

PRAISE SERVICE AT CLEVELAND

G. A. R. Veterans Pray for President's Recovery.

EX-SECRETARY DAY'S SPEECH

Teachings of Anarchists Must Be Suppressed Throughout the Country—Civil War Incident in the President's Life Recalled.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 12.—The first day of the national convention of the G. A. R. was taken up with reading of reports by the commander in chief, adjutant general, chaplain and various committees. Ex-Secretary Day then addressed the convention as follows:

MR. DAY'S ADDRESS.

"On Friday last the president of the United States, having responded to an invitation to attend the exposition at Buffalo, and taking part, delivered an address, expressing with great force and beauty the supremacy of victories of peace over those of war, and in rarely felicitous language voicing the hope that the nations of the earth might dwell together in unity, was about to close his visit by meeting in the afternoon a public reception as has been his wont on many occasions.

"On his way to the reception a friend expressed to him the thought that meeting so many people might make unusual demands upon his strength. He replied that the people had ever been kind to him and it was a pleasure to meet with them and he found great satisfaction in their expressions of confidence and esteem.

CONFIDENCE IN THE PEOPLE.

"With these sentiments on his lips, at a time when the country was in profound peace, when prosperity abounded upon all hands, when his worth and ability and gentle kindness had endeared him to his countrymen, without warning he was stricken in all the fullness of health to the portals of death itself. Such an act upon such a man, under such circumstances in a country like ours, seems almost impossible.

GIVEN ANOTHER LESSON.

"Other presidents have been stricken in the excitement following a great civil strife and when the evil passions of disappointed partisanship were rife. That a man, thus blameless, could be attacked so must needs make us pause a moment and reflect. It affords to the people of this country another lesson as to their duty in dealing with those who encourage on American soil the propagation of principles which make such attacks possible. We have been taught that if we sow the wind we shall reap the whirlwind.

"It is one of the sayings of the president, though worthy of emphasis, that there are no classes in this fair land of ours. There must be no place under the flag for the propagandists of the doctrines of the anarchists.

TO SHUT OUT ANARCHISTS.

"Laws must be enacted which shall visit upon such criminals just and sure punishment, not only the pupil, but the teacher of such theories must be reached and punished. The advocates of these awful tenets must be kept from our shores; their principles must be torn, root and branch, from every foot of our domain until its adherents learn that to attack the government through its highest official is one of the most heinous of crimes, sure to meet with swift and terrible retribution. Let there be no nook or corner of the civilized world in which it can hide, and call itself safe.

"We are not met on this occasion to discuss ways and means by which these means are to be accomplished. We know that the American people will insist that everything be done that can be, to make a repetition of such horrors impossible. Happily for the country, we have every reason to believe that the life so precious to us under the favor of God will be restored. It is fit that we should meet in surroundings of this great occasion and gathering and with the aid of his sustaining counsel as he gives expression to the joy which fills our hearts.

CIVIL WAR DAYS.

"Fear has been changed to hope, sorrow to joy, and a great people who in reverent thankfulness in this deliverance, regret that he cannot be with us commends upon this great historic occasion, is as much fit upon his part as it is upon yours. His first real experience in life, breaking in upon his college days, was with the Grand Army of the Republic. Who shall say that in the duties, hardships and privations of that service, the foundation of a great character may be securely laid. He belonged to that noble regiment which has given the country another president, a great general and a justice of the supreme court of the United States.

"Upon the authority of one of his comrades, we have an incident which showed even in those early days the qualities which have made him equal to the great occasions with which his career has been crowned. When General Early had attacked the Federal army near Winchester and driven it back, William McKinley, riding through Winchester, with General Hayes, his chief, noted at

the roadside an old lady, down whose face tears of sympathy were flowing, at what she believed to be a great disaster to the Union arms. The young officer drew up his horse and said to her: 'Fear not, have no fear. We shall be back this way again.' In a few days the prophecy was made true and the victorious army of the Union swept back through Winchester, driving the enemy from the Shenandoah valley. These great traits, kindness of heart, and confidence in his cause, have ever been characteristic of him. Today the world knows the story of his life and his place in the history of the country and of the world is secure. We rejoice that his days of usefulness are not ended. We rejoice above all that to the people of this state who have so long known and loved him, his life remains for our guidance and comfort.

ENDEARING QUALITIES

There are many in the audience who know that no matter how high he has advanced on fortune's crowning slope, he has ever retained those endearing qualities which have made him, while one of the strongest, the gentlest of men and the kindest of neighbors and friends.

"We may feel assured that no words of good cheer will be more welcome on his journey back to health than those which come from this gathering of his friends in this great state and city, and from his old companions in arms. Let us fervently hope and pray that the day is not far distant when we may look again on his noble face and feel anew the pressure of his friendly hand."

MOORE'S COLUMN ATTACKED.

Sharp Fighting Between British and Boers in Wolvekloof.

PRETORIA, Sept. 12.—While Colonel Moore's column was returning from Barkley East to Dordrecht it was attacked by the Boers under Commandants Fouché and Myburgh in Wolvekloof. The advance guard was well on the pass when a terrific fire was opened upon them from the heights about the Kloof.

The British were in a precarious position on the flat where there was little or no cover, but they rapidly unlimbered and returned a brisk fire. The fighting continued for some time. It is reported that the Boers had four killed and a considerable number wounded.

On the following morning a reconnoitering force with big guns cleared Wolvekloof of the Boers who retreated in the direction of Drakensburg. The British followed the brughers for a considerable distance, shelling them incessantly.

RAN OVER OPEN SWITCH.

Chicago Limited Express Wrecked Near Syracuse—Many Persons Injured.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Sept. 12.—The Chicago limited express west-bound on the West Shore railroad ran over an open switch at Eastwood about three miles east of this city at 2:30 o'clock this morning and was wrecked, many persons were injured more or less severely, but although the train was going at the rate of forty miles an hour, nobody was killed.

Engineer Davis Pearson of Syracuse, was badly cut and severely injured internally. All of the others were cut and bruised. Ambulances were sent from here to the scene and the injured have been cared for.

In three coaches were killed of passengers from the city, Oswego and other nearby places, returning from Newburgh. Many of them were injured. The conductor, Patrick Nixon, of this city, could give no explanation of the disaster. He was slightly hurt. He could not say how many persons were in the wrecked cars and could give no names of any of the wounded.

WILL CONSOLIDATE.

New Orleans Street Railway to Be Sold to New York Company.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 12.—The board of directors of the New Orleans City Railway Company, which owns the two-thirds of the mileage of the street railway here, has voted to recommend to the stockholders that they accept the offer of H. H. Pearson, president of Brown & Company, of Philadelphia, and New York, representing Philadelphia capitalists for the purchase of these lines, thirteen in number.

Pearson has made similar offers to New Orleans, Carrollton and St. George Street Railway companies a total ownership of consolidating in the lines in the city with a total mileage of 120 miles. The capitalists whom the Pearson represents have already taken all the bonds of the Amalgamated Sewerage and Sanitation of the City of New Orleans and purchased stock of the New Orleans Gas Company at a cost of \$2,500,000 and has made offer for the purchase of the New Orleans water works.

JUMPED FROM WINDOW.

Mrs. Harrigan Commits Suicide in Tacoma Hotel.

TACOMA, Sept. 12.—Early this morning a woman supposed to be Mrs. Harrigan, jumped from a third-story window at the Fremont Hotel, on the street below and sustained internal injuries from which she died a short time after.

Chief Boatwain Sobersness, of the transport Egbert was in the room at the time and tried to hold the woman by one foot, but she slipped away from him. He is being held to await the verdict of the coroner's jury.

RUSSIAN PRINCE KILLED

FATAL RESULT OF DUEL WITH ARMY OFFICER.

Trouble Grew Out of Slighting Remarks by French Passengers On a Train.

(Correspondence of Associated Press.) ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 28.—The facts about the death of Prince Alexander Sayn-Wittgenstein-Berleberg, generally referred to as Prince Alexander Wittgenstein, which were verified in much mystery at first, are now common property in initiated circles. There was a hint of a duel at the time but the wrong names were given.

Prince Alexander, who was born in Tiflis in 1869, was traveling on the Finland railway about two weeks ago with two French women. The story goes that they were somewhat gay and appeared to have more, wine than was good for them. Their noisy conduct finally became embarrassing to Prince Alexander and he moved to the other end of the car.

Lieutenant Maximoff, a distinguished young officer who was wounded four times in the Transvaal, the last occasion being at Cramenberg, entered the carriage, took a seat opposite the French women and began reading a paper. He had a somewhat peculiar countenance, in fact he resembles a Jew. The young women immediately began exchanging irritating remarks about his appearance. He bore it patiently for a time, then put down his paper and said in French: "Mesdames, if you know that I understand French you would, I am sure, not make such remarks about me."

The women immediately ceased talking and showed some confusion. Prince Alexander rose, approached Lieutenant Maximoff and said: "Those ladies are under my protection. Lieutenant Maximoff saluted and said nothing, or attempted to laugh the matter off.

"You appear to have failed to grasp my meaning," said Prince Alexander. "I said those ladies were under my protection."

"I heard you and understand," quietly returned Maximoff. "I expect you to apologize for what you said."

"I said nothing that requires an apology or explanation. I think the ladies appreciated my telling them that I understood their thoughtless remarks."

The prince insisted on an apology and cards were exchanged. When seconds came to Maximoff he sent them back with the remarks that he had intended no insult or slight to Wittgenstein or his companions and did not wish to fight about such people. Wittgenstein thought to insult Maximoff publicly if he did not fight.

The duel was accordingly fought on the Wittgenstein estates near this city. Wittgenstein fired first and the ball passed through Maximoff's hair. Maximoff fired last, intending to wound Wittgenstein in the leg. He aimed too high and the ball struck the abdomen. Wittgenstein walked to the house holding his hand over the wound but died several days later.

Lieutenant Maximoff will probably be discharged from the army. Indeed, it is rumored that he already has been discharged. The Wittgensteins are immensely rich and are of royal blood. Prince Alexander was the second son of the present head of the house of his name, his highness, Prince Wittgenstein.

The deceased was a lieutenant in the corps of his majesty and Lieutenant Maximoff was an officer in one of the square regiments. The funeral was attended by the leading members of society.

NOT OF GREAT MOMENT.

Significance of Meeting of Star and Kaiser—Press Comment.

LONDON, Sept. 12.—The Vienna correspondent of the Times commenting upon the complaints on the part of correspondents of their inability to give information regarding the meeting of the star and Kaiser says:

The confidential account of the meeting will not reveal much more than those correspondents. Well informed people believe there will be no far-reaching political consequences. It is not supposed that Europe is on the verge of any new understandings or arrangements affecting existing affairs. There is already sufficient guarantee that there will be no Russo-German war.

There are obvious reasons why the star should not have visited Austria, but it is not apparent why his foreign minister should not have done so. Some thorny questions might have been disposed of satisfactorily in a few hours conversation between the heads of the Russian and Austrian foreign departments.

Public opinion in Austria-Hungary looks upon the Russian pact as collapsed. Its fate is scarcely encouraging to those who wish for an Anglo-Russian understanding.

The Berlin correspondent of the Times says: "The Agrarians who were formerly sympathetic regarding the necessity of good relations with Russia are now afraid that the German government is going too far for their interests in its advances to Russia. A significant article in one of their organs demands that it be made clear that the friendship of Germany is as valuable to Russia as Russia's friendship is to Germany."

THE COMMUTER.

How He Spends His Hours of Daily Railroad Traveling.

The much abused suburbanites, whom the cartoonists picture as coming to the city every morning from "Lanesmehurst," "Last Man's Lane," "Trunchurst-by-the-Trolley" and other places with equally suggestive names, are an interesting class of individuals. The transient element of the city's population spends several hours every day whirling over the railroads. When the novelty of these daily bits of railroading has passed into the monotony of years of travel through the same country the commuter has learned to make the best of the time he spends on the train.

The "card class" is a prominent figure in this class. Each morning and evening four or five gamins of cards are going on in every smoking car, and it is safe to say that thousands of dollars change hands in this "innocent amusement" while the players are hurrying to or from business.

Next to the "card sharp" is the man who only enjoys his cigar and paper. He is oblivious to all his surroundings and only shows animation when he is at his journey's end.

Many of the policies and plans of some of this city's most successful business men have been born or developed on these trains. The short respite between the bustle of the city and the cares of home life is to this type of man a season for meditation.

Another interesting commuter is the individual who is on good terms with all his fellows. He travels up and down through the car exercising his repertoire of latest jokes or sympathizing with some gloomy looking friend who thinks that all the world is against him. He seems to never grow weary in his well doing.

The train life of the commuter is now and then enlivened by wrecks. Though tossed about and sometimes cut and bruised, he generally escapes serious injury. Such experiences as these he considers the spice and coloring of his existence.—New York Mail and Express.

COLOR OF GOLD COINS.

Reasons For Differences in Tint of Coins of French Mintage.

Some time ago a Frenchman placed together a number of gold coins of French mintage of the beginning, middle and end of the last century. He was much surprised to see that they differed in color. He set about finding out the reasons for this difference, and the results of his investigations have been published in La Nature.

There is a paleness about the yellow of the 10 and 20 franc pieces which bear the effigies of Napoleon I and Louis XVIII that is not observed in the goldpieces of later mintage. One admirer of these coins speaks of their color as a "beautiful paleness" and expresses regret that it is lacking in later coins. The explanation of it is very simple. The alloy that entered into the French gold coins of those days contained as much silver as copper, and it was the silver that gave the coins their interesting paleness.

The coins of the era of Napoleon III were more golden in line. The silver had been taken out of the alloy.

The gold coins of today have a still warmer and deeper tint of yellow. This is because the Paris mint, as well as that in London, melts the gold and the copper alloy in hermetically sealed boxes, which prevents the copper from being somewhat bleached, as it always is when it is attacked by hot air. So the present coins have the full warmness of tint that a copper alloy can give.

If the coins of today are not so lustrous in the opinion of amateur collectors as those issued by the first Napoleon, they are superior to those of either of the Napoleons in the fact that it costs less to make them. The double operation of the oxidation of the copper and cleaning it off the surface of the coin with acids is no longer employed, and the large elimination of copper from the surface of the coins, formerly practiced, made them less resistant under wear and tear than are the coins now in circulation.

No Keys to White House.

In these modern days the front door of the White House is not locked at night. Practically no doors are locked, and if the steward should look around for keys he would probably not find half of those formerly in use. Big policemen are about the only doors at the executive mansion. They guard the main doors at all hours of day and night, and there is no need to close and lock the inner doors. Before President Lincoln's time policemen were rare at the president's house, and when all the clerks and servants had gone home at night the householders went around and carefully locked all the doors inside and outside except to rooms occupied by those going in and coming out.—Washington Star.

Don't Be Spending of Your Love.

The power of love is one of the greatest gifts to humanity. It generates the sunshine of the moral universe, without which life would be a desert waste. Use this divine power without stint. Be prodigal of your love. Let it radiate freely. It will brighten the darkest places. It will gladden the sorrowing. It will lift you above the petty, grinding cares that so soon corrode the mind and sap the energies. It is the golden key that will admit you to the palace of the true life.—Success.

Well Enough.

"Didn't I tell you to let well enough alone?" said the doctor to the convalescent who had disobeyed and was suffering a relapse.

"Yes, doctor," whined the patient, "but I wasn't well enough."—Detroit Free Press.

Well Enough. "Didn't I tell you to let well enough alone?" said the doctor to the convalescent who had disobeyed and was suffering a relapse.

REFUSED TO SURRENDER.

General Smith Surrendered to the British and Wounded.

CAPE TOWN, Sept. 12.—The Riversdale district of Cape Colony has been fully cleared of invaders.

Altogether four Boer spies have been arrested at Mossel Bay.

The Debracht volunteers surprised a party of Boers near a farm house and ordered them to surrender. The Boers refused and the Debracht opened fire wounding General Smith and other Boers, and killing Captain Ashendorf. General Smith succeeded in making his escape.

General Smith surrendered to the British and was wounded.

NEW YORK, Sept. 12.—Handicapper Vostburgh has assigned the weights for the Great Eastern handicap, six furlongs, to be run at Sheepshead Bay next Saturday on the new Futurity course.

FUNDS FOR MEDICAL WORK.

BERLIN, Sept. 12.—The widow of Dr. von the banker, has given Frankfort-on-the-Main 1,000,000 marks to promote medical objects.

WHEAT MARKET.

PORTLAND, Sept. 12.—Wheat, Walla Walla, 54 1/2; Valley, 56; business, 58.

CHICAGO, Sept. 12.—Wheat, December, opened, 79 1/2; closed, 79 1/2.

TACOMA, Sept. 12.—Wheat, business, 54; club, 54 1/2.

SILVER MARKET.

NEW YORK, Sept. 12.—Silver, 53 1/2.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

United States Land Office, Oregon City, Ore., Aug. 22, 1901. Notice is hereby given that in compliance with provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled, "An act for the sale of timber lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington Territory," as extended to all the Public Land States by act of August 4, 1892, Fred M. Carothers, of Keno, Clatsop County, State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 559, for the purchase of the S. 8, E. 34, Sec. 35, and E. 34, S. E. 34, of section No. 26 in township No. 4, N., range No. 3 West, and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before the Register and Receiver of this office at Oregon City, Oregon, on Thursday, the 14th day of November, 1901.

His names as witnesses: John B. Wherry, of Keno, Clatsop County, Oregon; Herman B. Kennedy, of Keno, Clatsop County, Oregon; Joseph S. Bule, of Keno, Clatsop County, Oregon; John C. Robb, of Keno, Clatsop County, Oregon.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 14th day of November, 1901.

CHAS. B. MOORES, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

United States Land Office, Oregon City, Ore., Aug. 26, 1901. Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled, "An act for the sale of timber lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington Territory," as extended to all the Public Land States by act of August 4, 1892, William A. Johnson, of Wise, P. O., County of Clatsop, State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 560, for the purchase of the S. W. 1/4 of section No. 3, in township No. 6, N., range No. 3 West, and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before the Register and Receiver of this office at Oregon City, Oregon, on Thursday, the 21st day of November, 1901.

His names as witnesses: George McFarland, of Olney, Clatsop County, Oregon; August D. Johnson, of Olney, Clatsop County, Oregon; Gust Adolf, of Olney, Clatsop County, Oregon; Otto Johnson, of Olney, Clatsop County, Oregon; William A. Johnson, of Wise, Clatsop County, Oregon.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 21st day of November, 1901.

CHAS. B. MOORES, Register.

NOTICE OF FINAL ACCOUNT.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has filed his final account as administrator of the estate of P. W. Coleman, deceased, in the County Court of the State of Oregon, for Clatsop County, and the same has been set for hearing before such court on Saturday, the 19th day of October, 1901, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon.

Dated this 5th day of September, 1901. C. W. FULTON.

Genessee Fruit Company ABSOLUTELY PURE FISHER BROS. FOUNDED A. D. 1710

SUN INSURANCE OFFICE OF LONDON THE OLDEST PURELY FIRE OFFICE IN THE WORLD. C. A. HENRY & CO., GENERAL AGENTS. 215 Sansome Street, San Francisco, Cal.

NEW ZEALAND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF New Zealand W. P. THOMAS, Mgr., San Francisco. UNLIMITED LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS

SHERIFF'S SALE By virtue of an execution and order of sale issued out of the circuit court of the State of Oregon, for the County of Clatsop, on the 23rd day of August, 1901, upon a judgment and decree rendered therein on the 25th day of June, 1901, in favor of Henry A. Johnson, Plaintiff, and against Frank McCormick and Daisy McCormick, defendants, for the sum of \$387, with interest thereon at the rate of ten per cent per annum from the 17th day of February, 1898, to date of this decree, and interest on the whole sum remaining, at the legal rate to date of sale, \$50, attorney's fees, the costs and disbursements of this suit, taxed at \$20.29 and the costs of and upon this writ, commanding and requiring me to make sale of the following described real property, to-wit: The southeast quarter of the highest bidder for cash, the above described real property, to satisfy the judgment, costs and all accruing costs.

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