THE Rich Soil and Favorable Climate of the Red River Valley of Northern Minnesota, and North Dakota combine to produce the

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in the whole world. The greater portion of the entire crop of this section is used annually by the WASHBURN, CROSBY CO., of Minneapolis in the manufacture of their

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WASHBURN, CROSBY CO. Washburn's Gold Medal Minneapolis

This is the Trade Mark. See that it is on the Bag or Barrel of Flour you Buy.

# EXPERTS ON HEALTH

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION IN MINNEAPOLIS

## PROMINENT MEN ARE PRESENT

**Interesting Papers Read at Both Sessions—Dr. Wyatt Johnson Discusses Disinfectants—Prof. Welch, of Johns Hopkins University, Gives an Address on Relation of the Laboratory to Public Health.**

GLOBE'S MINNEAPOLIS OFFICE, 20 WASHINGTON AV. SOUTH. Advertising— Subscriptions— Tel. 2790 J—4.

The twenty-seventh annual meeting of the American Public Health association opened at 10 o'clock yesterday morning at the First Unitarian church and will continue in session until Friday afternoon. The opening of the meeting was very formal. There were no speeches and the association immediately got down to business. There were about 100 members present.

The subjects under discussion were found to be of the greatest interest, and the association was unable to get through with all the papers and subjects on the programme. The morning papers and reports were finished during the morning session, but two of the afternoon subjects had to go by default on account of the lengthy discussion on the subject of disinfection. Dr. Wyatt Johnston, bacteriologist of the provincial board of health of Quebec, related his personal experience in disinfection and of the methods which he had employed. The matter was then thrown open for discussion, and eighteen members of the association took part. Among them were C. P. Wilkinson, New Orleans; Amland Ravold, St. Louis; E. K. Sprague, United States hospital service; Adolph Gehrman, Chicago; J. N. Hurty, Indianapolis; Prof. F. C. Robinson, Brunswick, Me.; Frank Warner, Columbus; E. G. Horton, Columbus; Crosby Gray, Pittsburg; G. E. Hill, Boston; S. H. Durgin, Boston; H. B. Horlbeck, Charleston, and F. F. Westbrook, of the University of Minnesota.

Dr. Wyatt Johnston said that he had found that formaldehyde was a perfectly satisfactory disinfectant, and that it could be used in all cases for the destruction of disease germs. The only cases in which steam was preferable, he said, were cases when considerable penetration in a very short time, a matter of minutes, was desired. Formaldehyde has no bad effects, but a couple of hours time must be given for the odor to disperse. Dr. Johnston said that the effects were better when the formaldehyde was used with heat. In the discussion that followed his remarks, the use of formaldehyde in disinfecting railroad coaches, Pullman cars, churches, schools, and houses was taken up and an endeavor was made to arrive at some conclusion as to the best methods of using it. There was some dispute as to the efficacy of the disinfectant, but the general opinion seemed to be that if it had at any time failed to kill the germs, it was be ause of the lack of understanding as to how it should be used. The discussion was only ended by arrival of the time for closing the meeting.

The afternoon session opened with an address on "The Relation of the Laboratory to the Public Health," by Prof. W. H. Welch, of Johns Hopkins university, Baltimore. The public laboratory occupied most of the professor's attention.

Mr. Welch stated that the public laboratory was a purely modern creation, and was in fact the creation of this century. With the exception of anatomical laboratories, he said, there were no public laboratories before the present century. The first chemical laboratory was founded at Eaton in 1820, and a number of others were opened shortly afterwards. The more recent laboratories are purely hygienic. The first hygienic laboratory was founded in Munich in 1878. All departments were represented and the great problems such as garbage, water supply, epidemics, etc., were taken up and studied, and the city has been inestimably helped. A great impulse came from the discoveries in bacteriology and hygienic laboratories were rapidly organized all over Germany and all over the world. The epidemics have been beneficial to the human race, as they have brought before the people in a forceful way the needs of precaution, and the value of public laboratories.

Laboratories connected with state boards of health, with colleges, and especially with municipal boards of health have been springing up all over the country, and are found to be of great assistance to physicians in diagnosing diseases. In these laboratories, diphtheria is studied and the proper methods of administering anti-toxin are discovered by experiment. The diagnosis of tuberculosis and of typhoid and malarial fevers can be made with great exactness. Typhoid fever is preventable, and if the laboratories were made more open to the general practitioners, that disease would be discovered in the very earliest stages. Preventative measures should be taken at the first onset of the disease.

The laboratories have introduced more exactitude and better methods in the boards of health, and have caused younger and more active men to become interested in the work, and in general the tone of the boards.

The meeting of the bacteriologists this year was a somewhat unusual occurrence, but Mr. Welch stated that he hoped that the meetings would be continued, and that the laboratory committee, or whatever it might be called, should be considered a part of the association.

The other paper of the afternoon was by Mrs. Ellen H. Richards, of Boston, on the subject, "Education Institutions in Relation to Expert and Commercial Work." After speaking of the commercial chemist, of the wide range of subjects on which he may be asked to make a report, and of the great value of the work, she stated that there were great opportunities for the expert to gain large quantities of money by allowing his name to be used in connection with some spurious article. Mrs. Richards declared that no expert should be open to such chances and that especially should the college professors be free from the love of money. "The university chemist should not give his services and should not charge less than a man in a private laboratory, but if anything should charge more, as on account of his position he would be expected to be an expert, and so have very competent assistants under him. The name of the university must be preserved, and as a result there must be nothing but the very best of work, and absolutely no taint of advertising purposes.

The principal discussion of the morning's session was on yellow fever. Dr. H. B. Horlbeck, of Charleston, read the report of the committee on the "Etiology of Yellow Fever." Dr. Eduardo Liceaga gave a description of the sanitary stations about to be established in Mexico to prevent the spread of the fever, and also read a report on cases observed in Mexico. Dr. Ismael Prieto, also of Mexico, presented a report on the data for the bacteriological study of yellow fever, and Dr. Narciso del Rio presented a report on the necessity of making a complete and general disinfection of a vessel in order to make it efficacious, and proving that a partial disinfection is useless. Yellow fever, as a preventable disease, was treated by Dr. Antonio Matienzo.

A very interesting paper on "The Influence of Forests on the Public Health," by Dr. Juan Brenna, of Mexico, was read by Dr. Bracken.

The executive committee reported favorable action on a resolution specifying that all members who have advanced to the presidency by the death of the president shall have their names enrolled in the list of ex-presidents after their retirement from office. The report was adopted.

### THAT DECISION HURTS.

**Supreme Court Decision May Go Further Than Intended.**

The first official notice taken by the board of education with regard to the supreme court decision knocking out the law providing for the extra assessment for school purposes, came up at the meeting of the directors yesterday afternoon when the question of a mandamus was mooted. The attention of the latter was called by the secretary to the fact that the county auditor had decided to omit the nine-tenths levy, as provided by special law, from the tax roll, and in the discussion that followed it was brought out that Mr. Minor had not apprised the board of his intentions one way or the other.

Director Hawley explained that if the law is invalid, then other interests involving large sums of money were also in jeopardy, and he thought the supreme court had not taken this into consideration when it made the ruling, as the bonds and credit of the city were affected.

It was deemed advisable to mandamus the auditor until legal advice had been had, and on motion a committee consisting of Directors Hawley, Schlener and McMillan was appointed to confer with the city attorney, after which such action will be taken as may be deemed proper.

### GETS THE MONEY.

**Democrats Liberally Answer the Appeal of the Local Committee.**

A. W. Thomas, of Chicago, returned to the Windy City last evening very well satisfied with his work in Minnesota during the last three weks in behalf of the Democratic national committee. His main object here has been to raise funds for the committee, and he has started the ball rolling on the dollar-a-month basis. Each subscription is dated back a year, so that if a man offers to contribute $25 he must produce $13 at the outset. Mr. Thomas said last evening that he had secured enough pledges to insure the committee several hundred dollars a month from Minnesota.

Mr. Thomas was very much impressed with the Democracy of the state, and says that the leaders here are all men of a very high order of intelligence. Their readiness to produce ready money in behalf of the cause which is dear to their hearts, he thinks, is sterling proof of their fighting qualities. He was particularly well pleased with Gov. Lind. The Democrats whom he encountered were anti-expansionists to a man, and he declared that such a plank will surely be inserted in the next Democratic platform.

"But I don't want you to understand from that," he said, "that they want us to sound a retreat in the Philippines now. Not at all. They are opposed to hauling down the flag until hostilities are at an end, and simply insist that it is the future of the islands which must be made an issue. Every one knows that our troops cannot be withdrawn from the Philippines now."

### BROTHERS ROBBER.

**Claim to Have Lost $130 in Their Boarding House.**

Oscar Gustafson notified the police last night that he and his brother had been robbed of $130 in a boarding house at 829 Washington avenue south, where they have resided for some time. Fifty-five dollars of the stolen money belonged to one brother and $75 to the other. Yesterday while at supper they left the money in a satchel in their room and forgot to close the door. When they returned from supper the satchel had been opened and the money was gone. The police are investigating the case. One of the Gustafson brothers is employed by the Minnesota Linseed Oil company.

### SCHOOL MUDDLE.

**County Auditor Minor Is Wrestling With the Question.**

The muddle over the laws passed by the last legislature, providing for special assessments for the school board, and the half-mill tax levy by which the $175,000 was to be raised for the redemption of certificates of indebtedness issued for work on the new city hall, is leading to all sorts of complications. Countly Auditor Minor had determined to not spread either of the taxes on the lists, but as there is a great diversity of opinion relative to the legality of the latter law, the attorney general will be called upon for a decision, which will be regarded as final.

## SWUNG HIM UP.

**Negro Suspected of Murder Lynched in Kansas.**

WEIR CITY, Kas., Oct. 31.—Gus McArdle, a bartender, was shot and killed at half past 10 o'clock last night in a saloon, and in less than two hours his supposed murderer, George Wells, a negro miner from Scammon, was swinging to a telephone pole, the victim of a mob which had forcibly taken him from jail.

Earlier in the evening McArdle and Wells had some words in the saloon, after which the negro left. Shortly afterwards a shot was fired from across the street, the bullet striking McArdle squarely in the forehead. He died in half an hour.

A few minutes later Wells came up in the crowd that collected, and inquired the cause of the commotion. A spectator identified Wells as the negro who had quarreled with McArdle, and Wells was at once arrested. A mob formed quickly and marched to the jail. Securing Wells without much trouble they dragged the negro from the building, and strung him up to the nearest telephone pole. Before the rope was placed about his neck Wells admitted he was with the man who shot McArdle, but denied that he had done the shooting.

## FATAL HOTEL FIRE.

**Three Lives Lost in the Burning of the Webster House, Montreal.**

MONTREAL, Oct. 31.—Fire which broke out at half past 5 this morning, in the Webster house, a small hotel on James street, caused the death of three persons, the probable fatal injury of a fourth, while half a dozen others sustained minor injuries. The dead are: Joseph E. Wilson, bailiff, Sherbrooke, Que.; John Benbow, Ottawa; Jane McCook, employe of the hotel.

Capt. J. K. Rowald, of Montreal, a broker, jumped from a window and fractured his skull, and will probably die.

The fire broke out behind a sideboard, in the dining room, and quickly spread throughout the whole house. Wilson and Benbow were killed by jumping from windows, while the firemen were engaged in hoisting ladders to rescue them. Mrs. McCook was found suffocated in her room after the flames had been gotten under control.

There were about forty guests in the hotel at the time, and most of them escaped in their night clothes only. The house was not provided with fire escapes, as the law provides.

The property loss is placed at $40,000 with insurance of $19,000.

### CATHOLIC CHURCH BURNED.

**Fire Destroys a Church and Residence of the Priest.**

ST. CLOUD, Minn., Oct. 31.—The Catholic church and priest's house at Springhill were totally destroyed by fire at 4 o'clock this morning. A part of the furniture of the priest's house was saved. The fire is thought to be of an incendiary origin. The insurance was $6,000 and will probably cover the entire loss.

Art writers are discussing in art journals "Is Photography an Art?" Haynes' photography answers the question in the affirmative.

**Semi-Weekly Tourist Car to California**

Via the Pioneer Tourist Car Line, which is the Minneapolis & St Louis Railroad. Choice of routes. Thursdays via Omaha and Denver, the scenic line—Tuesdays via Kansas City and Fort Worth, the sunny Southern route. Personally conducted and select. References from hundreds of patrons—all pleased. Rate only $6.00 for double berth.

For folders or futher information call at Minneapolis & St. Louis office, 396 Robert street.

Which Way?

Are the children growing nicely? A little stronger each month? A trifle heavier? That's good.

Or is one of them growing the other way? Growing weaker, growing thinner, growing paler?

If so, you should try Scott's Emulsion at once. 'Tis both a food and a medicine to all delicate children. It makes them grow in the right way—taller, stronger, healthier.

50c. and $1.00, all druggists.

# STATE CHARGE DEAD

INMATE OF THE SCHOOL FOR FEEBLE-MINDED HANGS HIMSELF

## WAS MISSING SOME DAYS

**While He Had Attempted Suicide Several Times, and Had Shown a Determination to End His Life, No Extra Precautions Had Been Taken to Prevent His Self-Destruction.**

FARIBAULT, Minn., Oct. 31.—Fred Sunberg, aged eighteen, an inmate since last August of the state school for the feeble minded, was found yesterday by one of the other boys hanging from a rope attached to a beam in the hay loft at Barron farm, the farm attached to the state school. The boy immediately notified Dr. Rogers and the coroner, Dr. Seeley, was called, but no inquest was held, as it was obviously a case of suicide.

Sunberg had been missing since Saturday night, and the authorities had had the buildings thoroughly searched and several parties out looking for him. The hay loft was not examined when the buildings were searched, as it is not readily accessible except by a rope or by putting up a ladder, and there was no ladder about the barn.

Sunberg had shown a determination to commit suicide for many months past, and had attempted it many times at his home in Isanti county and several times since he came to the school here, so that his suicide was not wholly unexpected, although no extra precaution seems to have been taken to prevent him from doing so.

### WILL SOON BE HOME.

**Iowa Regiment Will Be Mustered Out at 'Frisco Today.**

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 31.—It was definitely fixed this morning that the Fifty-first Iowa volunteers will be mustered out with the Washington regiment on Wednesday next. The stay of the Iowa regiment in San Francisco is the shortest of any regiment so far returned from the Philippines. Only a few men are in the hospital now, and but two men will probably be left behind.

The men have been notified by Adjt. Gen. Byers that the state would furnish transportation from here to each man's actual home, no matter where he enlisted. The state has provided three special sleeping car trains and subsistence, to leave here tomorrow with the regiment as fast as it is mustered out. The Iowans will be guests of Council Bluffs and Des Moines as they pass through the state.

The Forty-fifth regiment was inspected by Department Inspector General Lieutenant Colonel Maus this morning. The inspection was a general one, including appearance of men, their equipment, quarters, regimental, battalion and company papers. The inspector was favorably impressed with the regiment.

All the regiments now at the Presidio will be hurried to the Philippines. The Forty-fifth has been assigned to the transport Hancock, the finest troop ship in the service. Hancock will just accommodate Col. Dorst's ten companies, and will probably sail Nov. 3.

### DULUTH STEEL PLANTS.

**Deal Which Will Revive the Industry at That Place.**

DULUTH, Minn., Oct. 31.—A deal was closed yesterday in New York by which John E. Searls, of New York, former secretary of the sugar trust, president of the American Cotton company, etc., acquires the Ironton steel plant and West Duluth car works, of Duluth, and the West Superior steel plant. He is going into iron manufacture and has one plant in the South, and will have three here. H. W. Lash, manager of the Minneapolis rolling mill, will be manager of the three plants, which will be put in shape for use immediately.

The West Superior plant will be a Bessemer plant, the Ironton plant will be an open hearth plant and the car works will remain as it is. Searls will spend $200,000 in fitting up the Ironton plant, including the addition of several new open hearth furnaces, $125,000 on the Superior plant, and $25,000 on the car works.

The amount needed to purchase the plants and put them in shape aggregates $2,000,000. They will manufacture structural steel, angle iron, beams, railroad cars, etc., will employ 2,500 men, and will use 500 tons of iron per day. Thirty thousand tons of iron have already been contracted for from the Duluth Furnace company. The plans contemplate the transportation of pig iron in a heated state a mile and a half from the blast furnace to the West Superior plant in fire-brick cars.

### BEATS THE KLONDIKE.

**Grantz Mine in South Dakota Rich in Gold.**

DEADWOOD, S. D., Oct. 31.—Otto Grantz has closed down his mine for the winter, having taken out ore enough for two more car loads, which will be shipped to Denver this week. Mr. Grantz expects that the ore will bring him $25,000 a car, which is not as rich as the first carload, which brought him $79,000. He is not going to ship the richest ore this time, but has sacked it up in his cabin, and he intends to treat this by hand in a laboratory at Lead. Some of the sacked ore will run half gold, and it will probably average not less than $15,000 a ton. Mr. Grantz has made an opening in the ground just seventy-five feet in length, and about twelve feet in width, and he will net in three carload shipments not less than $125,000. He has remaining on the dump several carloads of ore that he will not ship at all, but will leave until he gets a plant of his own, it being a fine cyaniding ore. He estimates that he has $60,000 worth of this grade ore. This little hole in the side hill, the deepest place being about six feet, has produced about $200,000, and the mining of the rich ore has scarcely commenced.

### BOGUS CHECK OPERATOR.

**Has Been Working in Some of the Wisconsin Towns.**

LA CROSSE, Wis., Oct. 31.—A bogus check operator, who gave the name here of E. M. Davis, is wanted in Oshkosh for the same sort of business, where he gave the name of George B. Davis. He is also wanted for numerous forgeries in and about Ann Arbor, Mich. He victimized several merchants in this city and Winona, Minn., and skipped the country. He opened a bank account in the State bank, of La Crosse, backed by a check on an Ann Arbor bank for $1,200, and secured considerable money and goods here. He even went so far here as to rent a house. He represented himself to be an apple commission man, dealing extensively all over the country, and said that his wife and two children would be here in a day or so to take up their residence. From here he went to Winona, where Davis caught several merchants with worthless checks. It was discovered two days after Davis had gone that the Ann Arbor check was worthless.

**"Sun Shine Route" to California**

Is via the C., M. & St. P. to Kansas City and thence via the A., T. & S. F. railway—the most desirable route to California in existence.

Every Wednesday a fine Pullman tourist sleeper leaves Minneapolis and St. Paul and runs through to Los Angeles, arriving there every Sunday morning.

Rate for double berth only $6.

Write J. T. Conley, A. G. P. A., St. Paul, for "Sun Shine" folder and for lowest rates to California.

# NEW TORPEDO BOAT

LAUNCHING OF IT MADE THE OCCASION FOR A VISIT TO RICHMOND BY THE PRESIDENT

## SPEECHES WERE IN ORDER

**Mr. McKinley Tells His Hearers the Part Virginia Has Played in Making American History—Surrender of Cornwallis and Lee Are Cited as Marking Epochs in the Greatest Nation in the World.**

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 31.—The torpedo boat Shubrick was launched here today, in the presence of President McKinley, many members of his cabinet, Gov. Tyler, of Virginia, and an immense outpouring of people. The demonstration was marred in some of its features by a heavy rain storm. The civic carnival parade had to be abandoned until tomorrow, owing to the weather, and the decorations of the buildings presented a bedraggled and woe-begone appearance. But the people, residents as well as visitors, from other Virginia cities and points outside the state, who came to witness the launching and see the president, were enthusiastic.

The presidential train arrived on time, and as it rolled through the suburbs of the city the Howitzer battery fired a presidential salute. At Elba station in the west end, where the president debarked and took a carriage to the Jefferson hotel, he was formally welcomed by Mayor Taylor, who spoke as follows:

Mr. President: This occasion demands simply an old Virginia welcome, and as mayor, and the representative of every man, woman and child in this community, I bid you and your distinguished associates a hearty welcome to this historic city. We are mindful of the fact that you have shown by your patriotic utterances that you stand for the whole republic, and we throw aside all differences. We greet you as the president of our entire country and, as such, we greet you and thank you sincerely for your kindness in coming to our celebration of an event which marks an epoch in our commercial history.

The response of the president was as follows:

Mr. Mayor and Fellow Citizens: I only appear for a moment to give heartfelt response to the warm and cordial welcome given to me by the people of the city of Richmond, through its honored chief executive officer. Your mayor has kindly alluded to the good feeling which everywhere prevails, and I can only in replying say that if in the slightest degree I contributed to the unification of the country it is the proudest honor of my life. I am to speak for a few minutes this afternoon, and so only thanking you, Mr. Mayor, and my fellow citizens, for this welcome, I bid you all good morning.

Immediately after this ceremony the president and party were driven to the Jefferson hotel, and held an informal and somewhat enforced reception in the Franklin street lobby of the building. It is estimated that 1,000 persons shook hands with him before the president would permit the police to clear the way for him to go to his private apartments.

PRESIDENT SPEAKS.

A little later luncheon was served in the dining rooms of the hotel, some 250 persons sitting down, and then the presidential party were driven to the shipyard, the president being warmly cheered all along the route. At the yard an immense crowd had assembled. The president having been introduced from the start by Mayor Taylor, spoke as follows:

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen: I am glad to meet my fellow citizens of Richmond, and to join with them in the interesting celebration in honor of the launching of the torpedo boat Shubrick, built in this city, of American material, by the labor of American workingmen, for the use of the American navy. I congratulate builders and workmen upon this evidence of their skill and industry, so creditable to the manufacturing company and so highly recommended by the officers of the government.

This is not the first contribution which Richmond has made to our splendid navy. She equipped the warship Texas, with all her machinery, boilers and engines, which were tried and tested with entire satisfaction in the brilliant naval engagement in the harbor of Santiago, when that gallant vessel so gloriously assisted in the destruction of Cervera's fleet, winning a memorable victory, and hastening an honorable and enduring peace.

I heartily rejoice with the people of this great city upon the industrial revival, and upon the notable prosperity it is feeling in all of its business enterprises. You are taking advantage of the commercial opportunities of the hour. You are advancing in manufactures, extending your markets and receiving a deserved share of the world's trade.

What can be more gratifying to us than the present conditions of the country. A universal love of country and a notable national spirit animates all the people. We are on the best of terms with each other, and most cordial relations with every power of the earth. We have ample revenues with which to conduct the government. No deficit menaces our credit. Money is abundant in volume and unquestioned in value. Confidence in the present and faith in the future are firm and strong, and should not be shaken or unsettled. The people are doing business on both principles, and should be let alone—encouraged rather than hindered in their efforts to increase the trade of the country, and find new and profitable markets for their products. Manufacturing was never so active and so universally enjoyed throughout all the states. Work was never so abundant. The transportation companies were never so taxed to handle the freight offered by the people for transportation. The home and foreign markets contribute to our prosperity. Happily the latter has increased without any diminution of the former. Your locomotives go to Russia, the watch cases from the little city of Canton to Geneva; the bridges of Philadelphia span the Nile, the products of the American farm and factory are carried upon every sea and find welcome in most of the ports of the world.

My fellow citizens, two great historical events, separated by a period of eighty-four years, affecting the life of the republic and of awful import to mankind, took place on the soil of Virginia. Both were participated in by Virginians, and both marked mighty epochs in the history of the nation. The one was at Yorktown, in 1778, when Cornwallis surrendered to Washington, which was the beginning of the end of the war with Great Britain, and dawning of independence and union. The great Virginian, sage and patriot, illustrious commander and wise statesman, installed the republic in the family of nations. It has withstood every shock in war or peace, from without or within, experiencing its gravest crisis in the Civil war. The other, at Appomattox, was the conclusion of that crisis, and the beginning of a unification now happily full and complete, resting in the good will and fraternal affection of one toward another of all the people. Washington's terms of peace with Cornwallis secured the ultimate union of the colonies; those of Grant with Lee the perpetual union of the states. Both events were mighty gains for the human family, and a proud career for a nation of free men. Those were triumphs in which we all have a share; both are common heritage. The one made the nation possible, the other the nation imperishable.

GROWTH OF NAVY.

At the conclusion of the president's speech Secretary of the Navy Long was introduced by the mayor, and in acknowledging the reception given him by the crowd said:

"Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen: I shall not attempt to make a speech to you at this time, and under these circumstances. I can only say as secretary of the navy and still more as a citizen of this great united republic, I rejoice heartily with you in this contribution to our naval equipment—in this example of what can be done by Southern capital and Southern labor—and in the fact that this day is a 'feather' day in the proud history of the grand old commonwealth of Virginia." (Applause.)

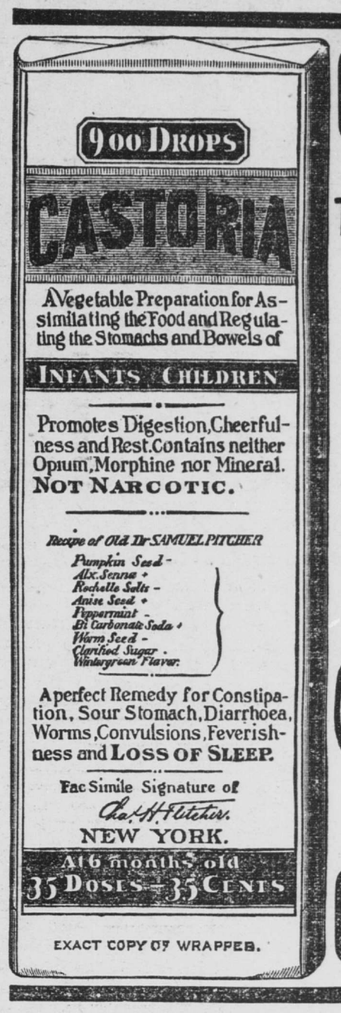
The launching which followed was a great success, the boat being christened by little Miss Carrie Shubrick, of Rocky Mount, N. C., great grand-niece of Commodore Shubrick, with the usual formalities. It was a side launching, but the boat took the water like a duck, amid enthusiastic cheering and tooting of steam whistles. On the christening stand were little Miss Carrie Shubrick, who christened the boat; her maids of honor, Miss Mary Curtis, Elizabeth Preston and Robert A. Trigg, Dr. and Mrs. J. T. Shubrick, parents of the sponsor; Mrs. William R. Trigg, and several of the Shubrick connections.

Miss Shubrick is ten years old. She wore a dress of white silk, trimmed with white satin ribbons. Her hat was white, with white tips. She carried a bouquet.

After lunching the president and party took a drive through the city, stopping awhile at the executive mansion to pay their respects to the governor and his family. On the president's return to the Jefferson, he held another formal reception, and left for Washington on his special at 7:10. The party were the guests of the city during the entire day.

TRY GRAIN-O! TRY GRAIN-O!

Ask your Grocer today to show you a package of GRAIN-O, the new food drink that takes the place of coffee. The children may drink it without injury as well as the adult. All who try it, like it. GRAIN-O has that rich seal brown of Mocha or Java, but it is made from pure grains, and the most delicate stomach receives it without distress. ¼ the price of coffee. 15c and 25 cts. per package. Sold by all grocers.

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In Use For Over Thirty Years

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can be done by Southern capital and Southern labor—and in the fact that this day is a 'feather' day in the proud history of the grand old commonwealth of Virginia." (Applause.)

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## IMPORTANT TEST CASE.

**Minnesota Shareholders of Minneapolis Concern Interested.**

MADISON, Oct. 31.—The Wisconsin law requiring a deposit of securities with the state treasurer by building and loan associations incorporated in other states is to be tested in the United States supreme court. The state law provides that all building and loan associations incorporated in other states must deposit with the state treasurer enough securities to cover the shares sold to residents of this state, and, according to that law, the American Savings and Loan Association of Minneapolis deposited $100,000 and later went into insolvency. The receiver, William D. Hale, of Minneapolis, demanded that the securities in the hands of the state treasurer be turned over to him for the use of the entire body of shareholders. The state supreme court refused, holding that under the statute the assets in the hands of the Wisconsin officials must be devoted to paying the Wisconsin shareholders of the company, and appointed a receiver in this state to so apply the securities. Receiver Hale contests this action and has applied to the United States supreme court.

The case will be a test of a right of a state to hold securities for the use of the shareholders who resided in the state.

## COMMERCIAL CONGRESS.

**What Jamaica Offers America the Leading Topic.**

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 31.—Today's session of the commercial congress began with an address by Mayor Allen, of Three Rivers, Canada, upon the resources of Quebec. Dr. James Johnston, delegate from Jamaica, spoke on "What Jamaica Offers to the United States." He paid strong tribute to the character and worth of the colored race in Jamaica. All slaves were made free in 1838, and since that time no race has developed more rapidly than those black people. There are 500 blacks to one white. He declared that Jamaica can teach the Southern portion of the United States many lessons with reference to the colored race. He declared that crime of all degrees is almost unknown in Jamaica. The banana trade, he said, is the most important industry and has been built up in the last eighteen years.

J. E. Duerdon, of the Jamaica Agricultural society, said that the native race was entirely disappearing, and incapacity of the race to adapt itself to modern civilization had driven the Indians to war and caused the introduction of labor more suitable to the needs. He said the development of the fruit industry had taken the place of the sugar and rum industry in the prosperity of the island.

"Trade relations betwen the United States and the Leeward Islands," was discussed by T. Arthur Shadruck Jones, of Barbadoes, who spoke in support of more careful packing of goods by American manufacturers.

## ADVERSE TO UNION.

**Important Labor Decision Rendered at Pittsburg.**

PITTSBURG, Pa., Oct. 31.—An important decision was handed down today by Judge White, of the county courts, against labor unions. The case was one which caused a great deal of comment in labor circles all over the country. C. L. Flacus, a glass manufacturer of Tarentum, Pa., brought suit against the officers of the American Flint Glass Workers' union to prevent them from inducing the apprentices of the plaintiff to join the union. The decision holds that the plaintiff has a right to operate his factory independent of the union, and that the defendants have no right to persuade his apprentices to become members of their organization. Referring to alleged rules of trades unions, which prevent a young man from learning a trade without the consent of the union, the judge says:

"Such rules and regulations of these trades unions strike at the first principles of personal liberty in a free country; they are oppressive and tyrannical; they are palpably unjust to individuals, and dangerous to the peace and good order of society."

## REVOLUTION ENDING.

**Colombian Government Troops Defeat Insurgents on Land and Sea.**

COLON, Colombia, Via Galveston, Tex., Oct. 31.—A report has reached here that on Oct. 24 two armed government steamers destroyed seven insurgent vessels, one of the latter sinking with, it is rumored, 200 soldiers.

The government troops were victorious in a pitched battle with the insurgents near Bucaramanga. The insurgent leader Uribe was killed and the insurgent leader Ruiz taken prisoner.

It is now believed that the revolution is ending.

## BOUNDARY DISPUTE ENDS.

**Brazil and Bolivia Have Finally Reached an Understanding.**

RIO DE JANEIRO, Oct. 31.—The Brazilian foreign minister, Gen. Castro Cerruri, and the Bolivian minister here, Senor Parvanci, have signed a protocol settling the boundary question between their respective countries. A joint commission will rectify the frontier, according to the treaty of 1867, putting aside the protocol of 1895. The Bolivian custom house at Puerto Alonso will continue until the formal settlement.

## DEWEY HOME DEED.

**It Is Handed the Admiral at an Informal Dinner.**

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—Admiral Dewey was the guest of honor tonight at an informal dinner given by Assistant Secretary Vanderlip, of the treasury department. After the repast had been served Mr. Vanderlip handed to the admiral the deed to the home presented to him by the American people.

## POETRY BLOTTED OUT.

**An Unfortunate Young Man Ends His Life.**

MUNCIE, Ind., Oct. 31.—Ray Hallcroft, twenty-three years old, took a dose of rat poison tonight. He imagined his pretty young wife did not love him and he left a letter confessing jealousy of one of his wife's woman associates as the cause of his act. They were married a year ago in San Francisco, where she is highly connected, and his father is a Baptist minister in Portland, Or.

### WILL NOT ACCEPT.

**Dr. Jurado Declines Aguinaldo's Offer With Thanks.**

LONDON, Oct. 31.—Dr. Regidor Jurado, chairman of the Spanish chamber of commerce in this city, yesterday evening received a telegram sent by Senor Paterno, president of the so-called Filipino cabinet, from Manila, as follows:

"I have been instructed by Aguinaldo to ask you to accept the post of representative of the Filipino government in Washington, if you are going to America for any other purpose."

Dr. Jurado says he will not accept the official position.

**Capt. French Dead.**

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—A cablegram from Gen. Otis to the war department announces the death today of Capt. Charles French, Thirty-eighth infantry, who was wounded in yesterday's fighting, near Florida Blanca. Gen. Otis states that death was the result of a shock consequent upon amputation of the leg below the knee, necessitated by the wound.

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