



Glimpses of Minnesota's Unparalleled Fishing Resorts.

ROUGH RIDERS MEET

REUNION OF GOV. ROOSEVELT'S MEN AT LAS VEGAS A SPLENDID SUCCESS

LOVE FEAST OF FIGHTERS

Former Colonel of the Regiment Glad to Meet the Men Who Fought With Him in Cuba and They Apparently as Well Pleased to Greet Their Commander—Typical Speech by Famous New Yorker.

LAS VEGAS, N. M., June 24.—Gov. Roosevelt arrived here at 1:30 o'clock this evening, and was greeted as he stepped off the platform of the rear car with tremendous cheering from 5,000 people massed around the depot.

The tall New Yorker was clad in his rough rider uniform and was easily recognized by the crowd. He was almost lifted bodily from his feet by the press of persons anxious to grasp his hand, and as his party made their way slowly to the Castaneda hotel the crowd surged after him. He looked in excellent health and seemed to appreciate the hearty enthusiasm of the people who greeted him.

When Col. Roosevelt came opposite the line of rough riders he commenced shaking hands with the troopers and gave them a most cordial greeting. He remarked:

"I am mighty glad to see you, boys, and to be able to be with you. I would not have missed this for anything. If the reunion had been held in Alaska I would have gone there to see you."

The rough riders cheered him continuously, and were apparently equally pleased to greet him.

The party of rough riders and citizens of New Mexico met Roosevelt and party at Wagon Mound at 11:40 o'clock. There were no speeches made, as had been anticipated. On the way down Col. Roosevelt remarked:

"Capt. Luna was the first man I spotted, and as he met his old comrades-in-arms he ejaculated heartily: 'I'm glad to see you. It does me good to shake your paw. How are you?' and similar expressions, evincing his hearty sympathy."

At Raton, the gala city of New Mexico, citizens turned out en masse. Col. Roosevelt was presented with a floral offering consisting of an archway with a gate swinging open. The design was

made up of roses and carnations, with a background of smilax.

TALKS TO THE BOYS.

Col. Roosevelt made a brief address, recounting the deeds of New Mexico's rough riders and complimenting their citizens of the territory upon the reputation the rough riders had conferred upon it.

He said in part:

"Just at this time I would not have left New York state for any purpose save to attend the reunion of my old regiment, and for that purpose I would have gone to Alaska, or anywhere else, for the bond that unites us together is as close as any bond of human friendship can be. It was our good fortune to be among those accepted when the country called to arms a year ago last spring, and when ten men volunteered for every one that could be chosen. I think I may say, without boasting, that the regiment did its duty in every way, and that its record is subject for honorable pride not only as regards the members themselves but the country at large. I am proud of you because you never complained and never flinched. When you went to war you knew you would not have an easy time; you expected to encounter hardships, and you took them without a murmur. You were all readiness to learn promptness and obedience, which make it possible to turn the American volunteer so soon into a first-class type of fighting men. Of those who landed for the brief campaign in the tropical midsummer against San-Iago one-fourth were killed or wounded and three-fourths of the remainder were at one time or another stricken down by fever. Many died, but there is not one among you so poor in spirit that he does not count fever, wounds, and death as nothing compared with the honor of having been able to serve with the regiment under the flag of the United States in one of the most righteous wars which this century has seen. This was a typical American regiment. The majority of its members came from the ranks Easterners, Westerners, Northerners, Southerners, Catholics, Protestants, Jews, Gentiles—men whose parents were born in Germany or Ireland, and men whose parents were born on the banks of the James, the Hudson, and at Plymouth Rock, nearly three centuries ago; and all were Americans in heart and in the purpose—Americans, and nothing else. We knew no distinction of creed, birthplace or residence. All the creed for us was that a man should do his duty, should show himself alert, patient and enduring, good in camp and in the march, and valiant in battle."

"My comrades, the regiment was but a microcosm of our great country and the principles which enabled us to make so much out of it are those upon which we must act in the nation itself. If we are to stand level to the needs of our great destiny, in administering this great country we must know no north, south, east or west; we must pay no heed to a man's creed; we must be indifferent as to whether he is rich or poor, provided only he is indeed a good man, a good citizen, a good American. In our political and social life alike, in order to permanently succeed we must base our conduct on the Decalogue and the Golden Rule. We must put in practice those holy virtues, for the lack of which no intellectual brilliancy, no material prosperity, can ever atone. It is a better thing for a nation to be rich, but mother of men who possess the qualities of honesty, of courage and of common sense. We have many great problems

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WILL DEFEND DREYFUS

THAT IS THE ANNOUNCEMENT OF HIS FRIENDS AND ADMIRERS IN BREST

NO DEMONSTRATION THERE

Determined Men Will, However, Make It Interesting for Reactionaries Who May Attempt to Demonstrate Against the Devil's Island Prisoner—Dreyfus Expected to Reach Brest This Evening.

BREST, France, June 24.—Capt. Dreyfus will not arrive here until Sunday evening, at the earliest. This was the latest news that was circulated in Brest on the receipt of the announcement that the cruiser Sfax had passed Madeira yesterday.

The population of the city continue to maintain the coolest mood imaginable. Red posters displayed at various points heralded a meeting of Dreyfusards tonight in the Halle de Nience, the biggest dancing hall in Brest, situated in the vicinity of the arsenal. The demonstration was organized by socialists and was attended by 1,200 persons, the audience consisting mainly of socialists and anarchists, together with a few detectives. The speakers, among whom were most of the socialist leaders, addressed the audience from a balcony. They attacked militarism and reaction. The audience enthusiastically cheered all references to Dreyfus, Zola and Picquart. A couple of individuals who tamely cried 'A bas Juifs!' were promptly hustled out, but otherwise the meeting was perfectly calm, and the squads of police who were stationed in the adjacent streets had absolutely nothing to do.

The speakers called upon their hearers to assemble upon the arrival of Dreyfus, in order to defend liberty and justice. The audience dispersed with cries of "Vive social revolution!" "Vive Zola!" and "Vive Picquart!" Some shouts of "Vive anarchie!" were heard.

The representative of the Associated Press saw M. Schron, the leader of the Brest socialists, who said in the course of his conversation: "We intend to be present at the landing of Dreyfus, but we do not propose to make any demonstration. We shall be perfectly orderly and quiet unless the reactionaries attempt to make a demonstration against Dreyfus. In that case

we shall defend the cause of liberty and justice."

This means that if the anti-revisionists attempt a demonstration there will be broken heads in Brest when Dreyfus is landed.

The military authorities are still reticent as to the arrangements made, and it is evidently their desire to protect the prisoner of Devil's Island until he shall have been safely removed to Rennes, where there is more reason to fear disturbance than there is here.

M. Deloux, who represents Brest in the senate, said to the Associated Press representative, in the course of an interview this morning, that he did not expect any trouble upon the arrival of Dreyfus; that the people of the town are perfectly calm, and that, unless a few hot-headed individuals make trouble, Capt. Dreyfus will pass through Brest without any untoward incident.

HINT FOR OFFICERS. New French Minister of War Issues a Circular.

PARIS, June 24.—The cabinet has sent a circular to the prefects, saying the new ministry has been formed to defend the public, and that it puts aside all partisan feeling, which, for example, it is pointed out, should be followed by the prefects, the latter are urged to promptly inform the government of all acts affecting respect of established institutions and public order, and to be ready in case of need to act promptly on their own responsibility. The prefects are also warned to let bygones be bygones, and to perform their duties with the utmost precision. The minister of war, Gen. Marquis de Gallifet, has also sent a circular to the generals, as follows: "My Dear General: I have been forced to my great regret, to leave my rear and assume, under the eyes of the country and the government of the republic, the responsibility for the army. I am greatly honored and is wisely frightened, and I beg you not to forget that I am responsible also for the chiefs of the army, the same as they are responsible to me for all which occurs within their commands. I count, therefore, on you as you may count on me."

"De Gallifet."

WILL PROTECT DREYFUS.

New Cabinet Recognized by Frenchmen as Standing for Justice.

PARIS, June 24.—The greatest precautions are being taken to insure the safety of Dreyfus. Every dish of food set on his table will be tasted by two guardians. Picquart's glass omelette has taught the government a lesson. The captain of the gendarmerie who will be specially charged with the prisoner's safety can be trusted. He has always favored revision. The lattice screen placed in front of Dreyfus' cell is such a matter of precaution as it is to prevent the pris-

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WHISPERINGS OF WAR

ENGLISHMEN ARE DEEPLY INTERESTED IN THE OUTCOME OF THE TRANSVAAL TROUBLES

TENSION HAS GROWN SEVERE

Strain Must Be Terminated or Action Taken at an Early Date—Britons Preparing for University Sports—Countess of Aberdeen Discusses the Work Before the Approaching Women's Council.

Copyright by the Associated Press. LONDON, June 24.—The rattling of swords in their scabbards grows more pronounced, though the authorities refuse all information regarding the Transvaal situation, and decline to either confirm or deny the repeated circumstantial assertions of the closetings of the British military leaders or the dispatch of this or that regiment to Cape Town. The ministers, however, have been unable to successfully parry the multitude of questions raised in the house of commons with the intention of getting some linking of the government's intentions.

The reply of the parliamentary secretary of the war office, George Wyndham, is considered significant. He was asked as to the truth of the report that the British garrison in South Africa was to be gradually increased to 40,000 men. Had the government wished to give a pacifist answer, with the view of allaying the anxiety here, and at the Cape, the question gave ample opportunity, but Mr. Wyndham replied in two words: "No, sir." The truth is that whatever plans have been thus decided upon, the ministers regard it as impracticable to contradict reports, however extravagant, of its warlike preparations, because of the reverberations. This action cannot fail to produce at Pretoria an effect which it would be foolish to impair by hasty denials or ratifications.

At the same time daily, almost hourly, telegrams are arriving announcing energetic preparations in South Africa for all contingencies. While it is not true that Gen. Sir Redvers Buller has already been appointed to command the expedition, there is no doubt he will make a big bid for the command. He has been heard to remark in private conversation that he reserved himself for a "go" at the Boers, to repay them some old grudges. In any case the patience of everybody is rapidly becoming exhausted, and the situation is daily becoming more intolerable. In fact

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WEATHER FOR ST. PAUL

Fair and Warmer.

OCEAN LINERS.

NEW YORK—Arrived: St. Paul, from Southampton. Sailed: Pretoria, Hamburg, via Plymouth and Cherbourg; Umbria, Liverpool; Mesaba, London; La Bretagne, Havre; Statendam, Rotterdam, via Roulogne; Saale, Naples and Genoa, Ethiopia, Glasgow.

HAMBURG—Arrived: Auguste Victoria, from New York, via Cherbourg and Southampton.

LIVERPOOL—Arrived: Campania, New York.

GLASGOW—Arrived: Corean, Philadelphia.

LEHORN—Arrived: Karamania, from New York.

BRISBANE—Arrived: Mlowera, Vancouver.

HONG KONG—Arrived previously reported: Columbia, Portland, Or.

YOKOHAMA—Arrived previously: Aztec, San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO—Arrived: Steamer Cleveland, Manila; Bark Almora, Hamburg. Sailed: Steamer Sheridan for Manila.

TODAY IN ST. PAUL.

METROPOLITAN—Boston Lyric Opera company in "Said Pasha," 8:15.

GRAND—Lecture, Labor and Liberty, Eugene V. Debs, 2:30.

Base ball, St. Paul vs. Milwaukee, Lexington, 3:30 p. m.

Dedication, First Swedish Baptist church, Payne avenue and Sims street.

SCHOOL FOR FARMERS

DIRECTOR TRUE, OF THE GOVERNMENT EXPERIMENTAL STATION, FAVORS PROJECT

AN AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION

How the Various Countries of the World Are Making Great Strides in the Direction of Teaching the Art of Agriculture—Elementary Schools of the Country Not the Place to Make Practical Farmers.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—A. C. True, director of the office of experimental stations, was before the industrial commission today. He directed his remarks especially to the subject of technical education for agriculturists, giving much information concerning the experiment stations, the agricultural colleges, the secondary agricultural schools, farmers' institutes, etc. Referring to the last named institutions he said there was an increasing demand for experts at these meetings, and he recommended that traveling professors be employed for their benefit. He said that in the United States at large there were forty-eight land grant colleges, with resources amounting to \$3,500,000, which afford an education along agricultural lines, and which were attended last year by more than 3,000 students, 4,000 of whom had taken an agricultural course.

In the matter of experimental stations, Mr. True said that \$10,000,000 had been expended upon them in the past ten years, but as this amounted to only \$1 to every \$3,000 of farm products, he did not consider the sum excessive. In this time 500 annual reports and 3,000 bulletins had been issued by the stations; 500,000 copies being distributed annually. There are fifty-four stations in the United States, and they are engaged in investigating all the subjects pertaining to agriculture, horticulture and stock breeding.

Director True referred to the movement for agricultural education in the United States as only a part of a movement which was practically worldwide. Not only had this movement found a footing in the highly civilized lands, but in others also. In Egypt there was at least one well regulated agricultural college, and the sultan of Turkey had asked the secretary of agriculture to name a suitable person to organize the movement in Turkey. Russia, Australia and Japan were developing complete systems. Director True pointed out that all this meant competition for the trade of the world, and urged the necessity for adequate effort in this direction on the part of our own people.

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