



Robert B. Brown, of Zanesville, O., who was elected commander in chief of the G. A. R. at the Minneapolis encampment, enlisted in the 15th Ohio Infantry at the age of 16 years and served in the 14th Army Corps in the Cumberland until he was mustered out in 1864. He then re-enlisted as a veteran soldier, and served as such until the end of the war. He was a private throughout the first three years of his service, and then became a non-commissioned officer. He has always been active and prominent in the work of the Grand Army. Mr. Brown is now editor of the Zanesville Courier. He was born in 1845.

The son of the late Marshal Bazaine of France will soon publish a book to vindicate his father's memory. He is an officer in the Spanish army.

Mrs. Pearl Mary Teresa Craigie (John Oliver Hobbes) died suddenly in London of heart disease. She was 39 years old. In addition to her work as a novelist and playwright, by which she is best known, she made frequent contributions to newspapers and magazines. Mrs. Craigie was born in Boston. Her father, John Morgan Richards, was the first American to introduce improved advertising methods into England. At the age of 19 Miss Richards married Reginald Walpole Craigie, an Englishman. The union was unhappy and soon ended in divorce.



MRS. CRAIGIE.

J. S. Sargent, the painter, is cosmopolitan to a degree. He is the son of American parents; he was born in Florence, gained some of his education in Germany and France, and makes England his home.

Norris Brown of Lincoln, Neb., who was nominated for United States Senator by the Republican State convention at Lincoln, is Attorney General in the present State government. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. H. Brown of Des Moines, Iowa, and was born in Jackson County, Iowa, forty-three years ago. He has been a resident of Nebraska since 1888. As Attorney General he has won a number of important cases against corporations.

Charles Hercules Read, keeper of antiquities of the British museum and successor of the late Sir Wollaston Franks, has sailed from Queenstown for America.

Caroline Grote is the first woman to be nominated for a State office in Illinois. She received the unanimous nomination of the Democratic State convention for the office of State Superintendent of Public Instruction. Although under the laws of Illinois she cannot vote, the men can vote for her. Her name was the only one which came before the State convention for the office. The nomination was put through by acclamation. Miss Grote lives in Belleville, Ill., and has devoted her life to educational work. At present she is County Superintendent of Schools of her home county.

William J. Bryan's daughter Ruth, who is now Mrs. William H. Leavitt, has blossomed out as a playwright. One night about six months ago when she was attending the production of a new play in Denver she declared to some friends that she could write a better one herself. In due time she finished a one-act sketch, entitled "Mrs. S. Holmes, Detective," which has since been highly praised. Mrs. Leavitt is not quite 21 years of age. She is a graduate of the University of Nebraska, and married Mr. Leavitt, who is an artist, in 1903.



R. BRYAN LEAVITT.

Henry Broadhurst was at one time under secretary of the home office of England, but managed to fulfill his duties without being presented at court, and has never worn either court or evening dress.

Apart from his extensive library Joan Morley has no amusement whatever; but to be surrounded by his books is his ideal of happiness. He is a capital walker, but from his youth upwards games never had any attraction for him.

The late Henrik Ibsen was once asked his idea of Americans. "Well," said Ibsen, smiling, "it is my idea that the average American baby, 5 or 6 months old, sits in his mother's lap and eyes his own cradle to see if he can't invent a better one, or at least suggest some improvement."

Bronson Alcott, the Concord philosopher, once made a strong and almost unanswerable argument for cannibalism. "If you are going to eat meat at all," said the Yankee Plato, "why not eat the best?"

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL

Chicago.

The commercial conditions evince reasonable expansion and are supported by developments which materially encourage industrial enterprise. Fall activity is practically entered upon with an accumulation of forward work hitherto unsurpassed in its demands upon leading producers. This involves enormous use of capital, and it is very opportune that the bank statements this week reflect gains in the aggregated deposits and heavier cash accumulations than those of a year ago.

Notwithstanding the extreme pressure to which plants are subjected, it is noted that there is steadiness in the quantities turned out, especially of manufactured materials, and that this is accompanied by an unprecedented distribution of general merchandise.

The wholesale markets show an unusually large attendance of outside buyers and this has stimulated increased bookings for staple wares suitable to the cold weather trade. Many new accounts have been opened among the jobbing branches, and heavy shipments proceed to Pacific and Southern points, the orders for the latter section being the best ever entered here. No injury has happened to the extraordinary corn crop and the rapidly approaching harvest imparts added confidence in future business prospects. While the discount rates for money have become firmer, legitimate borrowing is not made difficult and mercantile collections continue satisfactory.

Although the average cost of raw materials has advanced to an exceptionally high level, there is no serious complaint from consumers, and new demands for supplies remain unabated.

New York.

Trade and industry display more snap, sales, shipments and outputs increase, and later improve as cooler weather sets a period to the vacation season and fall activities become more pronounced. State fairs, special trade displays and low-rate excursions help to attract buyers, who reflect confidence born of good crop returns and a faith in a heavy future trade. Jobbers and wholesalers report business active, buying free and shipments taxing facilities. Railroads return the same report as to business offering, and there are rather more evidences of strain to operating facilities by the heavy movements of crops, merchandise and fuel. Collections are rather better than of late, western and northwestern reports being most favorable. Business failures in the United States for the week ending Sept. 6 number 121, against 138 last week, 137 in the like week of 1905, 144 in 1904, 105 in 1903 and 197 in 1902. In Canada failures number 14, as against 14 last week and 25 in this week a year ago.—Bradstreet's Commercial Report.

THE MARKETS

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime, \$4.00 to \$6.75; hogs, prime heavy, \$4.00 to \$6.45; sheep, fair to choice, \$3.00 to \$5.50; wheat, No. 2, 60c to 70c; corn, No. 2, 46c to 47c; oats, standard, 31c to 33c; rye, No. 2, 55c to 56c; hay, timothy, \$10.00 to \$16.00; prairie, \$6.00 to \$14.00; butter, choice creamery, 18c to 24c; eggs, fresh, 19c to 23c; potatoes, 24c to 50c.

Indianapolis—Cattle, shipping, \$3.00 to \$6.50; hogs, choice heavy, \$4.00 to \$6.40; sheep, common to prime, \$2.50 to \$4.50; wheat, No. 2, 60c to 70c; corn, No. 2, white, 48c to 50c; oats, No. 2, white, 30c to 31c.

St. Louis—Cattle, \$4.50 to \$6.50; hogs, \$4.00 to \$6.45; sheep, \$4.00 to \$5.75; wheat, No. 2, 70c to 72c; corn, No. 2, 47c to 48c; oats, No. 2, 29c to 31c; rye, No. 2, 58c to 60c.

Cincinnati—Cattle, \$4.00 to \$5.75; hogs, \$4.00 to \$6.65; sheep, \$2.00 to \$4.75; wheat, No. 2, 71c to 72c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 49c to 50c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 31c to 33c; rye, No. 2, 60c to 62c.

Detroit—Cattle, \$4.00 to \$5.00; hogs, \$4.00 to \$6.50; sheep, \$2.50 to \$4.50; wheat, No. 2, 70c to 72c; corn, No. 3 yellow, 51c to 52c; oats, No. 3 white, 32c to 34c; rye, No. 2, 58c to 60c.

Milwaukee—Wheat, No. 2 northern, 71c to 73c; corn, No. 3, 46c to 47c; oats, standard, 31c to 33c; rye, No. 1, 57c to 57c; barley, standard, 53c to 54c; pork mess, \$10.47.

Buffalo—Cattle, choice shipping steers, \$4.00 to \$6.25; hogs, fair to choice, \$4.00 to \$6.75; sheep, common to good mixed, \$4.00 to \$5.50; lambs, fair to choice, \$5.00 to \$6.50.

Toledo—Wheat, No. 2 mixed, 71c to 72c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 31c to 32c; rye, No. 2, 55c to 56c; clover seed, prime, \$7.40.

New York—Cattle, \$4.00 to \$5.00; hogs, \$4.00 to \$6.75; sheep, \$3.00 to \$5.25; wheat, No. 2 red, 74c to 76c; corn, No. 2, 55c to 57c; oats, natural, white, 38c to 39c; butter, creamery, 18c to 25c; eggs, western, 19c to 22c.

Telegraphic Brevities.

Armogines Sanchez, a Puhujan chief, has been captured by native Filipino volunteers.

S. F. Kline, a laundry clerk, who went to Atlanta, Ga., from Savannah, committed suicide by cutting his throat with a razor.

Mrs. Cassandra Artell, who was the widow of Dr. John Haynes, director of the Babylonian expedition, is dead in Boston, Mass.

Three remaining vessels of the Spanish fleet sunk at Manila by Admiral Dewey were sold in the Philippine capital as junk for \$132.

Refusing to be consoled for the loss of his wife, Thomas W. Lawson spends the days beside the body, which he will not permit to be buried.

A vendetta transported from Italy to Tampa resulted in the instant death of Salvatore Cosentini and an unknown Italian recently arrived in Tampa, Fla.

AMERICANS IN CUBA.

ARMED GUARD FROM U. S. CRUISER IS LANDED.

Action Is Taken at the Request of President Palma, Who Feared of an Uprising in Havana—Troops to Guard American Interests.

President Palma, in a moment of panic Thursday, asked for the protection of American sailors and guns and 130 men were landed from the cruiser Denver. Commander Colwell of the Denver and Mr. Sleeper, the American charge d'affaires, explain that the sailors were landed only to protect American interests. It is admitted, however, that President Palma asked for protection, fearing an almost immediate attack on Havana from the rebels.

Later in the night Commander Colwell was shown a press dispatch from Washington stating that the sailors from the cruiser Denver had been ordered to return. He said he believed he had done right. However, if, after reaching an understanding of the situation, the Navy Department ordered the return of the sailors on board ship, the order would be carried out.

President Palma and his colleagues in the government were in a state of demoralized panic when they asked that the sailors be landed. The rebels were at the doors of the city and a large body started to march on Havana. The report was current that Pino Guerra, at the head of 8,000 men, would enter the city and that the population would rise almost as a unit in his behalf.

The administration already had lost control of the entire island except certain considerable towns. Havana was isolated, as the wires were cut in every direction. All railroads had suddenly been brought to a standstill. There were popular demonstrations everywhere in favor of the revolution. Officials were turning over towns to the rebels and the defeat of the Palma administration seemed inevitable. It was these facts which led Palma to appeal for American aid.

The landing of the American force was followed by an extraordinary incident. Commander Colwell was approached by an accredited emissary of Alfredo Zayas, president of the Liberal party, and Gen. Loynaz del Castillo, commander of the insurgent forces in Havana province, with a signed order from each of the men named to surrender their commands and hand over their arms to Commander Colwell on the sole condition that the United States government through him guarantee them fair and judicial trials.

Commander Colwell, accompanied by Charge d'Affaires Sleeper, immediately carried the proposition to President Palma. The President was immensely pleased and asked Colwell if he would accept the surrenders. Commander Colwell replied in the negative, but advised the President to communicate with the Washington government on the subject.

Hurry orders were issued to commanders of cruisers Newark, Tacoma and Cleveland, at Norfolk, Va., to pre-

THE CUBANS: "PLEASE TRY TO STOP US."



—Chicago Inter Ocean.

STORY OF CUBA'S STRIFE.

Present Conditions in the Island and Causes Leading Thereof.

The present revolution in Cuba has set the eyes of the world on that island and the issues at stake are so important that every American wants to know the basic facts which have resulted in the present crisis, says a writer in the New York Times.

When Cuba was admitted into the family of nations it was on the understanding that she should abstain from the custom of indulging in revolutions and revolts. It was stipulated that she should "be good," also that she should decide by the rules and regulations tacitly in force and effect in nations, pretending to civilization. The world did not take her unsupported word for her bond to keep the peace, and as a consequence there was inserted in the treaty of Paris a clause which is known as "the Platt amendment," which gives the United States government the right to interfere in Cuban affairs at any time when the peace and prosperity of Cuba are threatened.

In any consideration of this Cuban problem—and the people of the United States will have to consider it and settle it, whether they wish to or not—there are certain essential facts which must be kept in mind.

In the first place, Cuba is too valuable a piece of property to be made a perpetual battlefield. Not in all the world is there within reach of speedy development so matchless an area of territory awaiting the application of labor tempted by money. Cuba has a tillable area almost if not quite equal to that of Java—Cuba has a scattered population of perhaps 1,750,000. Java supports a swarm of nearly 30,000,000. Cuba is inevitably destined to become the agricultural Golconda of the earth, and from her exhaustless soil

look to the United States for the protection, pledged them.

The cause Spanish-American war the vote in Cuba was various. In the first place, her people are not immune from that predilection of all Latin-American countries which makes them prefer an appeal to arms rather than recourse to the peaceful arbitration of the ballot box.

In the second place, too many of the male inhabitants of Cuba of voting age desire to hold political or military positions, and there are not and never will be, enough paying positions to go around.

In the third place, there are several thousand men on the island who have been engaged in wars since they were boys, and who do not know how to do anything else and who do not care to learn.

Ever since Columbus discovered Cuba it has been a battlefield. For 150 years prior to the Spanish-American war the native Cubans and the negroes were at almost constant warfare against the Spanish authorities. Time and again, until the record is tiresome, the island was devastated. Sugar cane fields and mills were burned, tobacco plantations laid waste, and the land marked with ruin from Capes Maisi to San Antonio. Yet such was the natural productivity of the soil that fortunes were made in the intervals of peace, and billions of wealth poured into Spain from the land it misgoverned. Our war with Spain was waged to the purpose that the long era of oppression, bloodshed and lawlessness should forever end. In order that we might be acquitted of any national ambition of new territory, we freely permitted Cuba to attempt the task and to assume the responsibilities of self-government.

It is probably true that there was sharp practice and open fraud in the last national election in Cuba. There is good reason to believe that President Palma of the Moderates is not the choice of the majority of the qualified voters of the new republic, but it is equally certain that an armed revolt would have followed the election of any Liberal candidate who might have been named. There are scores of complications and jealousies which enter into this problem, but they all tend to confirm the one conclusion, and that is that the character of the Cuban population is such as to render the continued experiment of national self-government too hazardous to be tolerated by the United States. This is not the language of diplomacy, but it expresses a truth which will be recognized sooner or later.

The Cuban Congress met in extraordinary session Friday; bills prepared authorize Palma to use \$25,000,000 to suppress the insurrection and permit him to suppress newspapers and deport foreigners. Troops are being drawn into Havana in expectation of rebel attack.

STATUE TO M'KINLEY.

The \$50,000 Memorial to Martyr President Is Unveiled.

People from all over Ohio were present at the unveiling of the \$50,000 bronze statue of the late President McKinley, which faces High street from the west front of the State capitol at Columbus. The principal figure of the thousands of persons who packed the streets and the capitol grounds were Mrs. Alice Roosevelt-Longworth, daughter of the President, who unveiled the statue. The two principal orators of the occasion were Justice William R. Day of the United States Supreme Court and United States Senator John W. Daniel of Virginia. Gen. R. B. Brown of Zanesville, Ohio, commander of the Grand Army of the Republic, and Gen. Joseph W. Kay of New York, past national commander of the Union Veterans' Legion, and Gov. Harris also made addresses.

Elaborate preparations were made for the dedication, but there was no ostentatious display or formal parade. An immense open stand, seating 4,000 people, handsomely decorated with flags and bunting, was erected along the entire west front of the capitol building, and it was occupied by distinguished Buckeyes from all over Ohio.

Mrs. Longworth and her immediate party occupied an especially constructed stand jutting out from the center of the general stand, and she could thus be easily seen by all. The wide space of ground between her and the statue was packed with people.

The exercises, held on the anniversary of McKinley's death, opened with an overture by Noddermeyer's band, followed by a song by the Republican Glee Club. The Rev. Washington Gladden offered prayer and Gov. Harris, as president of the day, delivered a short speech. Justice Day followed.

Dancing in Cleveland Schools.

The director of physical culture in the public schools of Cleveland has engaged a New York dancing teacher to introduce folk dances among the pupils after school hours. If this extra proves successful he will make it a part of the regular course.

More Time for Dr. Crapsy.

In spite of much opposition from the West, the court of review of the Protestant Episcopal church at New York decided to postpone its hearing of the famous heresy case of Rev. Aigerson S. Crapsy until Oct. 10.

MANY DIE IN TYPHOON

DISASTROUS STORM IN HONG-KONG HARBOR.

Vessels Are Sunk and Loss of Life Is Estimated at 1,000—Changed Ocean Currents Held Responsible for Recent Shipwrecks.

Loss of life estimated at 1,000 has resulted from a typhoon which swept the island on which Hongkong is located. Enormous damage has been done to shipping and other property. This is the news contained in cable dispatches received from the Chinese city. It is reported that the coast for miles is lined with the wrecks of small sailing craft caught in the storm and driven ashore. In Hongkong harbor many vessels foundered and officers were driven ashore. The loss of life was heaviest among the crews on vessels in port. It is reported that in numerous cases not a man escaped from the ships.

Island in the China Sea.

Hongkong is an island situated in the China Sea, off the coast of China, from which it is separated by a narrow strait. It was yielded to Great Britain by treaty in 1842. The roadstead has a well-protected anchorage. Victoria, the capital, commonly called Hongkong, is situated on a bay of the same name, setting up into the north side of the island.

The port is a great center of the foreign trade of China. Total exports are roughly estimated at \$125,000,000 and imports at \$100,000,000. As a British colony on Chinese soil it is the most important in its political and defensive position, and is the headquarters of the military, naval and mercantile establishments. The population of Hongkong, the city, is about 275,000.

Pacific Currents Changed.

New York shipping men were much interested in a cable dispatch which stated that the steamer Empress of China on arriving at Tokyo Sunday reported that considerable changes have taken place in Pacific Ocean currents. They regarded this as accounting for the stranding of so many steamers in the Pacific recently in the vicinity of the Hawaiian Islands. The steamers Manchuria and Mongolia and the Uni-

THE ARRIVAL OF AUTUMN.



—Chicago Record-Herald.

ted States transports Thomas and Sheridan have met this fate.

The Tokyo dispatch adds that the report of tidal changes harmonizes with the Kobe observatory's report of a great earthquake in mid-Pacific, which preceded the convulsion at Valparaiso by several hours and is believed to have made important changes in the bed of the ocean.

As a result of the stranding of the Pacific Mail liner Manchuria and the transport Sheridan, both on their way to the Orient, and now followed by the Mongolia striking a reef near Midway Island, all within less than a month, there is much congestion of passengers at Honolulu, and the long interruptions of mails is causing great inconvenience.

A Pro-Mutual Committee.

In response to a call sent out by James C. Colgate, the New York banker, twenty-eight policy holders of the Mutual Life at New York and organized a committee to actively support the present administration. Mr. Colgate is the second largest policy holder in the company, carrying \$1,500,000 on his life. The committee, which will be known as the policy-holders' protective association of the Mutual, elected James C. Colgate president and Van F. Harrity of Philadelphia chairman of the executive committee. They say that the international committee is merely seeking to obtain control and has made false accusations to this end.

Man Is Own Motor Boat.

The French inventor who recently astonished Paris by the introduction of motor boats has now adopted the petrol motor, so as to apply water propulsion direct to the human body. The apparatus is devised so as to keep the body afloat by means of air bags and a water-tight box containing the engine and fuel strapped to the back. The user sits on a sort of a saddle and two rods connect the engine with a propeller. The man steers himself by altering the position of his hands in the water.

President Urges Religion.

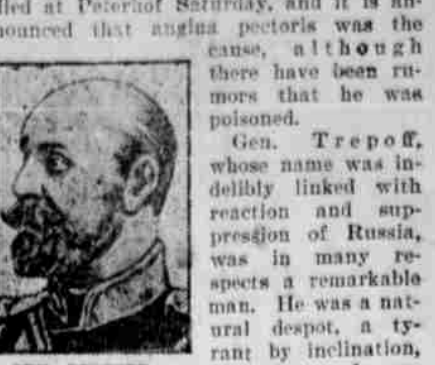
During the bicentennial of Christ church at Oyster Bay President Roosevelt said he could not understand why any American citizen fails to appreciate the essential need of religion for the welfare of his country. He thought that the different creeds were coming closer together all the time.

Catholic Choirs Now Male.

In conformity with the decree of Pope Pius, issued in November of 1903, choir choirs composed entirely of male voices are now allowed to sing in nearly all Catholic churches.

TREPOFF IS DEAD.

Great Russian Reactionary Passes Away Suddenly.



GEN. TREPPOFF.

Gen. Trepoft, Russia's "evil genius," died at Peterhof Saturday, and it is announced that angina pectoris was the cause, although there have been rumors that he was poisoned.

Gen. Trepoft, whose name was indelibly linked with reaction and oppression in Russia, was in many respects a remarkable man. He was a natural despot, a tyrant by inclination, education and conviction. He was one of those men who have constantly appeared, like evil geniuses, in Russian history just at the time when conditions were more promising for putting an end to despotism, to turn the Russian rulers from liberalism back into the paths of reaction. It was he who became the guiding spirit of the reaction, after Nicholas II. had issued his famous manifesto, in the fall of 1905, promising the people a share in the government. Holding the position of minister of the palace, in league with the court plotters, who were determined to restore the old regime, he constantly had the Emperor's ear.

Treppoft's life was many times attempted, but he always escaped. When the Grand Duke Sergius was assassinated, he was named governor general of Moscow. Later Treppoft was summoned to St. Petersburg and given the command of the Imperial Guards and made governor general of the city.

He took up his residence in the winter palace and became a fact, if not in name, dictator of Russia. Anarchy prevailed when he arrived. An uprising on a large scale was momentarily expected. Thousands had fled the city. But, with Treppoft in the saddle, the aspect of affairs changed. Troops filled the streets and dead walls were placarded with notices that the slightest disorder would be suppressed without mercy. Under his iron hand the city became quiet.

During those trying weeks plot after plot to kill him was discovered and frustrated. Two of his own nieces were involved in the conspiracy. But in his dungeon-like room in the center of the palace, where no bomb could reach him, save by shattering a dozen walls, with the telephone constantly at his side, he issued orders and received reports.

The Emperor was made to believe Treppoft alone was capable of safeguarding the lives of himself and the imperial fam-

POLITICS and POLITICIANS

Casual Milner reports that 80 per cent of the lace manufactured in Calais, France, is exported to the United States. Its value is \$6,000,000.

Speaker Cannon, Ellihu Root, Secretary of State, and Grover Cleveland are among those invited to the trans-Mississippi commercial congress to open in Kansas City Nov. 1.

In an interview W. R. Hearst announced definitely his decision to stand for Governor of New York as the candidate of the Independence League, but intimated that if the Democratic convention at Buffalo chose to endorse him he would not object.

The three richest men in the House of Representatives are John E. Andrus of New York, William B. McKinley of Illinois and William R. Hearst of New York, with George F. Huff and Edward DeV. Morrell of Pennsylvania a close fourth and fifth.

Gov. Guild was the recipient recently from the Massachusetts Society of the Sons of the Revolution of a replica of the flag of Bunker Hill, hoisted by the colonists June 17, 1775.

Senator Benson, the successor of Senator Burton of Kansas, was one of the three lawyers in the State Senate in 1881 who framed the first prohibition law the State ever had.

Senator La Follette is a vegetarian. His daily menu consists of fresh vegetables, English walnuts and milk, and it is said a prize fighter anxious to get into the pink of condition would envy him.

All the efforts of Chairman Quincy of the Massachusetts Democratic committee, to prevail upon District Attorney Moran to withdraw from the governorship race and to leave the matter to the arbitration of Mr. Bryan, proved futile. Moran contended that no candidate opposed his nomination.

Candidates on the Pennsylvania fusion ticket, composed of Lincoln Republicans and Democrats, were formally notified of their nomination at Pittsburgh. Lewis Emery, Jr., the head of the ticket, as well as the other candidates, pledged themselves to specific remedies for existing evils and called on the public to do away with machine politics.