

**PRES. ROOSEVELT'S
FORMAL ACCEPTANCE**

**Replies to the Announcement
of the Committee on His
Nomination.**

PARTY'S ACHIEVEMENTS

**Chief Executive Briefly Reviews the
Works of His and Previous Ad-
ministrations—Points to Re-
sults, Not Promises.**

Owester Bay, July 27.—In reply to his
notification of his nomination for president,
Mr. Roosevelt said:

I am deeply sensible of the high honor
conferred upon me by the representatives of
the republican party assembled in convention
and acting in the nomination for the
presidency with solemn realization of
the obligations I assume. I heartily
approve the declaration of principles which
the republican national convention
has adopted, and at some future day I
shall communicate to you, Mr. Chairman,
as to each and every item of formal
written acceptance of the nomination.

Three years ago I became president
because of the death of my lamented
predecessor. I then stated that it was
my purpose to carry out his principles
and policies for the honor and the interest
of the country. To the best of my
ability I have kept the promises made
by me at that time. My successors have
not done so well. They have not kept
the promises made by them and me in
1903. I am sure that if we are united,
we will be able to do so.

The Claims of a Party.
A party is of worth only in so far as
it promotes the national interest, and
its official life is in its power to render
to the people the best service of which
it is capable. Effective government comes
only as the result of the cooperation of
different persons. The members of a
legislative majority, the officers in the
various departments of the administration,
and the legislators, the judges and other
branches as towards each other, must
work together with subordination of self
to the common end of successful govern-
ment. We who have been entrusted with
power as public servants during the past
seven years of administration and legis-
lation now come before the people content
to be judged by the record of their
conduct. In the years that have gone
by we have made the deed square with
the word; and if we are continued in
power we shall endeavor to do so.

The Democratic Position.
In all of this we are more fortunate
than our opponents, who are based on
confidence in the ground, which, some
express and some seek to have con-
fidentially understood, that if triumphant
they may be able to bring about a
principle which in the last eight years
they have laid down as vital, and to leave
undisturbed those very acts of the ad-
ministration which they are asking
that the administration itself be driven
from power. Seemingly their present at-
titude as to their past record is that some
of them will have to be put to the
sincere. We make our appeal in a wholly
different spirit. We are not constrained
to keep silent on any vital question; we
divide our views upon every subject, but
they are continuous, and are the same for
all sections and localities. There is nothing
experimental about our governing; we
ask the people to continue in power, we
ask their performance in the past, our
governmental efficiency, is a guarantee
to our present, and our future, and our
opponents, whether openly or secretly, ac-
cording to their several temperaments,
now ask the people to trust their pres-
ent promises and to leave undisturbed
that they intend to treat their past
promises as null and void. We know our
own minds and we have kept of the same
kind for a number of years. Our policy
is clear, coherent and sane. In
our fundamental matter as the en-
forcement of the law we do not have to
depend upon our opponents, and we do not
that our record be taken as an earnest
of what we shall continue to do.

Enforcement of Trust Laws.
In dealing with the great organizations
known as trusts, the laws were not
plainly enforced, but to point out that
they actually have been enforced and that
legislation has been enacted to increase
of their enforcement. We do not have
to propose to "turn the rascals out," for
we have shown in very deed that when
they are discovered they are to be
punished. It is not the duty of an
official can be found who has betrayed
his trust he will be punished to the full
extent of the law without regard to
withstanders independent of a re-
publican or a democratic administration.
This is the efficient way to turn the
rascals out and to keep them out, and it
has the merit of doing so. Moreover, the
betrayals of trust in the last seven years
have been insignificant in number when
compared with the number of the same
service. Never has the administration of
the government been on a cleaner and
higher level; never has the public work
of the nation been done more honestly
and efficiently.

Assuredly it is unwise to change the
policies which have worked so well, and
which are now being broken down. The
national honor and interest have been
upheld abroad. We have placed the finances
of the nation upon a stable basis. We
have done this with the aid of many who
were formerly our opponents, but who
would neither openly support nor silently
oppose us. We have done this with sound
finance; and we have done it against the
convicted and violent opposition of the
mass of our people, and we have refused
to recant the sound opinions which
for the moment they think it im-
expedient to reassert. We know what we
mean when we speak of a honest and
stable currency. We mean the same thing
from year to year. We do not have to
avoid a definite and conclusive committal
to the most important issue which has
recently been before the people, and which
may at any time in the near future be
before them again. Upon the principles
which underlie the issue of the currency,
half of our number do not clash with
those of the other half. So long as the
republican party stands for the gold
standard is settled, not as a matter of
temporary political expediency, not be-
cause of shifting conditions in the pro-
duction of gold in certain mining centers,
but in accordance with what we regard
as the fundamental principles of national
morality and wisdom.

Safe Financial Legislation.
Under the financial legislation which we
have enacted there is now ample cir-
culation for every business need; and every
dollar of this circulation is worth a dollar
in gold. We have reduced the national
debt and in still larger measure
the interest on that debt. All of the war
taxes imposed during the Spanish war
have been removed with a view to relieve
the people and to prevent the accumu-
lation of an unnecessary surplus. The
result is that hardly ever before have the
extremes and extremes of the govern-
ment so closely corresponded. In the fiscal
year that has just closed the excess of
income over the ordinary expenditures
was nine millions of dollars. This does
not take account of the fifty millions ex-
pended out of the accumulated surplus
for the purchase of the Isthmian canal. It
is an extraordinary proof of the sound
financial condition of the nation that
instead of following the usual course in
such matters of spending, we have turned
upon posterity by an issue of bonds, we
were able to make the payment outright
and yet after it to have in the treasury
a surplus of one hundred and sixty-one
million. Moreover, we were able to pay
this fifty millions of dollars out of hand
without causing the slightest disturbance
to business conditions.

The Tariff Law.
We have enacted a tariff law under
which during the past few years the country
has attained a height of material well-
being never before reached. Wages are
higher than ever before. That whenever
the tariff is raised, it should be a result
of the tariff schedule is un-
doubted; but such changes can be safely
made only by those whose devotion
to the principle of a protective tariff is
beyond question; for otherwise the changes
would amount to no readjustment
to the tariff. The readjustment when
made must not maintain and not de-
stroy the protective principle. To the
farmer, the merchant, and manufacturer
that the welfare of the nation is so
much interested as the wage-worker in
the maintenance of our present economic
system, both as regards the finances and
the tariff. The standard of living of our
wage-workers is higher than that of any
other country, and it can not so remain
unless we have a protective tariff which
shall always maintain a rate of duty
sufficient to cover the difference be-
tween the labor cost here and abroad.
Those who, like our opponents, denounce
protection as a robbery, thereby explicitly
commit themselves to the proposition that
if they were to revise the tariff no heed
would be paid to the necessity of meeting
this difference between the standards of
living for wage-workers here and in other
countries; and therefore on this point their
position is identical with the position
taken here. Here again we ask that their
promises and ours be judged by what has
been done in the immediate past. We ask
that their policies be compared with the
workings of the present tariff law, and
the conditions which obtain under it, with
the workings of the preceding tariff law
of 1903. The standard of living of the
wage-worker in 1903 looked to be about
1903 looked to be about 1903.

McKinley's Kind of Reciprocity.
We believe in reciprocity with foreign
nations on the terms outlined in President
McKinley's last speech, which urged the
extension of our foreign markets by re-
ciprocal agreements whenever they could be
made without injury to American industry
and labor. It is a singular fact that the
only great reciprocity treaty recently
passed by the Cuban republic was finally
opposed almost alone by the representa-
tives of the very party which now states that
it favors reciprocity. And here again we ask
that their promises and ours be judged by
comparing their deeds with ours. On this
Cuban reciprocity treaty there were at the
outset grave differences of opinion among
some of our leading members. Some
negotiation and ratification of the treaty,
and in the legislation which carried it into
effect, was the highly practical manner in
which the sacrifice of the people not only
to our purposes but in our practical ability
to achieve those purposes. Judging by the
record of the last two years, down to
the very month, is there justification in
believing that under similar circum-
stances and with similar initial differences
of opinion, our opponents would have
achieved any practical result?
We have already shown in actual fact
that our policy is to do fair and equal
justice to all men, paying no heed to whether
a man is rich or poor; paying no heed to
his race, his creed, or his birthplace.

The Right to Organize.
We recognize the organization of capital
and the organization of labor as natural
outcomes of our industrial system. Each
kind of organization is to be favored so
far as it has a right to be favored, and
regard for the rights of others. Each is to
be granted the full protection of the law,
and each in turn is to be held to a strict
account to the law; for no man is above
it and no man below it. The humblest
individual is to have his rights safeguarded
as fully as those of the most exalted.
The organization of labor, for each is
to receive justice, no more and no less.
The problems with which we have to deal
in our industrial and social life are
 manifold; but the spirit in which it
is necessary to approach their solution is
simply the spirit of honesty, of courage,
and of confidence in the law.

More Peace Efforts Possible.
Despite the strongest efforts made by
President Roosevelt, the Amalgamated
Meat Cutters and Butcher
Workmen, the threatened strike, in-
volving not only all the packers at the
stock yards, but the Union Stock Yards
and Transit company itself, was not
called this morning. The delegates
indicated a further effort to estab-
lish peace might prove successful.
The teamsters' governing committee
met early today and decided to make
arrangements to meet the chiefs of the
packing houses, and there was another
conference of delegates between the
chiefs of the allied trades. Both these
conferences were visited by President
Donnelly, who demanded that the allied
trades order a general strike at
once and let further negotiations come
afterwards.
The first big defection in the great
strike came when 700 men, including
the scalers and pen cleaners employed
by the Union Stock Yards and Transit
company, refused to work further.
The first to go were the handlers, fol-
lowed by the teamsters. As they
passed out of the big gate they were
greeted with cheers by the thousands
of strikers gathered in the vicinity.
Prior to this large exodus came small
strikes in the various plants among the
mechanical employees, but these did not
have the effect of tying up the plants.
As soon as the union man stepped out
a nonunion man, or a union man who
had deserted the organization, was
there to take his place.
Earlier in the day the allied trades
and a committee of eight teamsters
chosen last night to seek peace anew
before permitting the teamsters
strike, had been urged by President
Donnelly to declare a general strike
and then to seek a further conference
with the packers. There was a lively
debate, President Golden for the team-
sters governing committee, and John
Sheridan, business agent of the
ice wagon drivers. There are 200 ice
wagon drivers employed by the packers,
and with their striking it is ad-
mitted the packers would have much
difficulty in getting ice to their re-
frigerator cars.

Parties' Lofty Aim.
The principles which we uphold should
be applied to all our countrymen in all
portions of our country. Above all they
should give us strength with the men and
women who are the spiritual heirs of those
who upheld the hands of Abraham Lin-
coln; for we are striving to do our work
in the spirit in which Lincoln approached
his duty. The seven years that have
just passed there is no duty, domestic
or foreign, which we have shirked; no
detracture, or which we have failed to
perform with reasonable efficiency. We
have never pleaded impotence. We have
never permitted the spirit of complaint
instead of action. We face the future
with our past and our present as guar-
antors of our promises; and we are con-
fident in the belief that in the world
which we have made and are making.

**STRIKE REACHES
THE ALLIED TRADES**

**Stock Handlers, Teamsters, Ma-
chinists and Other Work-
ers Go Out.**

PLACES OF MANY FILLED

**Efforts in the Direction of Peace Still
Continued, the Labor Organizations
Still Inclining to Be Con-
servative.**

Chicago, July 27.—With all the peace
negotiations broken off, and with all
the allied trades union men employed
at the different plants, with the excep-
tion of the teamsters and the station-
ary engineers, out on strike in sym-
pathy with the butcher workmen who
quit work two weeks ago, the stock
yards strike had settled down to what
promises to be one of the bitterest
fights between capital and labor in the
history of America.

As has been threatened for some
time, the allied trades employed in the
packing industry quit work when called
out to assist the striking butchers in
their efforts to bring the packers to
terms. In several instances the men
did not wait for the official notification
from their leaders to go on strike, but
threw down their tools and quit work
of their own volition.
The statement was made by Michael
J. Donnelly, president of the butchers' union,
that every union man employed
at the stock yards, with the exception
of the teamsters and engineers, had re-
sponded to orders for a general sym-
pathetic strike. The engineers, who
declared, would join the strikers and
unless there was a speedy settlement of
the difficulty he said the teamsters
would undoubtedly join their brother
workmen in their struggle for supre-
macy. According to Mr. Donnelly, the
stock yards are now in a state of chaos,
and have quit at the stock yards in Chicago
alone nearly 30,000 persons.
Both sides to the controversy declared
that they were perfectly satisfied with
the present state of affairs, and that
they were willing to make it a fight to
a finish to determine who shall dictate
the terms of a settlement.

Chicago, July 27.—The long threat-
ened strike of the miscellaneous trades
at the stock yards, called to assist the
butcher workmen, began at 10 o'clock
Monday, with the walkout of nearly all
the teamsters, machinists, car workers
and 150 millwrights and helpers em-
ployed by the seven big packers.
Every live stock handler in the yards
quit this morning. The packers' team-
sters are still at work, but the steam-
boilers, plumbers, box-makers, en-
gineers and firemen have joined in the
general strike. Thousands of men
carrying lunch baskets left the yards.
No disorder was reported.
The teamsters and cattle handlers as
a whole refused to join in the present
ferocious movement so much desired and
urged by President Donnelly, but at
that a large number of them quit quietly
and left the yards to attend the big
mass meeting called for the benefit of
all who had refused to await the result
of further conferences. While these
walkouts were taking place, confer-
ences between the strike representa-
tives and the packers were held at the
offices of Nelson Morris & Co., and dele-
gates representing the allied trades
were in session.

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mechanical employees, but these did not
have the effect of tying up the plants.
As soon as the union man stepped out
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The Day's Conference.
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and a committee of eight teamsters
chosen last night to seek peace anew
before permitting the teamsters
strike, had been urged by President
Donnelly to declare a general strike
and then to seek a further conference
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debate, President Golden for the team-
sters governing committee, and John
Sheridan, business agent of the
ice wagon drivers. There are 200 ice
wagon drivers employed by the packers,
and with their striking it is ad-
mitted the packers would have much
difficulty in getting ice to their re-
frigerator cars.

Committee Meets the Packers.
The foregoing met the packers, and
the committee of the teamsters had a
joint conference with the allied trades
representatives, and then, with Schardt
and Cohen, went to meet the packers
at the office of Morris & Co. While
this latter conference was in progress
the allied trades meeting was con-
tinued, the delegates being anxious to
learn the result of the latest effort to
bring about a settlement.
At the conference at the office of Mor-

ris & Co. representatives of labor, under
instructions, told the packers they
could not waive their demand for rein-
statement within forty-eight hours of the
butchers and meat cutters, and within
ten days for all others, and for in-
dividual arbitration in all cases of al-
leged discrimination. The conference
was secret and lasted several hours. While the peace conference
was in session news came of the
strike of live stock handlers. Most of
the men quit promptly, but many were
allowed until 2 o'clock this afternoon to
finish delivering cattle outside the
yards.

Strike Not Authorized.
The strike, although general, was
conducted without official authoriza-
tion, by the heads of the various unions,
but solely upon the order of the
business agents, who refused to await
the action of the peace conference,
which ended about noon without mak-
ing much, if any, progress.
The packers demanded that the union
men come to them with a definite
proposition. The union committee re-
turned to headquarters to confer with
the butchers and allied trades in the
hope, it was said, of reaching some
way of a new proposal could be decided
upon.

General Strike Authorized.
After the adjournment of the peace
conference the fact developed that the
sympathetic strike had been declared
officially authorized by the proper
boards of all the allied trades at the
stock yards, with the exception of the
packing house teamsters. The en-
gineers and firemen were allowed to
stay at their posts until 6 p. m. In all
the other departments the strike was
actually in effect for two hours or
more before the official sanction was
made public.

It devolved that, learning the ap-
parent hopelessness of an agreement,
the representatives of the allied
trades, urged by President Donnelly,
adopted resolutions commanding the
chiefs of all the affected unions to en-
gage in a general strike. The organiza-
tion of men to quit and join in
a general strike. It was this condition
that the teamsters' committee
found when its members returned from
the Nelson Morris & Co.'s offices at
the stock yards. The general sym-
pathetic strike was another matter.
The committee of the allied trades
and the representatives of the butchers' union.
It was still hoped that arrangements
could be made for another meeting
with the packers.

Packers Not Disconcerted.
The precipitation of a sympathetic
strike which involves 3,555 men outside
the yards, seemingly caused no con-
sideration among the packers. For
days they have been bringing into the
city hundreds of skilled men, many of
whom have been put to work; others
are being held in reserve. Armour &
Co. announced this afternoon that they
will receive from New York tomorrow
fifty more skilled butchers and meat
cutters. All are nonunion men.
A novel feature of the strike is that
the live stock handlers are to receive
part of their pay while they continue
at work. The packers are confident they
will receive from New York tomorrow
fifty more skilled butchers and meat
cutters. All are nonunion men.

No Change at South St. Paul.
St. Paul, Minn., July 25.—The situa-
tion at the South St. Paul stock yards
shows little change today. The allied
trades have as yet received no instruc-
tions to go upon a sympathetic strike.

COTTON STRIKE ON.

**The Employes in Thirty-Seven Fal-
River, Mass., Textile Mills
Leave Their Looms.**
Fall River, Mass., July 27.—The
strike order issued by the Fall River
Textile council calling for upwards of
30,000 operatives to remain away
from the mills this morning in
protest against the reduction of 12 1/2
per cent in wages, became effective to-
day and the response was general.
There are thirty-seven mills involved,
and with the exception of one, every
mill is shut down completely.
The companies involved in the strike
operate eighty-one mills with about
3,250,000 spindles.

MR. BRYAN CAN'T GO.

**He Says He Isn't Able to Be Present
at Esopus When Judge Parker
Learns About It.**
Columbus, O., July 27.—William J.
Bryan was in the city today en route
to the Delaware Springs chautauqua,
where he will make an address tonight
on nonpartisan topics. Mr. Bryan in
an interview said:
"It will be impossible for me to be
at Esopus on the day Judge Parker is
officially notified. Neither can I be
present at the Chicago meeting, for I
am billed to deliver a lecture that evening.
The statement attributed to me
that I would support Parker is true in
every particular."

ARE EXCOMMUNICATED

**Rome's Answer to Two Priests Who
Listened to the French Gov-
ernment.**
Paris, July 25.—For their refusal to
answer the summons of the vatican,
the French bishops of Laval and Dijon
have been cut off from the church. The
papal order to this effect is found in the
following letter of the papal secretary of
state, Cardinal Merry Del Val:
"Unless you present yourself before the
sacred congregation in Rome prior to
July 29 you are, thereby, through the sole
effect of your absence, deprived of all
episcopal powers."
The thundering of the vatican did not
cease there. The bishops who were sum-
moned appeared to the French ministry
as to what course they should adopt.
They were generally considered to be
remain at their posts. They then re-
ceived the following letter from Merry
Del Val, directing the bishops' attention
to the apostolic bull relative to sedition:
"You will find therein an enumeration
of the penalities you have incurred in ap-
pealing to the civil branches of the gov-
ernment to prevent the execution of the
sentences of the church."
The penalty referred to is excommuni-
cation. The government's controversy
with Rome continues to be the chief
subject of the office of Morris & Co. While
this latter conference was in progress
the allied trades meeting was con-
tinued, the delegates being anxious to
learn the result of the latest effort to
bring about a settlement.
At the conference at the office of Mor-

FIGHT AT BONESTEEL.

**The Better Element of Citizens
Round Up and Drive the
Grafters From Town.**

Bonesteel, S. D., July 26.—A peaceful
Sunday was passed, no incident worthy
of mention occurring to disturb the
quietude that enveloped the town. A
feeling of confidence that Bonesteel has
finally been delivered from the reign
of terror that has prevailed during
the past week is spreading, and the
citizens and few remaining visitors
are now breathing more naturally.

A considerable number of police
and armed citizens, however, patrolled
the city last night and their services
likely will be continued as a safe-
guard.
Nearly everybody except the resi-
dents of the town has left, either for
their homes or for Chamberlain to wit-
ness the drawing.

Two men, Phau who has had charge
of the local registration, departed
for Chamberlain, where he will remain
until after the drawing. Thence he
will go to Washington to resume his
duties there.

Two rumors were rife today. One
that the dead body of a man supposed
to have been wounded here during the
fight had been found a few miles
east of Bonesteel, and another that a
man had died in Geddes from wounds
also received here.

Bonesteel, S. D., July 26.—As a re-
sult of a wild night of shooting and
rounding up of grafters by the vigil-
ance committee, troops have been asked
for by Bonesteel Saturday. The re-
quest was forwarded to Private Sec-
retary Warner of Governor Herried, by
Clerk in Charge McPhaul.
It was a night of terror in Bonesteel.
To a gambler now wounded is due
much of the credit for the determined
stand taken by the citizens. Patsy
Magnee, who was gambling concession-
ary, by the hero of the hour. The plucky
little Sioux City man, who owns the
gambling concession in Bonesteel and
whose word is recognized in his pro-
fession as big and good as law, is now
suffering from a dangerous wound in
his foot, accidentally inflicted by him-
self.

Two policemen, with serious wounds,
are in the hospital, and several grafters
have been slightly wounded. Magner
promised Clerk in Charge McPhaul
last night that he would preserve order
and he kicked his own life in doing so.
A special surgeon from Sioux City has
been summoned to attend him.
The trouble started shortly after 2
o'clock, when Policemen Ell Stanburg
and C. H. Harris were shot in front of
the "Blitz" saloon. A gang came out of
the saloon, and one of them asked the
group of officers "what in h— they
were doing there?"
Then one of them struck an officer
over the head and the shooting com-
menced. Stanburg received a scalp
wound and Harris was shot through
the right leg. Scarcely any time had
elapsed when Magner, Bob Callahan
and others, who had been patrolling
the town, appeared on the scene. No
one seemed to know what had hap-
pened. One policeman said a slim man
with a brown mustache had run
through the saloon and that he was the
man who had done the firing.

The saloonmen knew nothing about it.
"We have made every train," said
Magner with tears in his eyes, "and
we were just a little too late."
One "red" as the tough element is
termed by the more law abiding gam-
blers, was rounded up and told to
"blow" at the point of several re-
volvers.
Later Magner looked around the cor-
ner expecting trouble. He cocked his
revolver and shot himself through the
foot. Now thoroughly aroused, gam-
blers and citizens combined to round up
all the tough characters in the town.
Shooting was general and a wild night
ensued. Near the railroad train a
bunch of tough ones were assembled
and told to run. A fusillade of bullets
followed. They were rounded up all
over the town and several of the grafters
were slightly wounded.

A short time ago a long rope was
purchased at Gampper's store. The
purpose of the purchase was not made
known.
Citizens armed with shotguns were
out along the tracks shooting freely
and rounding up the grafters like a lot
of cattle. The roundup was started
by the regular gamblers and was
finished by the citizens.

Chief O'Brien characterized his first
appearance at daylight by arresting
Jack Keeffe of Sioux City, one of the
men who has assisted in quelling the
disturbance. The night had been quiet
up to the time of the shooting, but the
still evening was suddenly turned into
a pandemonium in the early morn-
ing hours. A police court is now in
session trying the prisoners. They will
probably be run out of town.
The chief effort is being directed to
the detection of the men who shot the
policemen. People are thoroughly
scared away from Bonesteel, only
passengers arrived here last night.
There is much talk of hanging the men
who shot the policemen and the cool
headed citizens will have much to do
to prevent violence of this kind if they
are desirous.

106,296 REGISTERED.

**Yankton Signed More for the Rosebud
Land Than All the Other
Places Combined.**

Yankton	57,334
Bonesteel	23,360
Fairfax	8,890
Chamberlain	6,128
Total	106,296

Bonesteel, S. D., July 26.—The regis-
tration at Bonesteel closed with a total
of 34,034. Monroe Cornick, of Butte,
Nebr., was the last man to register,
coming in under the wire just as the
office closed.
The registration has been greatly cut
down because of the lawlessness that
has existed and which the authorities
seemed helpless to stop.
The government officials will leave
here for Chamberlain, where they will
remain until after the drawing.

Yankton, S. D., July 25.—The regis-
tration has closed. The city remained
in perfect order all the time. Visitors
are rapidly leaving. Yankton regis-
tered more than all the other places
combined.

HOMESTEADER DROWNED.
**Young Man From Kansas Lost His Life
in the Missouri.**
Vermillion, S. D., July 23.—While bat-
hing at Springfield, Clarion S. Fleming,
of Soldier, Kan., was drowned in the
Missouri river. The body was recovered
yesterday south of Meckling by a fish-
erman. The young man's home is at
Soldier, Kan., and the body was taken
there today by the father. He came to
South Dakota to register for a home-
stead.

HOKUF IS DEAD.

**Murderer of Peter Johnson Accom-
plished His Purpose to Take
His Own Life.**

Sibley, Ia., July 27.—The funeral of
Peter Johnson, murdered by Hukuf, took
place this afternoon at the
fall and the remains interred in the
local cemetery by the relatives of
Hukuf. The man died early yesterday
morning, the result of a bullet fired
by his own hand Friday afternoon.

From the time of the operation to
the moment that Hukuf breathed his
last, his wife and relatives were with
him at the jail. All others were ex-
cluded. The services were held this
afternoon at 2 o'clock, Rev. W. A.
Wassner, pastor of the Methodist church
officiating.

Hukuf was very weak when he came
from under the influence of ether. He
called feebly for his wife and relatives
and word was sent them immediately.
Hukuf's wife who hasn't been near him
since the day he was taken to the mur-
der bar, came at once, carrying their child,
a mere babe. The meeting between the
murderer and his wife was affecting.
Hukuf cried and his wife, throwing
herself beside his cot, sobbed bitterly
and held the babe toward him to kiss.
During the evening and he had
them all farewell and declared his
willingness to die.

Sheriff Stevens has not yet discov-
ered where Hukuf got the gun with
which he killed himself. The sheriff
has the opinion that the murderer
may have secured the weapon from two
tramps who were locked up shortly
after his arrest. To the last Hukuf
claimed that he carried the gun into the
jail with him.

He said that the day he was arrested
by Stevens he went into the barn and
dropped the revolver between his un-
derwear and his skin. The gun was
stopped by his shoe. When the sheriff
searched him at the jail he found nothing
in his pockets. After he was locked
up, the night watchman, who had the
weapon in his bunk, keeping it with
the intention of taking his life if the
body of Johnson was discovered.

IMITATED BANDIT.

**Four Youths Confess Extraordinar-
Crimes in Chicago.**
Chicago, July 27.—Emulators of the
exploits of the car barn bandits, four
youths, arrested yesterday, confessed
to killing one man in a saloon holdup
and robbing a score of others at differ-
ent times in the city. Besides this
John Lane, stage carpenter of the Illi-
nois theater, who was shot in an at-
tempt to hold up Gustav Riegel's saloon
on the morning of July 4. The prop-
rietary also was shot. The prisoners are
Peter Duifer, James and William
Parbury and David Kelly.
All declare they are less than 20 years
old.

The robbing of a freight car of the
Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul line
at Fairfield, Ill., last week, led to the
arrest of the quartet. Besides the
freight car robbery, the young bandits
confessed to many robberies prior to
July 4, most of which were saloons.
The police believe the young men have
not confessed to all their crimes and
expect at least two other murders will
be admitted by them.

CAMPAIGN IN IOWA.

**Both Shaw and Cannon Will Speak in
Hawkeye State.**
Washington, D. C., July 27.—Sec-
retary Shaw and Speaker Cannon will be
heard in Iowa during the presidential
campaign.
Speaker Cannon who is one of the
most interesting campaigners in the
country, will have an itinerary pre-
pared for him which will cover a major-
ity of the northern states. Besides the
possible national committee will ar-
range for two speeches for the speaker
in Iowa.

Secretary Shaw will remain in Wash-
ington until after the cabinet meeting
on Friday, and then will start on a tour
that will take him to the Pacific coast.

RED CROSS LOOTED.

**Berlin Hears That \$4,120,000 is Miss-
ing From Treasury Guarded by
Nobles.**
Berlin, July 25.—Fresh scandals of
enormous proportions have arisen in
connection with the management of the Rus-
sian national Red Cross funds. Eight mil-
lion rubles (\$4,120,000) is missing from
the central treasury. Besides this
away all the cash available for the needs
of Kurapatkin's army. The loss came to
light in consequence of the demand of
the province of Cherson for an acknowl-
edgment of its contribution of 100,000
rubles (\$51,500). An investigation of the
books of the Petroburg and Moscow
revealed the discrepancy, which seems to
be part of a system of thievery practiced
since the beginning of the war.