PRAISES TOM REED

President at the Home of the ex-Speaker.

WARM RECEPTION DOWN EAST

Talks on Cuba, Porto Rico, the Navy and the Duties of Good Citizenship—Speech at Portland.

AUGUSTA, Me., Aug. 26.—President Roosevelt today passed through three states, delivered eight speeches and received the plaudits of 250,000 people. The greeting which has marked his progress through New England has been flattering in the extreme, and today's experience demonstrated his popularity perhaps more than ever before. Everywhere at the regular stops and the smaller stations along the road the people were strenuous in their efforts to catch a glimpse of him or to hear him speak, and at Haverhill, Mass., this desire assumed such a form that the crowds completely overrode the police and surrounded the President's carriage, making it difficult for it to advance.

The day's journey was not without its incidents. As the President was about to board his car at South Lawrence, Mass., after delivering his address, the leader of the band stepped up to him and made himself known to him. He said his name was Banan, a former cowpuncher and barber, at Medora, N. D., where the President's ranch is located. The President immediately recognized him and greeted him as an old friend. The man, evidently desiring the President to know that he had profited by his advice, given some years ago, said to him:

"You told me to get married and settle down, and I did. I have got six children myself," which afforded the President no little amusement.

Conspicuous among those who boarded the train at Old Orchard to extend a welcome to the President was Congressman Littlefield, of Rockland. His visit was brief, and the conversation turned on other subjects than trusts. Mr. Littlefield declined to comment on the President's last night's speech, pleading that he had not finished reading it. When Danville Junction was reached, the President was greeted by Postmaster-General and Mrs. Payne, Mrs. Garrett A. Hobart and Mrs. Charles Emory Smith. Mr. Payne accompanied the President to Lewiston.

Some stops were made which were not on the itinerary. At Lisbon, Lisbon Falls and Brunswick, Me., immense crowds gathered, and the President, in response to their clamorous calls, was obliged to appear on the rear platform and say a few words.

The President tonight is the guest of Governor Hill, who met him at the station and escorted him to his residence, where the President made a short address. The Governor's house has become historic because of the fact that it was the home of James G. Blaine, and the President occupies tonight the identical bedroom used by that statesman.

In response to urgent requests, he spoke for 45 minutes from a platform erected near the front of the Blaine residence. He said, in part:

"It would be difficult for any man speaking to this audience and for any one in front of the house Blaine once lived in to fail to feel whatever of Americanism there was in him stirred to the depths. I knew Mr. Blaine quite well when he was Secretary of State, and I have thought again and again during the past years how pleased he would have been to see so many of the principles for which he had stood, approach fruition. He felt that this Republic must take a great part among the great nations of the earth. The last four years have shown how true that feeling of his was. He had always hoped that we would have a peculiarly intimate relation with the countries south of us. He could hardly have anticipated, no one could have, the Spanish War and its effects. In consequence of that war, America's interest in the tropic islands to our South and the seas and coasts surrounding those islands is far greater than ever before.

"Our interest in the Monroe Doctrine is more concrete than ever before. The Monroe Doctrine is simply a statement of our very firm belief that on this continent the nations now existing here must be left to work out their own destinies among themselves, and that the continent is no longer to be regarded as colonizing ground for any European power. The one power on the continent that can make that doctrine effective, of course, is ourselves, for in the world as it is, gentlemen, the nation which advanced a great doctrine likely to interfere in any way with other nations must possess power to back it up, if she wishes the doctrine to be respected. We stand firmly on the Monroe Doctrine, and the events of the last nine months have rendered it evident that we shall soon embark on the work of excavating the isthmian canal to connect two great oceans—a work destined to be probably the greatest engineering feat of the twentieth century—a greater engineering feat than has ever been successfully attempted by the nations of mankind; and as it is the biggest of its kind to be done, I am glad it is the United States that is doing it."

The principal address of the day was at Portland. It was 2:10 when the Presidential party reached there. As the train arrived at the Union Station, a salute of 21 guns was fired by the Portland Reserves. President Roosevelt was met by Mayor Boothby, and was introduced to a delegation of citizens, including Thomas B. Reed, Judge William L. Putnam, Judge Clarence Hale, ex-Governor Henry B. Cleaves, General Joshua L. Chamberlain, James H. Baxter and ex-Governor Frederick Robie.

Speech at Portland.

The President was escorted to a raised platform just outside the train-shed and spoke for 15 minutes to a crowd that filled the great square. The President said:

"Mr. Mayor and you, my fellow-citizens, men and women of Maine: I wish to say a word to you in recognition of a great service rendered, not only to all our country, but to the entire people of democratic government throughout the world, by one of your citizens. The best institutions are no good if they won't work. If you build the handsomest engine and it won't go, its usefulness would be limited. Well, that is just about the way that Congress had become at the time when Thomas B. Reed was elected Speaker. We had all the machinery, but it did not work. That was the trouble, and you had to find some powerful man who would disregard the storm of obloquy sure to be aroused by what he did to get it to work. Such a man was found when Mr. Reed was made Speaker. Now, we may differ among ourselves as to policy; we may differ among ourselves as to what course the Government should follow, but if we possess any intelligence we must be united. If government cannot go on it is no government. If the Legislature cannot enact laws, then there is no use of misnaming it a Legislative body and if, according to principle, the majority is to rule, some method by which it can rule must be provided. Government by the majority in Congress had practically come to a stop when Mr. Reed became Speaker. Mr. Reed, at the cost of infinite labor, at the cost of the fiercest attacks, succeeded in restoring that old principle and now, through Congress, we can do as well or ill according as the people demand, but at any rate we can do something. We will be far much ahead and we owe it more than to any other one man to your fellow-citizen, Mr. Reed, and it is a great thing for the city, a great thing for any man to be able to feel that in some one crisis he left his mark deeply scored for good in the history of his country, and Tom Reed has the right to that feeling.

"Now, a word or two more: I was greeted here not only by your Mayor, not only by other men standing high, but by you, General (turning to General Chamberlain) to whom it was given, at the supreme moment of the war, to win the supreme regard of a soldier. All honor to the man, and may we keep ourselves from envying those to whom came the supreme good fortune of winning the medal of honor for mighty deeds done in the mightiest battle that the nineteenth century saw—Gettysburg. I see everywhere I stop men who in the times that tried the Nation's worth, rose level to the Nation's need and offered up life gladly to the Nation at large, the men who fought in the Civil War from '61 to '65. They taught us much by their life in war time, and they have taught us as much by their life ever since. They were soldiers when we needed soldiers and they were of the very best kind, and when the need for citizenship in civil life came, they showed us they could give us the highest kind of citizenship. Not merely did they give us a reunited country, not only did they leave us the memory of the great deeds they did to be forever after an inspiration to us, but they left us the memory of the way the deed was done.

"All the time, gentlemen, we have people often entirely well meaning, who will rise up and tell us that by some patent device we can all be saved in citizenship or in social life. Now, General, and you, and you (pointing) who wear the button, when you came down to the root of things in war times you had to depend upon the qualities of manhood which had made good soldiers from the days when the children of Israel marched out of Egypt. Rifles now instead of bows then, but the man behind the rifle is more important than the rifle itself. So with our laws. We need good laws. We need a wise administration of the law and upright and fearless administration of the law. But the best legislation ever devised by the will of man, and the best law that was ever put on the statute books will not avail to save us if the average citizen has not in him the root of right living.

"I believe that this Nation will rise level to any great emergency that may meet it, but it will only be because now, in our ordinary workaday life, in times of peace, in the times when no great crisis is upon us, we school ourselves by constant practice in the commonplace, every-day duties, so that when the time arrives we shall show that we have learned aright the primary lessons of good citizenship."

Carriages were then taken for a drive to points of interest about the city. From the station the party drove up Congress street the entire length of the city to the Eastern promenade and Fort Allen Park, where a fine view of Portland harbor was afforded. At Fort Allen the line was reversed and proceeded about the city, visiting the several public parks. A stop was made at the Longfellow mansion, where the President inscribed his name on the guest register. A short call was also made at the residence of Thomas B. Reed, at the Cumberland Club, and at the home of Captain John Parker, U. S. A.

THE DAY'S TOUR.

President Starts From Boston to Visit Maine.

BOSTON, Aug. 26.—After a night of refreshing sleep at a hotel in this city, President Roosevelt left at 8:25 o'clock over the Boston & Maine road to continue his tour of New England.

He will traverse New Hampshire today, speaking at Dover, and go to Maine as far as Augusta, where he will be the guest of Governor Hill tonight.

PORTO RICO AND CUBA

Subjects of the President's Speech at Lowell.

LOWELL, Mass., Aug. 25.—For 25 minutes today this city entertained the President of the United States. On the run from Boston, the towns of West Medford, Winchester and North Billerica turned out immense crowds, who gave a rousing cheer as the train passed by. At each place the President appeared on the platform and acknowledged the greetings.

The special train arrived here at 9:19 A. M., and its arrival was signalled by the firing of the Presidential salute by the local militia, and the G. A. R. performed guard duty. The sidewalks about the station were thronged, and the common, which was the scene of the real reception, was black with humanity. Acting Mayor Badger and a committee of the city government met the President and party at the station and were presented by Charles M. Allen, ex-Governor of Porto Rico. After a few words of welcome the party took carriages and drove rapidly to the common through streets arched with bunting and lined with cheering people. Arriving at the speaker's stand, the President and party were presented to the people by the Mayor. The sentries, Spanish-American War veterans, stood on either side of the President as he rose to speak. Cheers and applause greeted him.

The President first said that he wished to lay special stress upon the greeting of the men of the G. A. R. and to his comrades of the Ninth Regiment, beside whom, he said, "I, myself, served at Santiago." (Cheers and applause.)

"When I got on the train this morning," the President continued, "one of the first to greet me was ex-Governor Allen, of Porto Rico, your fellow-townsman. (Applause.) Now you don't hear much about the government of Porto Rico, because there is nothing sensational in a complete success. (Laughter and applause.) Under Governor Allen and since under his successor, Porto Rico has been governed so well that it is not entitled to any space in the newspapers. (Laughter.)

"Now, gentlemen, we have done our full duty by Porto Rico. We have done our duty by Cuba. But I want to ask these people to act further than under a sense of bare duty. To act in a spirit of generosity, such as befits a great republic in dealing with a new and weaker republic, which itself has started on the career of self-government. And I want, furthermore, that our people should be awake to their own interests in the seas and lands south of our country. We drove out those who had been oppressing Cuba and we cleaned house for them. Not an easy task, for many of those cities have never been cleaned before in their entire history. We introduced a school system. We made justice in fact as well as in name. We stamped out the plague of yellow fever, a plague which was a menace not only to Cuba, but to our own Southern States, and then we left them independence. But from the very necessities of the case, we are bound to have intimate relations with them. Cuba has got to be, in a sense, a part of our internal policy system, and I ask most earnestly that in return we make her part of our economic system by establishing reciprocial trade relations with her. (Applause, cheers and cries of 'right.') I ask it in her interest and I ask it in ours.

"There is a great market in Cuba, and I wish to see it controlled in the interest of our own people. I am speaking in one of the oldest industrial centers of the country, and one of the places in which modern industrialism in America took its rise. I am speaking in a place which, in addition to being an industrial center, has always been willing to devote its best blood and its effort on behalf of any moral question that touched the consciences of its citizens.

"You have felt the need of doing the practical business work necessary to be done and you have also responded to every call to do more than that work. Now I ask that you show both traits in dealing with the country's islands, and the islands south of us, with which we have been brought into such close relations, as the result of the Spanish War. We did well in Cuba; we did well in Porto Rico. That was because we could count on the services of men like Governor Allen, services which should be both interested and intelligent. Mind you, both. You have got to have morality first, but if morality has not got common sense with it, the result will be unhappy; and now in dealing with Cuba, in dealing with the isthmus across which we are now to build a great interoceanic canal, we must remember that we can do good with ourselves permanently only if we do good to those with whom we are brought into contact; that we must keep both facts well in mind. We must keep our own interests as well as the interests of the weaker peoples whose destiny is now inextricably interwoven with ours. I ask you to see to it that we give Cuba reciprocity with this country, primarily in Cuba's interest, but also for our own great benefit. I thank you."

At the close of his speech the President passed to his carriage. At the rear of the platform he found the local camp of Spanish War Veterans drawn up "at present." The President smiled, and, standing up in his carriage spoke a few words to them, including "I'm mighty glad to see you." He was then driven back to the station.

Brief Stop at Lawrence.

LAWRENCE, Mass., Aug. 26.—President Roosevelt and his party, amid the booming of cannon, were received here by Mayor Leonard and members of the city government today. The President was escorted to a temporary stand erected at the station, where he briefly addressed one of the largest crowds that ever gathered in this city. Splendid weather conditions favored the event. The President was greeted with enthusiastic cheers when he arose to make his address. After speaking, the President stepped back to the train. As it began to move, whistles from a dozen engines were blown and the battery guns boomed again. The train left at 10:30, on schedule time, for Haverhill.

SECRETARY MOODY'S HOME.

The President Devotes a Few Remarks to the Navy.

HAVERHILL, Mass., Aug. 26.—President Roosevelt was greeted here by a crowd which packed the route through which he was driven from the station to Washington Square, where he delivered a 20-minute address and filled all available space around the stand from which he spoke. The decorations along the route were the most elaborate ever seen in this vicinity. Constant cheering prevailed from the time that the President arrived until he began his address, and interruptions while he spoke were frequent. The President said:

"Naturally, at the home of Secretary Moody, I should like to say a word or two about the Navy. You see that when one Massachusetts man would leave the Navy Department, I had to find another Massachusetts man to take his place. I think that whenever we touch on the Navy we are sure of just such a response out on the mountains and great plains of the West as upon the Atlantic or Pacific seaboards. The entire country is vitally interested in the Navy, because an efficient Navy of an adequate size is not only the best guarantee of peace, but it is also the surest means for seeing that if war does come the result shall be honorable to our good name and favorable to our National interests.

"Any really great nation must be peculiarly sensitive to two things—stain on the National honor at home and disgrace to the National arms abroad. Our honor at home, our honor in domestic and internal affairs is at all times in our own keeping and depends simply upon the National possession of an awakened public conscience. But the only way to make our honor respected, not by our own deeds but by the deeds of others, is by readiness in advance.

"In three great crises in our history during the 19th century—in the War of 1812, in the Civil War and again in the Spanish War, the Navy rendered to the Nation services of literally incalculable worth. In the Civil War we had to meet antagonists even more prepared at sea than we were. On both the other occasions we encountered foreign foes, and the fighting was done entirely by ships built long in advance and by officers and crews who had been trained during years of sea service for the supreme day when their qualities were put to the final test. It was this preparedness which was the true secret of the enormous difference in efficiency between our Navy and that of the Spanish Nation. There was no lack of courage and devotion among the Spaniards, but on our side, in addition to the courage and devotion, there was also that training which comes only as the result of years of thorough and painstaking practice.

"Annapolis is, with the sole exception of its sister academy at West Point, the most typically democratic and American school of learning and preparation that there is in the entire country. There each man enters on his merits, stands on his merits and graduates into service where only his merits will enable him to be of value. The enlisted men are of fine type, as they needs must be to do their work well, and out of the fine material thus provided, the finished man-of-war man is evolved by years of sea service. It is impossible after the outbreak of war to improvise either the ships or the men of a navy. The shipbuilders and gunmakers must keep ever on the alert so that no rivals pass them by, and the officers and enlisted men on board the ships must, in their turn, by the exercise of unflagging and intelligent zeal, keep themselves fit to get the best use out of the weapons of war entrusted to their care. The instrument is always important, but the man who uses it is more important still.

"No nation has a right to undertake a big task unless it is prepared to do it in effective and masterful style. It would be an intolerable humiliation for us to embark on such a course of action as followed from our declaration of war with Spain and not make good our words by deeds—not be ready to prove our truth by our endeavor whenever the need calls. The good work of building up the Navy must go on without cessation."

DOVER MEETS A PRESIDENT.

A Talk on the Subject of Good Citizenship.

DOVER, N. H., Aug. 26.—For the first time in the history of Dover, which was founded in 1623, a President of the United States was a guest here today. Thousands joined in the welcome to President Roosevelt.

On the arrival of the Presidential party they were received by Mayor A. G. Whittemore and a committee. Under an escort of militia, the guests were escorted to a platform in Franklin Square, where the President delivered an address. He said:

"Mr. Mayor and you, my fellow-citizens, men and women of New Hampshire: I speak here in one of the oldest cities of the 13 colonies from which sprang the United States, and both in your past and your present you epitomize much of the National life. We are all of us apt to get to talking and thinking of the Nation and the state as abstractions. If we will think of ourselves and our neighbors, how we get along and how they get along, we will have a pretty fair idea of what can be done, simply on a larger scale, in the Nation and the state. Look at your own history here in Dover; go through the pioneer days, and from them down to the modern city, the product of the great industrialism of our time.

"We are here now, you are here now. I am addressing you all because of the great industrial expansion symbolized by your factories, by the railroad, the telegraph and all of their attendants. We would not be here if it were not for them, but they have caused great questions to rise in our National life. It is a more complicated business, Mr. Mayor, to run this city than it was to run Dover when Dover consisted of a dozen log cabins. With the growth in wealth and prosperity has come an accentuation of differences between man which do harm in many ways, do harm when they make one man arrogant, which do equal harm when they make another man envious. Our salvation, as in the old days, lies in the practical application of principles that in the ordinary we admit to be the only principles according to which it is possible to administer this Republic. The principle of treating with man on his worth as a man is a principle of recognizing facts as they are. If we have not got in the lift toward righteousness, the lift towards something better than material needs, prosperity will be a curse instead of a blessing. We need it, we need it as a foundation. We can't build a house without a foundation, but the foundation is not the house. You have got to have the superstructure; you have got to have, in addition to it, business energy, the thrift, industry which has produced centers of industrial activity like this. You have to have, you must have in addition to the spirit that made the men of this neighborhood foremost in the revolution, that made this state do her duty so well and so nobly in the Civil War. We need business energy, business thrift.

"We need other things, too; we have got to have a proper ideal of our lives. Each man must do his duty by his neighbor in private life and to the representative of himself and neighbor, the state. And to do that you need three qualities. You need more, but you need three. Above all, honesty in the first place; you can do nothing without it and that is not enough. I don't care how honest a man. If he is timid he is of very little use in the world; you have got to have courage as well as honesty. I do not care how brave and honest a man is, if he is a natural born fool, you can do little with him. In addition to honesty, in addition to courage, you need common sense and sometimes one is tempted to think it much too uncommon a quality. You need those qualities in private life and you need them in public life. There are great problems ahead of us as a Nation, but the greatest problem is the problem of making better men and women of us all. I thank you for listening."

On returning to the train, the President found representatives of Governor John F. Hill, of Maine, who had come to escort the Presidential party across the New Hampshire line.

DOWN EAST WELCOME.

Arrival of the Presidential Party in the State of Maine.

PORTLAND, Me., Aug. 26.—President Roosevelt came into Maine this afternoon, after having visited many places in the other New England States, and before his departure tomorrow night he will have visited every Congressional District in the state, the principal city in each district and the home city of each of Maine's United States Senators. At every stopping place along the line a great crowd had gathered and the President was accorded a genuine down-East welcome.

At Old Orchard, where the special train made its first stop after crossing the state line, thousands of persons from all parts of York and lower Cumberland Counties had gathered. The halt was a brief one, only 20 minutes, but the President, after receiving a tumultuous greeting, spoke briefly before the journey was continued. The President addressed his opening remraks to several Grand Army veterans who were present and spoke of Maine's record in the Civil War.

"In those days," he said, "Maine was a lesson for all for the way her boys bore themselves in war. Since then and now, she is a lesson to us because of the high average of citizenship that shows in her borders and I think it is the same reason in the one case as in the other. The fact is that here you have remained on the whole true to the old American theory of treating each man on his worth as a man without regard to the incidentals of his position. Now you, over there, (pointing) he was in the great war. Yes. When you went to war and moved into battle you took an immense interest in what the man on your right hand and your left did, but you did not care in the least whether they were bankers or lumbermen of farmers or what, if they stayed. That is what you wanted. What you wanted was to know that the man had the right stuff in him. And if he had, you were for him, and if he had not you were not for him. You have got to have the same principle in citizenship. You have got to apply the same principle in civil life that you made successful in the days when you fought because the Nation called to you in her direst need."

When the train left for Portland, Senator William P. Frye accompanied the party.

At Lewiston.

LEWISTON, Me., Aug. 26.—President Roosevelt was given a most cordial reception tonight by citizens of Lewiston and Auburn. The President arrived in Auburn at 6 o'clock and was escortd to City Park, Lewiston, where from a platform he spoke briefly. The President was next introduced to the invited guests and then escorted to the Maine Central station in Lewiston, where he departed for Augusta.

NEWLY-ELECTED PRESIDENT OF OREGON PRESS ASSOCIATION.

GRANT'S PASS., Aug. 26.—(Special.)—Arthur Conklin, the newly elected president of the Oregon Press Association, has been identified with the newspaper fraternity of the state for a number of years, and is classed as one of the ablest publishers of Southern Oregon. He has been editor of the Oregon Mining Journal, of Grant's Pass, almost from its commencement, the paper being founded nearly eight years ago. Mr. Conklin came to Southern Oregon before the completion of the old Oregon & California Railroad, now the Southern Pacific, coming from New York City and seeking the brisker atmosphere of the West for the benefit of his health. He came direct to Grant's Pass, then in its infancy, and invested heavily in real estate in the growing and promising town. His first investments here were in farm lands, he at one time being proprietor and manager of three farms and fruit farms in Josephine County. Before coming West Mr. Conklin was engaged in the printing and publishing business, being connected with the well-known publishing house of Little & Co., of New York City, where the North American Review, Forum and other noted publications were published. Mr. Conklin is well qualified for the position to which he has been elected, and the Oregon Press Association is to be congratulated in choosing him president.

Arthur Conklin.

Passed Gravel Stone as Large as a Pea.

ROYERSFORD, Pa., April 19th, 1902.
Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.

Gentlemen—I had been a sufferer from kidney trouble for about eight years, with pain in side, back and head, about 6 or 8 months ago I concluded to try a bottle of Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root. To my surprise I experienced a decided relief before I had taken half of the bottle, and one morning passed a gravel stone as large as a pea, which I still have in my possession and will be pleased to show to any one who doubts the efficacy of this wonderful remedy. One month ago, finding some of the old symptoms returning I purchased a 50c bottle of Swamp-Root at Dr. Morey's Drug Store, and before I had taken one-fourth of it I found in the vessel which I had voided during the night, a teaspoonful of small gravel stones and sand, the passing of which was immediately followed by relief.

JESSE S. BUTTERFIELD.

I am well acquainted with Mr. Butterfield, and know that the above statement is true in every particular.

DR. MOREY, Druggist.

For a sample bottle of Swamp-Root by mail free, write Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. Don't make any mistake, but remember the name, Swamp-Root, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, and the address, Binghamton, N. Y., on every bottle.

FRATERNAL CONGRESS.

Annual Meeting Opens at Denver—The Several Sections.

DENVER, Aug. 26.—The National Fraternal Congress, the central organization of the fraternal and insurance orders of this country and Canada, met in annual convention here today, President W. A. Warner, M. D., of Topeka, Kan., presiding.

There are over 300 accredited delegates in attendance. Fifty-seven fraternal societies hold membership in the congress and the highest officials of more than 50 of these are attending the convention. At the opening session welcomes were extended by United States Senator Thomas M. Patterson, on behalf of the West; by Governor Orman, on behalf of the state; by Mayor Wright, on behalf of the city, and by F. A. Falkenburg, for the Colorado Auxiliary Congress.

The annual report of President Ed. L. Young, of the National Fraternal Press Association, was largely devoted to the action of Third Assistant Postmaster General Madden in excluding fraternal publications containing advertisements from the mails as second class matter. Many speeches were made denouncing this construction of the law.

The medical section of the congress was called to order by President M. R. Brown, M. D., of Chicago. Interesting among the papers read was one by Dr. O. Millard, of the Knights of the Loyal Guard, of Flint, Mich., on "Mortality and Its Costs." He reported that the National Fraternal Congress experience table shows a death rate at 40 years of 12.4 per cent, starting with 100,000 lives at 20 years. As to this table Dr. Millard said: "I am constrained to call the attention of this body to the fact that our table shows at the age of 40 that the mortality has increased about 3 per cent over that of tables that have been standard anywhere in the United States or Canada, except in tropical experience, for a long time."

Dr. Millard suggested as a probable cause, the "hustle and lodge system, with the desire to increase membership, and at the same time the payment to the fraternal societies of about one-third that paid by old line companies to their medical examiners for a like amount of work." Dr. Millard closed with an elaborate and carefully prepared table of the costs of mortality.

J. G. Johnson, of Peabody, Kan., President of the law section, made many valuable suggestions in his annual report on legal questions affecting fraternal societies.

Officers were elected today as follows: National Fraternal Press Association, President, E. L. Wood, Flint, Mich.; vice-President, E. M. Hoag, Philadelphia; secretary-treasurer, A. E. Stevenson, Chicago; Medical Section, chairman, Dr. Ira Porter, Omaha; vice-chairman, Dr. F. A. Smith, Zanesville, O.; secretary, Dr. Emma D. Cook, Detroit, Mich.

DE WITTE A BLUFFER.

His Threats of Tariff War Not Taken Seriously.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 9.—The last note of M. De Witte, the Russian Minister of Finance, to the foreign press on the sugar question has not been published in Russia. Among those Russians who have read it in foreign papers, it appears to have caused unbounded astonishment. M. De Witte's conviction that "in this question the powers will be guided by their interest, and not by what is right," and his threat in case any increase of duties is enforced against Russian sugar, "that the Russian Government will consider itself free to disregard treaty stipulations when it thinks fit," along with the system of guerrilla tariff warfare he laid down, are considered as out-witting even the Russian Finance Minister. The Russian critics of M. De Witte point out that as the sugar convention will become effective after the expiration of most of the Russian commercial treaties, the finance ministry will be wise not to take general measures against the powers collectively, but to adopt "measures which will be the most advantageous for Russia in the special circumstances of each case."

They also point out that about a year ago M. De Witte was fulminating threats of what he would do in case Germany carried out her tariff policy, threats of which nothing more has been heard. Always a subject of lively interest, M. De Witte and his financial system and policy have lately more than ever engaged the serious attention of Russian economists and men of affairs generally. It is expressing matters mildly to say that the possibility of his plunging the country into a series of commercial conflicts has caused downright alarm in wide circles of the Russian people. The anxiety would be intensified were it not suspected that M. De Witte is indulging in a bit of bluff. Since M. De Witte procured the closing of the Imperial Free Economical Society, after over 100 years of honored activity, his critics have been largely silenced.

Big Lumber Company Fails.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 26.—The Culver Lumber Company, successors to the Kansas City Southern Lumber Company, owning extensive timber forests at Creighead, O. T., with lumber yards at Kansas City, Mo., and a sash and door and box factory at Kansas City, Kan., went into a receiver's hands today, on the application of H. A. Culver, the company's manager. The assets are estimated at $650,000, and the liabilities at $250,000.

Czarovitch Is Engaged.

NEW YORK, Aug. 26.—Gossip is going the rounds, according to the St. Petersburg correspondent of the Herald, to the effect that the Grand Duke Michael Alexandrovitch, known outside his own country as the Czarovitch, is engaged to marry the second daughter of the Grand Duchess Anastasia, of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, the Duchess Cecile Augustine Marie, who is of the same refined, delicate type of beauty as her sister, who married Prince Christian of Denmark.

Nothing would appear more desirable than this reported engagement, adds the dispatch. The Grand Duke Michael celebrates his 24th birthday November 24 next, and the Duchess Cecile enters her 17th year after this month.

Not a Ground for Divorce.

NEW YORK, Aug. 26.—Justice Spring, of the New York Supreme Court, sitting in the Appellate division, has handed down a decision in which he holds that gross extravagance and forgery committed by a wife to raise money do not in this state constitute a cause of action for a limited divorce, and he therefore refuses to reverse the action of the lower court, which dismissed the complaint in a suit brought on the grounds mentioned. In discussing the case, Justice Spring is quoted as having said:

"A husband takes a wife for better or worse, and because she does not conform her expenditures to his notions of economy is not a ground for casting her from him."

Missing Boy Located.

DE SOTO, Mo., Aug. 26. — Constable Fulcher, of this city, who has been out with a posse hunting for the boy who was supposed to have been kidnaped and murdered by Charles Fulkerson, a horse-trader, near this city, Friday night, has discovered that the boy is alive. He was seen in Bonne Terre. The boy, who refused to give his name, said he lived at Kennett, Mo. Fulkerson, who, the boy said, owed him money, took the boy to the woods and beat him, telling him he would kill him if he ever turned up again. Fulkerson is in jail.

Rush Into New Lands.

EL RENO, O. T., Aug. 26.—The decision of the Supreme Court attaching a strip of land four miles wide to Oklahoma from the Chicksasaw Nation has brought thousands of people here to file at the land office, and today more than 400 filings were registered. Special trains are bringing additional crowds. The rush for these lands promised to be almost as great as the opening last Fall. There are about 1500 farms in the strip.

Refused to Be Protected.

PEKIN, Aug. 26.—The Government has removed the Magistrate in whose jurisdiction the missionaries, Lewis and Bruce, were killed at Chen Chou, in Hunan province, and has sent troops there to restore order. When the trouble which resulted in the death of the missionaries began, the Prefect of the district asked them to come to his yamen for protection, but the missionaries refused to leave their mission.

Referred to Attorney-General.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—The question of whether the Chinese crew of the steamer City of Peking, now on its way to San Francisco to ship on the steamer Korea, which is to serve on the Pacific, can be permitted to do so under the alien contract labor laws has been referred to the Attorney-General for determination. Commissioner-General Sargent, of the Immigration Bureau, has received full communications from the Sailors' Union of San Francisco, and from the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, which owns the Korea, and the question raised as to the status of the Chinese sailors is of such importance that Mr. Sargent and Assistant Secretary Taylor decided that justice to all concerned demanded that it be referred to the Attorney-General for his opinion.

Printer Killed by a Train.

BOZEMAN, Mont., Aug. 26.—Frank Cooley, a well-known printer, was instantly killed by falling beneath a freight car at Eckhert, a small station near here, yesterday morning. Cooley is supposed to have been beating his way on the train when the accident occurred.

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RAFFIA, 25c Lb. For Making Straw Hats, Baskets, etc.

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OUR GREATEST SALE OF RUBBER GOODS

Fountain Syringes

Fountain Syringe, 2-quart, for.....22c
Goodyear's Gold Seal Fountain Syringe, 2-quart, for.....84c
Goodyear Gold Seal Fountain Syringe, 3-quart, for.....89c
Combination Fountain Syringe and Water Bottle, 2-quart.....56c
Combination Fountain Syringe and Water Bottle, 3-quart.....62c
Goodyear Crown Combination Fountain Syringe, 3-quart.....$1.09
Goodrich Red Rubber Fountain Syringe, 2-quart, regular $1.10, for.....63c
Alpha Fountain Syringe, 3-quart, regular $1.75, for.....$1.19
Globe Spray Fountain Syringe, best made, regular $2.25, for.....$1.49

Garden Hose

These Prices Mean That We are Closing Out This Season's Stock.

"Competition," ¾-in., 50 feet, regular $2.95, for.....$2.13
"Lawn," ½-in., 50 feet, regular $3.85, for.....$2.99
"Pomona," ¾-in., 50 feet, regular $6.50, for.....$3.98
Cotton-covered, ¾-in., 50 feet, regular $4.50, for.....$2.97
Best cotton-covered, ½-in., 50 feet, regular $6.35, for.....$3.98
Best cotton-covered, ¾-in., 50 feet, regular $7.25, for.....$4.47

Rubber Sundries

Infant's Bulb Syringe, special.....14c
Teething Rings, special.....4c
Syringe Tubing, yard.....6c
Nipples, Standard, 3 for.....5c
Sponge Bags, up from.....14c
Bathing Caps.....14c
Best Fruit Jar Rubbers, dozen.....5c
Ear Syringes.....17c

Hearing Horns and Speaking Tubes

WE CARRY A COMPLETE LINE

Safety Syringes

"Sanitary," all rubber, for....34c
"Wilhoft's," all rubber, regular $2.25, for.....$1.27
"Tyrian," all rubber, regular $1.50, for.....67c
"Rachel White," regular $2.75, for.....$1.89
"Whirling Spray," regular $3.50, for.....$2.58
Recurrent attachment for fountain syringe, regular $2.00, for.....$1.39

Bulb Syringes

Family Bulb Syringe, for.....22c
"Omega," continuous flow, for.....29c
"Alpha," continuous flow, regular $1.10, for.....69c
"Alpha," "D," best regular $1.65, for.....$1.13
"Globe Spray," regular $1.40, for.....98c
"Davidson's" No. 4, regular $1.75, for.....$1.19

Hot Water Bottles

"Woodlark," red rubber, 2-quart, regular $1.15, for....79c
Flannel-covered, 2-quart, regular $1.35, for.....89c
"Alpha," 2-quart, regular $1.35, for.....93c
Crown Embossed, 3-quart, regular $1.65, for.....$1.09

ELECTRIC BELTS

"Morse" Belt, reg. $7.50, Special $4.75

"Morse" Belt, reg. $14, Special $8.75

SAFETY RAZORS

"Star" or "Gem" for $2.00

We have all the extras for either

FINGER COTS

For Hoppickers

ONE DOZEN FOR 23c

Kitchen Rubber Gloves, 59c

"Hat money" used to mean a tip paid to a ship's Captain for personal care given to freight.

"Hat money" used to mean $5.00.

"Hat money" to-day means $3.00.

That is all the GORDON costs.

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Fortify the body against disease by Tutt's Liver Pills, an absolute cure for sick headache, dyspepsia, sour stomach, malaria, constipation, jaundice, biliousness and all kindred troubles.

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Dr. Tutt; Your Liver Pills are the fly-wheel of life. I shall ever be grateful for the accident that brought them to my notice. I feel as if I had a new lease of life.

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To assist digestion, relieve distress after eating or drinking too heartily, to prevent constipation, take

Hood's Pills

Sold everywhere. 25 cents.

DR. BURKHART'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND

A positive cure for all Blood, Stomach and Skin Diseases, Sick Headache, Palpitation of the Heart, Catarrh, Restlessness at Night, Malaria, Night Sweats, Pimples on the Face and Sleeplessness, Dizziness and LaGrippe. 30 days' treatment 25c. All Druggists'.

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McMUNN'S ELIXIR OF OPIUM

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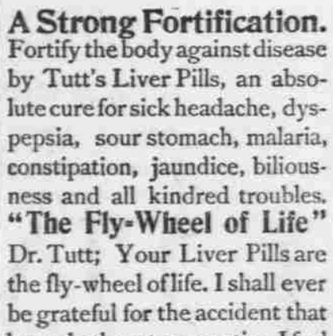

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