

ROSEBURG PLAINDEALER.

BODY LIES IN STATE

IMPOSING CEREMONIES AT VATICAN.

PRIVILEGED MOURNERS PAY THE LAST TRIBUTE TO THE DEAD.

ROME, July 22.—The first of the great ceremonies of Pope Leo's funeral commenced today when the body lay in state in the throne room of the Vatican from 9:30 a. m. until 1 p. m. All the diplomats accredited to the Vatican, the Roman Princes, Dukes, Barons and other representatives of ancient families remaining faithful to the papacy, all the high dignitaries of the church, the archbishops and heads of religious orders passed in solemn procession before the bier.

The papal throne had been removed and in its place, under the famous canopy, on a small bed, lay the body of Leo. Over the bed was thrown a red damask covering, on which the body reposed, robed in white vestments, with the red rochet and camaure hood, and on the feet slippers embroidered with gold. The thin hands clasped over the chest, held tightly a small ivory crucifix. Around this was entwined a rosary of mother pearls, set in gold. On the third finger of the right hand the huge emerald Pontifical ring sparkled.

Ghastly Scene in Throne Room.

In striking contrast with the ghastly face was the purple hood drawn down over the head almost to the eyebrows and over the ears. The sunken cheeks and jaws brought the nose and chin nearly together on the mouth, which was reduced almost to nothing, though no signs of agony were visible. It was the corpse of a man who might have been dead 50 years. On either side near the shoulders stood a member of the Noble Guard, erect and motionless, only a faint quiver of the drawn sword giving any indication that they were not statues. The ordeal of the soldiers in the heated chamber is so intense that they have to be constantly relieved.

At the four corners of the bed stood lighted candles, ten feet high. On the right of the body, close to the bed, was a small table covered with a white linen cloth, on which were two candles, throwing a glimmer of light on the crucifix between them. At the foot of the cross was a crystal bowl, filled with holy water, from which each cardinal, whenever he passed the body, sprinkled it and uttered a benediction. Besides this were the devotional books used by the Pope.

Chanting Breaks Silence.

The silence was unbroken save by the solemn chanting of six of the Franciscan penitentiaries, who, kneeling or standing at a bench at the foot of the bier, continued their incessant supplications.

To the left and right on the walls two great gold and marble brackets supported many branches of candelabra, but these were not lighted, nor were the lamps on the marble columns at each corner of the throne

room. The only light thrown on this solemn scene came from the candles beside the body and from the faint rays of sunlight which filtered through the two windows.

The red damask tapestries with which the room was hung gave a touch of royal splendor to the surroundings. Otherwise it was an almost simple scene for the death rites of a Pope. There was no carpet on the marble floor, and not a flower was to be seen, according to the strict ritual of the last honors of the church to a pontiff. As each lay or clerical dignitary entered the throne room he advanced slowly to the side of the bed, took one last look at the body and then withdrew. Some knelt in momentary prayer and crossed themselves. It was the last tribute of devotion and affection, rather than mere outward homage to the head of the great church.

Contrast Without.

Outside the throne room the long corridors of the Vatican presented a brilliant spectacle. At the entrance of the court of St. Damasco Pontifical gendarmes were drawn up, and rendered military honors as each carriage drove in. The diplomats were in full uniform and the Princes and others were dressed in black.

From the St. Damaso court they passed up the marble staircase into the clermentino hall, where the Swiss Guard was ranged in double columns on either side. Next they entered the hall of Palafremieri, where 25 grooms in red livery led the way to the hall of the Swiss, where a company of gendarmes stood on guard at the threshold of the antechamber. Further along they passed through the hall of tapestry and the chapel of the Pope. The Noble Guard, in full scarlet uniforms, glittering brass helmets and silk sashes, the latter covered with crepe, kept the last watch at the door of the apartment of their dead master.

Outside of the Vatican an interested crowd, including a number of Italian soldiers, watched the coming and going of the privileged mourners.

In the meanwhile the congregation of cardinals met in the hall of the consistory, under the presidency of Cardinal Oreglia. It was determined to arrange for the accommodation of the cardinals during their enforced seclusion at the conclave in exactly the same manner as when Pope Leo was elected.

Monsignor Merry del Val took up the duties of secretary of the consistorial congregation.

An elephant hunt in Abyssinia on a grand scale is reported to have been planned by several prominent brokers in New York. One of the leading spirits is personally acquainted with King Menelik, for whom many valuable presents will be taken along. Some of the brokers' numerous friends intimate that the hunt will not be for elephants, but to seek trace of the long-lost mines of King Solomon.

In Cleveland, Ohio, President Dickson, of the Cuyahoga Telephone Company, in a circular letter today to all employees, announces as a result of an experiment, one-fifth of the surplus earnings of the company will be set aside and distributed among its employees in proportion to their salaries, dating from July 1. The plan is adopted in the belief that it will result in more efficient service, greater economy and if successful, will be permanent after a trial of six months. Several hundred employees are affected.

Astronomical Chronometer.
The error of an astronomical chronometer is rarely greater than two one-hundredths of a second.

7000 ELKS IN PARADE

FEATURE OF CONVENTION AT BALTIMORE.

THE DELEGATIONS APPEAR IN VARIOUS GROTESQUE COSTUMES.

BALTIMORE, July 22.—The Elks now in National convention marched in a parade today, about 7000 strong. It is estimated that 200,000 people witnessed the parade, and the marchers were enthusiastically cheered.

At the City Hall the procession passed in review before Mayor Robert McLane and other city officials. The members of a number of lodges appeared in costumes of a novel and grotesque character.

Among these were the famous cotton-pickers of Greenville, Miss. The Cincinnati lodge marched in golf costumes. The Alliance, O., lodge was in German costumes, and was headed by its famous "Little German Band." The members of the Annapolis lodge appeared in United States naval uniforms.

Embezzled Union Funds.

NEW YORK, July 22.—Before Judge Newburger, in the Court of General Sessions, Lawrence Murphy, formerly treasurer of the Journeymen Stonecutters' Association, has been placed on trial for grand larceny. The specific charge says that Murphy, on May 1, 1902, appropriated \$12,794, all the funds of the union. Some of the questions John F. McIntyre, Murphy's counsel, asked the examining witnesses, and regarded as significant, were:

"If the evidence during the trial of this case shows that it was customary in this Stonecutters' Union to levy fines and penalties upon master masons, owners, builders and bosses, would this prejudice you against the defendant?"

"If it is shown that through threats and fear these owners and builders have given up to persons in the union large sums of \$50,000, \$40,000, \$25,000 and \$10,000 from time to time, would your verdict be influenced?"

"Could you still return an unprejudiced verdict?" continued McIntyre. "If we prove that persons connected with the union were in the habit of meeting in a saloon to arrange plans for extorting money from owners and construction companies and then divided among themselves these large sums surrendered to them to prevent strikes or bring them to an end?"

Attorney-General Delivers Opinion on School Lands.

Attorney-General A. M. Crawford yesterday delivered to Clerk G. G. Brown, of the State Land Board, an opinion in which he holds that the act of the last Legislature, raising the price of school and indemnity lands, is inoperative so far as it relates to school land. This ruling is based upon the fact that the title of the act mentions only indemnity and, while no reference is made to school land. The act is held to be operative as to indemnity land.

This opinion leaves the State Land Board, free to manage the sale of

lands under the law that existed prior to the session of the last Legislature. That law gave the Board power to fix the price of school land at the actual value of the land, not less than \$.25 an acre. The Board has been selling land at \$2.50 an acre since the new law went into effect. While the new law did not legally raise the price of school land, the Board, under the authority of the old law, has raised the price as the Legislature attempted to do. Members of the Board have expressed their intention to follow the intention of the Legislature regarding the minimum price of school land.

This question regarding the defect in the title of the act of 1903 was raised because some one tried to purchase school land situated within the boundaries of a proposed forest reserve. If the reserve should be created, the school land will probably be worth more as "base" than it is as school land. The members of the Board were inclined to hold the land, and had, in fact, instructed Clerk G. G. Brown to withdraw it from sale. The applicant contended, however, that the Board had no option in the matter, but, under the act of 1903, must sell to the first applicant at \$2.50 an acre. The Board took a different view and submitted the question to the Attorney-General, with the result stated above. The Board is now at liberty to hold the school sections within the reserve or sell them, as it may see fit. The next meeting will be held next Tuesday, when some decision on the question of selling the lands may be reached. It is reported that if the Board will sell at \$2.50 an acre there are applicants ready to take all that is likely to fall within the lines of a forest reserve.

Oregon has about the same population as South Dakota; the natural conditions are more favorable to dairying in Oregon than South Dakota and the average price of dairy products are higher here than it is there. Nevertheless the number of milk cows in South Dakota on January 1, 1903, is estimated by the U. S. Department of Agriculture at 378,673, as compared with only 129,713 in Oregon. Even Oklahoma has more milk cows than Oregon. The number credited to the state of Washington is 141,601. There is no present occasion for anyone in Oregon to worry about over-doing the dairy business in this state, says the Oregon Agriculturist.

The annual overhauling of the assay office in Wall street, New York, attending the yearly examination which the treasury officials from Washington are accustomed to make, has been completed. It resulted in the discovery of about \$10,000 in gold dust, which is entered as a surplus in the refining department. The furnaces were taken down and the flues cleaned and dust on the roof was swept up for refining. The year's receipts of gold and silver bullion amounted to \$50,000,000.

In Meeteetse, Wyo., sheriff Fenton, with his prisoner, James McCloud, guarded by a posse of 60 men, arrived at Basin, the county seat of Big Horn County, last night. The 60-mile ride across a country full of friends of the prisoner was without any incident worthy of mention. It was given out at Thermopolis that McCloud was wanted for the Buffalo, Wyo., post-office robbery, but it is understood he will be charged with having been implicated in the murder of Sheepman Ben J. Minnick.

A Double Barreled Joke.
The facetious boarder had the plot laid for a "killing" joke.
"It's a wonder," he said, "that you didn't serve up this head, feathers and all."
"The next time," said the landlady, with marked emphasis, "I'll serve her, and all."

MUST KEEP PROMISES

RUSSIA AND CHINA TO BE HELD TO PLEDGES

THE UNITED STATES IS VERY DETERMINED IN REGARD TO MANCHURIA.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—Notwithstanding the publication of dispatches from foreign cities questioning the extent of the promises made to the American Government by China and Russia respecting Manchuria, the officials here positively decline to add to or take one word from the statement which was published from Washington just before the department of Secretary Hay, to the effect that satisfactory assurances had been received that two or more Manchuria ports would be open to the world's trade.

It is quite certain that China, which is here regarded as the sovereign power in Manchuria, made these pledges, and it is equally certain that the United States Government fully intends that they shall be kept.

The details referred to in the original statement as requiring adjustment are still unsettled, but the State Department is patient, resting in full confidence of the opening of the ports requested within a reasonable length of time. It is true, as stated in the London dispatches, that Japan looks with suspicion upon the Russian pledges relative to Manchuria, and has intimated to the State Department that they are not satisfactory, but so far the department sees no reason to accept this view.

A decision was handed down by judge C. W. Raymond, United States judge for the western district of the Indian Territory, which will invalidate leases on 2,000,000 acres of Creek Indian lands, and will bring dismay to speculators and law-leasing companies. It is difficult to appreciate the sweeping effect of the court's holding. Judge Raymond has held that the parent of an Indian has no right to lease the land of his minor children unless he has by due course of legal procedure been made the legal guardian. Cases where the parent has been made the legal guardian of his children are few in the extreme, hence the thousands of acres allotted to minors that have been leased by their parents have been let irregularly, and the leases will not stand. In the Creek nation there are 3,072,813 acres of land. Of this 2,500,000 acres have been leased to outsiders. It is roughly estimated that only about 500,000 acres have been leased legally, and that the remainder is now held by persons who can be removed by minors going before the Indian agent and demanding possession of their allotments. The specific case that came up before Judge Raymond was an injunction suit, entitled W. W. Witten and Morris Black against Shoenfeldt, Indian agent. The agent had instructed an Indian policeman to put a man off land allotted to three minors and leased by their father, who was the natural, but not the legal guardian. An injunction was asked from the United States court by Witten and Black to restrain the policeman. The injunction was denied, and the land will be restored to the three minors.

It is now stated that Russian merchants are counterfeiting American trademarks. This is another illustration of Russia's peculiar diplomacy.