

# OUR UNCLE WINS

UNITED STATES SUCCESSFUL IN BOUNDARY DISPUTE.

## HOT A FOOT OF LAND LOST

We Have Been Accorded Practically All That Was Contended For—Disappointment to Our Canadian Neighbors on the North.

LONDON—The Alaskan boundary commission has reached an agreement whereby all the American contentions are sustained with the exception of those in relation to the Portland canal, which Canada wins. All that now remains to be done is for the commissioners to affix their signatures to the decision and complete the map which will accompany it. On the map will be marked the boundary line definitely fixing the division of American and British territory on such a basis that no American citizen will lose a foot of land he already believed he held, while the United States will retain all the waterways to the rich Alaskan territory, with the exception of the Portland canal, which gives Canada the one outlet she so much needed.

The long-standing dispute was only settled after a week of keen trying, acrid deliberation between the arbitrators. Even up to within a few hours of the end of the conference there was an acute possibility that a disagreement might result and the whole proceedings fall to the ground.

Lord Alverstone, though openly inclined to believe in the justice of the American argument, that the United States was entitled to the heads of inlets, as contained in question five, held out that Canada had established her case in questions two and three, dealing with the Portland canal.

After luncheon Senator Lodge, Secretary Root and Senator Turner agreed to cede those points and to start the American boundary line from the head of the Portland canal, thus giving the Canadians that channel and some small islands on which there are only a few disused stone houses. This accomplished, the majority of the tribunal agreed to fix, with this exception, the entire boundary as outlined in the American case. Whether Messrs. Aylesworth and Jette, the Canadian commissioners, will refuse to sign the decision and make it unanimous is not yet known, but it will not affect the validity of the agreement if a minority report is submitted. By next Monday afternoon it is hoped that everything will be ready for signature, though the actual marking of the line on the map which shall forever determine the respective territories, will occupy some time.

The majority of the commissioners left the foreign office hurriedly, in order to catch trains for week-end visits to the country. Nothing had occurred which would lead the few on-lookers even to suspect that the dispute had reached its practical end. The commissioners themselves are still bound to secrecy until the decision is actually rendered, and practically few others were really aware how great a degree of success had attended the efforts of the American members of the tribunal.

## CONDITIONS ON ISLANDS BAD.

Illiterate and Illegitimate Prevalent in Porto Rico.

DETROIT, Mich.—The Christian women's board of missions, which is taking part in the international missionary convention of the Christian church in session here, closed its business by re-electing the old board of officers. At the conclusion of the official business reports on Christian work from different parts of the world were made. That on the society's labors in Porto Rico and Jamaica made a particular impression. Miss Annie E. Davidson of Eureka, Ill., who has spent much time on these islands, made the announcement that at least 88 per cent of the inhabitants are illiterate and possibly 70 per cent are of illegitimate birth.

## Practice Cruise Ordered.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—The naval squadron now in port here has been ordered to Acapulco on a practice cruise. Thursday next is set for sailing day. The ships affected by the order are the Concord, Marblehead, Boston and Wyoming. The Marblehead will fly the flag of Admiral Glass in command.

## Elliott Adjudged Insane.

WASHINGTON, D. C. Peter Elliott of Minnesota, who was arrested at the White House on the 5th inst. and who made a violent attack upon the officers who had him in custody, was officially adjudged insane and recommitted to St. Elizabeth insane asylum.

## China Uses Wireless System.

PEKING—The Marconi system of wireless telegraphy was inaugurated Sunday between Peking and the coast.

## FRANCE IS GETTING READY.

Over 5,000 Exhibits to Be Installed at the St. Louis Exposition.

PARIS.—M. Boeufve, chancellor of the French embassy at Washington, has been appointed representative of the foreign office at the St. Louis exposition. He sails for the United States tomorrow and will go direct to St. Louis and begin installing the French exhibits.

M. Boeufve has conferred with all the leading branches of the French exhibits for St. Louis and says the exhibits will number 5,000, against 3,000 at Chicago, and that they will exceed in general interest and completeness any previous French exhibits. They will include an elaborate exhibit of the government's furniture. Gobelin and Beauva's tapestry and Sevres pottery.

Automobiles, laces and silks will be largely represented, and the methods of education, farming and mining in France will be shown. The department of labor will make an elaborate showing of French methods of industry and production. The manufacturers are seeking an enlarged space.

## WHAT RAINFALL HAS DONE.

In South Dakota Shallow Wells Now Yield Much Water.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D.—The excessive rainfall this season has brought about conditions throughout South Dakota such as existed in the early '80s with regard to obtaining water from surface wells.

In many parts of the state an abundant supply of water can now be struck at a depth of from seven to ten feet, while in some instances, five or six years ago, following the seasons when the rainfall was annually below normal, holes had been sunk near the same places to a depth of as much as forty feet without obtaining a single drop of water. Tubular wells became popular at that time through necessity, but now the farmers find it more convenient to dig surface wells in their pastures than to drive their stock to and from their windmills.

## HEROINES AT CHICAGO FIRE.

Girl High School Students Carry Children to Safety.

CHICAGO, Ill.—At a fire that destroyed two residences in Irving park Tuesday three children were rescued from death by girl students of Jefferson high school.

Raymond Saunders, 5 years old, is believed to have perished in the flames.

The girls were on their way to school, which is located two blocks from the scene of the fire. Learning that there were children in the house, several girls entered and bore the imprisoned children through the dense smoke to the street.

In the confusion the Saunders boy was not found.

## LIVE STOCK SHOW OPENS.

More Entries at Kansas City Than Ever Before.

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—The fifth annual American Royal Live Stock show will open here with 700 head of pure-bred entered, 200 more than were in last year's show and the largest number ever entered in a single show. In addition to the cattle there are 150 head of imported draft and coach horses, 300 swine, 200 sheep and 1,000 angora goats.

A feature of the show is an exhibit of carloads lots of native and range-bred feeding cattle, in which upwards of 100 cars are entered. Cash prizes aggregating \$5,000 will be awarded on the carload lot exhibit. The prizes to be awarded in the show aggregate \$25,000.

## FUND TO OPPOSE STRIKERS.

Horseshoers Make Provisions to Raise \$250,000.

ST. PAUL, Minn.—Provision was made at the concluding session of the Master Horseshoers' convention for a contingent fund to oppose strikes. At present there is \$25,000 available for this purpose, but there has been no law specifically stating that the fund should be so used. A special assessment will be made on the members of the association during the next three months until the fund amounts to \$75,000, and like assessments will be ordered until the fund reaches \$250,000.

## Exploring a Volcano.

HONOLULU—An exploring party of thirteen, the first to reach Mokuapopo, the summit of the crater of Mauna Loa, gives reliable details of the eruption. The party suffered severely from mountain sickness and cold. They found the inside of the crater very active. Out of the mass of molten lava fiery geysers were shooting up to the height of 200 feet or more, but there was no overflow of lava.

# THE LAND LAWS

CHANGES LIKELY TO BE MADE BY THE COMING CONGRESS.

## OBJECT TO SOME MEASURES

An Effort for Repeal of the Desert Timber, Stone, and Pre-emption Acts—Senator Hansbrough Will Oppose Proposed Changes.

WASHINGTON—Evidences are at hand that a strong effort will be made at the coming session of congress to secure the repeal of the timber and stone act, desert land and commuted homestead laws. The movement has been formed by interests identified with irrigation associations. Its purpose is said to be to prevent land exploitation by corporations and encourage the settlement of the public domain by homeseekers. There are indications that efforts to repeal the desert land laws will be vigorously resisted. Senator Hansbrough of North Dakota, chairman of the public land committee, was in conference Friday with the interior department officials concerning this matter. Senator Hansbrough believes that the timber and stone act and desert land laws should be amended in some important particulars, but condemns any movement having for its purpose the repeal or amendment of the commutation clause of the homestead laws. The senator said that he was preparing and will present early in the session a bill proposing amendments to the desert land law and timber and stone act. The bill will provide for the sale of the timber on government lands to the highest bidder in tracts not exceeding 320 acres. The timber to be scaled prior to auction and a thorough examination made by officials to determine its quantity and value. Under the Hansbrough bill no person or corporation could purchase more than one tract. As to the desert land law, the bill will prohibit the assignment by an entryman of his desert right prior to making final proof. Under the present laws an entryman can assign his right the moment he makes his filing. "If my amended bill prevails," said Senator Hansbrough, "it will have the effect of making the desert land entrymen practically three-year homesteaders because they will be required to live on their land and make improvements for three years before making proof and they can make no assignment during that time."

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# THE LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Latest Quotations From South Omaha and Kansas City.

## SOUTH OMAHA.

CATTLE—Receipts of cattle were not excessive, and while there was little or no change in ruling prices the market was slow and no more than steady. Cornfed steers sold in just about the same notches that they did yesterday. There were only a few bunches in sight the market held steady. Cornfeds of desirable quality are fully steady for the week and even the common kinds have shown very little change, although trading has been dull on that class, with prices rather uneven. There was no great life to the cow trade, as buyers seemed to be pretty well filled up and apparently did not care whether they got many or not. There is little change to note in bulls, veal calves and stags, as prices have held just about steady the week. There were only a few stockers and feeders in sight, so that prices on anything decent held about steady. Common stuff was extremely dull the same as usual. The few western grass beef steers that arrived sold without material change in the market, or at fully steady prices, as compared with close of last week.

HOGS—The upward tendency of hog values was suddenly checked, and in fact the bulk of the advance of the last few days was lost. At the opening of the market a few of the best lightweights sold steady to a little lower, as high as \$5.60 being paid, or the same as yesterday's top. Aside from those few loads, however, the market was very slow and 10¢ to 20¢ lower than yesterday morning, or fully a dime lower than yesterday's bad close. Packers were bidding \$5.25 to \$5.30 for heavies, \$3.95 to \$4.35 for mediums, while the lights sold from that up to \$5.50.

SHEEP—Quotations for grass stock: Choice western lambs, \$4.75 to \$5.00; fair to good lambs, \$4.50 to \$4.75; choice yearlings, \$3.60 to \$3.85; fair to good yearlings, \$3.40 to \$3.60; choice wethers, \$3.35 to \$3.60; fair to good wethers, \$3.15 to \$3.35; choice ewes, \$2.80 to \$3.10; fair to good ewes, \$2.50 to \$2.80; choice feeder lambs, \$1.90 to \$2.10; fair to good feeder lambs, \$1.70 to \$1.90; feeder yearlings, \$1.30 to \$1.50; feeder wethers, \$1.00 to \$1.20; feeder ewes, \$1.00 to \$1.20.

KANSAS CITY. CATTLE—Native and western beefs steady to strong; native and western cows steady to 10¢ lower; stockers and feeders slow and lower; choice export and dressed beef steers, \$4.50 to \$4.70; fair to good, \$4.15 to \$4.30; stockers and feeders, \$2.20 to \$2.40; Western fed steers, \$2.20 to \$2.40; Texas and Indian steers, \$2.20 to \$2.40; Texas cows, \$1.50 to \$1.75; native cows, \$1.50 to \$1.75; native heifers, \$2.20 to \$2.40; canners, \$1.00 to \$1.20; bulls, \$1.30 to \$1.50; calves, \$1.75 to \$1.90.

HOGS—Market 10¢ lower; closed weak; top, \$5.70; bulk of sales, \$4.95 to \$5.05; heavy, \$3.95 to \$4.15; mixed packers, \$3.50 to \$3.70; light, \$3.45 to \$3.70; yorkers, \$5.65 to \$5.70; pigs, \$3.25 to \$3.50.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Market steady to strong; native lambs, \$3.50 to \$3.70; western lambs, \$2.90 to \$3.10; fed ewes, \$2.30 to \$2.50; Texas clipped yearlings, \$2.50 to \$2.70; Texas clipped sheep, \$2.40 to \$2.75; stockers and feeders, \$2.00 to \$2.50.

NEW LINE ON THE PACIFIC. Grand Trunk to Equip Three Vessels for Australian Trade. SAN FRANCISCO.—The information was made public that the Grand Trunk road is about to place three large and modern steamers in the Australian trade, sailing from Tacoma, in competition with the Oceanic Steamship company, and the Canadian Pacific's line to Australia.

Involved in the new enterprise is a traffic deal between the Grand Trunk and the Hill lines whereby the latter will share the handling of the traffic, the steamers of the Pacific Coast company to furnish direct connection with this port.

The establishment of the new steamship line to be known as the Australian and Puget Sound Steamship company, is declared to be strictly a Grand Trunk undertaking. As the Grand Trunk has no tracks thus far this side of Chicago, the Hill lines will handle the business between Tacoma and Chicago.

Mule Too Tough for Street Car. ST. LOUIS, Mo.—While a team of mules drawing a wagon were crossing North Ninth street a street car came speeding along and struck one of the mules squarely on the flank. The collision stopped the car. The car was damaged to the extent of \$10, several passengers received bruises from the impact, but the prostrated Missouri mule arose, gave one long bray, and then proceeded quietly with the wagon.

Foul Play Feared and Negro Held. INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—A negro unknown to the police is being held until an investigation can be made concerning a certificate of membership in the Scottish Rite Masons, which he had in his possession. The certificate bore the name of James Chatfield of Ossian, Ind. The police have ascertained that Chatfield left for Kansas City. Relatives fear that he met with foul play.

Fortune may find a pot; but your own industry must make it boil. Protest Against Statue of Lee. DAYTON, O.—One of the concluding acts of the Union Veteran Legion, which closed its annual meeting here on Friday was the adoption of a resolution bitterly protesting against and denouncing the plan of placing a statue of General Robert E. Lee in the Hall of Fame. The resolutions assert that such an act would be an insult to the Union soldiers now living and to the memory of soldiers dead.

# CUBAN RECIPROCITY

SITUATION AND OUTLOOK SEEM TO HAVE CHANGED.

American Interests Are Pressing for the Ratification of the Treaty While Cuba Cares Little or Nothing About the Matter.

In a spirit of candor and fairness, and with a knowledge of the essential facts bearing upon the question, the Washington correspondent of the New York Sun, under date of Sept. 16, treats at some length "The Outlook for Cuban Reciprocity." It is taken for granted at the outset that an extra session of congress will be called for Nov. 9 to consider and act upon the proposed reciprocity treaty, and it is assumed that after few days spent in organizing and maneuvering, and perhaps in filibustering, the legislators will go home for Thanksgiving week without having made any progress with the Cuban business. This will bring them close to the first Monday in December, the date for the first regular session of the Fifty-eighth Congress—so close, in fact, that it is extremely doubtful whether definite action will be had on the treaty prior to the regular session. The correspondent thinks that in the very brief space between the end of the Thanksgiving recess and the beginning of the regular session "Congress will again tackle the Cuban reciprocity question, which has for many months been a sore disturber of our political peace." It would not, however, be at all strange or unreasonable if the Thanksgiving recess should be prolonged until the first Monday in December. In that event the time spent in the extra session would be time wasted. Should this view of the probabilities commend itself to the mind of the President, it may be that the extra session will not be called, and that the Cuban question will be permitted to take its turn in the regular legislative proceedings of the regular session. Many senators and representatives favor this course, and not without good reason.

It is very generally agreed that action by congress on the Cuban reciprocity question long since passed out of the emergency stage, and that the grounds for hasty procedure, heretofore so strenuously urged, no longer exist. That is evidently the view of the Sun's correspondent, for he says: "That which was perhaps the strongest argument in favor of a generous policy toward Cuba is no longer an active factor. That consisted in the presentation of Cuba's dire needs and in the declaration of our responsibility for their relief. Though very much poorer than most Americans now suppose them to be, the Cubans are not immediately threatened with economic distress and financial disaster. They have quietly and patiently pulled themselves together, faced the misfortune which confronted them two years ago, and have virtually conquered it. They are getting along as best they can, but they are getting along. Their self-congratulation upon and public announcement of the healthy condition of their national treasury has created a mistaken belief in the general prosperity of the people. They are not now suffering, but they are far from prosperous. The argument of dire need and American responsibility will have little or no place in the coming discussion."

As a matter of absolute fact, "the argument of dire need and American responsibility" never should have had any place in the discussion, since it never was based upon actual Cuban needs or actual American responsibility. This being the case, the Sun correspondent rightly concludes that "the issue will turn upon the point of American and not of Cuban interests." The issue has from the beginning turned wholly upon the point of American interests. It started primarily in a Sugar trust game of grab, artfully reinforced by the spurious pretext of "relief for Cuba." The philanthropic feature "caught on" so hard that the grab game was overlooked and lost sight of. Now, however, the charity element disappears and "American interest" is all that is left.