

## DAWES DOWN AND OUT

Tenders President His Resignation to Take Effect October 1.

### IN ILLINOIS RACE FOR SENATOR

The Comptroller Frankly States that He Wishes to Retire Only Because He Has the Other Great Position He Desires to Compress.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—Charles G. Dawes, comptroller of the currency, has tendered his resignation to the president, to take effect October 1 next. In answer to an inquiry Mr. Dawes said:

"I have resigned because of my intention to be a candidate before the people of Illinois for United States senator. It would not be possible for me during the next year to make a canvass for the senate and at the same time administer to my own satisfaction the important and responsible office I now hold. I am influenced solely in this action by what seems to me the plain proprieties of the situation."

Mr. Dawes' term of office would not have expired until January, 1903. His letter to the president is as follows:

"WASHINGTON, July 5.—William McKinley, Executive Mansion, Washington: Sir—In view of the fact that I will be a candidate for the United States senate from Illinois, I hereby tender my resignation as comptroller of the currency, to take effect October 1, next. Respectfully,

"CHARLES G. DAWES."

Mr. Dawes entered the office of comptroller of the currency January 1, 1898, succeeding James H. Eckels, and was immediately confronted by the situation in the Chestnut Street National bank of Philadelphia, which was one of the most complicated ever confronting a comptroller.

He found it necessary, in the interest of the creditors of the bank, to oppose the general plan of a reorganization committee organized by prominent citizens of Philadelphia and for a time he was severely criticised therefor. His plan was followed, however, and it is recognized as having saved to the creditors of the bank a lien upon other property which was not contemplated by the reorganization committee, from which they will probably realize over \$1,000,000.

He frequently expressed himself as in favor of prompt action when convinced that the public interest required action at all, and on this principle he acted in the case of the Seventh National bank of New York. Early in his term he made a rule levying a second assessment upon stockholders of insolvent banks where the first assessment had been less than the law authorizes and he established the practice of rebating to stockholders such portions of the prior assessment as was determined by further liquidation to have been excessive under the law. This ruling changed the long established practice of the office and was upheld by the courts practically without exception.

Comptroller Dawes also organized a system of consolidation of insolvent banks in the last stages of liquidation in the interests of economy, so that at the present time thirty-seven receiverships are being administered by two receivers with greatly reduced expenses. He also has uniformly hastened the liquidation of insolvent banks.

Upon entering office the bag ends largely of the national bank failures of the 1893 panic were still undisposed of. During the last four years he has collected \$25,000,000 cash from these assets, which covered every description of property.

#### Pension Report Ready Soon.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—Hon. H. Clay Evans, commissioner of pensions, called on the president to bid him farewell before his departure for Canton. He told Mr. McKinley that he had been taking an inventory of all pension claims on hand; that he would have his annual report ready soon and asked the president if he had instructions or orders to give. The president made no suggestions. The report will appear in a few days.

#### Runaway Indian Arrested.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, July 6.—Eddie Powells, a runaway Indian boy from the Oneida reservation at Green Bay, Wis., was arrested in the Northwestern railroad yards. He will be held until the agent at the reservation is notified.

#### Throng Around His Body.

DETROIT, July 6.—All day and until 11 o'clock the line of humanity which came to take a last look at the body of Governor Pingree continued unbroken. At times it extended but two blocks from the entrance to the city hall, but from 6 this evening until 11 the crowd was enormous. Three and four abreast the line extended from the Michigan avenue entrance of the city hall, five blocks distant. Workmen were present largely.

## THE PORTO RICANS AGREE.

Assembly Passes Free Trade Resolution After Protracted Debate.

SAN JUAN, P. R., July 5.—In a joint session lasting three hours, the Porto Rican assembly unanimously passed the free trade resolution. The assembly hall was crowded with people and cheers greeted the announcement that Governor Allen had signed the resolution.

The free trade resolution begins with a preamble in which reference is made to section 3 of the Foraker bill. The resolution then proceeds:

"The Porto Rican assembly in extra session, and pursuant to the instructions of congress, does hereby notify the president of the United States that by virtue of the Hollander acts and other acts, it has put into operation a system of local taxation to meet the necessities of insular government, and it hereby directs that a copy of this joint resolution be presented to the president of the United States and it requests that Governor Allen deliver the resolution in question to President McKinley to the end that the proclamation may be made by him and, if it shall seem wise and proper to the president of the United States, the assembly requests that his proclamation be issued July 25, as that day is being established a legal Porto holiday, to commemorate the anniversary of the coming of the American flag."

Governor Allen personally read a message before the assembly, in which he exhaustively reviewed the financial situation of the island and showed that Porto Rico possessed abundant resources for its needs without drawing upon customs receipts. Mr. Hollander's report on the island's resources was considered sufficiently definite to warrant the joint resolution in favor of free trade. The resolution was introduced in the house by Senator Morales. Mr. Hollander, in a long speech, reviewed the workings of the new tax law and explained the new system of taxation. He said: "Present conditions make this joint resolution possible and the insular assembly can henceforth dispense with the revenue accruing from Porto Rican customs."

Several other lengthy speeches were made. The resolution passed at 12:45 and was signed by Governor Allen. The action of the assembly is considered the most important taken by it since the inauguration of Governor Allen.

#### Jubilant Fourth in Paris.

PARIS, July 5.—The United States embassy and consulate and majority of the American business houses and stores here decorated yesterday with the stars and stripes and the French tricolor hung together. Most of the American residents and visitors attended the open reception of the United States ambassador, General Horace Porter, in the afternoon. The annual banquet of the American Chamber of Commerce was in session.

#### Is Celebrated at Pekin.

PEKIN, July 5.—The Fourth of July was celebrated here by the United States legation guard with athletic games and fireworks. The German minister, Dr. Mumm von Schwarzenstein, gave a dinner at the German legation to the officers of the American guard. Messrs. Squires and Rockhill and the other members of the United States legation celebrated the Fourth at the summer legation in the hills.

#### Reading Strike Is Ended.

READING, Pa., July 5.—The Reading railway striking shop hands ratified the agreement between Chairman Boscher and President Baer and it was decided to return to work Friday morning. Over 1,200 men were present at the meeting.

#### Gompers Recovering Rapidly.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 5.—President Gompers of the Federation of Labor, who suffered concussion of the brain as a result of a fall from a street car last week, is progressing rapidly towards recovery. He will go to Deer Park, Md.

#### Wreck on Iowa Central.

BURLINGTON, Ia., July 5.—Information has reached here that a passenger train on the Iowa Central has been wrecked near Hampton, Iowa, and that two postal clerks have been killed.

#### First Time in Forty Years.

JACKSON, Miss., July 5.—For the first time in forty years the Declaration of Independence was read in Jackson at the Fourth of July celebration. The meeting was held in representative hall at the state capitol.

#### Prof. Fisk Is Dead.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., July 5.—Prof. John Fiske of Cambridge, famous lecturer and historian, died at the Hawthorne Inn, East Gloucester. He came to this city yesterday and was taken ill soon after arriving at the hotel. The cause of death was excessive heat, of which he had complained two days. Mr. Fiske was 59 years of age and was for many years connected with Harvard college in a professional capacity.

## SUMMER'S AWFUL HEAT

In the Great Cities of the East Are Many Deaths and Prostrations.

### NO RELIEF AS YET IN SIGHT

Hundreds Drop and Die on Burning Pavements—Public Vehicles Inadequate to Care Promptly for the Unfortunate Victims.

Deaths.  
New York ..... 225  
Philadelphia ..... 52  
Baltimore ..... 23  
Pittsburgh and vicinity ..... 51

NEW YORK, July 4.—The heat which has worked such havoc on this city recently was somewhat mitigated late yesterday by a succession of thunderstorms, which sent the mercury tumbling down ten degrees between the hours of 4:30 and 8 p. m. Never did a downpour of rain receive such an enthusiastic reception as did this one. The thunder and lightning were heavy and many houses were struck, causing fires, but so far as known no person was killed or injured. During the last downpour hail fell in quantities.

It was after the hottest July 2 in the history of the local weather bureau and a day that almost reached the city record of September 7, 1881, that this cant relief came.

The morning opened with the temperature at 83 at 6 a. m., and in an hour it had gone to 87, and in another hour had climbed a point higher, jumping all the way to 93 by 9 o'clock. The wind was scarcely perceptible and the humidity, which was 53 per cent, aggravated the conditions. Then the mercury kept on climbing, registering 95 at 11 o'clock and going up to 93 between 12 and 1 and stayed there until after 3 o'clock. The humidity had fallen to 41 per cent. The suffering caused by the heat was unprecedented. All the ambulances in the city as well as the patrol wagons and many other vehicles were kept busy answering calls. At the rate of about one a minute the calls came in over the police wires all day, breaking all records for the amount of ambulance service and providing patients enough to crowd all the hospitals.

The official temperature up in the lofty weather bureau remained at 98, the temperatures on the street level ranged from 100 to 106.

The terrible fatality of the heat was shown by the large percentage of deaths among those prostrated. Out of 328 cases of prostration reported up to 11:30 o'clock last night, 148 resulted fatally.

Among the most prominent victims were the Rev. Dr. Newland Maynard, the Episcopal clergyman and lecturer, and Jacob Rogers, the former locomotive builder.

Between the hours of 2 a. m. Tuesday, and 12:45 a. m. yesterday, Wednesday, there were in the boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx, 158 deaths and 173 prostrations.

The same weather conditions which prevailed in this city were experienced in Brooklyn. It was estimated by the police at midnight that during Tuesday there had been sixty deaths and 150 prostrations by the heat in Brooklyn.

### PROCLAMATION IS READY.

President Will Soon Issue Statement Opening Indian Reservation.

WASHINGTON, July 4.—Secretary Hitchcock informed the cabinet today that the proclamation for the opening of the Kiowa, Comanche and Apache Indian reservations in Oklahoma was completed. The secretary will go over it with the president tomorrow and it will be issued either tomorrow evening or July 4. It will fix the day of opening and will prescribe the methods and rules to be observed by prospective homesteaders.

Secretaries Hay and Long were the absentees at today's meeting. Little business was transacted. The most important action decided upon was a change in the civil service rules regarding clerks and carriers in the postal service. The age limits within which applicants could apply for positions as carriers heretofore have been 21 years as the minimum and 40 as the maximum. The minimum for clerks has been 18 years, with no maximum. The civil service commission proposed a uniform minimum of 18 and a maximum of 40 years. It was the opinion of the postmaster general and the rest of the cabinet, however, that this maximum was too low and it was decided to fix 45 years as the maximum for both classes of employees.

#### Facts About June Weather.

OMAHA, July 4.—Only twice in thirty-one years has the mean temperature of June been so high as in 1901. In 1871 average for the month was 76 and in 1881 the average was 75. This year the average was 75, three degrees above normal for the month. The highest temperature ever recorded at Omaha in June was on the 28th, when the mercury reached 100. The mean maximum temperature for the month was 85.4.

## GOMEZ TALKS WITH PALMA.

Conference Supposed to Have Bearing Upon Cuban Republic.

NEW YORK, July 2.—General Maximo Gomez has been spending much of his time in conference with Tomas Estrada Palma at the Waldorf-Astoria. Neither would divulge the exact nature of their talk. It is thought General Gomez is here to sound the head of the Cuban junta on the question of his candidacy for the presidency of Cuba. General Gomez, who is himself a presidential possibility, declared recently in favor of Senor Palma. When this subject was mentioned to Estrada Palma last night he said:

"I would rather not discuss the matter. It is too early anyway and the Cubans have not yet made up their minds whom they desire for president."

General Gomez will leave the city this morning with Senor Palma for the latter's home at Central Valley, N. Y. He expects to go to Washington tomorrow and call upon President McKinley. Before going to the capital it is possible he will issue a statement covering the object of his trip north and setting forth his views on Cuban affairs.

### AMERICA INVADING CANADA.

Capital from the United States Is Buying Up the Dominion.

LONDON, July 2.—J. Henry Bourassa, member of the Dominion parliament and some years director of La Revue Canadienne, has arrived in London for a holiday. Interviewed by a reporter for the Daily News he referred among other matters to the way American capital is invading Canada.

"American capital," he said, "is spreading around the lakes, up the rivers and along the railroad systems. It is breaking down the barrier between Canada and the United States. The Americans are not conquering us, but they are buying us. When this is accomplished it will only need a slight political difference with the home government and the annexation movement, now dead, will revive."

"Then you will have to look not to the half Americanized business men of Canada, but to us French Canadians, who have saved Canada for you more than once and may have to save it again, unless you hopelessly alienate us."

#### Spanish Claims Considered.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 3.—The Spanish treaty claims commission held a session today and heard argument on the question of taking testimony in Cuba or other foreign territories. Several attorneys presented arguments on the subject, but no decision was reached.

The motion filed by the attorney for the government to dismiss the case growing out of the sinking of the Maine for want of jurisdiction was called up, but in the absence of Mr. Fuller, who prepared the motion on behalf of the government, the case went over, subject to call.

#### Buying Missouri Lead Fields.

NEW YORK, July 3.—The Herald says: With the passage of a check for almost \$1,000,000 from the Morton Trust company of this city to the Union Trust company of St. Louis, the first definite step on the part of the Union Lead and Oil company toward the acquisition of title of all purchasable Missouri lead fields has been taken. More changes of titles for large amounts are expected soon.

#### Damage at Fort Crook.

FORT CROOK, Neb., July 3.—A windstorm verging close upon a cyclone passed over this section yesterday about 4 o'clock doing considerable damage. The depot building was unroofed, a section of which was carried fully 300 feet distant. It was scattered in fragments for an entire block. Lightning struck a telegraph pole near which a soldier was passing, riddling the pole into splinters. The soldier was not hurt.

#### Wrecked at Rock Springs.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, July 3.—A special to the News from Cheyenne, Wyo., says: Eastbound Atlantic express No. 6 on the Union Pacific ran into the rear end of a freight train at Rock Springs last night. Between fifteen and twenty persons, all but two of the passengers on the east-bound train, were slightly injured. Traffic was delayed for nearly fourteen hours.

#### New Revenue District.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 3.—The new revenue collection district embracing North and South Dakota was established with Herman Ellermand as collector. The office is located at Aberdeen, S. D.

#### Fight on Plan of Settlement.

GUTHRIE, O. T., July 3.—The government's proposed lottery plan of settlement of the Kiowa and Comanche country is to be contested by settlers who expect to take claims when the country is opened. The plan of contest is the legality of the drawing scheme. Among those who will be leading plaintiffs is Lewis N. Hornbeck of Minco, I. T., who has been a government surveyor. He has retained counsel to make his case.

## BECOME LAWS JULY 1

Some of the New Statutes Which Nebraska Must Now Obey.

### THESE ARE NOW IN FULL EFFECT

Laws Herewith Given Were Without the Emergency Clause and Were Therefore Not in Operation as Soon as the Legislature Adjourned.

LINCOLN, Neb., July 3.—Following is a partial list of laws passed by the recent legislature which went into effect July 1, all other laws passed having had an emergency clause and were therefore effective as soon as the legislature adjourned:

H. R. 38, by Fuller—Providing for mowing or otherwise destroying the weeds along public roads.

H. R. 56, by Miskell—Providing that in counties under township organization the township road tax and the county road tax shall be paid in cash.

H. R. 55, by Fowler—To exempt candidates for township, precinct, school board and village offices from the corrupt practices act provisions.

S. F. 255, by Currie—Providing that graduates of other educational institutions of the state besides the State university, who have completed courses which place them on a parity with the University of Nebraska graduates, shall be entitled to first grade teachers' certificates.

H. R. 58, by Miskell—Provides that in counties not under township organization the road tax shall be paid in cash.

H. R. 51, by Mead—Making it a crime to threaten to accuse any person of a crime or offense or to do injury to the person or property of another with the intent to extort money for pecuniary advantage or to compel the person threatened to do any act against his will.

H. R. 14, by Crockett—Providing that all damages caused by the laying out, altering, opening or discontinuing of any county road may be paid by warrant on the general fund of the county.

S. F. 115, by Arends—Provides that hereafter the license tax for peddlers playing their vocation outside the limits of a city or town and of peddlers selling by sample outside the limits of a city or town, within any county in the state, shall be \$25 for use of one county, \$50 for those with a vehicle drawn by one animal, \$75 for those with two and less than four animals and \$100 for those with more than four animals.

H. R. 215, by Hall—Authorizing the governor to appoint a joint commission to determine the boundary line between Nebraska and Iowa.

H. R. 29, by McCarthy—Provides that when any person shall die possessed of any personal estate not lawfully disposed of by a will, "The surviving husband or wife, if any, and if there be no surviving husband or wife, then the heir or heirs at law of the deceased shall be allowed all articles of wearing apparel, ornaments and household furniture."

H. R. 208, by McCarthy—Authorizing the governor to appoint a joint commission to determine the boundary line between Nebraska and South Dakota.

S. F. 103, by Currie—To amend the reform school laws, changing the age under which boys and girls may be sentenced to the industrial schools from 18 to 16 years.

S. F. 193, by Young—To provide that no judgment heretofore rendered or which may hereafter be rendered on which execution shall have been taken out and levied before the expiration of five years next at the rendition shall operate as a lien on the estate of any debtor to the preference of any bona fide judgment creditor or purchaser.

H. R. 20, by Brown—Providing for a system of traveling libraries and authorizing the governor to appoint a state library commission.

S. F. 134, by Ziegler—To restrain male animals from running at large. Authorizes the sheriff to sell any male animal running at large and not redeemed by the owner.

S. F. 134, by Martin—Providing that whoever, from the time any ballots are cast until the time has expired for using them as evidence in any contest, shall destroy, attempt to destroy, in sight, or request another to destroy any ballot box or poll book, shall be imprisoned in the penitentiary, on conviction thereof, not less than one year nor more than five years.

S. F. 121, by McCargar—Authorizing city councils to levy a 2-mill tax for the support of public libraries.

S. F. 231, by McCargar—Providing for compulsory education of children between the ages of 7 and 14 years by requiring parents to have such children attend school at least two-thirds of the number of weeks school is held in the district.

S. F. 44, by Van Baskirk—For the protection of cattle owners and requiring registration and exhibition of hides. It provides that every person engaged in the butcher business shall keep a record of all branded beef animals he may slaughter.

## FATHERS ARE RESPONSIBLE.

Should Help the Mothers to Train the Children.

"The influence of a good, manly, upright man is great on his young daughters, who look up to him with reverence, in leading them to noble aims and teaching them to avoid petty scandal mongering and uncharitableness. May I suggest that the fathers should take their share in the writing of letters to their children at school? Fathers have no right to complain bitterly that their grow-up daughters only come to talk to them when they want money if they have taken no interest and active part in their upbringing. Love creates love, and the parents must show their love if they wish to invoke response on the part of the children," says Ethelinda Hadwen in Chambers' Journal. "The parents must also curb their tempers in their intercourse with each other, for discipline in the home plays havoc with children's nerves and tempers. If you wish children to be good tempered see that their nerves are not overstrained and over-excited. Children—especially little children—should live very calm and uneventful days, and the persons who surround them should be of quiet, sunny dispositions. The children's pleasures should be simple and inexpensive, no matter how wealthy the parents may be. They should be kept in the background when visitors are present, and in no way brought forward and shown off, else they become filled with self-importance. They should be encouraged to make their own amusements, and should by no means be given everything for which they ask, whether reasonable or unreasonable. If the request be unreasonable the reason for the refusal should be given, and if the request be such as may be granted it is not always well to give the coveted article at once, as in later life we cannot have all we want, even though our wants seem very reasonable. The discipline of drudgery should not be forgotten. The modern tendency is to do away with drudgery almost entirely, but I think that a mistake. Certainly let the parents guide, help and direct their children, but do not make life too easy for them, let them take their fair share of trouble and responsibility."

#### How a Trust Leader Works.

There is a mistaken idea that the men who direct the great corporations are continually engaged in a vast amount of detail business. That is not the case. Modern business has made the position of the trust leader one requiring not only brains, but brains of the highest order. It may be that the president of a trust does not perform an official act once a day. It may be that his work is confined to initiating the papers that his subordinate heads of departments submit to him, but the fact remains that he is the brains of the concern, and that if he signs papers without knowing their contents he does so because he knows thoroughly the men who submit them. It has been said with truth that the most successful men in these businesses are those who do nothing when things are going smoothly and who do everything when they are going ill. Instead of taking away from the freedom of action of the men who direct these concerns, modern conditions have added to their responsibility. The whole system of trust organization depends upon making each man responsible for the work which he directs. So long as he achieves satisfactory results he is not interfered with. It is said, for example, that the president of the Standard Oil company never issued a positive order to his subordinates. Whether it is a matter of giving employment to a workman or carrying out a deal with a government he merely suggests. If the subordinate prefers to substitute his own judgment in the matter he is permitted to do so, but he is held strictly responsible for the consequences.—Leslie's.

#### A Setting Hen's Journey.

Buckout & Co. of Tarrytown received a carload of hay recently from Michigan. When Station Agent John H. See broke the seal on the car he was surprised to hear the cackling of a hen inside, and on investigation a large white Leghorn hen was found strutting up and down on the top of the hay, and in one corner of the car was a nest containing six eggs. The car was sealed up in Michigan twenty days before its arrival, and the hen lived in it all that time without any food or water. How the hen got in the car is a mystery, for it is loaded with heavy bales of hay. The hen was in a healthy condition after its 1,000-mile trip, and Mr. See turned it over to one of his men, who will now care for it. The eggs were disposed of without an inquest.

#### Life Near the Equator.

Rev. Father Grison, of Stanley Falls, Africa, writes that Europeans have a very inaccurate idea of tropical temperatures. He passed eight years at the equator on the Pacific coast, he says, and never saw the mercury above 85 degrees, while at Stanley Falls the maximum is 90 degrees and the nights are deliciously cool. On the other hand, there are frequent tempests of indescribable violence, and Father Grison has counted 66 lightning flashes in one minute, the thunder being continuous, and has seen ten thunderbolts strike within a radius of a few hundred meters in the space of two hours.—Youth's Companion.

#### A Brilliant Comet.

The brilliant comet visible in South Africa is an object of great interest to the soldiers. A private in the Buffs, writing from Balmoral, says: "When I first saw it I thought it was a weird fire with a rocket ascending from it. A star of exceptional brilliancy was close to it."