NATION'S BILL OF EXPENSE

Representative Tawney Tells How Money Was Appropriated.

ONE BILLION AND EIGHT MILLION

Minority Filibuster Responsible for Many Increases, Causing Improper Consideration of Bills—Higher Salaries.

WASHINGTON, May 30.—Representative Tawney of Minnesota, chairman of the committee on appropriations today presented to the house his annual review of fiscal appropriations and expenditures. The keynote of his speech was sounded in the declaration that the "insistent demands of the people and the public service result in an increased aggregate when enacted into law," and the efforts of the majority to maintain a policy of greater economy were frustrated by an obstructive and recalcitrant minority.

Mr. Tawney in opening said:

The annual expenditures of our government exceed those of any government in the world. The work of analyzing the estimates for them, the inquiring into their necessities, together with the needful inquiry into the methods of the departments in administering and in expending previous appropriations, is rapidly becoming the most important duty and the most prodigious task to be performed in connection with the legislative department of the government; a task whose magnitude is not appreciated, nor is the labor necessary in its performance understood.

It requires constant application from the beginning until the close of the session and the most careful discrimination to prevent needless appropriations for the federal government or unauthorized appropriations for the exercise of governmental functions belonging to the states or for the doing of that which belongs exclusively to private interests.

The Minority Filibuster.

Referring to the democratic filibuster which has marked the last third of the present session, Mr. Tawney said:

It is a matter of sincere regret that to accomplish a political purpose or gain some partisan advantage, the minority in this house deemed itself justified in disregarding its responsibility by pursuing the policy it has followed for almost two months, under the leadership of the distinguished gentleman from Mississippi (Mr. Williams). A policy which made it necessary for the majority in order to transact any public business to adopt rules of procedure under which nonpartisan questions in relation to the appropriation of public monies could not be considered with that freedom of discussion and action that otherwise would have enabled this house to prevent many of the increases that were finally agreed to. As the result of these increases, the aggregate of appropriations made at this session is larger by many millions than it would otherwise have been.

Mr. Tawney said that a review of the demands made upon congress at this session showed that the estimates for the established public service and for previously authorized public works for the next fiscal year were more than $156,000,000 in excess of appropriations made for the same purpose during the last session of the Fifty-ninth congress; and that these demands did not rest in fact on the necessities of the public service, but "were supported mainly by official recommendations to congress, backed by the approval of the press of the country and they consisted largely of increased compensation to the civil and military branches of the public service.

Over Billion in Grand Total.

Mr. Tawney stated the total appropriations of the session to be $951,088,670. He said the total revenues of the government, estimated to congress by the secretary of the treasury are placed at $878,123,011, that in addition to the authorized expenditures of $951,088,670 for the operation of the government during the next fiscal year, appropriations are also made as follows:

In deficiency acts, exclusive of $12,466,750 for public buildings, authorized at this session, $44,529,223; for requirements of the sinking fund, $58,000,000; for rememption of national bank notes, $35,000,000; for construction of the Panama canal, (bonds to be issued), $29,187,000; for miscellaneous and special objects, $1,000,000, including $250,000 for the relief of storm and flood sufferers in the southern states, and $403,000 for the payment of claims of the Roman Catholic church in the Philippine islands; making a grand aggregate for the next fiscal year of $1,008,804,894.

Mr. Tawney said the estimates submitted to congress by the executive as a basis for the appropriations made amounted to $1,079,449,288, or an excess of $70,644,394 over the total of the appropriations of this session and an excess of $158,651,145 over all the appropriations made at the last session. A subtraction of the totals of estimates and appropriations, he said, showed that the present house cut down the estimates for the ordinary operating expenses of the government $124,347,172. The grand total of appropriations made at this session exceeded those of last session by $88,096,750.

List of Major Appropriations.

Mr. Tawney submitted the following table of major appropriations enacted at this session:

Agriculture	$ 11,672,106
Army	96,382,247
Diplomatic and consular	3,577,463
District of Columbia (one-half payable from District taxes)	10,117,668
Fortifications	9,317,145
Indian	9,253,347
Legislative, executive and judicial	32,833,321
Military academy	845,634
Navy	122,662,485
Pensions	163,053,000
Postoffice	222,962,392
Sundry civil	112,937,318
Deficiencies	56,995,973
Miscellaneous	3,000,000
Permanent annual appropriations	154,144,295
Grand total	$1,008,804,894

Table of Comparisons.

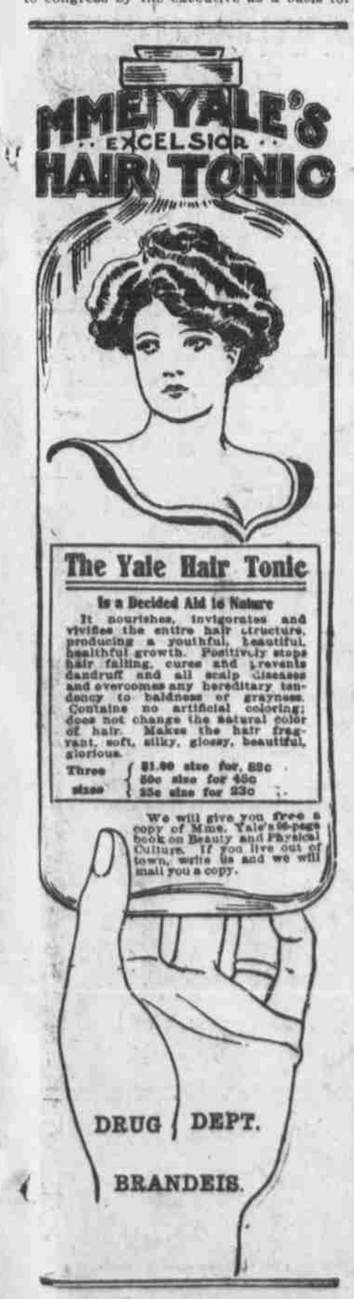
In a further table of comparisons Mr. Tawney showed the differences between major appropriations of the last session and the present session, as follows:

INCREASES OVER LAST YEAR.	
Agriculture	$ 2,224,816
Army	16,747,694
Diplomatic and consular	485,139
Fortifications	2,4 9 134
Legislative, executive and judicial	797,437
Navy	25,793,977
Pensions	16,910,000
Postoffice	10,871,199
Sundry, civil	2,168,101
Deficiencies	44,5 6 974
Miscellaneous	2,261,029
Permanent	4,307,975
Total increases	$127,393,561
REDUCTIONS.	
District of Columbia	$ 322,929
Indian	871,728
Military academy	1,084,061
Rivers and harbors (no appropriation bill this session)	37,108,032
Total reduction	$ 39,316,809
Net increase this session over last session	$ 88,096,750

In conclusion Mr. Tawney said:

Whatever the unthinking or the superficial critic may now say, the impartial and nonpartisan historian will hereafter record and truthfully state that in the affirmative work performed and in contending against and successfully resisting unconstitutional demands upon the powers and treasury of the federal government, the work of no previous session is comparable with the work of the first session of the Sixtieth congress.

In a census office table subjoined to Chairman Tawney's report there are given comparisons showing the relationship of expenditures for the maintenance of government to the aggregate wealth of the nation and proving the uniformity of that relationship for a long series of years. This table shows that the census report of 1890, the first to present the aggregate payment for all expenditures for all classes, as distinguished from mere tax levies, for states, counties, cities and minor civil divisions, including schools, amounted to $563,252,624, or a total expenditure of $9.30 for each $1,000 of national wealth. In 1902, however, the year in which the next census inquiry upon this subject was made, the aggregate expenditures of this class had nearly doubled, amounting to $1,156,447,055, or $12.80 per $1,000 of national wealth.



BOOSTERS OUT LATE

(Continued from First Page.)

tional bank, to the credit of the First National bank of Lander.

Everyone in the party wanted to stay in Lander a week, and every Lander citizen wanted the party to stay at least that long. Among the things planned, but which could not be done for lack of time, was to take a trip to the oil wells, where the management had promised to burn 1,200 barrels of oil for the entertainment of the visitors. The surplus oil from the wells flows in large basins, and is burned when it flows faster than it can be handled, the turning of the surplus into the river being prohibited.

Hudson gave the party a wolf dance, the business men of the town meeting the train dressed and painted like Arapahoe and Shoshone Indians. After the reception, the Indian blankets and head-pieces were borrowed and the Omahans appeared in Casper last night in Indian garb.

Riverton, one-year-old, was singled out as one of the best towns ever visited on any trade excursion. Irrigation work is pushing forward rapidly, and, located as it is in the rich Wind River valley, the town will be a city, and dangerous rival for husky and beautiful Lander.

Entertainment at Shoshoni.

The entertainment at Shoshoni was unique and the souvenirs of copper from the copper mountains are worn on a pin by each excursionist. The cowboys rode some of the worst horses in Fremont county, and were given a collection for their performance. Shoshoni is known as the copper town, though gold, silver and oil are among its resources. Gold is found at Bird's Eye, and Depass has copper, both towns being a few miles north of Shoshoni. One vein being worked at Depass is 300 feet long and eight feet wide. It carries 60 per cent copper. Along the line between Powder river and Casper the party saw stakes for extension of the Burlington road from Guernsey to Thermopolis, which opens new territory for Omaha.

Mayor W. S. Kimball and a reception committee met the party at Casper with a band, escorted the visitors to the hall, where Mayor Kimball made a most hearty address, which pledged Casper, already one of the most loyal cities which looks toward Omaha as a market, to a still closer relation. A. W Jefferis responded. After other addresses the third successful moving picture show was given by the Omahans, who then attended two dances arranged for their entertainment. Dimick's band appeared in the latest summer gowns and merry-widow hats.

General Manager Frank Walters, General Superintendent S. W. Braden, Division Superintendent J. P. Cotillion, General Agent Griffin, all of the Northwestern, and J. Lever, general freight and passenger agent of the Wyoming & Northwestern railroad, are all members of the party and will accompany the train to Omaha.

In almost every Casper store hangs an Omaha Bee clock, and in the big show windows of C. B. Skinner hangs a clock and beneath it the sign:

Tick tock, says The Omaha Bee clock. Each tick makes a friend for the Boosters, and you are welcome, old man, do the best that you can. We are rough, but we are pretty good roosters.

KNOWLES IS SENT TO JAIL

Deadwood Editor Refuses to Pay Fine for Improper Use of the Mails.

DEADWOOD, S. D., May 29.—Federal Judge Carland today sentenced former congressman Freeman B. Knowles, editor of the socialist paper here, to pay a fine of $500 for sending improper matter through the mails. Though local socialists raised the required fund, Knowles refused to pay and was taken to the Pennington County jail. In today's issue of his paper Knowles republished the article upon which he was convicted.

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TAFT AT TOMB OF GRANT

Secretary of War Delivers Memorial Day Address.

COMMENTS ON GENERAL'S LIFE

Observance of Day Should Lead Americans to Pay Heed to the Meaning of Sacrifices of the Veterans.

NEW YORK, May 30.—Secretary of War W. H. Taft delivered the address today at the Memorial day ceremonies at Grant's tomb.

He said in part:

This day which brings back to us the awful losses that the war entailed and renews the fond memories of those known and unknown heroes whose devotion to duty is an ever living assurance of the patriotism of this people should take us out for a time from the atmosphere of self-seeking, of money making or pleasure hunting and of peaceful sloth that we may value again the many instances it revives of mental and physical courage, self-denial, self-restraint and self-sacrifice. The day, with its reminiscences, assures us that the hearts of our people, eager as then in the search for wealth, would furnish a response to the nation's call as full, as clear and as willing and mighty as the response when the struggle for the nation's existence began in '61. The civil war is the great epoch of our history and, although forty-three years have passed since peace was declared, a grateful nation is still conferring rewards on the brave participants of the struggle and honoring the memory of its dead.

Ceremony and Patriotism.

We are a humor-loving people. We dislike shams. Our sense of ridiculousness is very keen, almost too keen, and in the mercantile and material spirit which had been rife we are prone to make light of exhortations to patriotism and the forms and symbols through which patriotism finds expression. I think we have gone too far in this direction. Patriotism is a virtue and the forms of symbols which suggest it and by which we recognize its existence and our respect for it are proper reminders of a serious duty and keep us in touch with it with an elevating motive. The disposition to dispense with all form which characterized our Puritan ancesters has, I think, been greatly modified and reasonable persons now recognize the advantage of ceremony—not only in religious worship, but also in the discharge of many other functions analogous to religious worship in their sacred character.

Take the administration of justice. It is well that the judges should be clothed in robes, not only that those who witness the administration of justice should be properly advised that the function performed is one different from and higher than that which a man discharges as a citizen in the ordinary walks of life, but also in order to impress the judge himself with the constant consciousness that he is a high priest in the temple of justice and is surrounded with obligations of a sacred character that he cannot escape and that require his utmost care, attention and self-suppression. So when the national anthem is played every true-hearted American should make known his sense of the presence of the vital essence of nationality in the notes of the "Star-Spangled Banner" by rising and raising his hat.

Mere forms these may be, but they are evidence of a love of country, and we are conscious of a presence of such a feeling, the more we can be that the acts of our courage and self-sacrifice will correspond to it when occasion arises.

Grant as a General.

Secretary Taft mentioned some of the great characters of American history, touched on the life of Grant in more detail, reviewing his career in battle and continued as follows:

It is not to be questioned that Grant's abilities to command developed with his increasing experience. It is not to be questioned that his success depended too upon the resources of the north that furnished him men and equipment. But in war as in other things in life and in all history, merit is determined by the event, and it was Grant who led the armies and infused his personal life into their leadership. It was Grant that finally subdued the rebellion.

Discussing the conduct of the civil war and praising the tactics used by General Grant, Secretary Taft said:

His purpose was, at the cost of losses, which the northern army was able to stand, to inflict losses upon the the southern army, which in the end meant its destruction. A calculation of the losses which the army of the Potomac sustained during the first three years of the war shows them to have been far greater than those sustained by Grant during his campaign of '64 and '65 against Lee, and it is certainly not too much to say that had Grant's military career as a general begun in the east as it did begin in the west, the war would not have been lengthened out to a full four years.

Appomattox and Mount McGregor.

The country owes more to Grant than can be estimated for the great things which were accomplished during his two terms as president. The Geneva arbitration, the veto of the inflation bill, the passage of the resumption bill, were his work. But in all of his long and useful public life, the two greatest scenes were at Appomattox and Mount McGregor.

At Appomattox he showed in its finest degree his modesty and in his earnest desire to secure a peace in which the defeated would suffer as little as possible, he manifested the highest patriotism.

At Mount McGregor, after his wonderful and successful struggle under the shadow of impending doom, to write the memoirs which were to free his name and estate from debt and financial disaster, his death was heroic.

This magnificent mausoleum on this grand site upon the beautiful Hudson, furnishes such a hero a fitting resting place. May it forever remain to inspire his countrymen to patriotic thought and efforts.

ACTUAL IRISH RULER

(Continued from First Page.)

tinent and a committee was also appointed to consider how the hotel accommodation at the various beauty spots could be standardized and improved.

The condition of some districts in the west where cattle driving has broken out with renewed virulence, because of the breakdown of the land purchase act, is illustrated by a raid which the police made a few days ago at Gort, County Galway. One hundred and twenty men were arrested for taking part in a cattle drive. What this means will be realized when it is stated that the police arrested more than half the population of the parish. The bill presented by the police for the hire of cars to take the prisoners to gaol was more than $540. It must be remembered, however, that the police usually have to pay high prices for such service.

F. X. CULLEN.

Cedrino's Death Casts Gloom.

BALTIMORE, May 30.—The tragic death of Emanuel Cedrino, who was to have been the star performer of the day and who promised, after trying Pimlico track and pronouncing it and its turns excellent, to attempt to establish new world's records today, cast a damper on the enthusiasm of those who had looked forward to the automobile races this afternoon. Nevertheless, there is promise of a big crowd. The weather is cloudy, with but little wind. The 100-mile race is looked upon as the most interesting event of the day. Another event that has aroused much interest is the five-mile motorcycle championship handicap.

Perspiration and Fat—A Way Out

This year fat folks who want to move about a bit in comfort and dry undergarments are going to reduce. This does not mean, however, lots of exercise and rivers of perspiration. Nowadays the well-informed fat person gets rid of his or her fat with an almost mathematical certainty—not through muscular exertion or punishing fasts—but by means of a teaspoonful only, after meals and at bedtime, of a harmless inexpensive mixture, to wit, ½ ounce Marmola, ½ ounce Fluid Extract Cascara Aromatic and 3½ ounces Sirup Simplex, which any druggist can and will put up for a small sum.

This pleasant home receipt takes the fat off at the rate of 12 to 16 ounces a day without causing wrinkles or interfering with one's pleasure or even one's meals, and it has proven a nugget of knowledge of incalcuable comfort value to thousands.

Bond Extension Granted

Since the issue of our **GOLD BOND CERTIFICATES**, May 7th, we have sold more pianos than ever before in a like period covering our piano experience of 49 years. We have reasons to believe that our sales totals exceed those of any other piano house in the United States, during a period of the same duration. At times the question has not been—to sell pianos—but to get shipments in fast enough to keep our stock up to normal size.

For various reasons many holders of **GOLD BOND CERTIFICATES** have been unable to use them within the time named, viz. 20 days. Realizing this, we took the matter up with the manufacturers and fortunately secured an extension from them of 30 days on all outstanding **CERTIFICATES**.

These manufacturers are back of our present **BOND** issue and will be for 30 days longer. After that date we cannot accept **GOLD BONDS** at any price. This means a reprieve for you Mr. and Mrs. Bondholder. Your friends and neighbors, fully alive to the saving secured by these **BONDS** have purchased pianos from us.

You are not willing, we believe, to admit that John Brown, your friend across the street, has a greater sense of saving than you have. To prove this saving to your own satisfaction we suggest the following method of procedure: Come to our sales rooms, investigate our claims as to low prices, our claims concerning the high quality of our instruments, and ascertain whether or no such a saving actually exists. If you find this to be the case—borne out after investigation—you will be willing to use your Gold Bond. We court honest inquiry and would rather you looked into this proposition before you purchase a piano from us.

The stock to select from comprises 600 high-grade instruments, represented by Steinway, Steger, Hardman, Emerson, A. B. Chase, McPhail and the well-known Schmoller & Mueller Pianos.

Call on Us Tomorrow and Investigate

"The New Bond Issue"—a six page illustrated circular—sent free on request.

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All Bond holders who have not received souvenir scarf pin and book mark, please notify us and we will send same.

Gold Bond holders residing at a distance—may send bonds in for counter signature and order from us by mail, in perfect confidence. We guarantee a satisfactory selection or will refund all money paid and stand freight charges both ways. Write us.

BROWN AGAINST THE BILL

Does Not Think There is Any Need of Legislation of that Kind.

GUNS FOR CADET BATTALION

War Department Rules that Regular Troops Must March from Their Post to the Maneuver Grounds.

(From a Staff Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, May 30.—(Special Telegram.)—As expected, Senator Norris Brown voted against the conference report on the currency bill, which was adopted by a vote of 45 to 24, the republicans voting against it being Brown of Nebraska, Bourne of Oregon, Borah and Heyburn of Idaho and La Follette of Wisconsin. In his vote sought to express no sentiment except his own in opposition to the measure. Senator Brown does not believe that legislation was necessary in the first place, and secondly he did not like certain provisions of the measure.

"My vote explains itself," he said. "I have no quarrel whatsoever with my colleague, who voted for the bill, nor with the members in the house from Nebraska who voted for it. They were actuated by the belief in the general provisions of the bill and that legislation was necessary to bring about a restoration of business confidence. I couldn't see the situation that way, hence my vote against the measure. Personally I was opposed to filibustering because I foresaw its futility. I do not believe that a filibuster can ever be excused except in the face of vicious legislation or a plain steal. The currency measure passed today is harmless, but I culd not content myself with voting for the establishment of financial legislation that may rise up to haunt us. So far as my vote is concerned, while it is different from the rest of the Nebraska delegation it must be clearly understood that there is no division between the members and myself. They saw their way and followed it and I did the same, that is all there is to it."

Guns for College Cadets.

Representative Haugen today called up and secured the passage through the house of his bill authorizing the secretary of war to issue to the Sons of Veterans' Memorial university of Mason City, Ia., 125 guns with suitable equipment and ammunition for target practice and for the purpose of drill and instruction. Mr. Haugen called this bill up during a lull in the proceedings of the house and it was passed, but not until a roll call had been had upon it. Representative Dawson suggested that this being Memorial day there could not and should not be the slightest objection to its passage and said it would be a fitting tribute to the "old soldiers" to grant the request of their sons who are attending the Memorial university to pass the bill at once. John Sharp Williams, the minority leader, agreed with this sentiment and suggested that the record should be ha dof those patriotic enough to vote for a measure of this character, and suggested that a roll call be had so that all might be recorded, that posterity may have no doubt as to the patriotism of the members on Memorial day.

Soldiers to March.

There will be no exception made by the War department to the requirement that troops of the regular army which will take part in maneuver camps shall accomplish the distance between their stations to camp by marching. Where the distance does not exist there is no present opportunity for this military exercise, there will be special provision made that troops thus situated shall be afforded the benefit of marching. This decision has been rendered by reason of a letter received from the commanding general of the Department of Texas, who asked that one battalion of the Ninth infantry be excused from march preceding going into camp at Leon Spring, Tex. It It was represented that the battalion could be used with profit in the preparation of the camp. The War departmentho ids that the quartermaster's department should do this work and make all necessary preliminary arrangements for the reception of the troops and the care of the commands, both regulars and militia, while at camp. For this reason there was a disapproval of the request.

Recruiting Station Transferred.

The bureau of navigation has decided to transfer the navy recruiting station from Des Moines, Ia., to Los Angeles, Ca., within the next few weeks. The Iowa station had branch offices in the principal cities of the state, where the returns have been most unsatisfactory, due to the fact that Iowa is an agricultural state, where the is great demand for and good wages paid to labor on farms. It is believed that much better results can be achieved by having the navy recruiting station at Los Angeles.

Allison Starts Home.

Senator William B. Allison, having foreter" of Mr. La Follette on the currency bill and being a candidate before the people of Iowa on next Tuesday to succeed himself in the senate, left for his home in Dubuque today. The senator had intended making one or two speeches in the campaign, but the press of public business and the work of the appropriations committee were too exacting and important to leave and he remained at his post continuously until today, when he saw the ed of congress in sight. Senator Allison was given a rousing sendoff by his colleagues when they learned that he had determined to go back home to participate in the primary.

Miss Gertrude Dietrich, daughter of ex-Senator Dietrich of Hastings, Neb., is in Washington, the guest of Mrs. William E. Andrews. On Monday Miss Dietrich will go to Byrn Mawr to attend the reunion of her class and after commencement at that famous woman's scholastic institution she will go into the mountains of New England for the summer.

CONGRESS AT END

(Continued from First Page.)

consideration. He was shut off on a point of order made by Mr. Aldrich.

"Then in order to take no chances," he answered, "I change my vote and do so for the purpose of moving the reconsideration," but he was not allowed to make the motion. As soon as the vice president had announced the result of the vote, Senators Aldrich and LaFollette demanded recognition. The former was recognized and moved to reconsider the vote by which the report had been adopted. Senator LaFollette fought hard for recognition and made the point that Senator Aldrich was out of order with his motion, this point was not sustained by the chair, and Senator Foraker moved to lay Senator Aldrich's motion on the table. Before this motion could be put, Senator LaFollette appealed from the decision of the chair on his point of order; but on motion of Senator Foraker this appeal was laid on the table by a vote of 53 to 9. Before this vote had been taken Senator LaFollette had been recognized by the crowds in the galleries and they vigorously applauded him until cautioned by the vice president that order must be maintained. Senator Foraker then renewed his motion to lay on the table the motion to reconsider the vote by which the conference report was adopted and this agreed to 45 to 27.

Small Crowds in Galleries.

Aside from the fact that the final vote on a most important matter was reached the proceedings on the currency bill were almost totally devoid of popular interest. There was a comparatively large attendance of senators, but it was entirely perfunctory owing to the necessity of maintaining a quorum. But the galleries were for a large part of the day only half filled. Spectators came in slowly and it was well nigh midday before the doorkeepers were compelled to turn applicants away. Senator Stone, who occupied the floor from 7 o'clock until the recess, spent most of his time in reading public documents and newspaper excerpts and spoke for the most part in so low a tone of voice that he called out many remonstrances even from senators who sat near him. His voice was scarcely audible to the people in the gallery. Senator Gore spoke with much distinctness and, as he was unable to read, commanded much attention from the galleries as well as the occupants of the floor.

President Roosevelt's first information of the collapse of the filibuster in the senate and the passage of the currency bill was communicated by the Associated Press and the president's exhuberance was plainly manifest.

"I will go to the capital as soon as that bill is ready to sign," he said.

PRESIDENT OBSERVES THE DAY

Government Departments Close Out of Respect for Day.

WASHINGTON, May 30.—President Roosevelt and thousands of Washingtonians today participated in the observance of Memorial day. All government departments and the principal business houses were closed and appropriate services were held in the cemeteries. President Roosevelt drove to Arlington in an open surrey, taking with him a number of floral wreaths.

Memorial Day at Tokio.

TOKIO, May 30.—Memorial day was observed by services in the American hospital at Yokohama. The address was made by the American ambassador, Thomas J. O'Brien. Rear Admiral J. N. Hemphill, commanding the Asiatic fleet, was present with his staff and a detachment of 200 marines and bluejackets. The display of flowers were elaborate.

For your blood eat Johnson's Branu Biscuit. At Eric Johnson's.

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ONLY ONE MAN KILLED AT DEN

He is Resuscitated by an Air Pump After Much Excitement.

FEATURE OF FIRST REHEARSAL

Accident Happens When the Oxygenor Gets Too Close to the Hydrometer, Causing an Explosion.

The first dress rehearsal of the working team of Ak-Sar-Ben for 1908 was held Thursday evening at the Den, with all hands present and accounted for. The spectators were few and select, selected so to speak, in order to test the efficiency of the airships and submarine boats. The oxygenor got a little too close to the hydrometer once or twice and only one man was killed, and he was afterward resuscitated with an air pump.

The ritual this year is great. It embraces all the attractive essentials of one of Bill Sunday's revivals and a Pink Tea, a pop convention and game of authors. The candidate can go at any gait he wishes, and he does whether he pleases or not, only he is in serious doubt as to just what will happen next Monday.

Postmaster B. F. Thomas, as grand mufti, is a pastmaster in the art. He discharged that important function Friday evening with a grace worthy of the most august representative of Sarhson that has ever sat on the vice regal throne of Quivera's kingdom.

The interior of the Den has undergone a complete metamorphosis and the newly-fledged knights are furnished with a compass and maps after initiation to help them to get out of the building. They never will know how they get in. The confusion arises over the attempt to remember the password. It will take most knights two nights to pronounce it, but once mastered the novitiate will never forget it. And there will be other things that will be engraven on the tablets of his memory for the rest of the season.

First Initiation Monday Night.

Monday evening the first formal initiation of the season will be pulled off and a big class is scheduled for the occasion. The program will begin at 8:30 promptly, which means just thirty minutes before 9 o'clock, no more or less. It is the intention to make the first knight class the biggest first night bunch ever gathered at the Den. And as the ceremonies will begin on time, it is essential that everybody be on hand at the tap of the bell.

Arrangements will be made with the street car company to have sufficient cars run at that hour to take the pilgrims out on time, and similar arrangements will be made for the return trip after the trouble ceases. Undertakers' vans and piano moving wagons will be in convenient call for emergencies.

As impressive as the ritual was last and previous years the ceremonies of this season are conceded by all who were privileged to go through them as a little the best ever. They are wholly different from any ceremonies heretofore undertaken, but lose nothing in merit for their novelty.

TO GRAVE IN FARM WAGON

Disciple of the Simple Life Goes Back to Earth Without Ostentation.

In accordance with his last wishes, expressed as he lay on his deathbed, James Baxter, civil war veteran, aged 71, who lived on his farm near Bloomington, Ind., was conveyed to his grave in his old farm wagon. His family carried out his wishes in detail, principally that there be no hearse, no flowers, no eulogy, and even no city manufactured coffin. An old box which had been on the farm was the man's casket.

The deceased in his lifetime lived "the simple life." He detested the ostentation of his neighbors, and had always expressed himself in favor of the address in which a famous orator asked that "Flowers you mean to send for my coffin, send to brighten and sweeten my life before it leaves me."

And he would quote the orator further: "If my friends have alabaster boxes laid away full of fragrant perfumes and affection which they intend to break over my coffin, I would much rather that they bring them out in my wearied and troubled hours and open them that I may be refreshed and cheered while I need them. I would rather have a plain coffin, without a flower, a funeral without a eulogy, than a life without the sweetness of love and sympathy. Let us learn to anoint our friends before their burial. Post-mortem kindness does not cheer the burdened spirit. Flowers on the coffin cast no fragrance backward over the weary way."

Mr. Baxter carried out the sentiments of these words literally and asked his friends to respect them. He lived near Payne, in Salt Creek township. He was born, lived and died on the same farm.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

HARLEM REGATTA ASSOCIATION

Larger Athletic Clubs of New York Represented at Events.

NEW YORK, May 30.—With sixty-five entries in seventeen scheduled events the annual rowing races on the Harlem river under the management of the Harlem Regatta association were rowed today. All the races were one mile and a quarter straightaway with the exception of those for interscholastic eights and veteran singles. Among the entrants were representatives of nearly all the larger athletic clubs in New York and also the rowing association of Philadelphia, New Haven, Buffalo, Newark and Portland, Me.

Junior singles, first trial heat, won by Rudolph Votacek, Bohemian club, New York; P. J. Walsh, Nassau, N. Y., second. Time: 8:22¼.

Junior singles, second trial heat, won by W. A. Downey, Mutual club, Buffalo; John Hughes, Union club, New York, second. No time taken.

Junior Eight Oared Shells—Won by Columbia university; New York university, second. Time: 6:26.

Junior Double Shells—Won by Suchanch and J. Tovansky, first; Bohemian, New York; L. W. Goolter and W. Conway, Metropolitan, New York, second. No time.

Veteran Singles, One Half Mile—Won by W. H. Amman, Mutual club, Buffalo; C. E. Bulger, Albany, N. Y., second. Time: 3:22.

Jap Teams Win Games.

TOKIO, May 30.—The base ball teams of the American squadron have been playing a series of matches with the Japanese university, an excellent feeling prevailing on both sides. The Japanese have been winning most of their games.

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