

# THE TREATY

## Brief Text of Some of the Articles of the Famous Document

PORTSMOUTH, N. H.—The peace treaty opens with a preamble reciting that his majesty, the emperor, and autocrat of all the Russians, and his majesty, the emperor of Japan, desiring to close the war now subsisting between them, and having appointed their respective plenipotentiaries and furnished them with full powers, which were found to be in form, have come to an agreement on a treaty of peace and arranged as follows:

Article I—Stipulates for the re-establishment of peace and friendship between the sovereigns of the two empires and between the subjects of Russia and Japan, respectively.

Article II—The emperor of Russia, recognizing the preponderant interest from political, military and economical points of view of Japan in the empire of Korea, and stipulates that Russia will not oppose any measures for its government, protection or control that Japan may deem necessary to take in Korea in conjunction with the Korean government, but Russian subjects and Russian enterprises are to enjoy the same status as the subjects and enterprises of other countries.

Article III—It is mutually agreed that the territory of Manchuria is simultaneously evacuated by both Russian and Japanese troops. Both countries being concerned in the evacuation, their situations being absolutely identical. All rights acquired by private persons and companies shall remain intact.

Article IV—The rights possessed by Russia in conformity with the lease by Russia of Port Arthur and Dairen together with the lands and waters adjacent, shall pass over entirely to Japan, but the properties and rights of Russian subjects are to be safeguarded and respected.

Article V—The governments of Russia and Japan engage themselves reciprocally not to put any obstacles to the general measures (which shall be alike for all nations) that China may take for the development of the commerce and industry of Manchuria.

Article VI—The Manchurian railway shall be operated jointly between Russia and Japan at Kouang Tchong Tse. The two branch lines shall be employed only for commercial and industrial purposes. In view of Russia keeping its branch line with all rights acquired by its convention with China in the construction of that railway, Japan acquires the mines in connection with such branch lines which falls to it. However, the rights of private parties or private enterprises are to be respected. Both parties to this treaty remain absolutely free to take any measures which they deem fit on expropriated ground.

Article VII—Russia and Japan engage themselves to make a conjunction of the two branch lines which they own at Kouang Tchong Tse.

Article VIII—It is agreed that the branch lines of the Manchurian railway shall be worked with a view to assure commercial traffic between them without obstruction.

Article IX—Russia cedes to Japan the southern part of Sakhalin island as far north as the 43rd degree of north latitude, together with the islands depending thereon. The right of free navigation is assured in the bays of La Perouse and Tartare.

Article X—This article rectifies the situation of Russian subjects on the southern part of Sakhalin island and stipulates that Russian colonists there shall be free and shall have the right to remain without changing their nationality. Per contra, the Japanese government shall have the right to force Russian colonists to leave the territory which is ceded to it.

Article XI—Russia engages itself to make an agreement with Japan giving to Japanese subjects the right to fish in Russian territorial waters of the Sea of Japan, the Sea of Okhotsk and the Bering sea.

Article XII—The two high contracting parties engage themselves to renew the commercial treaty existing between the two governments prior to the war in all its vigor with slight modifications in details and with a most favored nation clause.

Article XIII—Russia and Japan reciprocally engage to reconstitute their prisoners of war on paying the cost of keeping the same, such claim for cost to be supported by documents.

Article XIV—The peace treaty shall be drawn up in two languages, French and English, the French text being evidence for the Russians and the English text for the Japanese. In case of difficulty of interpretation the French document shall be final evidence.

Article XV—The ratification of this treaty shall be countersigned by the sovereigns of the two countries within fifty days after its signing with the French and American embassies shall be intermediaries between the Japanese and Russians to announce by telegraph the ratification of the treaty.

Two additional articles are agreed to as follows:—The evacuation of Manchuria by both armies shall be complete within eighteen months from the signing of the treaty, beginning with the retirement of troops of the first line. At the expiration of the eighteen months the two parties will only be allowed to leave as guards for the railway fifteen soldiers per kilometer.

Article II—The boundary which limits the parts owned respectively by Russia and Japan in the Sakhalin island shall be definitely marked off on the spot by a special limnographic commission.

### CAUSE OF ARMY DESERTIONS.

General Carr Offers Original Explanation.

WASHINGTON—Brigadier General C. C. Carr, commanding the department of Dakota, in his annual report, touching upon the subject of desertion, says they are mainly attributable to the slight regard the enlisted man is held by the average American citizen.

He recommends that the Yellowstone be made a four troop post, the travel in the park, he says, is increasing yearly and he estimates that the whole number of the visitors for 1905 will aggregate 30,000.

General Carr invites attention to what he terms the grave injury to the service resulting from the absence of officers from their commands.

### Unquestionably Asiatic.

PARIS—Prof. Elie Metchnikoff was seen at the Pasteur institute Monday and gave the Associated Press an interesting expression of his views on the outbreak of cholera in Germany. The professor added the important information that the Pasteur institute had just received special detailed reports upon the actual cholera cases in Germany and said he considered from the bacteriological examinations made under his personal direction that the cases are unquestionably Asiatic cholera.

### WALKS THE PLANK.

Public Printer Palmer Down and Out. WASHINGTON—Public Printer F. W. Palmer practically has been ousted from office. It was learned authoritatively that President Roosevelt had demanded Mr. Palmer's resignation to take effect on the 15th inst. The demand of the president for Mr. Palmer's resignation was due primarily to the latter's action in trying to force Oscar J. Ricketts, foreman of printing, and L. C. Hay, a foreman of division, out of the government printing office. Mr. Palmer asked for the resignation of Ricketts and Hay on the ground that they had been in-subordinate. As soon as President Roosevelt learned of the situation that had developed he directed Public Printer Palmer to forward to him his resignation to take effect in two weeks.

It has been known for some time that Mr. Palmer would not be re-appointed to his present office. For several months before President Roosevelt left Washington for Oyster Bay he was casting about for a suitable man for the position of public printer. He offered it to John A. Sletcher of New York, but he declined it, having something better in view. Until the time there has been no change in the situation.

The investigation made by the Keep commission into the letting of contract for seventy-two Lanston typesetting machines for use in the government printing office, disclosed a serious condition of affairs in the management of the office, the forces being divided into cliques. These cliques were so detrimental to the interests of the government that the standard of efficiency in the department were reduced materially. The evildoer secured by the commission in the course of its inquiry created much bitter feeling among the men holding high positions in the department. One of these was the demand by Printer Palmer for the resignations of Ricketts and Hay. As the Keep inquiry, so far as known, developed nothing against the interests of Ricketts and Hay, the president acted promptly in taking the whole matter out of Palmer's hands, and laying it in the hands of the Keep commission for such further investigation as might be necessary. Coupled with this action of the president was the demand on Palmer for his resignation.

### PLANS FOR PALACE OF PEACE.

Carnegie Foundation Offers Five Prizes to Architects.

NEW YORK—About \$15,000 in prizes and the honor of being one of the five architects who plan the peace palace for the use of the permanent court of arbitration at The Hague was today offered to the architects of all nations in a prospectus issued by the Carnegie foundation. This invitation was made to secure the ideas of many minds as to the most fitting edifice in which to house the tribunal which it is hoped will make war unnecessary. The five most successful architects will receive prizes, the largest of which is for 12,000 guilders, a sum of money slightly less than \$5,000. In addition to their open offer to the world, the directors of the Carnegie foundation, which will become the owner of the five prize plans, has also issued a special invitation to certain eminent architects from each of the principal countries of the world requesting them to join the competition.

### WOULD CLOSE ALL SALOONS.

Lid Likely to Descend Upon Northern Minnesota.

ST. PAUL—Word has been received here from Cass Lake, Minn., that Indian Agent Scott at Walker has received instructions from the interior department to proceed with the enforcement of the law forbidding liquor in the so-called "Indian country," and United States District Attorney C. C. Houpte states that a strict enforcement of the law would result in the confiscation of every saloon or liquor store in all of Minnesota north of Fort Snelling. This would include the cities of Minneapolis, Duluth, St. Cloud, Moorhead, Crookston and hundreds of smaller places. The district attorney says that if the law is enforced the "lid" will be shut down too tight in northern Minnesota that only an act of congress can raise it.

### DOCTOR FILLS BIG CLAIM.

Asks \$5,000 for Medical Attendance on Late Ellen McKee.

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—A claim against the estate of the late Ellen J. McKee, amounting to \$5,520, for medical services from January 2 to May 3, 1905, was filed in the probate court today by Dr. W. E. Fischel.

Among the items of the claim is a charge of \$5,000 for ten days' service during the last illness of Miss McKee, when Dr. Fischel accompanied her from St. Louis to Asheville, N. C., where she died.

Miss McKee left an estate worth several million dollars. The hearing is set for September 14.

### STOCK WAS OVERSUBSCRIBED.

Lewis Found More Suckers Than He Could Take Care Of.

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Frederick Essen, receiver of the People's United States bank, reported to Judge McElhinney of the circuit court at Clayton, that there was in the bank \$233,536 credited to the special account of President E. G. Lewis which had been received by him on subscriptions for capital stock, and which represents over-subscriptions, received after all of the capital stock had been taken. The judge ordered that this be returned to the subscribers.

### DO NOT LIKE TERMS.

Popular Outbreak at Tokio Against Peace Settlement at Portsmouth.

TOKIO—Rioting broke out here last (Tuesday) night in connection with the dissatisfaction over the result of the peace settlement. There were several clashes with the police and it is estimated that two were killed and 500 wounded. The rioting ceased at midnight. Police stations were the only property destroyed.

### Russians Were Defeated.

TOKYO—(Delayed in Transmission.)—An official report announces the complete and crushing defeat of the remnant of the Russian forces after five hours' severe fighting at Nabutu on the west coast of the island of Sakhalin.

### Japan Censuring Telegrams.

PEKIN—Messages received here from a good source at Tokio represent the situation there as grave. The Japanese government is apparently censoring telegrams.

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## Cuba Not Pleased With Its Compact It Has With Great Britain.

HAYANA—Two of the principal commercial economic associations, responding to a confidential request made by the foreign relations committee of the senate for advice as to whether the pending treaty between Great Britain and Cuba ought to be ratified, declared emphatically against ratification. The principal reason given is that Cuba's interests are too inevitably bound to its great customer, the United States, to permit of granting for ten years such privileges to British ships and citizens as those named in the treaty. Another reason given is that the adoption of the treaty would allow privileges to British warships as well as merchantmen, not warranted by the relations between Cuba and Great Britain and not permissible in view of the relations between the United States and Great Britain. The latter reason is considered the most potent on account of the suspicion that the treaty, while ostensibly one of commerce, navigation and amity, would in reality give to British warships greater privileges in Cuban ports than those given to the United States by the cession of two naval stations.

The treaty was signed on May last after the definite favored nation clause has been eliminated in consequence of representations made by Mr. Squires, the American minister. The United States government, on receipt of a report regarding the alleged objectionable feature, made a peremptory representation against the treaty. The copy was sent to Washington, since which time, according to a statement made to the Associated Press by Secretary of State O'Farrell, the United States government has ceased its representations regarding it. It is known, however, that in Washington the treaty is regarded as inimical to the interests of the United States, not, perhaps, in a commercial sense, because it does not contain any tariff concessions, but in the broader political significance of allowing British warships equal rights in Cuban ports with those of Cuban warships, under plea of stress of weather or accident, thus giving to Great Britain greater privileges than those granted to the United States.

### FAVOR FOR AMERICA.

Czar of Russia Orders Change of Policy in Regard to Imports.

OYSTER BAY, L. I.—At the conference between President Roosevelt and the Russian peace envoys, Mr. Witte, by direction of the emperor of Russia, presented the following communication: "Some years ago in consequence of misunderstanding in the interpretation of the most favored nation clause, there were established in Russia on several articles of American production customs on a higher scale than those levied on the same articles when imported from other countries.

"His majesty, the emperor of Russia, has commanded me to inform the president of the United States that he has been pleased to order the discontinuance of the levying of such higher duties on American products in order that henceforth the American manufacturers should pay the same duties as importers from other countries."

### BADGE FOR PAST COMMANDER.

Comrade Bross Given One as Chaplain and Head of Nebraskans.

DENVER, Colo.—An interesting feature of the visit of the Nebraska department to the national encampment at the Albany hotel was the presentation to Past Department Commander Harmon Bross of Lincoln of a past department commander's badge. The presentation address was made by C. E. Adams of Superior.

The badge is of gold, and is studded with seven diamonds. The emblem bears a cross and a sword. The cross denotes that Mr. Bross was department chaplain of Nebraska for three years, and the sword signifies that he was a commissioned officer in the union army.

### BUT ONE LARGER CORN CROP.

Kansas Yield This Year Estimated at 230,000,000 Bushels.

WICHITA, Kas.—F. W. Frasier, editor of the Southwestern Grain and Flour Journal of this city, is authority for the statement that the Kansas corn crop will reach 230,000,000 bushels. Only once in the history of the state was there a larger crop of corn than will be gathered this fall. That was in 1889, when the yield of Kansas was 270,000,000 bushels. Authorities all say that the present crop without doubt is the largest ever grown in the state, acreage considered.

### ENVOYS GIVE TO CHARITIES.

CONCORD, N. H.—Letters from the Russian and Japanese peace plenipotentiaries on the eve of their departure from this country, which accompanied checks of \$10,000 each for charitable purposes in the state of New Hampshire, were made public Friday by Governor John McLean. The envoys wrote in cordial appreciation of the hospitality and courtesy shown them by the state and leave the question of disposition of the funds to the discretion of the governor.

### A \$50,000,000 CONCESSION.

It is Awarded to J. E. Markel of Nebraska.

NEW YORK—Chairman Shonts of the Panama canal commission announced Friday that he had awarded a concession for feeding and housing the greater part of the canal employees to J. E. Markel of Omaha.

Following a month's visit to Panama, Mr. Markel has worked out a comprehensive scheme, which includes the early establishment of ten hotels along the canal and railroad, each of them to accommodate from 150 to 250 laborers and twice as many diners. These hotels, it is declared, will compare favorably with the better class of commercial hotels in this country and will be used chiefly by the higher salaried employes. The average rate for board and lodging will be about \$36 a month.

### WRITING POOR LIFE RISKS.

Investigating Committee Uncovers New Form of Fraud.

NEW YORK—Evidence of extensive fraud in the writing of life insurance on risks known to be bad has been brought to the attention of the Armstrong legislative committee. It is asserted that in this class of fraud there has been collusion between the officers and agents of companies of high standing.

Subpoenas summoning the medical examiners of some of the big companies to appear before the committee have been prepared. They will also be requested to have ready for the committee the medical records of the company for the last few years to be used as exhibits in case they are required. All the medical examiners probably will be called for the same day.

### LEARN OF PEACE TREATY.

Oyama Congratulates Gen. Linevitch on the Outcome.

GODZYADINI, Manchuria—At 1 o'clock Saturday afternoon a Japanese messenger, bearing a white flag and escorted by soldiers, arrived at a post near the railway and handed to the Russian officers who went to meet him a letter from Field Marshal Oyama to General Linevitch, congratulating him on the conclusion of peace and begging him to appoint Russian plenipotentiaries to arrange an armistice.

Field Marshal Oyama had appointed General Tukushima as plenipotentiary for his side, the letter announced, and he suggested Chakhedza as the meeting place.

### WOMAN'S RELIEF CORPS.

DENVER—The Woman's Relief Corps of the Grand Army of the Republic elected the following officers: Senior vice president, Mrs. Julia G. Sine, Chicago; junior vice president, Eunice Mungler, Oklahoma City, O. T.; treasurer, Charlotte E. Wright, Hartford, Conn.; chaplain, Catherine C. Kennedy, Denver. Executive board: Dr. Orpha Bruce, Tampa, Fla.; Sarah E. White, Rockville, Ind.; Florence S. Babbitt, Ypsilanti, Mich.; Maria E. Dean, Chattanooga, Tenn.; and Mrs. Alice W. Fuller, Cleveland, O. The encampment adjourned sine die.

### Doesn't Fear an Outbreak.

WASHINGTON—The Japanese legation is without advice as to the disturbances which have taken place in Japan in disapproval of the terms of the peace treaty. M. Hoki, the first secretary, stated, however, that very few Japanese were perhaps satisfied with the terms of the treaty, the sense of discipline in the people was so great that there was not the slightest fear of any serious outbreak.

### INVASION OF NEW ZEALAND.

American Harvester Trust Menace to Implement Makers.

LONDON—The Times correspondent at Wellington, New Zealand, says: The operations of the American harvester trust are seriously menacing the prosperity of New Zealand implement makers. The manufacturers recognize that even a protective tariff of 20 per cent would be unavailing. A deputation asked the government to prevent the trust from doing business. The premier intimated that the government would proceed with the monopolies prevention bill.

### SALMON QUITS HIS OFFICE.

Doctor Tenders Resignation and It is Accepted.

WASHINGTON—Dr. David E. Salmon, chief of the bureau of animal industry, department of agriculture, has tendered his resignation to take effect immediately upon the appointment of his successor, and it has been accepted to take effect on October 1.

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### INSANE HOSPITAL TRUSTEES ACCUSED OF DIVERTING MONEY.

ST. JOSEPH—Abraham Davis, a local democratic politician, filed an injunction suit in the circuit court today, in which he charges that Dr. C. R. Woodson, superintendent, and the Board of Managers of the State Hospital for the Insane No. 2 are diverting money paid by the county for the keep of indigent insane to the building fund, which is supposed to be kept up by the state, and asks that they be restrained from using county money for state purposes. It is estimated that the loss to the taxpayers of the county is \$5,000 annually. It is also alleged that a profit is charged on clothing furnished the patients part of which is manufactured by them. Dr. Woodson says he courts the fullest investigation and that he can disprove every charge made.

### AMBASSADOR MEYER COMING HOME.

ST. PETERSBURG—Ambassador Meyer will leave St. Petersburg September 11 for Berlin and Paris and thence he will go to America at the end of September on leave of absence.

### FIND OF SPANISH GOLD.

DETROIT, Mich.—A special to the Tribune from Traverse City says that \$150,000 in Spanish gold has been unearthed on North Fox island, off Grand Traverse bay, in Lake Michigan.

# G. A. R. CHIEF

## Corporal Tanner Is Chosen Commander of Grand [Army of the Republic]

DENVER—The thirty-ninth annual national encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic elected officers on Friday as follows:

Commander-in-chief, James Tanner, New York.

Senior vice commander-in-chief, George W. Cook, Denver.

Junior vice commander-in-chief, Elias H. Towler, Minneapolis.

Surgeon general, Hugo Philler, Waukesha, Wis.

Chaplain-in-chief, Rev. Father J. G. Leary, Chapman, Kan.

Minneapolis was chosen as the meeting place for 1906.

The contest for commander-in-chief was the most interesting feature of the sessions Friday. Besides Corporal Tanner, R. B. Brown of Zanesville, O., Charles Burrows of Rutherford, N. J., and Charles G. Burton of Nevada, Mo., were placed in nomination. Burrows' name was immediately withdrawn. As the roll call of departments proceeded it became apparent from the number of departments seconding Tanner that his election was a certainty. Although George Stone of San Francisco was not named, formally as a candidate, the Department of California and Nevada cast its fifteen votes for him. The total vote for Tanner was 447.

Brown received 187, Ohio and Pennsylvania giving him their full vote and Indiana a majority. The only large delegation that voted for Burton was that of Missouri. His total was 42 votes.

When the adjutant general announced the result the convention went wild. The old veterans leaped from their seats, shouting and cheering and throwing their hats in the air. Amid the din General Brown mounted the stage and moved to make Tanner's election unanimous. Messrs. Burton and Stone both seconded the motion, which was carried with a roar of applause. Commander-in-Chief King then appointed the defeated comrades a committee to escort Corporal Tanner to the stage. While the four were walking down the center aisle the delegates made a rush for Tanner, and lifting him into the air, carried him bodily to the rostrum. The delegates then rose en masse and cheered for several minutes.

In a brief speech Corporal Tanner thanked his comrades. "There is one man," he said, "whose esteem and assistance it is necessary for the old soldiers to have. There are three men in the encampment whom I will call in council in meeting President Roosevelt."

Another great shout went up as Corporal Tanner indicated the person he referred to in his valedictory remark and as it died down he said that he expected to have the beneficent counsel in all his undertakings as commander-in-chief of Senator William Warner of Missouri, General John C. Black of Chicago and General Grenville M. Dodge of New York.

### CHINA TAKES STEP FORWARD.

Old Method of Educational Examinations Abolished.

PEKING—An important edict has been issued in response to the memorial of Yuan Shi Ki and other prominent men, abolishing examinations for the old system of degrees. By means of this system, established from time immemorial, China has recruited government officers. The idea of obtaining by competitive examination the best educated men is essentially good, but it has been rendered entirely futile by the knowledge demanded. Hitherto the aspirant for honors was required to be proficient in the writings of Confucius and other classics, the ability to compose essays in a particular form, consisting really of a kind of literary jugglery. The learning so obtained was entirely useless for practical purposes, while the close study required to attain the necessary knowledge prevents attention to other modern and more useful subjects.

### DO NOT LIKE TERMS.

Popular Outbreak at Tokio Against Peace Settlement at Portsmouth.

TOKIO—Rioting broke out here last (Tuesday) night in connection with the dissatisfaction over the result of the peace settlement. There were several clashes with the police and it is estimated that two were killed and 500 wounded. The rioting ceased at midnight. Police stations were the only property destroyed.

### RUSSIAN CENSURING TELEGRAMS.

PEKIN—Messages received here from a good source at Tokio represent the situation there as grave. The Japanese government is apparently censoring telegrams.

### IS FOR PENSIONS.

Roll Reached Its Maximum Last January.

WASHINGTON—The pension roll reached the maximum number in its history on January 21 last, the number being 1,004,196. The roll passed the million mark in September of last year and gradually increased for the next four months. The decline began with the first of last February and by the following May had dropped below the million mark.

These facts are developed in a synopsis of the annual report of Pension Commissioner Warner covering the operations of his office for the fiscal year ended June 30 last. At the end of the year the number of pensioners had declined to 998,441, a net increase for the year of 3,439.

The report shows the following additional facts:

During the year the bureau issued 185,242 pension certificates, of which number over 50,000 were originals. The annual value of the pension roll on June 30, 1905, was \$136,745,295. By the term "annual value" is meant the amount of money required to pay the pensioners then on the roll for one year.

During the year 43,833 pensioners were dropped from the roll by reason of death and of these 30,254 were survivors of the civil war.

On June 30, 1905, the roll contained the names of 684,608 survivors of the civil war, a decrease of over 6,000 from the previous year.

The total amount disbursed for pensions for the fiscal year is \$141,682,841, of which \$4,197,167 was for navy pensions and \$3,409,998 was paid to pensioners of the Spanish war and \$132,022,170 to the survivors of the civil war, their widows and dependants. The total amount paid to Spanish war pensioners since 1899 is \$11,996,198.

The total amount of money paid for pensions since the foundation of the government is \$3,320,860,022 and of this amount \$3,144,395,405 has been paid on account of the civil war. The total number of claims allowed, original and increase, under order No. 78, known as the "age order," since that order went into effect April 13, 1894, up to June 30, 1905, was 65,612.

### GUARDIAN FOR A RICH MAN.

Millionaire Wells of Iowa Unable to Manage Estate.

GRUNDY CENTER, Ia.—Guardians were appointed today for George Wells, pioneer citizen and millionaire land owner, on petition of his sister, Mary Wells Nelson, who alleged him to be of unsound mind because of advanced age. Wells being over 84 years old. He is one of Iowa's richest men. He owns nearly 14,000 acres of choice farm lands in Grundy, Emmett and Kosuth counties, valued at from \$50 to \$100 per acre. He has \$200,000 on deposit in Chicago banks, \$150,000 in Iowa banks and has other personal property worth \$500,000.

### PEACE ENVOYS AT DINNER.

Witte and Baron De Rosen Entertained at New York.

NEW YORK—George C. Harvey entertained at dinner Thursday night at the Metropolitan club the Russian peace envoys, Mr. Witte and Baron De Rosen, the members of their suites and a company of men distinguished in the different walks of life. The dinner company numbered more than eighty. Mr. Witte first spoke, saying he had insisted upon being accorded that privilege that he might have the honor to propose a toast "to the health of the illustrious statesman, Theodor Roosevelt." Mr. Witte's last words were drowned with cheers. When these were ended he resumed speaking in French:

"At the same time it is my great pleasure and I believe it my duty to propose a toast to the prosperity of the great and marvelous Americans, who are so admirably personified in the president. I drink to this glorious republic and its president, Mr. Roosevelt."

### GRAFT CHARGE AT ST. JOE.

Insane Hospital Trustees Accused of Diverting Money.

ST. JOSEPH—Abraham Davis, a local democratic politician, filed an injunction suit in the circuit court today, in which he charges that Dr. C. R. Woodson, superintendent, and the Board of Managers of the State Hospital for the Insane No. 2 are diverting money paid by the county for the keep of indigent insane to the building fund, which is supposed to be kept up by the state, and asks that they be restrained from using county money for state purposes. It is estimated that the loss to the taxpayers of the county is \$5,000 annually. It is also alleged that a profit is charged on clothing furnished the patients part of which is manufactured by them. Dr. Woodson says he courts the fullest investigation and that he can disprove every charge made.

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