Morning Oregonian.

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Guidi Receives His Appointment.

ROME, Aug. 28.—Monsignore Guidi has been appointed delegate in the Philippines. He is expected to hasten his departure for Manila in consequence of information received at the Vatican of the organization of a schismatic Catholic church in the Philippines. The Vatican proposes not to attach much importance to the movement, and declares "it cannot develop under the leadership of persons whose sole reason for organization is because they are excommunicated from the Catholic church."

Put Arsenic in Coffee.

GUTHRIE, O. T., Aug. 28.—A bold attempt to murder an entire family was made at Blackwell, O. T., by arsenic being placed by unknown parties in the coffee-can. Mrs. Alice Combs and her son, Ernest, are lying near death, their recovery still being in doubt. While the Combs family was absent from home, unknown persons entered, placed the poison in the coffee and stole a number of valuable articles, which were later found broken in many pieces a short distance from the house. Mother and son were thrown into spasms from drinking the coffee and have suffered greatly.

TALKS TO VETERANS

President Roosevelt Is Welcomed in Granite State.

G. A. R. REUNION AT THE WEIRS

Thirty Thousand Old Soldiers Heard His Address—Day Marked by Poor Arrangements Closed at Concord.

New Hampshire's arms were open yesterday in readiness to receive the President. Long before he was awake a committee representing the Governor boarded the train. The welcome they extended to him on behalf of the state was magnified later in the day in the smaller towns through which the train passed, and at Nashua, Manchester, the Weirs and Concord, although the day was replete with the miscarriage of arrangements.

NEWBURY, N. H., Aug. 28.—President Roosevelt tonight is the guest of Secretary of State Hay, whose Summer home is situated a few miles from here, along the shores of Lake Sunapee. The Secretary and his daughters met the President upon his arrival and joined with the assemblage in extending him a hearty welcome. The President delivered a brief address to the townspeople, in which he thanked them for their greeting. He then entered Secretary Hay's launch Nomad and steamed to the Fells.

At The Weirs, where a Grand Army reunion was held, the people, in the excess of their desire to accord the President a fitting reception, came near causing a crush which might have resulted disastrously. As it was the President was for a time in the midst of a howling, surging mass, and was all but carried off his feet. So inadequate were the police arrangements that the crowd had entire control of the situation, and some relief was expressed after the President, having viewed the veterans, was escorted into the hotel for luncheon. Here the carefully laid plans for his entertainment went astray, luncheon being finally served through the gallantry of the Governor's staff, who turned in and acted as waiters. The President's speech at the park, where the veterans were gathered, was most favorably received. As in the case of the Bangor speech, he admonished his hearers to remain still and not to shove. A great crush occurred at Concord as the train was pulling out, and for a time it was feared people would be hurt.

NEW HAMPSHIRE'S WELCOME.

First Extended Speech of the Day at Nashua.

NASHUA, N. H., Aug. 28.—For the first time since beginning his tour of New England President Roosevelt last night slept aboard the train. He remained up until a late hour talking over old times with "Bill" Sewell, his former guide, who he insisted should accompany him to Ellsworth and back to Bangor. In all probability the President will return to Maine in October for a hunting trip.

Early this morning at Kittery Junction, Me., the train was boarded by General Ayling, of Concord, N. H., Secretary of State; Edward Pearson and George H. Moses, representing Governor Jordan, of New Hampshire, who extended the President a welcome to that state as soon as the train had passed the boundary. In his anxiety to respond to the greeting of the people at Clermont, a small station, the President, who had not finished dressing, rushed to the door of his car wrapped in an overcoat, and bowed to the little gathering.

The train reached Nashua on time. The President and his party were escorted to carriages and all proceeded to the City Hall. At the station and along the streets and massed around the platform which had been erected in front of the City Hall were thousands, who cheered incessantly from the time the President's train appeared until he had begun to speak to the great assemblage. The President said in part:

"Mr. Mayor, and you, my fellow-citizens, men and women of New Hampshire: I am glad to have the chance to be greeted by you this morning, and to acknowledge from my heart your kind greetings. This is one of the industrial centers, the prosperity of which has meant the prosperity of the whole country. But prosperity itself never made any man happy. You are not going to be happy without it, but you are not going to be happy if you do not have something else besides. Prosperity must be the basis. The material well-being must be the foundation, but on it you have to rear a superstructure of kindly brotherhood, all striving for decency in public and private life, or but scant will be the good of prosperity. More than that, it is possible by government to create conditions under which men can become prosperous, and it is, unfortunately, easy enough, by bad legislation or bad administration, to paralyze our life so as to render it impossible for any one to be prosperous; but all that government can do is to create conditions under which prosperity can come. If individual citizens lack the thrift, the power and the mind to work, no laws will make them prosperous."

The President occupied about 10 minutes with his address. Withdrawing from the platform, the President, the reception committee and those who were with the President resumed their carriages and proceeded to the Nashua Junction station. The ovation to President Roosevelt was continuous, and as the train drew out prolonged cheers followed.

MOLLY STARK'S HOME.

President's Address to the People of Manchester.

MANCHESTER, N. H., Aug. 28.—A Presidential salute, mingled with the cheers of a great crowd, greeted the President as his train reached here. As many of the men on the reception committee here were personally known to the President, the exchanges of courtesies were unusually cordial. The President was driven about the city in a barouche drawn by four horses. On one of the bridges the two leading horses became unmanageable and had to be taken out. Another delay occurred when the procession was held up by a passing freight train.

At a point opposite Merimack Common, the President's carriage was brought to a stop and the local company of Spanish-American War Veterans tendered the President a salute, and their commander, Colonel William Sullivan, stepped forward and presented a bouquet of roses. In accepting them the President spoke for 10 minutes. He said in part:

"It is about 125 years ago that Molly Stark's husband had a sawmill here, and it strikes me you are a pretty good representative of Stark, Major Sullivan. He had his sawmill here, but when the country called to arms he was going to do his duty or Molly Stark was going to be a widow, and those like you who have done their duty in modern times in the last few years have been showing yourselves fit representatives of Stark and the men who founded our Republic. And, gentlemen, we have heard a good deal of criticism about what our people have done in the Philippines. Those who went were our brothers, friends, companions. There was occasionally one of them that did something wrong. Well, we are not all of us immaculate at home. There is every reason why we should put a stop to wrong-doing, punish the wrong-doer, be he soldier or civilian, and where it has been possible to get at any soldier who did wrong he has been punished, but the fact remains that you and those like you in the Philippines have written a new page in the honor roll of American history, and shame to us as a Nation if we don't stand behind you and appreciate what you have done.

"And now, just one word. This is one of those great industrial centers, the building up of which has meant that building up of the material prosperity of our country. Now, there is always certain to be some evil in any great movement forward. Our material progress has been accompanied by certain evils. The marvelous success which has produced such great corporate and individual wealth has meant that certain abuses have drawn up in connection with that individual wealth and in connection with the corporations that are the ordinary instruments of industrial activity at present.

"There are evils. Let's try to get rid of them, but let's show common sense in the effort. Let's devote our best thoughts and best energies to finding some method of getting rid of any and all evils in the body politic, but let us, above all things, beware in using the knife not to handle it so that it will be dangerous to the community even more than the evil attacked."

He was enthusiastically cheered at the close of his remarks, following which the line of march was taken up for the depot, where the President boarded his special train for The Weirs.

TALK TO GRAND ARMY MEN.

Visit to the Encampment at The Weirs.

THE WEIRS, N. H., Aug. 28.—Fully 30,000 people joined in welcoming the President on his visit to the encampment of the New Hampshire G. A. R. here today. The special train came in a few minutes after noon. Governor Chester B. Jordan and Congressman Frank D. Currier, who had boarded the train at Concord, were with the Presidential party. After luncheon the President was escorted to the camp grounds, where the speaking took place. President Roosevelt was introduced to the veterans, and when he could make himself heard he began his address, speaking in part as follows:

"Any American who has a proper sense of the relative proportion of things must realize that the men who fought for the Union in the dark days of the Civil War there is owing a greater debt of gratitude than to any others. Great were the deeds you did and vital the need of doing them. Many were the lessons taught the rest of us, both by what you accomplished in the war and by the way in which, when the war was over, you turned to the work of peace with the same spirit which had led you to triumph on the tented fields.

"To you alone it was given to face victorious valor, the one crisis in which not merely the Nation's well-being, but the Nation's life was at stake. To you it was given to solve the one problem, which if not solved aright meant death for our people. All of the work of the men who founded this Republic would have gone for nothing had you not done your part well. It would have profited little to us or to mankind at large if the experiment of free government by the people and for the people had been founded upon this continent only to go down in bloody wreck on the question of slavery. You saved the Union and you freed the slaves and thereby freed the slaves' master from the worst of all thralldoms.

"There was no money reward for what you did. There was hardly one of you who did not during those four years receive far less than he could have earned

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WILL BE PREPARED

Steps to Relieve Possible Money Market Stringency.

MORE BANK CIRCULATION

Institutions Respond to Secretary Shaw's Invitation to Increase the Quantity of Their Outstanding Notes.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—In view of rumors as to Secretary Shaw's plans for relieving the money market in the event of a possible stringency, the Secretary, who is in New York today, authorized Assistant Secretary Alles to make the following statement:

"The Secretary recently invited some of the larger National banks in the principal cities to order additional amounts of circulating notes to be printed. National banks are entitled to issue circulation to the full amount of their capital. The aggregate capital of National banks is $500,000,000, but the banks have outstanding only $358,000,000 of circulation. The Secretary has hoped to introduce an element of elasticity into the present system. His suggestions to the various banks in the larger cities that they make preparation for additional circulation have met with very favorable response. It is not his intention that they should issue this additional circulation at all, now, but only in case of actual necessity and emergency. With this in view, those banks which have made arrangements to deposit United States bonds as security for such additional circulation have sent in their orders and the Secretary has had all branches of the Treasury service busily engaged in expediting the preparation of the notes pending a possible emergency."

FOR PUBLIC'S CONVENIENCE.

Treasury Circular Regarding Free Entry of Personal Effects.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—Secretary Shaw has issued a circular regarding the free entry of personal effects under the act of 1897, in which he says:

"It having been brought to the attention of the department that certain persons have sought to place a strained construction on the department circular, No. 48, under date of May 7, 1902, the following explanation thereof and supplemental instructions are hereby issued:

"The language employed in the circular referred to is as follows: Exemption from duty will be allowed on wearing apparel, articles of personal adornment, toilet articles, and such other personal effects, of a value not exceeding $100, as are ordinarily purchased abroad by tourists, provided they are not intended for the use of other persons or for sale.

"There is no warrant in this language or in any ruling of the department that justifies the importation of cigars, spirituous, vinous or malt liquors in any other quantity or manner than provided by law, except where there is anything in the circular to warrant the exemption of merchandise as such from duty. The statute uses this language, 'Wearing apparel, articles of personal adornment, toilet articles and similar personal effects.' For some years it was held that 'similar personal effects,' in order to be exempt, must be similar to 'wearing apparel,' or similar to 'articles of personal adornment,' or similar to 'toilet articles.' The department still holds that exempt articles must in a sense be similar—that is, they must be of the same general class of articles as tourists ordinarily purchase abroad.

"The difficulty, it will be seen, lies in applying these rules in the light of the statute to particular cases, and it is the intention to vest the customs with some measures of discretion. A dress pattern is certainly similar to a gown, while a bolt of dress goods is merchandise. Customs officers are expected to protect the revenues of the country, but they are not expected to administer the laws with captious and vexatious discrimination. Whenever circumstances indicate that the returning tourist is attempting to impose upon the Government, the maximum rate of duty should be collected, and then all questions involved can be determined on appeal."

The Secretary also issued instructions to the Collector of Customs at New York in the matter of reimported foreign goods as follows:

"I am in receipt of your letter of the 25th, calling attention to the department's letter of August 7, 1902, relative to the reimportation of an automobile, and suggesting that certain individuals are seeking to have the rule applied to merchandise. This was not the intention. The object of the ruling is to relieve tourists from the second payment of duty on wearing apparel, articles of personal adornment and other personal and house effects appropriate to their journey. It must not be extended to merchandise.

"It is the intention of the department to grant the traveling public every reasonable facility for their enjoyment abroad and their convenience in returning; but while this is being done, the extreme penalty of the law should be visited upon those who seem to take advantage of its relaxed rules for purposes of smuggling."

Minister Wu's Term of Office.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—The inference to be drawn from a reference to Minister Wu Ting Fang in a Victoria dispatch that his term at Washington has been extended for another three years cannot be explained by the officials of the Chinese Legation here. The latest official information which the Minister has received was a communication from Pekin indefinitely postponing his departure from Washington. Mr. Wu's successor, Lang Ching, with the special coronation mission headed by Prince Chen, is about due in China, and it is stated by the Chinese officials here that he expects to return to take up his new duties in Washington next Spring. In that case Minister Wu will not leave Washington until April or May next. The usual term of Chinese Minister at one post is three years. By May 1 next Minister Wu will have completed three years of service at Washington. However, it is stated here that after a three years' term at one post no limit is fixed for a further stay.

Naval Changes.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—The Navy Department has announced that Captain Colby M. Chester would succeed Captain Charles H. Davis as Superintendent of the Naval Observatory. Captain Davis will be placed in command of the battleship Alabama, as the successor of Captain W. H. Bronson, who in turn will succeed Commander Wainwright as Superintendent of the Naval Academy at Annapolis. Commander Wainwright will be assigned to the command of the protected cruiser Newark when she goes into commission October 15.

Asks Help for Starving Indians.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—Commissioner of Indian Affairs Jones today received a telegram from Senator Rawlins, of Utah, representing that 6000 Indians on the Navajo reservation, in the southern part of his state, are starving, and requesting that assistance be dispatched to them.

Sensation in Lisbon.

LISBON, Aug. 28.—A great sensation has been caused here by the arrest of several high officials charged with defrauding the state to the extent of $400,000 and with accepting bribes.

PROBABLE DEMOCRATIC NOMINEE FOR GOVERNOR OF CALIFORNIA.

EX-GOVERNOR JAMES H. BUDD.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 28.—(Special.)—Ex-Governor James H. Budd may now be said to be an active candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor of California. It cannot be gainsaid that he is a popular man, and since he has entered the race the several other candidates have been relegated to a back seat. Indications are that Budd will be named on the first ballot, possibly by acclamation. The convention, which had been called for September 1, was today postponed to Tuesday, September 2, at 1 o'clock. Since the adoption of the call for the convention September 1 has been made a legal holiday.

James H. Budd is no new figure in California politics. He has served the state as a member of Congress and Governor. He was born in Janesville, Wis., May 18, 1853, and came to California when a boy. He was graduated from the University of California in 1873, and admitted to the bar the same year. He was elected to Congress in 1883, and served one term. In 1894 he was nominated for Governor, and was elected after a hot campaign. He declined a renomination in 1896 to return to the practice of law. Since his retirement from office he has taken no active interest in politics.

OUT AT GUILD'S LAKE

Lewis and Clark Directors Make Inquiries.

CAREFULLY EXAMINE TRACT

Take an Engineer Along in Order to Investigate Engineering Problems—Arguments Pro and Con.

Six members of the board of directors of the Lewis and Clark Fair went out to the Willamette Heights and Guild's Lake site yesterday and made a thorough examination of the tract and its possibilities as a location for the 1905 fair. After they had looked over the premises for over two hours they returned to the city, expressing themselves as satisfied with the investigation. Those who went on the tour of investigation were: Charles E. Ladd, Rufus Mallory, William D. Wainwright, Paul Wessinger, A. L. Mills and H. W. Scott. Oskar E. Huber, of Huber & Maxwell, acted as the engineer for the party, and made the necessary estimates regarding that end of the business before the party. All of the ground lying between Thurman street and the lake was gone over, and every point, both advantageous and disadvantageous, was considered.

When the time for leaving arrived no definite decision had been reached by the members of the party, though a number of them were very favorably impressed with the merits of Guild's Lake. The proposal to locate the fair near Willamette Heights has been gone over in the regular meetings of the board, and considerable opposition has developed.

The arguments advanced for Guild's Lake are that it is at no great distance from the business part of the town, a little over two miles, and the fact that there is lake that can be used in connection with the other attractions makes its a place to be considered carefully. Within a few hundred feet there runs the main line of the Northern Pacific Railway, and a branch line could be constructed to the fair site with little or no difficulty, and with a small expense for the ties and rails, for there is very little grading to be done. Thus the fair would be in direct railroad connection with all the districts of the United States, and exhibits would only have to be loaded at their home stations and taken from the cars direct on the grounds. The river is distant but little more than the railroad and ships could be accommodated at wharves so near the grounds that the matter of transporting foreign exhibits that came on the high seas would be attended with very little inconvenience. Thus are the freight transportation facilities provided for. The street railway lines are of great importance, and Guild's Lake has the advantage of having two of them, representing opposition companies, running within a few blocks. These lines could be easily extended, and the public from the downtown section could reach the exposition gates without change of cars, and with only a 15-minute ride. Then, too, the site is only a few blocks from the residence part of the city, that is building up so rapidly along North Twenty-fourth street and in Goldsmith's Addition. By 1905 many thousands of people will be living in this neighborhood, and they will be able to visit the fair and walk both to and fro, without the necessity of riding on the cars at all. Probably the most important reason urged for the selection of this site is the proximity of the lake and the possibility of great aquatic attractions. By damming the outlet of the lake the water level could be raised several feet, and thus it would be possible to make lakes and canals throughout the grounds and present such features as have never been attempted by any fair or exposition that has ever been held in any city. Higher up on the banks of the lake could be situated all the attractions that are not necessary to have near the water, giving plenty of room for the features on the lake side itself. On the whole, persons who have the lake site at heart have a most pleasant task in urging its acceptance.

On the other hand, there are those who contend that this place is too far from the East Side district, and people who reside in that section would have to undergo inconvenience in getting to the fair, as they would have to cross the river in making the trip. Then, too, it is considered that it would be a very poor place to erect any permanent buildings. It is also stated that the possibility of making a secure dam at the outlet of the lake is bad, for the reason that the bed of the lake itself is said to be composed of sawdust that has been dumped there by the neighboring sawmills. Opponents to the location are at present very firm, and it is a question whether they can be brought to a change of mind.

The board will meet for the selection of the site on September 12, and it is practically promised that the selection will take place at the time set. Just where it will be is a question that no man can answer, though there are many who think they have "straight tips" on the matter.

CONCENTRATOR BURNED.

Fire at Butte Caused by the Burning Out of a Fuse.

BUTTE, Mont., Aug. 28.—The concentrator of the Montana Ore Purchasing Company, better known as the Heinze Concentrator, was totally destroyed by fire tonight. The alarm was sent in at 8 o'clock. The fire originated in the dynamo-room and was caused by the burning out of a fuse. In a very few minutes the building was a mass of seething flames.

The concentrator is distant about 100 yards from the smelter, and a trestle connects the works. The trestle was soon in flames, but by prompt action it was saved without much damage. The loss is estimated at $100,000, which is covered by $90,000 insurance. It will take about three months to repair the damage, and in the meantime fully 600 men employed by the company will be laid off.

Forest Fires Extinguished.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—Advices received today by the General Land Office indicate that the work of extinguishing the forest fires which have been raging on the public lands in Wyoming is progressing satisfactorily. Acting Commissioner Richards today received a telegram from the agent supervising the work of extinguishing the fires around Grand Encampment and Battle, Wyo., saying that three of the fires in that locality are about out.