last night. The disorder started from a quarrel between an intoxicated man and a waiter. The crowd took the part of the stranger and wrecked the place, smashing chairs, tables and windows. A stream of water from a fire hose finally put the mob to flight.

The total admissions Saturday were 124,309, and for six months 8,295,073.

Nine People Went 2000 Feet High.

San Francisco, Nov. 3.—A captive balloon, containing nine people, one woman and eight men, broke from its fastening at Eleventh and Folsom streets in the evening and floated to the neighborhood of Lahonda, about 40 miles distant. The balloon had been sent up several times during the afternoon with passengers. It was rope cable one and a quarter inches in diameter. While descending on the fifth trip about 500 feet from the ground the rope broke 50 feet from the balloon. To the horror of the spectators, the balloon rapidly shot up in the air to a height of 2000 feet or more and floated away in a southerly direction.

Among those in the balloon were Mrs. J. Dunsall of this city, Edward G. Dudley, who is said to be aeronaut of considerable experience, and Leon, a gymnast. The balloon had a lifting power of 4000 pounds.

Duke and Duchess Cheered.

London, Nov. 3.—The cheers which greeted the duke and duchess of Cornwall and York as they passed by on their return from the tour of the world through the crowded streets of London were intermingled with the shrill cries of the newsboys shouting: "Terrible disaster in South Africa." Beneath the jubilation on the safe arrival of the heir apparent there existed a keen undercurrent of grief and anger over the defeat of Colonel Benson's column.

Attack on Dowager Empress.

Pekin, Nov. 3.—While the empress dowager was embarking to cross the river before entering Ho-nan an assassin attempted to murder her and killed an attendant with a spear before he was cut down. The court has left Ho-nan en route to Peking.

Many trials come which prudence and common sense could have brushed aside.

Many figures of speech are used to deceive ourselves as well as others.

FREIGHT WRECK AT ROSALIA

TWO ENGINES BADLY SMASHED.

Wheat Train Got Away—Number of Freight Cars and Caboose Wrecked—Depot Caught Fire—A Hobo Was the Only One Hurt—No Blame Attached to Train Crews.

Rosalia, Wash., Nov. 3.—A rear end collision of freight trains occurred in front of the depot here. Two engines were badly smashed, two freight cars and a caboose were wrecked, a corner of the depot was crashed into and the building fired. One tramp was slightly hurt.

The local freight train was standing on the main track. The engine had been detached and was doing some switching. No one attended the freight train. An extra freight train with cars loaded with wheat and pulled by two engines, came down the track. The train crew tried to stop the train, but the grade was too steep. Seeing a collision was inevitable, the trainmen jumped. As the train had slowed down none of the men had a hard jump and none were injured.

The wheat train crashed into the rear of the freight. The caboose and two cars were smashed into kindling and both engines were piled in a heap. As they were thrown from the track one of the engines jammed into a corner of the depot. The building caught fire, but the blaze was soon extinguished. The loss on the building is about \$800.

A tramp, who was stealing a ride on the wheat train, was caught in the wreck and was severely bruised.

No blame is attached to the train crews, as they were apparently unable to stop their heavily loaded battering ram.

Thanksgiving Proclamation.

President Roosevelt has issued his proclamation fixing Thursday, November 28, as a day of national thanksgiving. It follows:

"A Proclamation.—The season is high when, according to the time hallowed custom of our people, the president a day as the special occasion for praise and thanksgiving to God.

"This Thanksgiving finds the people still bowed with sorrow for the death of the great and good president. We mourn President McKinley because we loved and honored him, and the manner of his death should awaken in the breast of our people a keen anxiety and a resolute purpose not to be driven by any calamity from the path of strong, orderly popular liberty, which, as a nation, we have thus far safely trod.

"Yet in spite of this great disaster, it is nevertheless that no people on earth have such abundant cause for thanksgiving as we have. The past year in particular has been one of peace and plenty. We have prospered in things material and have been able to work for our own uplifting in things intellectual and spiritual. Let us remember that as much has been given us much will be expected from us, and that true homage comes from the heart as well as from the lips, and shows itself in deeds. We can best prove our thankfulness to the Almighty by the way in which, on this earth and at this time, each of us does his duty to his fellowmen.

"Now, therefore, I, Theodore Roosevelt, president of the United States, do hereby designate as a day of general thanksgiving, Thursday, the 28th of this present November, and do recommend that throughout the land the people cease from their wonted occupations, and at their several homes and places of worship thank the giver of all good for the countless blessings of our national life.

"In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

"Done at the city of Washington, this 2d day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and one, and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and twenty-sixth.

"THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

"By the president:

"JOHN HAY, Secretary of State."

Countess Tolstol, Sophia Anderson, is a mild seeming woman who since her marriage has devoted her whole time to her husband and her three children. For the latter she made all the clothes until they were ten years old.

The growing of rice is regarded as the safest and surest cereal production, as it is also the most profitable, rice having the largest use and market of all the grains.

It has been decided by the Kansas supreme court that opening a window screen constitutes "burglarious breaking, within the meaning of the law."

A woman can always be happy without a man to rule her, but she can be happier with one to do it.

The aggressive man's presence is often more pronounced than his success.

The rough edges are smoothed down by contact with the unknown quantity.

The best way for a man to get married is to try not to.

MRS. M'KINLEY, THE WIFE.

She Idolized Her Husband and Worked Incessantly for Him.

It is customary to consider Mrs. McKinley a woman of gentle rather than courageous character. She is gentle, but she is also courageous and determined, for no more gallant struggle was ever waged than the one which she made to aid her husband and to discharge successfully the duties that devolved upon his wife. During his campaigns she was accustomed to aid him in many ways. She always opened his mail and arranged it in the order of its importance for replies. She received his political friends and won innumerable adherents to the McKinley banner by her charming personality.

She was always hopeful, never despairing about her own condition as about others, and when in Washington it became necessary for her, both as the wife of the Congressman at first and as the first lady of the land afterward, to take upon herself in some measure the burden of social leadership she refused to abandon her responsibility on any plea of invalidism, and in spite of difficulties which would have made another woman falter, she acquired an



MRS. M'KINLEY.

enviable reputation as a charming hostess and an attractive gentleman.

The spirit of devoted love which had surrounded her since her marriage was responsible for an innovation in White House etiquette. Until the McKinley regime the President's wife always sat opposite him at a state dinner, with the British Ambassador to her right, but Mrs. McKinley at all the state dinners was seated at her husband's side, where, if she became faint during the dinner, he could care for her.

Mrs. McKinley also showed the heroic side of her character by her determination to attend all the public ceremonies in which her husband was a conspicuous figure. She travelled thousands of miles to be with him on these occasions. She was always charmingly gowned for these occasions, and it is said that the President had a hand in the choosing of many a ceremonial bonnet.

There was in Mrs. McKinley's feeling for her husband the lovable, illogical passion of a woman. Even a political enemy of his was always a personal enemy of hers. She never could bear to read any portion of a newspaper or other publication which had at any time attacked her husband. A man who spoke ill of him was to her a man under a ban.

A political opponent of President McKinley's once declared that he had two virtues: "He would fight and he loved his wife." In Mrs. McKinley these virtues are identical. She loved her husband, and because of this she would fight, and has done so, well and valiantly, both his enemies and her own—death and disease, the weakness of the spirit and the flesh.

The Troubles of Br'er Williams.

"De ways er providence," said Brother Dickey, "is past findin' out. Take Br'er Williams, for instance: Fer six days en dat number er nights he constant prayed fer rain, en w'en de rain come hit drowded de only mule he had en washed his house sideways! Den he lit in fer ter pray fer dry, en de sun shine so hot dat his co'nfe'l' was burnt ter a fizzle, en de new mule what he buyed on a credit was sunstroked, en what wus lef er his house ketches fire, en sence de well done dried up he didn't have no water ter put it out. Den he got so mad he gone off in a corner ter swear in private, en de preacher, comin' dat way, hearin' 'im swearin' en had 'im up befo' a speshul committee, en turned 'im out de church! En de las' time I seen 'im he wus settin' in de place whar his house use ter be a-readin' er de book of Job!"—Atlanta Constitution.

A Colonial Protest.

Japan is certainly in earnest in demanding admission for her people to Australia. Britain, on the other hand, isn't in the least degree in earnest about facilitating the exclusion of the brown man who is rising in the East. Being safe herself from the curse of inferior peoples in her midst to undersell her artisans and mongrelize her race and lower her standard of civilization, Britain cares very little, or understands very little, what happens or may happen to Australia in these respects.—Sydney Bulletin.

Secrets, as a rule, are disappointing.